

ANNUAL **REPORT** 2022



www.guyoil.gy



A GUYANESE COMPANY
WITH OUTSTANDING SERVICES
& PRODUCTS



GUYOIL

Excellence in Service





GUYOIL is Guyana's largest Petroleum Distribution Company. We are strategically located in all three (3) counties and have a distribution network of more than 56 service stations nationwide.

 www.guyoil.gy



TABLE OF CONTENTS

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	4
CHAIRMAN'S REPORT	5
2022 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS	7
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - 2022	16

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR	25
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	28
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	31
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	33
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW	34
NOTES OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	35



NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the forty-seventh (47th) Annual General Meeting of **The Guyana Oil Company Limited** will be held on **Friday, July 7, 2023** at 13:45 hours (1:45pm) at the Guyoil Office Complex, Providence, East Bank Demerara, for the following purpose:

AGENDA

1. To receive and consider the Audited Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon;
2. To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors;
3. Any Other Business.

By Order of the Board



Sarah Bovell
Company Secretary (ag)

Registered Office:
191 Camp Street, Georgetown,
Guyana, South America.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

ON 2022 PERFORMANCE

The Guyana Oil Company Limited (Guyoil) is a state-owned enterprise. The Company's business involves the importation, storage, distribution and marketing of motor gasoline, gasoil, kerosene, fuel oil, Castrol lubricants and bituminous products. The products are distributed through the largest distribution network in the petroleum business in Guyana, comprising forty-eight Dealer Owned and eight Company Owned Service Stations, all serviced from three Terminals located in Administrative Regions 2 (Adventure), 4 (Providence) and 6 (Heathburn).

In 2022, the Company recorded an after-tax profit of GYD2.9B, surpassing 2021 by 183.4 and an overall sales volume of 1,703,220 barrels.

This achievement was realized as massive volumes of petroleum products were equitably distributed throughout all administrative regions in Guyana, matching the demand for energy within all major growing sectors. The financial performance of Guyoil places the agency as one of the most efficient, profitable state-owned entities as the company continues to evolve along the path of operational excellence.

However, the Company's accomplishment was not earned without a plethora of challenges within the industry and further afield. The Inter-Development Bank (IDB) reported in December 2022 "Caribbean Economics publication of the shocks to global economies as they navigate strong headwinds, global markets were confronted with high levels of inflation and a sharp slow-down of economic growth. Inflation levels in many countries rose sharply, sparked by a

combination of surging food, energy and commodity prices, labour shortages and supply chain disruptions". "Just as Caribbean economies are emerging from the sharp recessions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, a confluence of external shocks now complicates the recovery and the current global context of high commodity prices affects countries differently, depending on whether they are mainly commodity importers or exporters", the IDB stated. Further, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported in its October 2022 publication of countering the "Cost of Living Crisis" as global growth forecasted to slow from 6% in 2021 to 3.2% in 2022. The forecast of global inflation was expected to rise from 4.7% in 2021 to 8.8% in 2022.

There were several cuts by OPEC in the production of Crude Oil during 2022 which saw multiple increases in the cost per barrel. In fact, 2022 saw us facing some of the highest prices in the recent history. The Government of Guyana immediately mitigated the shock of consumers paying higher prices at the pump by removing the exercise tax on Gasoline, Diesel and Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel, lowering the price for those petroleum products. The Government of Guyana further cut the price of Kerosene below the acquisition cost, absorbing the loss and guaranteed low cost, affordable Kerosene to consumers.

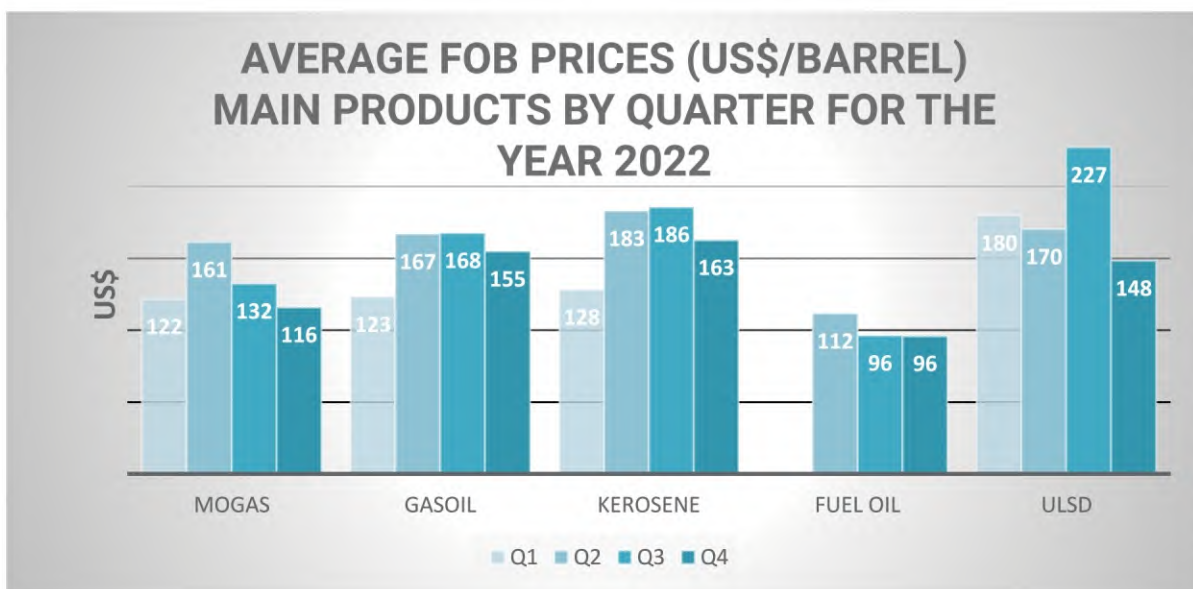
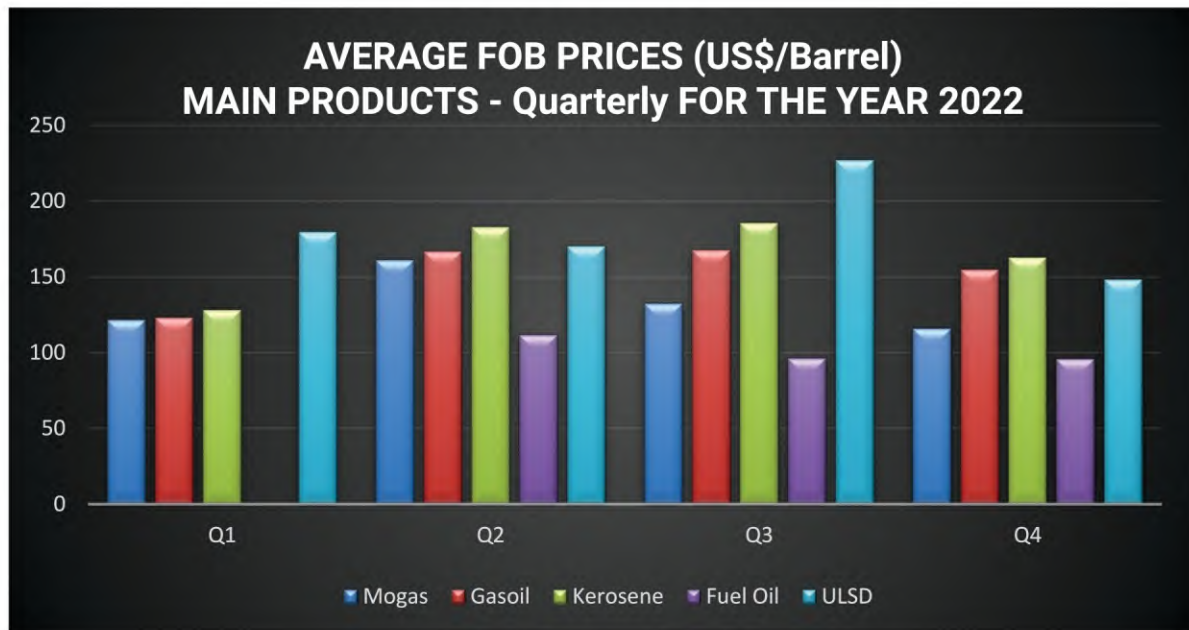
As inflation and uncertainty loomed globally, Guyana's economy continued to establish strong economic growth with an overall recording of 63.3% GDP growth in 2022. Markedly, the non-oil GDP grew by 11.5%. Inflation in 2022

