

NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

Annual Report & Accounts 2018

**OFUANI MAIDOH & CO.
(Chartered Accountants)**

**NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY
(NOSDRA), ABUJA**

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(NOSDRA), ABUJA**

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NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

CORPORATE INFORMATION

GOVERNING AGENCY

Member, Nigeria Police HQ

Member, Federal Ministry of Housing & Urban Development

Member, Federal Ministry of Defense

Member, Chevron/OPTS

Member, SPDC/OPTS

Member, NEMA

Member, Federal Ministry of Agric & Natural Resources

Member, Federal Ministry of Energy

Member, Federal Ministry of Information & Communication

Member, Nigeria Institute of Oceanography & Marine

Member, Federal Ministry of Transportation

Sir Peter Idabor – D.G/CEO

CORPORATE HEAD OFFICE:

NAIC Building

Plot 590, Zone AO

Central Area,

Abuja (FCT)

BANKERS

Central Bank of Nigeria

AUDITORS

Messrs. Ofuani Maidoh & Co

(Chartered Accountants)

5 Chiagoziem Street, Off DLA Road, Asaba,

Delta State

NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

REPORT OF THE AGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

The Management submits the report together with the Financial Statements of the Agency for the year ended December 31, 2018.

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES: Sec. 6(1)

- a. Be responsible for surveillance and ensure compliance with all existing legislation detection of oil spill in the petroleum sector.
- b. Receive reports of oil spillage and coordinate oil spill response activities throughout Nigeria
- c. Coordinate the implementation of the plan as may be formulated from time to time by the Federal Government.
- d. Coordinate the implementation of the plan for the removal of hazardous substance as may be issued by the Federal Government.
- e. Perform such other functions as may be required to achieve the aim and objectives of the Agency under this Act or any plan as may be formulated by the Federal Government Pursuant to this Act.

2. RESULT FOR THE YEAR

	2018 N	2017 N
Surplus/ (Deficit) Income over Expenditure	(298,481,950)	152,474,581

3. THE AGENCY

The Agency derived its existence from the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency Establishment Act Number 15 of 2006.

NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

REPORT OF THE AGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

4. THE AGENCY MANAGEMENT


THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Sir Peter Idabor	-	D.G. / CEO
Mr. O.A. Obanewa	-	Assets Safety & Mitigation
Barr. C.K. Ateboh	-	Head, Legal Services
Mr. S.U. Ugbe	-	Director, Finance and Accounts
Mr. G.U. Ukam	-	Director, Human Resources Management
Alh. A.S. Ringim	-	Director, General Services
Mr. B.O. Akindele	-	Director, Oil Spill Assessment
Mrs. C.O. Okunubi	-	Director, Policy Planning, Analysis & Research

5. AUDITORS

The Auditors, Messrs. Adeshina Yinusa & Co. (Chartered Accountants) resigned their appointment as auditors during the year. Messrs. Ofuani Maidoh & Co. (Chartered Accountants), duly appointed by the Board as auditors, have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution will be proposed to authorize the Management to determine their remuneration.

By order of the Management


SECRETARY
August 26, 2020

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
TO THE MEMBERS OF GOVERNING BOARD OF
NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA)**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018, the Statement of Financial Performance and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and the summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Notes to the Financial Statements and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 9 to 21.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Agency's Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and for such internal controls as the Agency's Management determines necessary to enable the preparation of the Financial Statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatements in the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider the internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but are not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Agency Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Agency has kept proper accounting records and the Financial Statements are in agreement with the records in all material respects and give in the prescribed manner, information required by International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Agency as at December 31, 2018 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended, in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards.


