

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability



THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2022**

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. Box 30084 - 00100, NAIROBI
REGISTRY
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ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE 2022

Prepared in accordance with the Accrual Basis of Accounting Method under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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1. Key Entity Information and Management

Background information

- (a) The Assets Recovery Agency is established under the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act No.9 of 2009 (POCAMLA) with the mandate of identifying, tracing, freezing, seizing, and recovery of proceeds of crime.

(b) Principal Activities

The objective and functions of the Agency as defined by the Act include:

- i. Identification and investigation of proceeds of crime
- ii. Tracing of proceeds of crime and money laundering both within and without
- iii. Freezing assets suspected to be proceeds of crime held by persons under investigation or prosecution, preserving and maintenance of these assets
- iv. Seizure of proceeds of crime
- v. Recovery of proceeds of crime
- vi. Management of all seized, preserved and confiscated/forfeited recovered assets
- vii. Disposal of all forfeited assets within the provisions of POCAMLA
- viii. Administering the criminal assets recovery fund as per the Act No.9 of 2009 (POCAMLA)
- ix. Doing and performing all such other acts or things as may be lawfully done by a body corporate.

(c) Key Management

The Assets Recovery Advisory Board has been established pursuant to amendments to POCAMLA accented by the President and published in the Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 235 (Acts No. 16) dated 3rd January 2022.

By the close of the Financial Year the Agency Advisory Board as provided for in POCAMLA was not operationalized.

(d) Fiduciary Management

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Director	Brig. Alice M. Mate
2.	Deputy Director Corporate Services	Mr. Timothy Nderitu

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

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No.	Designation	Name
3.	Deputy Director Legal Services and Corporation Secretary	Ms. Jennifer Gitiri
4.	Deputy Director Assets Management	Mr. Kennedy Ogwengo
5.	Principal Accountant	Mr. Bonface P. O. Dimba

I. Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The Agency had key fiduciary oversight arrangements covering:

- Budget Implementation Committee
- Training Committee
- Ad hoc Procurement and Disposal Committees
- Assets Management and Disposal Policy Development Committee
- Project Implementation Committee
- Other oversight arrangements

The Agency had key fiduciary oversight arrangements covering:

- Budget Implementation Committee
- Training Committee
- Ad hoc Procurement and Disposal Committees
- Assets Management and Disposal Policy Development Committee
- Project Implementation Committee
- Other oversight arrangements

(e) Entity Headquarters

Assets Recovery Agency
22nd and 21st Floor Old Mutual Tower
P.O. Box 52420-00100
NAIROBI.

(f) Entity Contacts

Telephone: +254-0202021009, +254-0202100331
E-mail: info@assetsrecovery.go.ke
Website: www.assetsrecovery.go.ke

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(g) Entity Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank-KICC Branch
KICC Building, Harambee Avenue
P.O Box 46950-00100
NAIROBI

(h) Independent Auditors

Auditor-General
Office of the Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P.O. Box 30084
GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

(i) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General
State Law Office and Department of Justice
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

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2. The Board of Directors

The Assets Recovery Advisory Board has been established pursuant to amendments to POCAMLA accented by the President and published in the Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 235 (Acts No. 16) dated 3rd January 2022.

By the close of the Financial Year 2021/2022 the Agency Advisory Board as provided for in Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act No.9 of 2009 (POCAMLA) had not been constituted and operationalized.

3. Management Team

Ref	Directors	Details
i.		Brig ALICE M. MATE DIRECTOR
ii.		TIMOTHY NDERITU DEPUTY DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES
iii.		JENNIFER GITIRI DEPUTY DIRECTOR LEGAL SERVICES AND CORPORATION SECRETARY
iv.		BONFACE P. O. DIMBA PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT
v.		KENNEDY OGWENGO DEPUTY DIRECTOR ASSETS MANAGEMENT

4. Chairman's Statement

The Agency did not have advisory board in place as at 30 June, 2022.

5. Report of the Chief Executive Officer

In the implementation of its mandate during the Financial Year 2021/22 The Assets Recovery Agency played a critical role in combating money laundering and financing of terrorism through identifying, tracing, freezing, seizure and recovery of proceeds of crime. The Agency successfully filed cases for recovery of proceeds of crime using civil forfeiture proceedings as provided under Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act (POCAMLA) and recovered proceeds of crime from corruption, drug trafficking, smuggling, human and wildlife trafficking among other predicate offences.