was recorded at 7.2% as the global economy continues to grapple with the persistent inflationary pressures triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic and exacerbated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Nevertheless, the booming economic outlook of Guyana encourages Foreign Investments across all sectors as opportunities and stimulated growth continues to thrive with the confidence of investors. Moreover, the Company had a great year in terms of performance and same is anticipated to get better, with one of the most significant capital investments slated to commence shortly.

The Board of Directors, Management and Staff remains committed to good Corporate Governance. The Company's Corporate Governance Policies conform to internationally accepted standards and relevant legislation and are designed to ensure that the Company is managed in the best interest of its shareholder, employees and customers. During the year the Finance, Audit and Administration Committee (FAAC) along with the Tender Board and Security Committee (TB&SC) of the Board were active and contributed to the prudent management of the Company's affairs. The FAAC was chaired by Director Drubahadur in 2022 while the TB&SC was chaired by Director Blair for the same period. The FAAC addresses legal, financial, operational and administrative matters while the TB&SC oversees the tender and procurement process and the completion of Capital and R&M Projects. The FAAC met a total of nine times in 2022 while the TB&SC met twelve times for the same period.

ACQUISITION PRICES (US\$ PER BARREL)



Sales Revenue

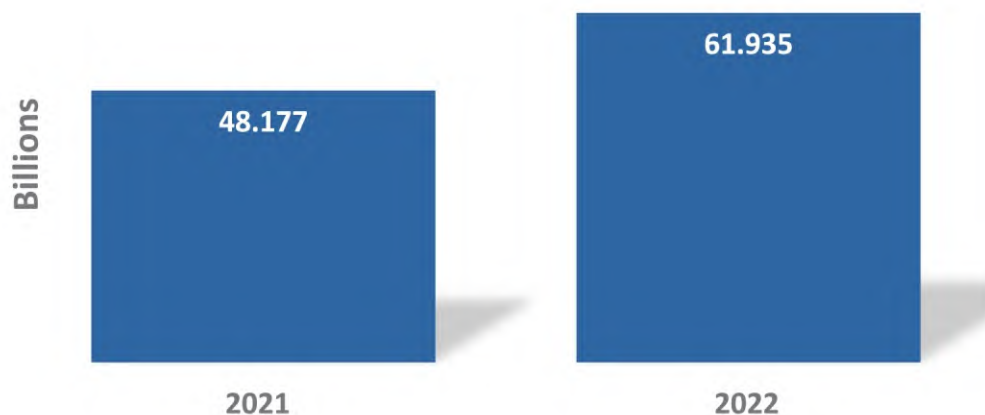
In 2022 sales revenue totaled \$61.935 Bln compared to \$48.177 Bln in 2021, an increase of \$13.758 Bln or 28.6%.

The increase resulted mainly from:

- › Higher average selling prices (2022/G\$36,363 per barrel compared to 2021/G\$27,688 per barrel) which resulted directly from higher acquisition cost.

Cost of sales was \$54.847 Bln compared to \$44.440 Bln in 2021, an increase of \$10.407 Bln or 23.4%. The main contributory factors to the increase were higher acquisition cost due to higher FOB prices.

Revenue

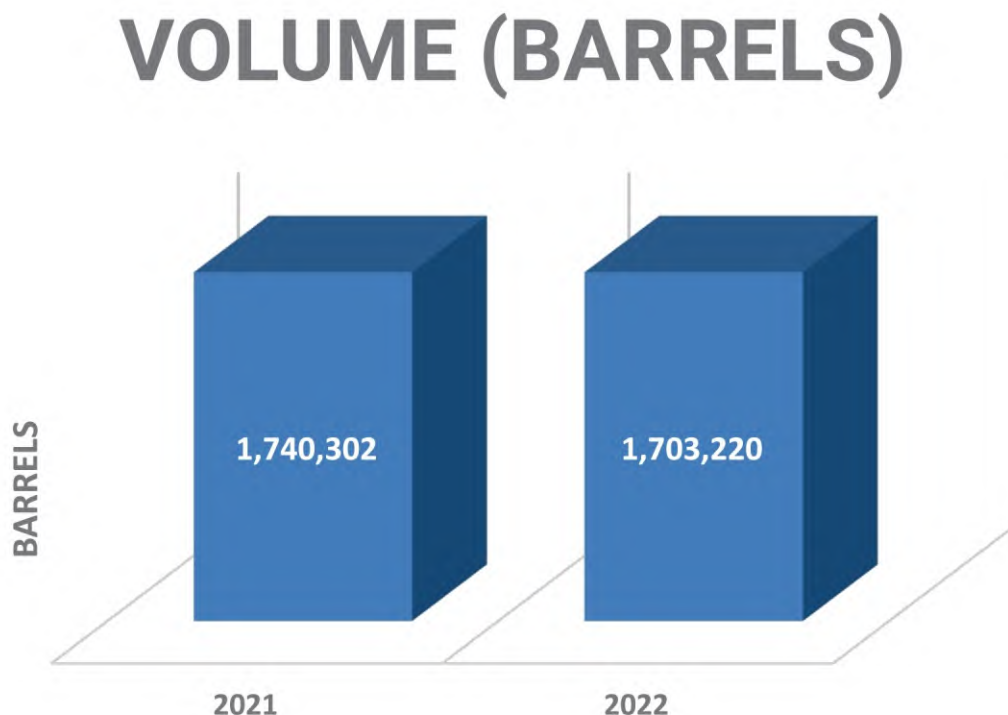


Sales Volume

In combined wholesale and retail sales volume totaled 1,703,220 barrels compared to 1,740,302 barrels in 2021, a slight decrease of 37,082 barrels or 2.1%.

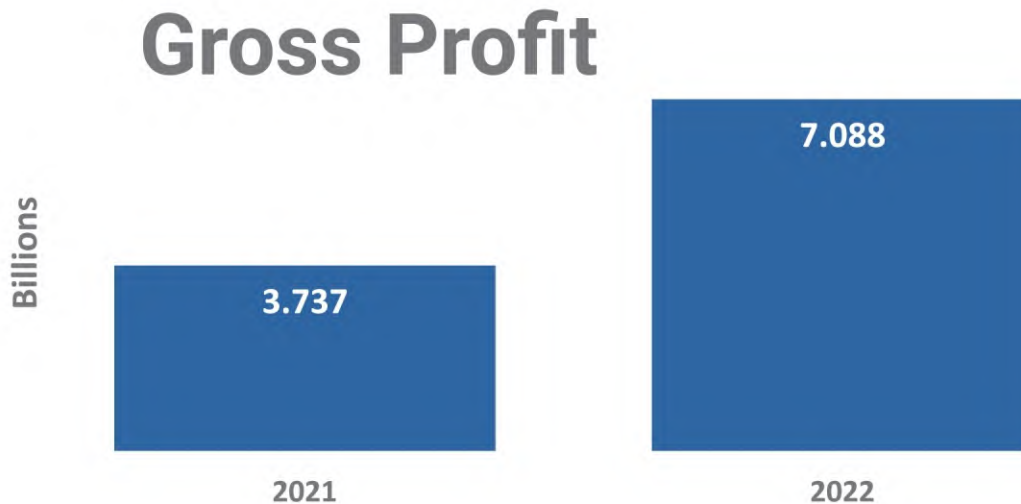
While overall sales volume at the Retail Sector had increased to 389,072 barrels when compared to 334,744 barrels in 2021, sales volume at the Wholesale Sector had decreased to 1,314,148 barrels from 1,405,558 barrels mainly due to reduction in the Fuel Oil and Kerosene sales volume. Total volume decrease in Fuel Oil was 69,323 barrels and in Kerosene 12,684 barrels, while there was volume increase in total Diesel of 47,745 barrels. as consumers returned to LPG due to the constant increase in the cost of Kerosene.