Clement T. Ofuani, FCA, FRC/2015/ICAN/00000011248
For: OFUANI MAIDOH & CO.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)



Asaba
August 27, 2020

NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018

ASSETS		2018	2017
	NOTES	N	N
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	3	9,471,666	195,640,717
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	4	-	-
Inventories	5	<u>1,285,691</u>	<u>1,714,255</u>
		<u>10,757,357</u>	<u>197,354,972</u>
Non-current Assets			
Available for Sale Financial Asset	6	-	-
Property, Plant & Equipment	7	<u>1,068,100,676</u>	<u>1,056,886,203</u>
		<u>1,068,100,676</u>	<u>1,056,886,203</u>
Total Assets		<u>1,078,858,033</u>	<u>1,254,241,175</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade & Other Payables from Exchange Transactions	8	<u>203,808,033</u>	<u>163,285,628</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>203,808,033</u>	<u>163,285,628</u>
Net Assets		<u>875,050,000</u>	<u>1,090,955,547</u>
Accumulated Fund			
Revenue Reserve	9	547,407,587	1,090,955,547
Capital Reserve	10	<u>327,642,413</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>875,050,000</u>	<u>1,090,955,547</u>

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on August 26, 2020 and signed on its behalf by:



Sir Peter Idabor
Director General/CEO



Mr. Simon U. Ugbe
Director, Finance & Accounts

**NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY
(NOSDRA), ABUJA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	NOTES	2018 N	2017 N
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Government grant & subventions	11	1,831,211,528	2,025,118,910
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Other Income	12	<u>77,276,033</u>	<u>289,006,698</u>
		<u>1,908,487,561</u>	<u>2,314,125,608</u>
 Expenses			
Personnel Costs	13	1,744,174,323	1,679,188,959
Establishment Costs	14	201,251,636	61,050,965
Depreciation Expenses	15	59,706,028	62,997,663
Repairs and Maintenance	16	1,382,000	39,192,285
Professional fees	17	8,350,000	12,580,360
General expenses	18	<u>192,105,524</u>	<u>306,640,795</u>
		<u>2,206,969,511</u>	<u>2,161,651,027</u>
Excess/Deficit over operating activities		<u>(298,481,950)</u>	<u>152,474,581</u>
Excess/(Deficit) for the period		<u>(298,481,950)</u>	<u>152,474,581</u>

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 31 2018

	NOTES	2018 N	2017 N
Cash flow from operating activities			
Receipts			
Government grants and subventions		1,887,553,036	2,025,118,910
Internally Generated Revenue		<u>77,276,033</u>	<u>289,006,698</u>
		<u>1,964,829,069</u>	<u>2,314,125,608</u>
Payments			
Personnel costs		1,744,174,323	1,679,188,959
Other payments		<u>403,089,160</u>	<u>419,464,405</u>
		<u>2,147,263,483</u>	<u>2,098,653,364</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>(182,434,414)</u>	<u>215,472,244</u>
Cash flow from investing activities			
Inventory		(428,564)	(9,099,542)
Payables from exchange transactions		(40,522,405)	2,718,387
Purchase of property, plants & equipment & intangible assets		<u>70,920,500</u>	<u>27,227,095</u>
		<u>29,969,531</u>	<u>20,845,940</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>(212,403,945)</u>	<u>194,626,304</u>
Net cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		<u>(212,403,945)</u>	<u>194,626,304</u>
Prior Year Adjustment (net)		26,234,895	-
Cash and cash equivalent at January 1		<u>195,640,717</u>	<u>1,014,413</u>
Cash and cash equivalent at December 31	3	<u>9,471,667</u>	<u>195,640,717</u>

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of NOSDRA have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Agency and all values are rounded up to the nearest Naira. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flows statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Summarized below are the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, 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. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

b) Receivables from exchange transactions

Receivables from exchange transactions are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Agency will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

c) 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method

Finished goods and Work in Progress: cost of direct materials and labor 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 Agency.

d) Property, Plant and Equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Where an asset (other than land) is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the asset is initially recognized at fair value, where fair value can be reliably determined, and a credit recognized as income in the statement of financial performance.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Agency and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognized. All repair and maintenance is charged to the statement of financial performance during the financial period in which it is incurred.