Other notable achievements from the financial year include;

1. The Agency was instrumental in actualizing the amendments to POCAMLA. The POCAMLA (Amendment) Act 2021 introduced various amendments that are aimed at enhancing the work of the Agency and ensuring that the Agency is empowered to perform its mandate optimally. These include, the introduction of an Assets Recovery Agency Advisory Board, the qualifications and term of the Director, an amendment to the effect that the funds of the Agency shall include not more than five percent of the total proceeds recovered or realised from any property seized or forfeited to the government.
2. Categorization of the Agency as a State Corporation under Section 5 of the State Corporations Act. The State Corporations Advisory Committee (SCAC) categorized the Agency as a State corporation PC8A *vide* a letter from the Head of Public Service dated 8th July, 2021. The Agency now has operational independence;
3. Approval of the Agency's Human Resource Instruments. The Agency prepared the Organizational Structure, Staff Establishment, Career Guidelines and the Human Resource Policy and Procedures Manual. These were approved by SCAC *vide* a letter dated 21st November, 2021;
4. Transitioning of staff from the old structure to the approved one. Following the approval by the Hon. Attorney General, the Agency constituted a Taskforce on the Implementation of Human Resource Instruments for Assets Recovery Agency comprising of representatives from the Agency, the Office of the Attorney General and the State Department of Public Service to

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

initiate the process of transitioning staff. The report of the Taskforce was approved by the Hon. Attorney General on 4th March 2022. The Agency is scheduled to conduct suitability interviews for the staff on 26th and 27th April 2022 and thereafter fully transition staff to the new structure.

5. The Agency is finalizing the Strategic Plan and the Service Charter and anticipate to launch during the financial year 2022/2023

Below are the achievements for the financial year as shown in the attached matrix.

6. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2022

FY 2021/22 Performance Contract Activities	Annual Target	ACHIEVEMENT AS AT 30th June, 2022	Fourth Quarter score (%)	Remarks from the department
Gather intelligence and conduct investigations in identifying, tracing, freezing and seizure of proceeds of crime and money laundering by 30 th June 2022	40%	100	100	100% of gathered intelligence has been actioned and verified. 76 cases were under Investigations with an Approximated value of Kshs 14,165,000,000. Cash restricted in banks approximated value of Kshs 985,135,541.00 Million USD 62,518,591 Euro 238,413 GBP 163,527 75 Motor vehicles and 34 parcels of Land have been investigated as proceeds of crime.

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

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FY 2021/22 Performance Contract Activities	Annual Target	ACHIEVEMENT AS AT 30th June, 2022	Fourth Quarter score (%)	Remarks from the department
Institute court proceedings in recovery of proceeds of crime and money laundering by 30 th June 2022	40%	100	100	Preservation orders obtained in respect to cash Approx. Kshs 13,759,775,006. USD 28,397,416.03 21 Motor Vehicles Forfeiture proceedings in Court at approx. Kshs 349,621,256.59 USD 3,637,788.17 Pounds 4,000. Euros 50,000 24 Motor Vehicles 5 Motorcycles and one Apartment Blocks approx. value Kshs 50 Million Assets Forfeited to state approximated at Kshs 859,680,652.08 Million.
Undertake assets management of preserved and/or forfeited proceeds of crime by 30 th June 2022	10%	100	100	All assets under seizure, preservation and those forfeited to the state are being managed. Kshs 11,995,127. Was collected in rent during the financial year
Establishment of the Assets Recovery Oversight Board by 30 th June, 2022	10%	100	100	The Assets Recovery Advisory Board has been established pursuant to amendments to POCAMLA accented by the President and published in the Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 235 (Acts No. 16) dated 3rd January 2022.

7. Corporate Governance Statement

The Agency did not have an Advisory Board as at 30 June, 2022.

8. Management Discussion and Analysis

The Agency through the stewardship of the Director conducted routine management meetings on the operational and financial performance during the period.

9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

Assets Recovery Agency exists as a strategic institution in the fight against corruption, economic crimes and money laundering. The Agency is focused on putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant services, and improving operational excellence. Below is an outline of the organisation's policies and activities that promote sustainability.

i) Sustainability strategy and profile

The Assets Recovery Agency is a strategic institution in the fight against corruption, economic crimes and money laundering. The recovery of proceeds of crime plays a key role in achieving the Big-4 Agenda by ensuring that funds stolen from the public are returned and utilized in the programs and activities that improve the livelihood of Kenyans. The Agency has recovered proceeds of crime, and this has been a deterrent measure to prevent loss of public funds and ensure economic growth and sustainable development.

ii) Environmental performance

The Agency premises at UAP Tower under the property management has complied with the environmental guidelines as provided for by the relevant government institutions regulating biodiversity and waste management.

iii) Employee welfare

The Agency human resource component is managed by the office of the Attorney General as the full delinking has not been achieved. However, the Agency conducted the yearly Training Needs Assessment to identify skills and competencies gap in delivering its mandate and career progression and further recommended for the requisite training from the training funds as provided for in the budget.

iv) Market place practices-

- a) Responsible competition practice.