Over the year the cost of Kerosene had escalated causing more consumers to purchase LPG, thus a reduction in Kerosene sale. The reduction in Fuel Oil merely resulted from the termination of a contract to supply GPL with the product (in 2021 a total of 62,222 barrels was sold to GPL) and none renewal of the DDL annual supply contract. The company now competes weekly for this business however, same has not seen much success.



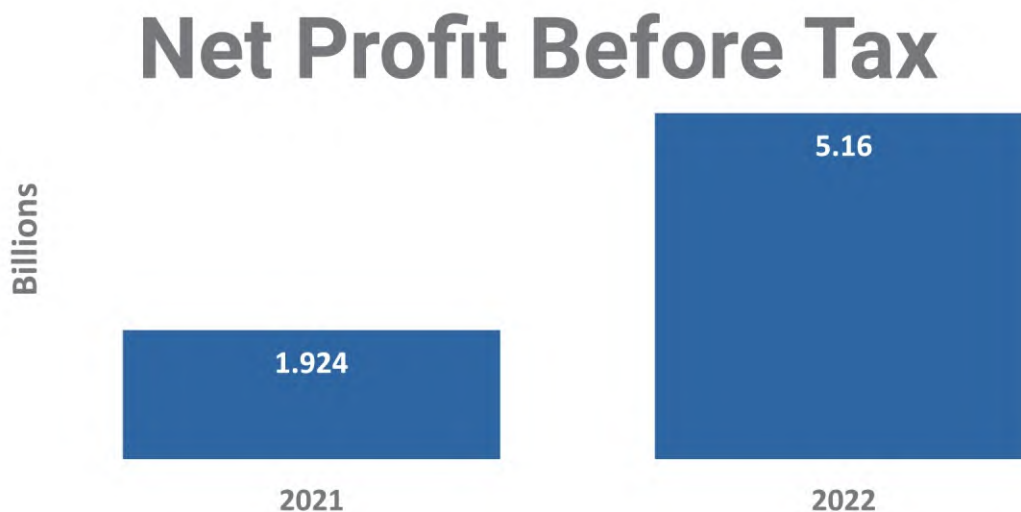
Gross Profit

Gross profit achieved in 2022 was \$7.088 Bln compared to \$3.737 Bln in 2021, an increase of \$3.351 Bln or 89.7% which resulted from higher prices and higher average margin. Gross profit margin in 2022 was 11.4% compared to 7.8% in 2021.



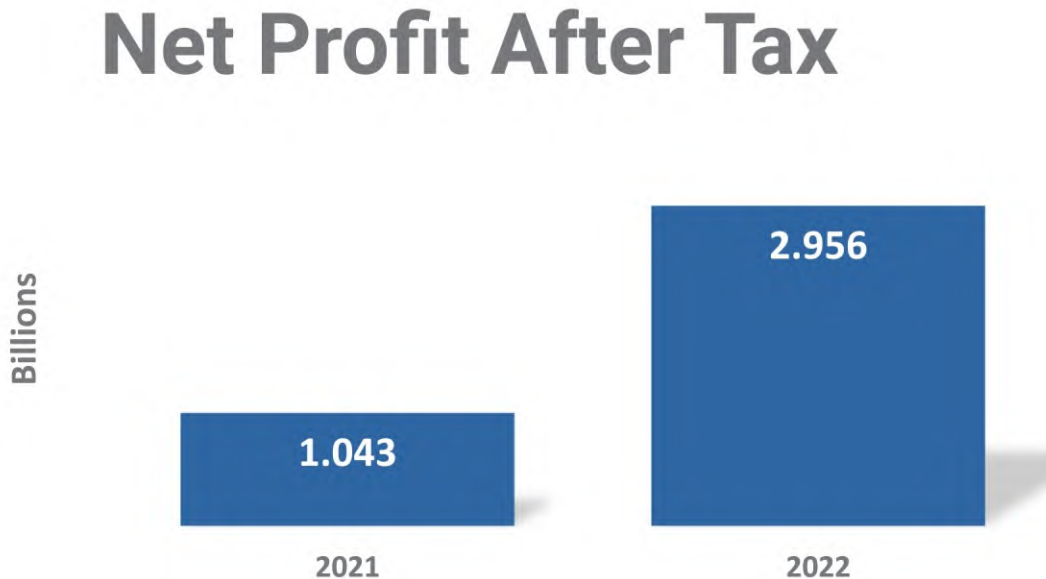
Net Profit before Tax

Net profit before taxation for 2022 was \$5.160 Bln compared to \$1.924 Bln in 2021, an increase of \$3.237 Bln or 168.2%. Overall expenses in 2022 had increased by \$0.154 Bln primarily due to increased expenses for repairs to maintenance of bulk storage tanks and increased operational fuel loss due to higher acquisition cost for fuel.



Net Profit after Tax

Net profit after taxation was \$2.956 Bln compared to \$1.043 Bln in 2021, an increase of \$1.913 Bln or 183.4%.



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Guyoil's 2022 performance was affected not only by post COVID-19 events directly linked to oil supplies but also by the Russia-Ukraine War which has also put a strain on oil supplies and had continued to adversely affect the cost of oil. Nevertheless, 2022 was a high record year due to the fact that the company trades a necessity product line complimented by its wide area network across the country.

DIVIDENDS PAID

There was no dividend payment for the year ended December 31, 2021 neither was there any interim payment for the year 2022.

CONTRIBUTION TO COMMUNITY

Guyoil continued to honor its corporate responsibilities during the year by contributing \$4.468 Mln to community-based organizations and institutions involved in sports, education, culture and charitable work.

MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

The management and staff were able to meet the strong competitive market challenges in 2022 by continuing to serve the company's customers in a consistent, reliable, efficient and cost-effective manner.

PARTNERSHIP

We continue to build and improve our business partnership with BP/Castrol, benefiting from training in marketing and product knowledge, thereby enabling the company to maintain its market share in the lubricant business.

The higher quality Castrol products are sold at higher prices than the competition. This challenged Guyoil to adopt creative strategies to maintain its market share.

MARKETING FOCUS

The Company's drive to expand its market share for fuel and lubricants dictated an aggressive posture, with deliberate emphasis on the improvement of the delivery of customer services, aggressive pricing strategies and continuing staff training and development.



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

COMPANY DEBTORS

Trade debtors continued to be vigorously pursued with the objective of collecting all debts. Legal action has been taken where necessary. The Company's credit policy was strictly enforced.

TRAINING

Training continued to be an integral part of the Company's management strategy. Staff attended training seminars on Supervisory Management, Customer Service and Occupational Health and Safety/HIV.