Depreciation on assets is charged on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of the asset less any estimated residual value over its remaining useful life as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	%
Land & Building	2
Plant and Machinery	20
Motor Vehicles	25
Furniture & Fittings	20
Computers & ICT Equipment	20
Laboratory & Photo Studio Equipment	20
Library Books	15
Boat	25
Office Equipment	20
Communication Equipment	20

The residual value and useful lives of the assets are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The Agency assesses annually whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The carrying amount of an asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount if the carrying amount of the asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount or recoverable service amount.

e) Financial Instruments

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 Agency determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Agency commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Agency's financial assets include: cash and short-term deposits; trade and other receivables; loans and other receivables; quoted and unquoted financial instruments; and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through surplus and deficit. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in surplus or deficit.

Available-for-sale financial assets

The Agency classifies available-for-sale financial assets as non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity or financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit.

After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized directly in net assets through the statement of changes in net assets until the financial asset is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition

The Agency derecognizes a financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets when:

- The right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or is waived.
- The Agency has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either: (a) the Agency has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the Agency has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Agency assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

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

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Agency first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Agency determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

f) Revenue recognition

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from the Government of Nigeria

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with 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 Agency and can be measured reliably.

g) Revenue from exchange transactions

Internally Generated Revenue represents annual consultant registration fee, product testing, regulation income, oil spill contingency payment, remediation of impacted site and other miscellaneous revenues. However, the payments are made directly into the Federal Government's Treasury Single Account (TSA).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

h) Consultant Registration Fee

Consultant registration fee is recognized when received. No provision is made for fees in arrears as at the Statement of Financial Performance date.

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Agency has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and 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 Agency 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.

j) Recurrent Expenses

Operating and administrative expenses are recognized on payment first, before adjustment is made to accommodate accruals and prepayment at the end of the accounting year.

k) 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.

l) Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to THE AGENCY. 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 Agency 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

constant rate of interest on the balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance cost in the Income and Expenditure. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if it is not reasonably certain that the Agency 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.

m) Interest Income

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

n) Interest Expense

Interest expense is accrued using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to that liability's net carrying amount. The method applies this rate to the principal outstanding to determine interest expense each period.

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The Agency makes pension contributions on behalf of its staff in accordance with the Pension Act of Nigeria. The contributions are treated as payments to a defined contribution pension plan. 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.

Medical aid:

The Agency provides medical insurance to employees and management under Nigeria Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). The contribution is charged against income in the year in which they become payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

constant rate of interest on the balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance cost in the Income and Expenditure. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if it is not reasonably certain that the Agency 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.

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Interest expense is accrued using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to that liability's net carrying amount. The method applies this rate to the principal outstanding to determine interest expense each period.

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The Agency makes pension contributions on behalf of its staff in accordance with the Pension Act of Nigeria. The contributions are treated as payments to a defined contribution pension plan. 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.

Medical aid:

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NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	2018	2017
	N	N
3. Cash and Cash Equivalent		
GIFMIS Capital Account	3,271,509	195,640,717
TSA IGR Account	<u>6,200,158</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>9,471,667</u>	<u>195,640,717</u>
4. Receivable from Exchange Transactions		
Prepayment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash advance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
5. Inventories		
Inventory	<u>1,285,691</u>	<u>1,714,255</u>
	<u>1,285,691</u>	<u>1,714,255</u>
6. Available for Sale Financial Assets		
Quoted Investments	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	2018	2017
	N	N
8. Trade & Other Payables from Exchange Transactions		
Audit fee accrued	17,650,000	13,150,000
Audit expenses accrued	3,000,000	4,000,000
Rent accrued	146,928,000	136,467,895
VAT	581,101	559,951
WHT	8,803,932	9,107,782
Other Creditors	<u>26,845,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>203,808,033</u>	<u>163,285,628</u>
9. Revenue Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,090,955,547	938,480,966
Prior Year Adjustment	(245,066,010)	-
Retained for the year	<u>(298,481,950)</u>	<u>152,474,581</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>547,407,587</u>	<u>1,090,955,547</u>
10. Capital Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Prior Year Adjustment	271,300,905	-
Capital Allocation for the year	<u>56,341,508</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>327,642,413</u>	<u>-</u>

NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	2018	2017
	N	N
11. Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions		
Government subventions - Personnel	1,737,347,640	1,664,897,989
Government subventions - Overhead	93,863,888	88,920,016
Government subventions - Capital	-	271,300,905
	<u>1,831,211,528</u>	<u>2,025,118,910</u>
12. Revenue from exchange Transactions		
Internally Generated Revenue		
Consultant Registration Fee	69,075,733	25,767,000
Sales of Publication	820,300	454,100
Product Test	6,600,000	3,150,000
Tender	780,000	1,310,000
Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP)	-	500,000
Remediation Impacted Site	-	255,500,000
Miscellaneous Income	-	2,325,598
	<u>77,276,033</u>	<u>289,006,698</u>

NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	2018	2017
	N	N
11. Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions		
Government subventions - Personnel	1,737,347,640	1,664,897,989
Government subventions - Overhead	93,863,888	88,920,016
Government subventions - Capital	-	271,300,905
	<u>1,831,211,528</u>	<u>2,025,118,910</u>
12. Revenue from exchange Transactions		
Internally Generated Revenue		
Consultant Registration Fee	69,075,733	25,767,000
Sales of Publication	820,300	454,100
Product Test	6,600,000	3,150,000
Tender	780,000	1,310,000
Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP)	-	500,000
Remediation Impacted Site	-	255,500,000
Miscellaneous Income	-	2,325,598
	<u>77,276,033</u>	<u>289,006,698</u>

NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	2018	2017
	N	N
13. Personnel Costs		
Staff Salaries and Wages	1,736,967,247	1,665,196,159
Training & Manpower Development	4,153,400	10,854,700
Staff Welfare	1,311,176	-
Corpers/IT Allowances	632,500	2,505,000
Overtime Allowance	860,000	-
Responsibility Allowance	250,000	210,000
Staff Medical	-	423,100
	<u>1,744,174,323</u>	<u>1,679,188,959</u>
14. Establishment Costs		
Product Test Expenses	4,569,025	-
Restoration of Impacted Site Cost	26,915,000	28,458,765
Mapping Expenses	61,759,275	32,592,200
NOSCP Expenses	108,008,336	-
	<u>201,251,636</u>	<u>61,050,965</u>
15. Depreciation		
Property, Plant and Equipment	59,706,028	62,997,663
	<u>59,706,028</u>	<u>62,997,663</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	2018	2017
	N	N
16. Repairs & Maintenance		
Property	520,000	32,385,285
Equipment	<u>862,000</u>	<u>6,807,000</u>
	<u>1,382,000</u>	<u>39,192,285</u>
 17. Professional Fees		
Consultancy and other professional charges	3,150,000	5,425,360
Audit fees	4,000,000	4,000,000
Audit Expenses	1,000,000	1,000,000
Legal expenses	<u>200,000</u>	<u>2,155,000</u>
	<u>8,350,000</u>	<u>12,580,360</u>

NATIONAL OIL SPILL DETECTION AND RESPONSE AGENCY (NOSDRA), ABUJA

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

18. General Expenses	2018	2017
	N	N
Bank Charges	180,474	1,295,495
Printing and Stationery	4,617,698	9,619,500
Transport & travelling	55,518,753	78,956,624
Hiring of Surveillance Boat Expenses	246,500	142,000
Communication	2,844,100	3,760,701
Security	15,138,147	14,229,993
Cleaning	13,440,500	12,993,725
Seminars, Workshops & Conferences	1,000,000	5,425,000
Hospitality and Entertainment	4,539,200	8,155,000
Insurance	-	2,609,626
Electricity Expenses	4,689,973	2,516,000
Adverts, Publicity and Community Relations	1,773,744	2,881,072
Newspaper and Magazine	644,115	864,015
General Office Expenses	10,271,600	8,964,371
Board of Directors	1,915,000	100,000
Honorarium	890,000	670,000
Waste Disposal Expenses	-	775,900
Rent Expenses	43,257,000	41,132,000
Laboratory Test	-	3,009,825
Motor Vehicle Running Expenses	12,294,800	9,887,560
Generator Running Expenses	7,245,000	10,129,400
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,783,826	13,055,695
Non-Accident Bonus	120,000	145,000
Sub Treasury Refund	<u>6,695,094</u>	<u>75,322,293</u>
	<u>192,105,524</u>	<u>306,640,795</u>