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The Agency accords free and fair chances to all our vendors through giving equal opportunities and same ground level for competition. Bidders are invited and bids evaluated based on pre-determined parameters through fair, accountable, and regulatory complied processes. Awards and opportunities are accorded to the most responsive bidders through the fair processes. As a result of strict adherence to all related regulatory frameworks and observance of best International Business Ethical Practices, Anti-corruption Policies are upheld as strictly adhered to.

The Organization is apolitical owing to the unique operations; however, it implements the Government's agenda and Presidential Decrees/Orders.

Fair competition and respect for competitors is a great value to the Agency. We indiscriminately respect free competitions to all eligible and vetted persons willing to participate in our marketplace processes.

All related activities remain transparent and open except for our security and intelligence projects which disclosure is restricted to vetted vendors only.

As a policy, all employees involved in marketplace practices must comply to all financial regulations, unfair business behaviour towards competitors is a refrain.

b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

The Agency has made profound consideration into the kind of messages sent or published for consumption by the potential marketplace customers. As a policy, any content that is communicated to consumers must be appropriate, easy to decipher not biased and must be as per technical requirements on request. As an Agency, we are committed to fair and ethical marketing practices as we build trust amongst our vendors and consumers by fulfilling our contractual obligations and standing by every word we communicate.

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement

The Agency has made profound consideration into the kind of messages sent or published for consumption by the potential marketplace customers. As a policy, any content that is communicated to consumers must be appropriate, easy to decipher not biased and must be as per technical requirements on request. As an Agency, we are

committed to fair and ethical marketing practices as we build trust amongst our vendors and consumers by fulfilling our contractual obligations and standing by every word we communicate.

d) Product stewardship

The above subject matter stands as one of the key priorities for the Agency especially being a **Law Enforcement Agency**. In meeting this important objective, the Agency has enforced that for non-sophisticated buys; the domestic market must be promoted through purchase of locally manufactured goods, materials and labour. **“Buy Kenya Build Kenya”**.

The Agency considered marketplace opportunities to the vulnerable business members of the society (**YOUTH, WOMEN & PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES**) who absorb 70% of the Agency procurement opportunities.

Achieving this comprehensive observance of the Agency consumer rights and interest is regarded as economic and democratic growth.

v) Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

During the financial year the Agency engaged in sensitisation programmes for law enforcement offices within the Multi Agency Team framework to enhance collaboration and cooperation in the fight against corruption and economic crimes while focusing on achieving the mandate of recovering proceeds of crime.

The Agency also conducted radio station citizen sensitization programs in creating public awareness in the fight against economic crime and recovery of proceeds of crime. This was done in national radio stations and other selected FM stations.

10. Report of the Directors

The Director submits this report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022, which show the state of the Assets Recovery Agency's affairs.

i) Principal activities

The principal activities of the Agency are highlighted in 1 (e) above

ii) Results

The results of the Entity for the year ended June 30, 2022, are set out on page 1 to 5

iii) Directors

The Agency currently does not have a board.

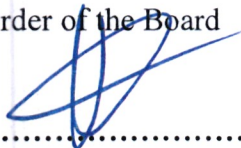
iv) Surplus remission

In accordance with section 54(6) of POCAMLA allows the Agency to retain the balance of its funding at the close of each financial year to ensure continuity of its function due to the sensitivity and strategic nature of the Agency nature. Section 45(b) of the Public Financial Management Act, 2012 allow the Agency to retain the Unspent surplus for smooth operation of its activity

v) Auditors

The office of the Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Agency in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 which empowers Auditor General to carry out the audit of the Agency.

By Order of the Board



.....
Jennifer Gitiri

Corporation Secretary

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Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

11. Statement of Directors Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Section 54D (2) of the Proceeds of Crime and Anti Money Laundering Act, require the Director to prepare financial statements in respect of the Assets Recovery Agency, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Agency at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the Agency for that year. The Director is also required to ensure that the Assets Recovery Agency keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Agency. The Director is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Assets Recovery Agency.