During the year while there were generally deferrals to training activities the company still continued on the job training. Operational refresher courses continued in-house and in total some 950-man hours of both in-house and external training were conducted.

EXPANSION AND FUTURE PROJECTS

During the year the Company continued with its program to consolidate and strengthen our delivery capacity. Capital expenditure for the year was \$280.212 Mln focusing on updating and increasing delivery capacity to improve customer service.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express sincere thanks and gratitude to my fellow Directors, Management and employees at all levels of the Company for their continued contributions and commitment towards the performance of The Guyana Oil Company Limited.

On behalf of the Board of Directors I would like to record our appreciation for the support received from our suppliers and customers. We are delighted to do business with you and look forward to your continued support in the future.

I also wish to express our appreciation for the guidance and support we continue to receive from our subject Minister, Hon. Dr. Ashni Singh, Minister of Finance, the staff of the Ministry of Finance and the Management and Directors of our parent company, NICIL.



Mr. Paul Cheong
Chairman of the
Board of Directors



THE GUYANA OIL COMPANY INCORPORATED **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**



Mr. Paul Cheong
Chairman



Mr. Drubahadur
Director





Ms. Tracy Blair
Director



Mr. Vishnu Bandhu
Director



Mr. Yogieraj Das
Director



Mr. Donald Dyal
Director



Ms. Abena Moore
Director

Members of the Board of Directors
do not hold any Shares in the Company.
No Director has any service contract
with the Company.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - 2022

The Directors take pleasure in submitting their Annual Report for The Guyana Oil Company Limited, together with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

1. SALES AND PROFITABILITY

Revenue for the year was \$61.935 Billion compared to \$48.177 Billion for the preceding year, an increase of \$13.758 Billion or 28.6%. The increase resulted significantly from higher average selling prices.

Gross Profit for the year was \$7.088 Billion compared to \$3.737 Billion for the previous year, an increase of \$3.351 Billion or 89.7%. Higher gross profit resulted from higher profit margin and higher prices.

Net Profit After Tax for the year was \$2.956 Billion compared to \$1.043 Billion for the previous year, an increase of \$1.913 Billion or 183.4%. Higher net profit resulted mainly from higher gross profit.

2. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital Expenditure for the year amounted to \$280.212 Million categorized as follows: -

	G\$'000
(a) Land and Buildings	5,355
(b) Plant and Machinery	43,820
(c) Office Furniture, Fittings and Equipment	37,532
(d) Motor Vehicles	72,864
(e) Work-in-progress	120,641
	<hr/>
	280,212
	<hr/>

WORK-IN-PROGRESS	G\$'000
3*10,000 Barrel Storage Tanks	591,639
Flow Meter & Air Eliminator – Adventure Depot	7,418
Canopy Sign – Dealer Owner Station	171
	<hr/>
	599,228
	<hr/>

3. DIRECTORS

Members of the Board of Directors are appointed, and their remuneration fixed by the Minister of Finance.

The following persons were appointed Directors of the Company effective March 2021. Directors' fee paid for the year were as follows:

			\$'000
(a)	Mr. Paul Cheong	- Chairman	370
(b)	Mr. Drubahadur	- Member	630
(c)	Ms. Abena Moore	- Member	450
(d)	Mr. Vishnu Bandhu	- Member	490
(e)	Mr. Yogieraj Das	- Member	630
(f)	Mr. Donald Dyal	- Member	370
(g)	Ms. Tracy Blair	- Member	510
			<hr/>
			3,450

4. DIRECTORS' INTEREST

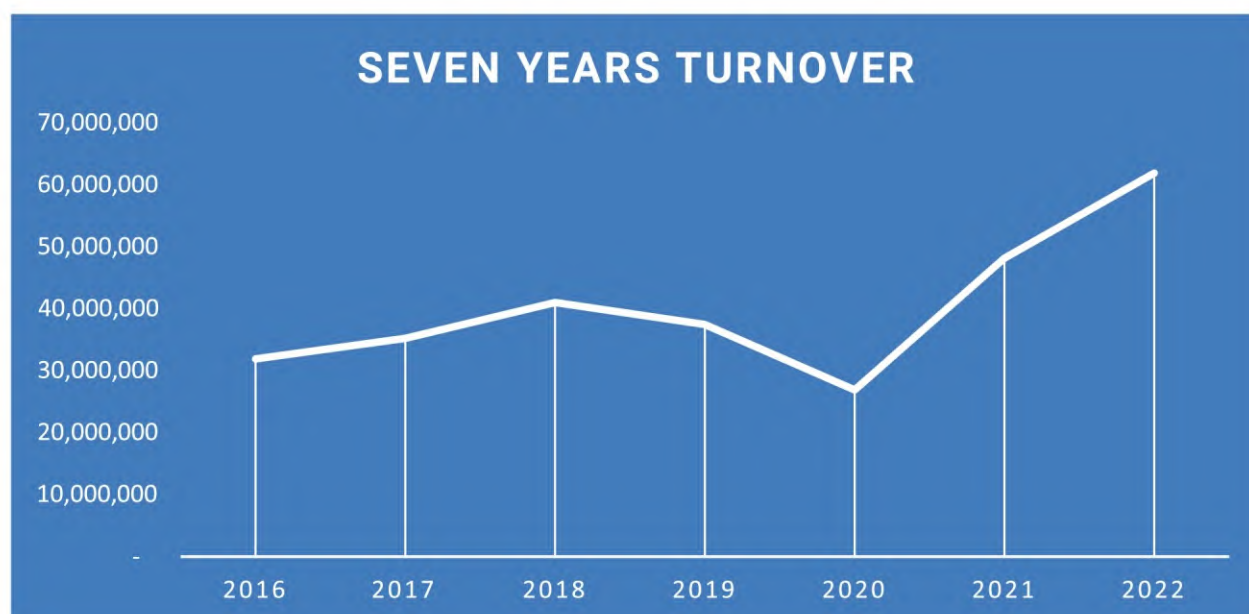
Members of the Board of Directors do not hold any Shares in the Company. No Director has any service contract with the Company.

5. AUDITORS

In accordance with the Audit Act 2001, the Auditor General of Guyana, Auditor of the Company, contracted Nizam Ali & Co, to conduct the Audit for 2022.

TURNOVER \$'000

YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Turnover	31,939,612	35,258,988	41,016,421	37,516,240	26,915,624	48,177,132	61,934,824



NET PROFIT AFTER TAX \$'000

YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NPBT	2,609,116	1,849,491	1,586,078	2,586,837	1,707,075	1,043,074	2,955,911

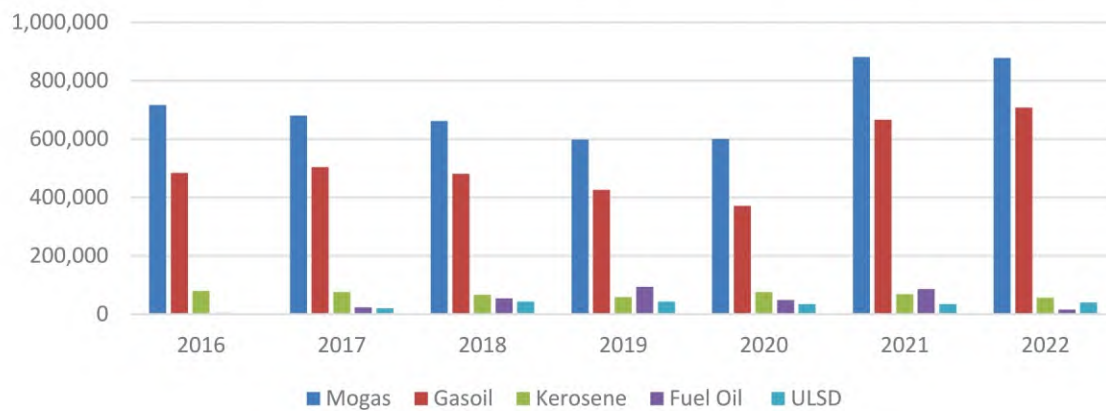
SEVEN YEARS NET PROFIT AFTER TAX



SALES VOLUME - BULK PRODUCTS (BARRELS)