The Director is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Agency's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the Agency for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2022. These responsibilities include:

- i. Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period
- ii. Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity
- iii. Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud
- iv. Safeguarding the assets of the Agency
- v. Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and
- vi. Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Director accepts responsibility for the Agency's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and the State Corporations Act. The Director is of the opinion that the Assets Recovery Agency's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Agency's transactions during the twelve (12) months period ended June 30, 2022, and of the Agency's financial position as at that date. The Director further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Agency, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Agency's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

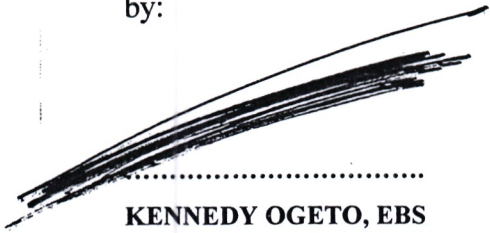
Nothing has come to the attention of the Director to indicate that the Agency will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

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Approval of the financial statements

The Assets Recovery Agency's financial statements were approved on 15 February, 2023 and signed by:



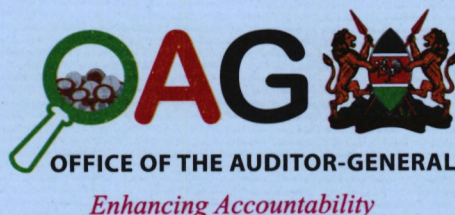
.....
KENNEDY OGETO, EBS
SOLICITOR GENERAL



.....
BRIG. ALICE M MATE
DIRECTOR ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

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HEADQUARTERS
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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

I draw your attention to the contents of my report which is in three parts:

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment and the internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations, and that its internal control, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report, when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Assets Recovery Agency set out on pages 1 to 30, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and

other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, the financial position of Assets Recovery Agency as at 30 June, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2009 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Failure to Disclose Forfeited Assets Recovered

The forfeited asset register reflected assets recovered with a determined value of Kshs.40,563,000 arising from recovery process of seizure, freezing, preservation and forfeiture or confiscation. Forfeited assets are both transitional assets and liabilities which ought to be disclosed in the books of the Agency even before the Fund is operationalized as assets and a similar amount reflected as a liability. Further, forfeited asset register reflected assets recovered whose value had not been determined and disclosed in the books of the Agency.

In the circumstances, the completeness and accuracy of the forfeited assets as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Assets Recovery Agency Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final total revenue budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.155,280,000 and Kshs.198,174,275 respectively resulting to overfunding of Kshs.42,894,275 or 23% of the approved budget. As reflected in the statement the source of the additional funding was utilization of retained surplus of Kshs.42,883,273 and other income of Kshs.11,000 not included in the original and final approved budget. However, Management did not provide approval for the utilization of the retained earnings since the amount was not included in the original budget.

The Agency spent Kshs.198,174,275 against an approved budget of Kshs.155,280,000 resulting to an over expenditure of Kshs.42,894,275 or 28% of the budget. The Management did not provide approval for the over expenditure. This was contrary to Section 44(2) of Public finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 that provides that National government entities shall execute their approved budgets based on the annual appropriation legislation, and the approved annual cash flow plan with the exception of unforeseen and unavoidable spending dealt with through the Contingencies Fund, or supplementary estimates.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Criminal Assets Recovery Fund

1.1 Non-Establishment of Criminal Assets Recovery Fund

As previously reported, the Agency did not establish the Criminal Assets Recovery Fund as required by Section 109 of the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, No. 9 of 2009, which provides that there is established a fund to be known as the Criminal Assets Recovery Fund.

In the circumstances, the Management was in breach of the law.

1.2 Non-Submission of Financial Statements

Note 20 to the financial statements on important disclosures reflects bank balance of Kshs.532,537,440 comprising of preservation deposit, Dollar account, Euro account and escrow accounts which was to be held in a Criminal Assets Recovery Fund together with any other property as per Section 110 of the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-money Laundering Act, No. 9 of 2009. However, Management did not prepare and submit for audit separate financial statements of the Fund for a period of ten (10) years since 30 June, 2013 contrary to Section 84(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 that provides that the administrator of a national public fund established by the Constitution or an Act of Parliament shall prepare financial statements for the fund for each financial year in a form prescribed by the Accounting Standards Board.

In the circumstances, the Management was in breach of the law.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

Failure to Update Forfeited Assets Register

Review of the forfeited asset register maintained by the Agency revealed that the register lacked key details including subsequent updates to the valuation, a unique identifier that will facilitate tracking through seizure, holding and disposition. In addition, there was no evidence that forfeited assets system was in place to provide timely and accurate recording of the originally assigned value.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of controls and security relating to management of forfeited assets as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal control, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management is responsible for assessing the Agency's ability to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Agency or cease operations.

The Management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Agency's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to

those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Agency's ability to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Agency to cease to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Agency to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with the Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that are identified during the audit.

I also provide the Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.


CPA Nancy Gatirungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

03 May, 2023

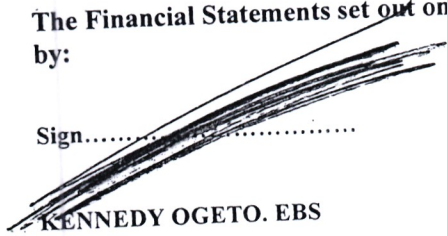
ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY
Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

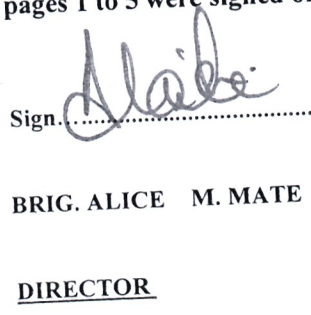
12. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2022

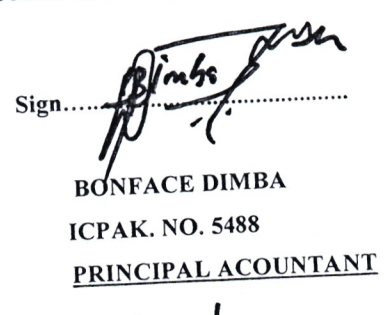
	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
	6	155,280,000	158,462,177
Transfers from other governments entities		155,280,000	158,462,177
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Other income	7	11,000	1,137,611
Total revenue		155,291,000	159,599,788
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	8	83,684,762	81,549,967
Employee costs	9	61,062,578	37,993,086
Depreciation and amortization expense	11	30,772,474	18,734,961
Repairs and maintenance	12	7,902,424	3,539,716
Confidential	10	14,752,037	4,150,000
Total expenses		198,174,275	145,967,730
Other gains/(losses)			
Deficit before tax		-42,883,275	13,632,058
Taxation		0	
Deficit) for the year		-42,883,275	13,632,058
Remission to National Treasury		-	-
Net Deficit for the year	20	-42,883,275	13,632,058

The notes set out on pages 6 to 30 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Sign.....

KENNEDY OGETO. EBS

Sign.....

BRIG. ALICE M. MATE
DIRECTOR

Sign.....

BONFACE DIMBA
ICPAK. NO. 5488
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT

SOLICITOR GENERAL
 Date..... 01/03/23

DIRECTOR
 Date..... 01.03.23

Date..... 01/03/23

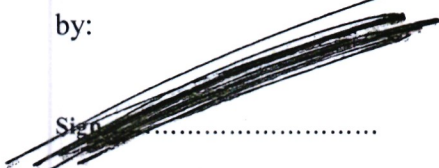
ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

14 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
			Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	250,858,237	301,327,361
Inventories	15	0	0
Non-current assets		250,858,237	301,327,361
Property, plant, and equipment	14	61,091,022	63,083,635
Total assets		311,949,259	364,410,996
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions		0	4,166,345
Provisions	16	580,000	580,000
Total Current Liabilities		580,000	4,746,345
Total Non-Current Liabilities		0	0
Total Liabilities		580,000	4,746,345
Net Assets			
Accumulated Surplus		311,369,259	359,664,652
Total net assets		311,369,259	359,664,652
Total Net Assets & Liabilities		311,949,259	364,410,996

The financial statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Sign 

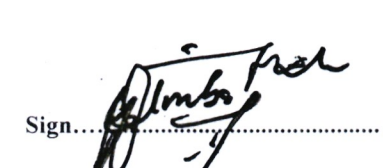
KENNEDY OGETO. EBS
SOLICITOR GENERAL

Date 01/03/23

Sign 

BRIG. ALICE M. MATE
DIRECTOR

Date 01.03.23

Sign 

BONFACE DIMBA
ICPAK. NO. 5488
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT

Date 01/03/23

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

15 Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Retained earnings	Total
	Kshs	Kshs
As at July 1, 2020		
Surplus/ deficit for the year	345,193,553	345,193,553
Surplus/ deficit for the year	13,632,058	13,632,058
As at June 30, 2021	358,825,611	358,825,611
As at July 1, 2021		
Surplus/ deficit for the year	358,825,611	358,825,611
Prior year Adjustment (Note 17)	(4,573,077)	(4,573,077)
Surplus/ deficit for the year	(42,883,275)	(42,883,275)
As at June 30, 2022	311,369,259	311,369,259

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

16. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

CASHFLOW STATEMENT	NOTES	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts			
Transfer from Other Governments	6	155,280,000	158,462,177
Other income	7	11,000	1,137,611
		155,291,000	159,599,788
Payments			
Use of goods and services	8	83,684,762	81,549,967
Employee costs	9	61,062,578	37,993,086
Repairs and Maintenance	12	7,902,424	3,539,716
Confidential	10	14,752,037	4,150,000
Total Payments		167,401,801	127,232,769
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		-12,110,801	32,367,019
Effects of Working capital Changes			
Decrease in Trade and other payables		-4,166,345	-234,679
Decrease in Receivable			210,000
Decrease in inventory			839,041
Net changes in working capital		-4,166,345	814,362
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities		-16,277,146	33,181,381
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	14	-28,779,861	-22,662,848
Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities		-28,779,861	-22,662,848
Prior Year Adjustments - Tax Adjustment	17	(5,412,117)	
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		-50,469,104	10,518,533
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1 July 2021		301,327,361	290,808,827
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 30 June 2022		250,858,237	301,327,361

The financial statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

by:

Sign.....