Year	Mogas	Gasoil	Kerosene	Fuel Oil	ULSD
2016	716,298	483,439	78,862	3,613	
2017	680,759	504,248	75,788	23,740	19,758
2018	662,113	480,396	66,419	53,950	43,325
2019	598,364	426,274	58,554	93,178	42,942
2020	599,934	371,303	75,560	48,484	34,676
2021	880,500	665,625	68,534	85,381	34,556
2022	878,037	707,783	55,850	16,058	40,143

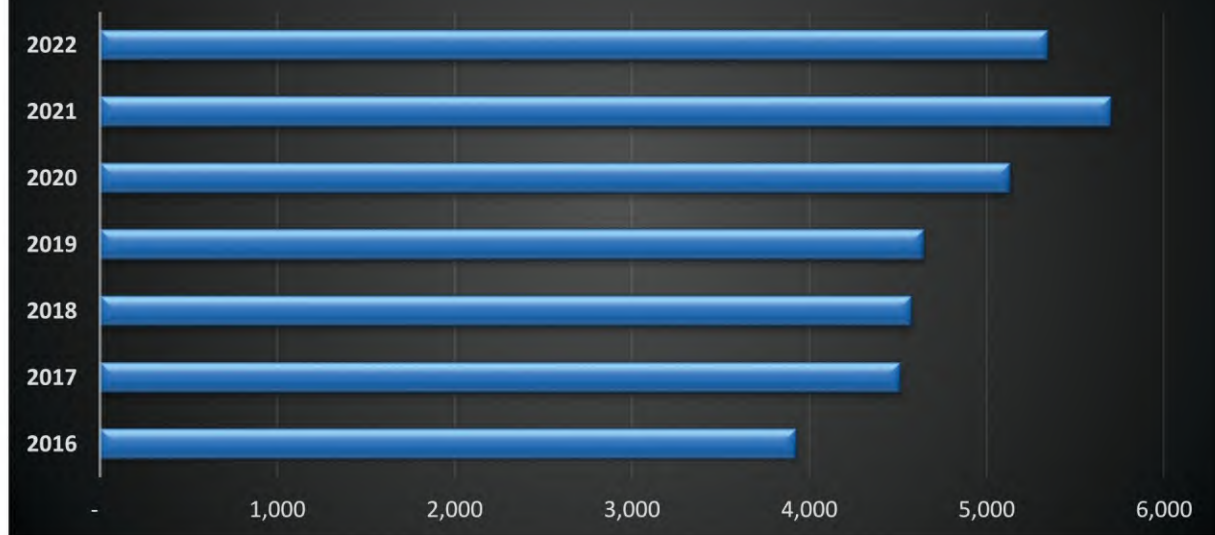
SEVEN YEARS SALES VOLUME - BULK PRODUCTS



SALES VOLUME - CASTROL LUBRICANTS (BARRELS)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Barrels	3,930	4,517	4,580	4,650	5,135	5,706	5,349

SEVEN YEARS SALES VOLUME - LUBRICANTS



MEET OUR SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM



▲
MS. ROSLYN FRANKLIN
FINANCE MANAGER

▲
MR. LEONARD KHAN
PROCUREMENT & INVENTORY
MANAGER

▲
MS. MOLLY HASSAN
GENERAL MANAGER



BULK STORAGE





GUYOIL owns and operates three (3) industrial storage facilities that supply Super 95 gasoline, diesel, kerosene and Castrol lubricants to persons purchasing in wholesale quantities. These facilities are located at Providence, Demerara, Heathburn, Berbice and Adventure Essequibo.

Choose GUYOIL for your wholesale fuel supply and you will benefit from:

1. Volume Discounts
2. Delivery within 24hrs
3. Complementary Tanking Facility

Each terminal has the capacity to birth vessels of various sizes thereby offering the option of convenient delivery of fuel to vessels of various sizes.

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GUYANA OIL COMPANY LIMITED



AUDITORS:
**AUDIT OFFICE OF
GUYANA**
63 High Street, Kingston,
Georgetown, Guyana, S.A.



CONTRACTED AUDITORS:
Nisam Ali & Company
Chartered Accountants
215 'C' Camp Street,
North Cummingsburg,
Georgetown, Guyana, S.A.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31, DECEMBER, 2022



Audit Office of Guyana

P.O. Box 1002, 63 High Street, Kingston, Georgetown, Guyana

Tel: 592-225-7592, Fax: 592-226-7257, <http://www.audit.org.gy>

AG: 115/2023

25 April 2023

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE GUYANA OIL COMPANY LIMITED
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Opinion

Chartered Accountants Nizam Ali and Company have audited on my behalf the financial statements of the Guyana Oil Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 5 to 33.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Guyana Oil Company Limited as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) and the Audit Act 2004. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Guyana, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Going Concern

The Company's financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The use of this basis of accounting is appropriate unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. As part of my audit of the financial statements, I have concluded that management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Company's financial statements is appropriate.

Management has not identified a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and accordingly none is disclosed in the financial

Management has not identified a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and accordingly none is disclosed in the financial statements. Based on my audit of the financial statements, I also have not identified such a material uncertainty. However, neither management nor the auditor can guarantee the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgment 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 1991.



AUDIT OFFICE
63 HIGH STREET
KINGSTON
GEORGETOWN
GUYANA



Nizam Ali & Company

Chartered Accountants

215 'C' Camp Street
North Cummingsburg
Georgetown

Tel: (592)-227-8825

Tele/Fax: (592)-225-7085

Email: Iveerasammy@nizamali.net

**REPORT OF THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NIZAM ALI AND COMPANY
TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GUYANA OIL COMPANY LIMITED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholder of The Guyana Oil Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Guyana Oil Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at December 31, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Guyana, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Going Concern

The Company's financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The use of this basis of accounting is appropriate unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. As part of our audit of the financial statements, we have concluded that management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Company's financial statements is appropriate.

Going Concern, continued

Management has not identified a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and accordingly none is disclosed in the financial statements. Based on our audit of the financial statements, we also have not identified such a material uncertainty. However, neither management nor the auditor can guarantee the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they can reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements, continued

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.

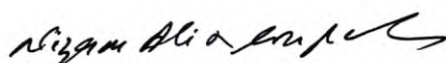
We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We are also required to provide those charged with governance with a statement that we 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 our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 1991.