KENNEDY OGETO. EBS

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Date..... 01/03/23

Sign.....

BRIG. ALICE M. MATE

DIRECTOR

Date..... 01.03.23

Sign.....

BONFACE DIMBA

ICPAK. NO. 5488

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT

Date..... 01/03/23

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

17. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Percentage Utilization
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	
	a	b	C=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	F=d/c*100
Revenue						
Transfer From Government entities	155,280,000	0	155,280,000	155,280,000	0	100%
Utilization of Retained Surplus	0	0	0	42,883,275	-42,883,275	-100%
Other income	0	0	0	11,000	-11,000	-100%
Total income	155,280,000	0	155,280,000	198,174,275	-48,894,275	
Expenses						
Use of goods and services	75,000,000	0	75,000,000	83,684,762	-8,684,762	111.6%
Employee costs	42,000,000	0	42,000,000	61,062,578	-19,062,578	145.4%
Depreciation	16,000,000	0	16,000,000	30,772,474	-14,772,474	192%
Confidential expense	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	14,752,037	247,963	98.3%
Repairs and maintenance	7,280,000	0	7,280,000	7,902,424	-622,424	109%
Other payments	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total expenditure	155,280,000	0	155,280,000	198,174,275		128%
Surplus for the period/ Deficit			-	0		

Budget Notes

- i. The Agency utilized retained surplus of Ksh, 42,883,275 amounting to -100 % of the of the Agency retention.
- ii. The Agency received other income of Ksh. 11,000 which translated to 100%
- iii. Depreciation for the year was over due to new purchase of Computers and Furniture
- iv. Use of good and services was over achieved due to implementation of new HR instruments.
- v. Employee Cost due to new additional staffing seconded to the Agency

18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

The Assets Recovery Agency is established under the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act No.9 of 2009 (POCAMLA) with the mandate of identifying, tracing, freezing, seizing, and recovery of proceeds of crime.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the *Agency's* accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5 of these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Agency.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2022.*

IPSASB deferred the application date of standards from 1st January 2022 owing to Covid 19. This was done to provide entities with time to effectively apply the standards. The deferral was set for 1st January 2023.

ii. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2022.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023 The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity. (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>
<p>Other improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> <p>Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>

iii. ***Early adoption of standards***

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2021/2022.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Fees, taxes and fines

The Entity recognizes revenues from fees, taxes and fines when the event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, deferred income is recognized instead of revenue. Other non-exchange revenues are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the Entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the Entity and can be measured reliably. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Development/capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds.

Rendering of services

The Entity recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours.

Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY
Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Entity.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Dividends

Dividends or similar distributions must be recognized when the shareholder's or the Entity's right to receive payments is established.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2021-2022 was approved by the National Assembly on July. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the Entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

The Entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section xxx of these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Entity operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in net assets. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable Entity and the same taxation authority.

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Sales tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

i) When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable

ii) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included
The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over an year period. Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition. Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Entity recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

Assets are depreciated on a yearly basis and their values recorded at net book values at the end of financial year. Depreciation is applied on a reducing balance basis. Different assets are depreciated at the following rates;

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Computer and ICT equipment	33.3%
Other Assets (motorized sprayer)	20.0%
Furniture and Fittings	12.5%
Motor Vehicles	25.0%

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

h) Research and development costs

The Entity expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Entity can demonstrate:

- i) The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- ii) Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- iii) How the asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential
- iv) The availability of resources to complete the asset
- v) The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

i) Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Held-to-maturity.

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or an Entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or an Entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the Entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- i) The debtors or an Entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty.
- ii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- iii) The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- iv) Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g., changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition., All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

j) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

- i) Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method.
- ii) Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the *Entity*.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

l) Contingent liabilities

The Entity does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

m) Contingent assets

The Entity does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Entity in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

n) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

o) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Entity recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

p) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The *Entity* provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an Entity pays fixed contributions into a separate Entity (a fund), and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

q) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

r) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment.

Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

s) Related parties

The *Entity* regards a related party as a person or an Entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the *Entity*, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise *the directors, the CEO and senior managers*.

t) Service concession arrangements

The *Entity* analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the *Entity* recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services the operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price.