Chartered Accountants

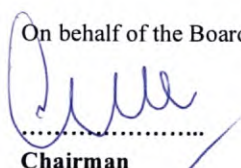
Georgetown, Guyana

April 20, 2023

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2022
With comparative figures for 2021
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,839,486	2,952,353
Right-of-use asset	5	2,588	2,691
Deferred tax	6	-	125,580
Investment in subsidiary	7	100	100
Defined benefit asset	8	755,959	372,720
Related company	9	394,766	291,654
		<u>3,992,899</u>	<u>3,745,098</u>
Current assets			
Taxation recoverable		12,360	12,360
Inventories	10	2,176,584	1,580,472
Trade and other receivables	11	1,169,205	910,968
Cash and bank	12	13,643,940	10,548,992
		<u>17,002,089</u>	<u>13,052,792</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>20,994,988</u></u>	<u><u>16,797,890</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	13	575	575
Capital reserve	14	775	775
Retained earnings		18,439,419	15,402,653
		<u>18,440,769</u>	<u>15,404,003</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	6	142,170	-
Lease obligations	15 (a)	2,495	2,585
		<u>144,665</u>	<u>2,585</u>
Current liabilities			
Lease obligations	15 (b)	120	120
Trade and other payables	16	1,978,936	1,104,366
Taxation payable		430,498	286,816
		<u>2,409,554</u>	<u>1,391,302</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>20,994,988</u></u>	<u><u>16,797,890</u></u>

On behalf of the Board:


 Chairman


 Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2022
With comparative figures for 2021
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Revenue	17	61,934,824	48,177,132
Cost of sales	18	54,847,314	44,439,856
Gross profit		7,087,510	3,737,276
Deduct			
Expenses:			
Operating	19	644,566	535,480
Depreciation		295,375	309,578
Employment costs	20	1,077,044	1,067,458
Administrative	22	353,077	313,031
		2,370,062	2,225,547
Profit from operations		4,717,448	1,511,729
Finance cost	21	13,953	4,822
		4,703,495	1,506,907
Other income	23	456,272	416,718
Net profit before taxation		5,159,767	1,923,625
Taxation	24	2,203,856	880,551
Net profit for the year		2,955,911	1,043,074
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement of defined benefit pension plan		383,239	441,695
Deferred tax charge		(302,384)	-
		80,855	441,695
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,036,766	1,484,769
Earnings per share in dollars	25	5.141	1.814

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2022
With comparative figures for 2021
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

	Share Capital \$000	Capital Reserve \$000	Retained Earnings \$000	Total \$000
January 1, 2022	575	775	15,402,653	15,404,003
Net profit for the year	-	-	2,955,911	2,955,911
Other comprehensive income	-	-	80,855	80,855
Balance at December 31, 2022	575	775	18,439,419	18,440,769
Balance at January 1, 2021	575	775	13,917,884	13,919,234
Net profit for the year	-	-	1,043,074	1,043,074
Other comprehensive income	-	-	441,695	441,695
Balance at December 31, 2021	575	775	15,402,653	15,404,003

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2022
With comparative figures for 2021
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Cash flow from operating Activities		
Net profit before taxation	5,159,767	1,923,625
Adjustments for:		
Interest received	(39,968)	(46,118)
Interest on lease obligations	31	32
Loss on disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment	1,987	530
Depreciation	295,375	309,588
Right-of-use asset adjustment	-	2,271
Amortisation	103	103
Operating profit before working capital changes	5,417,295	2,190,031
Working capital changes		
Trade and other receivables	(258,237)	(264,241)
Related company	(103,112)	233,629
Inventories	(596,112)	145,076
Goods in transit	-	109,355
Trade and other payables	874,570	(727,503)
Cash generated from operations	5,334,404	1,686,347
Taxes paid	(2,094,809)	(725,151)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	3,239,595	961,196
Cash flow from investing activities		
Interest received	39,968	46,118
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	737	146
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(185,232)	(203,476)
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(144,527)	(157,212)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Change in lease liability	(120)	(120)
Adjustment to lease obligation	-	(2,329)
Net cash flow from (used in) financing activities	(120)	(2,449)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,094,948	801,535
Cash and cash equivalents -January 1	10,548,992	9,747,457
Cash and cash equivalents -December 31	<u>13,643,940</u>	<u>10,548,992</u>
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents -December 31		
Cash on hand	4,200	3,850
Cash at bank	<u>13,639,740</u>	<u>10,545,142</u>
	<u>13,643,940</u>	<u>10,548,992</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

1. Incorporation and Principal Activity

The company was incorporated in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana under the Companies Act chapter 89:01 on June 16, 1976 and continued under the Companies Act 1991 on May 17, 1997.

The Company's registered office is located at 191 Camp Street, South Cummingsburg, Georgetown.

The company's principal activity is the distribution of petroleum products.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 20, 2023.

2. (a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The areas involving critical accounting estimates or a higher degree of judgement are identified in note 3.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted

The following new and amended pronouncement which became effective on January 1, 2022 was adopted by the company. The adoption of these pronouncement did not have any impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 7, Financial instruments: disclosures; IFRS 9, Financial instruments; IAS 39,

The amendments, comprising Phase 2 of IBOR (inter-bank offered rates) reform, became effective on January 1, 2021 provide a practical expedient for modifying a financial contract or a lease for lessees as a result of IBOR reform (IBOR reform – Phase 2). The amendments also allow a series of exemptions from certain rules around hedge accounting, including the need to discontinue existing hedging relationships as a result of changes to hedging documentation required by IBOR reform.

This is not applicable to the company and thus had no impact.

Amendments to IFRS 16, Leases

The changes in COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) became effective on June 1, 2020 and amend IFRS 16 to provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. The amendments require that lessees apply the exemption to account for COVID-19-related rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications, that lessees that apply the exemption disclose that fact, and that lessees apply the exemption retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, but do not require them to restate prior period figures.

The amendments to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example. This is part of the Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 to 2020.

2. Significant Accounting Policies , con't

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted, con't

Amendments to IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment

The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

Amendments to IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The amendments clarify that, for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

Amendments to IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

The amendment, part of the Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 to 2020, clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

(c) New Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

The following new and amended pronouncements which are not yet effective have not been early adopted by the company. The company is assessing the impact, if any, these pronouncements will have on future reporting.

Effective date

1-Jan-23

Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements

IAS 1 has been revised to (i) clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve months and make explicit that only rights in place "at the end of the reporting period" should affect the classification of a liability; (ii) clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability; and (iii) make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2, Making Materiality Judgements

1-Jan-23

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies and provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

2. Significant Accounting Policies , con't

Effective date

(c) New Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted, con't

Amendments to IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

1-Jan-23

The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates: clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty and also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.

Amendments to IAS 12, Income Taxes

1-Jan-23

The amendments clarify how companies should account for deferred tax on certain transactions such as leases and decommissioning provisions. It narrows the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Presentation and Disclosure

Property, Plant and Equipment held for trade and administrative purposes are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any).

(ii) Depreciation

No depreciation is charged on freehold land and construction work-in-progress. Depreciation of other tangible fixed assets is computed on straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Assets are depreciated at the following rates:

Buildings	5% Over 20 years
Plant and Machinery	10% Over 10 years
Service Vehicles	14.285% Over 7 years
Road Tank Wagons	10% Over 10 years
Office Furniture and Fittings	10% Over 10 years
Office Equipment	25% Over 4 years
Computers/ Accessories	33.333% Over 3 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. Significant Accounting Policies , con't

(e) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of the assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units if a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs, including an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses, are assigned to inventories by the method most appropriate to the particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on an average cost method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less costs necessary to make the sale.

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand and bank balances that are not restricted.

2. Significant Accounting Policies , con't

(h) Expenditure

Expenditure are recognised in these financial statements on the accrual basis.

(i) Revenue

Revenue is recognised at a point in time as the amount of the price, before tax on sales, expected to be received by the company for goods and services supplied as a result of its ordinary activities, as contractual performance obligations are fulfilled, and control of goods and services passes to the customer. Revenues are decreased by any trade discounts or volume rebates granted to customers.

(j) Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(k) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The company reviews the trade accounts receivable and determine the necessity and amount of an allowance for doubtful accounts as their best estimate of probable credit losses in existing accounts receivable. The company does not have any off- balance sheet credit exposure related to its customers.

(l) Related Company

Related Company relationship exists between the company and its wholly owned subsidiary. The balance as at December 31, 2022 represents expenses paid by the company on its behalf. No interest is charged on outstanding balances.

(m) Retirement Benefit Cost

The company participates in a contributory multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each financial year end. Actuarial gains and losses that exceed 10 percent of the greater of the present value of the company's defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets are recognised immediately.

(n) Comparative information

Where necessary, comparatives have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

2. Significant Accounting Policies , con't

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past transaction and it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(p) Foreign Currency

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

The company's financial statements are presented in Guyana Dollars. This is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency).

Foreign currency transaction are translated to Guyana Dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of such transactions. At the statement of financial position date all amounts denominated in foreign Currencies are converted to Guyana Dollars at the exchange rates ruling on that date. Any gain or loss arising from their conversion is written off to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(ii) Transactions and Balances

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

2. Significant Accounting Policies, con't

(q) Leases

The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease obligation with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee except for short term lease.

Lease Obligation

This is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted at the risk free interest rate as this is a state owned entity.

Right-of-Use Asset

The right of use asset comprise of the initial measurement of the corresponding lease obligation. It is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation.

(r) Taxation

Taxation expense includes current and deferred taxation.

(i) Current

The tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from the net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income and expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax charge is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted at the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

3. Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively from the period in which the estimates are revised. The following are the key estimate and assumption uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

(i) Impairment of assets

When there are indications that an asset may be impaired, the Company is required to estimate the asset's recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the greater of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Determining the value in use requires the Company to estimate expected future cash flows associated with the assets and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

(ii) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is amortised over the estimated useful life of the assets. Changes in the estimated useful lives could significantly increase or decrease the amount of depreciation recorded during the year and the carrying value of property, plant & equipment.

(iii) Other receivables

On a regular basis, management reviews other receivables to assess impairment. Based on information available as to the likely impairment in cash flows, decisions are taken in determining appropriate provisions to be made for impairment.

Critical Accounting Judgments

In the preparation of these financial statements management has made judgments, aside from those that involve estimates, in the process of applying the accounting policies. These judgments can have an effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(i) Income taxes

The measurement of income taxes payable and deferred income tax assets and liabilities requires management to make judgments in the interpretation and application of the relevant tax laws. The actual amount of income taxes only becomes final upon filing and acceptance of the tax return by the relevant authorities, which occurs subsequent to the issuance of the financial statements.

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

4. Property, Plant and Equipment		2022				
		Land & Building \$000	Plant & Machinery \$000	Furniture & Equipment \$000	Motor Vehicles \$000	Work-in-progress \$000
<i>Cost</i>						Total \$000
As at January 1, 2022		1,976,120	2,408,359	331,957	724,674	573,567
Additions		5,355	22,149	18,714	72,864	66,150
Transfers		-	21,803	18,686	-	(40,489)
Reclassification		-	458	(458)	-	-
Disposals		-	(16,693)	(16,886)	-	-
						(33,579)
As at December 31, 2022		1,981,475	2,436,076	352,013	797,538	599,228
						6,166,330
<i>Accumulated Depreciation</i>						
As at January 1, 2022		690,005	1,559,880	250,111	562,328	-
Charged for the year		84,917	148,087	29,412	32,958	-
Reclassification		-	(21)	23	(2)	-
Write back on disposals		-	(14,831)	(16,024)	-	-
As at December 31, 2022		774,922	1,693,115	263,522	595,284	-
						(30,855)
						3,326,844
Net Book Values:						
December 31, 2022		1,206,553	742,961	88,491	202,254	599,228
						2,839,486

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

4. Property, Plant and Equipment, con't

	<u>2021</u>					
	<u>Land & Building</u>	<u>Plant & Machinery</u>	<u>Furniture & Equipment</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle</u>	<u>Work-in-progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Cost</i>	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
As at January 1, 2021	1,944,268	2,400,169	305,929	724,674	462,504	5,837,544
Additions	10,032	24,108	30,055	-	139,281	203,476
Transfers	21,820	1,695	4,703	-	(28,218)	-
Disposals	-	(17,613)	(8,730)	-	-	(26,343)
As at December 31, 2021	1,976,120	2,408,359	331,957	724,674	573,567	6,014,677
<i>Accumulated Depreciation</i>						
As at January 1, 2021	605,749	1,422,089	220,882	529,682	-	2,778,402
Charged for the year	84,256	159,136	33,538	32,646	-	309,576
Reclassification	-	(3,831)	3,843	-	-	12
Write back on disposals	-	(17,514)	(8,152)	-	-	(25,666)
As at December 31, 2021	690,005	1,559,880	250,111	562,328	-	3,062,324
Net Book Values:						
December 31, 2021	1,286,115	848,479	81,846	162,346	573,567	2,952,353

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

4. Property, Plant and Equipment, con't

Lands at the Victoria and Sheriff Streets locations are owned by the Government of Guyana but are being used by the company. Management is in the process of having same transferred to the company. The net book values of properties which were built on these lands are as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Victoria Property - Building	1,346	1,423
Sheriff Street Property- Building	27,981	29,705
	<u>29,327</u>	<u>31,128</u>

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
5. Right of Use Asset		
Cost at January 1	2,794	5,440
Adjustment	-	(2,646)
Cost at December 31	<u>2,794</u>	<u>2,794</u>
Amortisation at January 1	103	375
Adjustment	-	(375)
Charge for the year	<u>103</u>	<u>103</u>
Amortisation at December 31	<u>206</u>	<u>103</u>
Carrying value at December 31	<u>2,588</u>	<u>2,691</u>

The Company has a 50 years lease agreement with the Guyana Lands and Surveys, on behalf of the Government of Guyana for Track 'GUY' being portion of Government Land immediately East of Lot 39 Section 'D' Plantation Adventure, situate on the Essequibo Coast. As at January 1, 2019 the lease term remaining was 29 years. A right-of-use asset and lease obligation (See Note 14) was recognised in accordance with IFRS 16. This was calculated as the present value of all future lease payments. These payment was discounted using a rate of 1.18%, this rate being the interest rate on 364 days treasury bills as at January 1, 2019. This rate was used as the company is a state owned entity. For the year ended December 31, 2021 the lease payment was reduced and as such an adjustment was made to the right of use asset and lease obligation.

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
6. Deferred Tax		
At January 1	125,580	100,034
Movement during the year :		
statement of profit or loss	34,634	25,546
other comprehensive income	(302,384)	-
At December 31	<u>(142,170)</u>	<u>125,580</u>
Component of deferred tax		
Accelerated depreciation	160,214	125,580
Defined benefit obligation	(302,384)	-
	<u>(142,170)</u>	<u>125,580</u>

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
7. Investment		
Guyoil Aviation Services Inc.	100	100

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

8. Defined Benefit Liability

The company participates in a contributory multi-employer pension scheme. Guyana Sugar and Trading Enterprises Pension Schemes (STEPS), a defined scheme. The contributions are held in trustee administered funds, which are separate from the Company.

The average number of employees in the pension scheme was 297 (2021- 329 persons). The information disclosed below is based on IAS 19 actuarial valuation done as December 31, 2022 and 2021.