In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the *Entity* also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

u) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

v) Comparative figures

Where necessary comparative figures for the previous financial year have been amended or reconfigured to conform to the required changes in presentation.

w) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Entity's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. State all judgements, estimates and assumptions made:

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Useful lives and residual value

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- a) The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity.
- b) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- c) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- d) Availability of funding to replace the asset.
- e) Changes in the market in relation to the asset

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note 40.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

(include provisions applicable for your organisation e.g. provision for bad debts, provisions of obsolete stocks and how management estimates these provisions).

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY**Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****6. Transfers from Other Government entities**

GOVERNMENT GRANTS					
				2021-2022	2020-2021
S/NO	DATE	SOURCE	AMOUNT		
1.	22.10.2021	STATE LAW OFF A/R EC/0020	38,820,000.00	38,820,000.00	
2.	25.11.2021	STATE LAW OFF A/R EC/0020	38,820,000.00	38,820,000.00	
3.	04.03.2022	STATE LAW OFF A/R EC/0021	38,820,000.00	38,820,000.00	
4.	22.06.2022	STATE LAW OFF A/R EC/0021	38,820,000.00	38,820,000.00	
		SUB TOTALS	155,280,000.00	155,280,000.00	

7. Other incomes

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
	11,000	1,137,611
Total	11,000	1,137,611

8. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Insurance	-	40,560
Bank Charges	188,878	128,038
Communication, Supplies and Services	6,302,940	4,931,836
Advertising, Printing, Stationery and Photocopying	4,068,271	1,961,194
Electricity	314,898	356,267
Water & Sewerage	59,106	263,754
Training	2,904,770	4,180,935
Fuel and oil	4,504,766	4,498,560
Conference and Delegations	14,545,643	7,409,130
Subscription	575,000	-
Audit fees	580,000	580,000
Rental	32,714,767	26,933,525
Cleaning Expenses	1,908,036	2,214,276

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Consumables	10,974,725	1,327,538
Other general expenses	4,042,962	26,724,354
Total General Expenses	83,684,762	81,549,967

9. Employee Costs

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Domestic Travel	24,198,923	37,993,086
Foreign Travel	1,344,610	
Daily subsistence all.	33,704,173	
Wages - Stipends	1,699,422	
Total Employee Costs	61,062,578	37,993,086

10. Confidential

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Confidential	14,752,037	4,150,000
Total Confidential Expenditure	14,752,037	4,150,000

11. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	61,091,022	18,734,961
Total depreciation and amortization	61,091,022	18,734,961

12. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Vehicles	7,902,424	3,539,716
Total Repairs and Maintenance	7,902,424	3,539,716

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

		2021-2022	2020-2021
Financial institution	Account number		Kshs.
Current account		250,858,237	301,327,361
Sub - Total		250,858,237	301,327,361
Total		250,858,237	301,327,361

		2021-2022	2020-2021
Financial institution	Account number		Kshs.
Kenya Commercial bank	1210028794	248,770,368	300 299,486,855
Kenya Commercial bank (Confidential	1248074947	2,087,869	1,839,906
Sub - Total		250,858,237	301,327,361
Grand Total		250,858,237	301,327,361

14. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets	Capital Work in progress	Total
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As At 1 July 2020	22,031,000	35,833,937	37,972,405	-	0	95,837,342
Additions	15,805,350	-	5,808,697	1,048,800		22,662,847
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 30th June 2021	37,836,350	35,833,937	43,781,102	1,048,800	0	118,500,189
Additions	-	2,359,122	5,254,547	-	21,164,321	28,779,861
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 30th June 2022	37,836,350	38,193,059	49,035,649	1,048,800	21,164,321	147,280,050
Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 July 2020	9,638,563	7,185,114	19,857,916	0	0	36,681,593
Depreciation	7,049,447	3,581,103	7,894,651	209,760	-	18,734,961

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

As At 30 June 2021	16,688,010	10,766,217	27,752,567	209,760	0	55,416,554
Depreciation	9,459,088	4,774,132	16,329,494	209,760	0	30,772,474
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 30th June 2022	26,147,098	15,540,349	44,082,016	419,520	0	86,189,028
Net Book Values						
As At 30th June 2021	21,148,340	25,067,720	16,028,535	839,040	0	63,083,635
As At 30th June 2022	11,689,253	22,652,709	4,955,459	629,280	21,164,321	61,091,022

15 Stores

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	-	839,040
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	-	839,040

16 Provision

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Audit Fee	580,000	580,000
Total Confidential Expenditure	580,000	580,000

17. Prior Year Adjustments

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Tax	5,254,547	0
	-	-
Tax	5,254,547	0

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Tax	-4,573,077	
	-	-
Tax	-4,573,077	

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY**Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.**

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Tax	5,412,117	
	-	
Tax	5,412,117	

The tax of Ksh. 5,254,547 is Withholding tax of 2% deducted from merchants as from 2018 to 2022 which was surrendered

18. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The Entity is a State Corporation/ or a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry State Law Office. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

19. Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs).

20: Important Disclosures**DEFICIT BALANCE****Disclosures 1:**

The deficit balance of Kshs. 42,883,275 was as a result of utilization of retained surplus from the previous financial year as per POCLAMLA Act, 2009. In accordance with section 54(6) of POCAMLA the Agency is allowed to retain the balance of its un utilized funding at the close of each financial year to ensure continuity of its function due to the sensitivity and strategic nature of the Agency. Section 45(b) of the Public Financial Management Act, 2012 allow the Agency to retain the Unspent surplus for smooth operation of its activity.

Disclosures 2: Bank Balances for Preservation Accounts

Description	Account number	2021-2022	2020-2021
			Kshs.
Preservation Deposit Account	1240221339	529,362,491	196,194,334
Preservation Deposit Account Dollar account	1292910038	1,975,275	0
Preservation Deposit Account Euro Account	1292914076	0	0
Escrow Account -Ezekiel Owuor & assets recovery agency	1236765893	1,199,674	1,200,000

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY
Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

19. Appendix

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General's Recommendations

Ref. No on the External Audit, Report	Issue/Observations from Auditor	Management comment	Focal point person to resolve the issue	Status	Time frame
Non-Submission of Financial Statement	Disclosure in Note 18 to the Financial statement under disclosures is a balance of KShs. 197,394,334 on preservation deposit and escrow accounts which was held in Criminal Asset Recovery Fund to be established Under section 109 of the Proceeds of Criminal and Anti-Money Laundering Act, No. 9 of 2009. However, Management did not prepare and submit for Audit separate Financial Statement of the fund for a period of nine (9) years since 30 June,2013 contrary to section 84 of the Public Finance Management Act,2012 Which requires the Accounting Officer administering a national public fund to prepare and submit the Financial statements of the fund at the end of each fiscal period and submit these to the Auditor- General.	The Criminal Asset Recovery Fund regulations is to be done by The National Treasury and Operationalized by The Agency	Director/ Corporate Secretary	In progress	June 2023

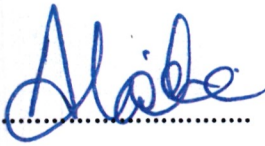
The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

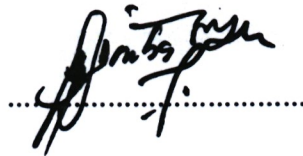
Guidance Notes:

- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- (ii) Obtain the "Issue/Observation" and "management comments", required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;
- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your Entity responsible for implementation of each issue;
- (iv) Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to National Treasury.



**BRIG. ALICE M MATE
DIRECTOR**

Date..... 01/03/23.....



**BONFACE DIMBA
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT
ICPAK NO: 5488**

Date..... 01/03/23.....

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Appendix II: Projects implemented by Assets Recovery Agency

Projects implemented by the State Assets Recovery Agency Funded by development partners and/ or the Government.

Project title	Project Number	Donor	Period/duration	Donor commitment	Separate donor reporting required as per the donor agreement (Yes/No)	Consolidated in these financial statements (Yes/No)
						N/A

Status of Projects completion

(Summarise the status of project completion at the end of each quarter, i.e. total costs incurred, stage which the project is etc)

Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
						N/A
						N/A
						N/A

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Appendix III: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS

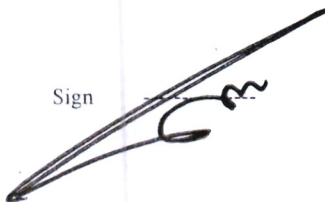
ENTITY NAME:		ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY		
Break down of Transfers from the State Department of Justice				
	FY 2020/2021			
a.	Recurrent Grants			
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
		30/06/2022	155,280,000	2021/2022
			0	
			0	
		Total	155,280,000	
b.	Development Grants			
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			0	
			0	
			0	
		Total	0	
c.	Direct Payments			
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			0	
			0	
			0	
		Total	0	
d.	Donor Receipts			
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			0	
			0	
			0	
		Total	0	

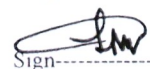
The above amounts have been communicated to and reconciled with the parent Ministry

Finance Manager
Assets Recovery Agency

Head of Accounting Unit
Office of Attorney General &
Department of Justice

Sign



Sign 

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY

Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Alice

.....
BRIG. ALICE M MATE
DIRECTOR

Date..... *01/03/23*

Boniface Dimba

.....
BONIFACE DIMBA
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT
ICPAK NO: 5488

Date..... *01/03/23*

ASSETS RECOVERY AGENCY
Annual Reports and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