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Net Assets in statement of financial position		
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(1,772,164)	(1,585,387)
Fair value of plan assets	2,528,123	1,958,107
Net Defined benefit Asset	<u>755,959</u>	<u>372,720</u>
Expense recognised in the statement of Profit or loss and other Comprehensive Income		
Current service cost	101,125	104,203
Net interest on Net defined benefit liability	(20,783)	1,225
Net pension cost	<u>80,342</u>	<u>105,428</u>
Re- measurement recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>383,239</u>	<u>441,695</u>
Movement in Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Defined benefit obligation at start of year	(1,585,387)	(1,421,193)
Current Service Cost	(101,125)	(104,203)
Interest Cost	(78,032)	(69,669)
Members Contributions	(24,146)	(25,007)
Re-measurements- Experience Adjustments	(33,563)	(35,296)
Actuarial gains from changes in demographic assumptions	-	13,677
Benefits Paid	50,089	56,304
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	<u>(1,772,164)</u>	<u>(1,585,387)</u>
Movement in Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at start of year	1,958,107	1,352,218
Interest Income	98,815	68,444
Return on Plan Assets, excluding interest income	434,365	503,705
Company Contribution	62,779	65,037
Members Contribution	24,146	25,007
Benefits Paid	(50,089)	(56,304)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of year	<u>2,528,123</u>	<u>1,958,107</u>
Summary of Principal Assumptions as at 31 December	% Per annum	% Per annum
Discount rate	5.0	5.0
Salary increases	5.0	5.0
Pension increases	2.0	2.0

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

9. Related Company	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Guyoil Aviation Services Inc		
Balance - January 1	291,654	525,283
Add:		
Expenses Paid for the Company	1,285,070	691,873
	<u>1,576,724</u>	<u>1,217,156</u>
Less:		
Repayments	1,133,620	881,443
Product Transfer	48,338	44,059
	<u>1,181,958</u>	<u>925,502</u>
Balance- December 31	<u>394,766</u>	<u>291,654</u>
10. Inventories	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Bulk Petroleum	1,562,125	1,227,674
Lubricants	324,235	190,793
Other Resaleable Items	29,480	32,014
Others- Spares, materials, supplies, stationery, bunkers	260,744	252,460
	<u>2,176,584</u>	<u>1,702,941</u>
Less: Provision for Fuel Loss	-	(122,469)
	<u>2,176,584</u>	<u>1,580,472</u>
11. Trade and Other Receivables	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Trade Debtors	726,089	779,370
Customers' Advances transferred from Payables	172,682	67,003
Prepayments	227,147	102,995
Deposits	7,113	7,113
Bank Interest Receivable	865	927
Staff Advance	1,996	522
Others	70,178	38,460
	<u>1,206,070</u>	<u>996,390</u>
Less: Provision for Bad Debts	(36,865)	(85,422)
	<u>1,169,205</u>	<u>910,968</u>
Prepayment represents advance payment on insurance, assets, spares, subscription, license and permits.		
Age Analysis of Trade and Other Receivables are as follows:		
< than 30 Days	718,105	784,409
> than 30 days but less than 90 days	83,477	97,402
> than 90 days	404,488	114,579
	<u>1,206,070</u>	<u>996,390</u>

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

12. Cash and Bank	2022	2021
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
i Cash on Hand	4,200	3,850
ii Current Accounts	3,357,924	1,991,901
iii Savings Deposits	8,022,718	6,501,583
iv Foreign Currency Account	1,705,546	1,503,049
v Term Deposits	553,912	548,609
vi Credit Cards	(360)	-
	<u>13,643,940</u>	<u>10,548,992</u>

- i This is non-interest bearing cash balances with no maturity dates.
- ii Represents non-interest bearing accounts.
- iii The weighted average rate of interest for the year was 0.72%. There is no date of maturity.
- iv This represents foreign currency account with no maturity date.
- v Represents short term investments with interest at an average interest rate of 1.65% with varying maturity dates.

13. Share Capital	2022	2021
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Authorised 5 000 000 ordinary shares	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Issued and fully paid 575 000 ordinary shares	<u>575</u>	<u>575</u>

All issued shares are held by National Industrial and Commercial Investments Limited (NICIL).

14. Capital Reserve	2022	2021
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
	<u>775</u>	<u>775</u>

This arose due to the difference between the net book value of the assets acquired on the date of incorporation and the purchase consideration.

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

15. Lease Obligation	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
(a) Non Current	2,495	2,585
(b) Current Liability	120	120
Refer to Note 5 for further details on the lease.		
16. Trade and Other Payables	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Trade Payables	1,137,236	274,507
Accruals	24,981	21,638
Other Payables	30,125	16,076
Value Added Tax	-	5,335
Duties Payable on recoups	786,594	786,810
	1,978,936	1,104,366
Age Analysis of Trade and Other Payables are as follows:		
< than 30 days	881,955	246,775
> than 30 days but less than 90 days	10,156	48,035
> than 90 days	1,086,825	809,556
	1,978,936	1,104,366
17. Revenue	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Gasolene	31,453,920	26,338,086
Kerosene	1,859,127	1,262,745
Gasoil	25,444,059	17,141,097
Fuel Oil	394,197	1,316,692
Lube Oil	1,082,313	992,853
Lube Grease	19,067	31,732
Tyres, Batteries and Accessories	72,609	73,178
Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel	1,609,532	1,020,749
	61,934,824	48,177,132
18. Cost of Sales	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Opening Stock	1,307,471	1,475,160
Add:		
Purchases	55,447,097	44,272,167
	56,754,568	45,747,327
Less:		
Closing Stock	1,907,254	1,307,471
Cost of Goods Sold	54,847,314	44,439,856

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

19. Operating Expenses	2022	2021
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Freight and Other Handling Charges	100,669	96,730
Tolls	3,197	1,828
Transportation	8,297	1,218
Loss on Bulk Products	247,589	201,784
Product Donation	1,563	2,637
Sales Promotion	84	1,089
License Fees	8,295	9,941
Motor Vehicle Expenses	87,348	82,616
Repairs and Maintenance	172,458	127,941
Other Supplies	9,676	9,696
Obsolete Stock	5,390	-
	<u>644,566</u>	<u>535,480</u>
20. Employment Costs	2022	2021
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Wages and Salaries	762,564	725,566
Allowances	19,319	20,631
Travelling and Subsistence	34,378	31,391
Staff Uniform	23,894	28,167
Staff Welfare	11,771	10,230
National Insurance Scheme	57,568	57,175
Medical Scheme	14,340	14,174
Pension Scheme	80,342	105,428
Severance	4,524	10,087
Bursary Awards	2,256	2,242
Vacation Leave Entitlement	51,271	50,216
Stipend	10,079	5,961
Education and Training	4,738	6,190
	<u>1,077,044</u>	<u>1,067,458</u>
21. Finance Costs	2022	2021
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Interest on lease Obligations	31	32
Bank Charges	13,922	4,790
	<u>13,953</u>	<u>4,822</u>

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

22. Administrative Expenses	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Advertising and Sales Promotion	42,080	37,106
Auditors Remuneration	7,798	5,597
Business Travel	5,039	5,423
Directors Fees	3,450	2,955
Community Contribution	4,468	2,735
Loss on Disposals	1,987	530
Electricity	42,507	40,635
Insurance	19,164	18,319
Identification Cards	6	11
Luncheons, Events and AGM Expenses	22,543	19,378
Legal and Professional Fees	28,456	25,417
Medical Expense	239	80
Rates and Taxes	7,204	7,203
Rental	38	42
Rental of Night Bags	7,267	6,728
Software Upgrades & Updates	25,051	21,283
Stamp Duties and Postage	38,466	24,656
Stationery	18,704	17,742
Sponsorship	8,329	9,269
Office and Other Supplies	31,732	26,309
Subscriptions & Publications	4,668	7,951
Telephone and Internet	19,824	20,890
Water Rates	2,807	2,662
Amortisation	103	103
Security Service	8,353	7,429
Others	2,520	2,085
Penalties/Interest	274	493
	<u>353,077</u>	<u>313,031</u>
	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
23. Other Income		
Interest Earned on Bank Account	39,968	46,118
Rental- Convenience Store	11,590	12,336
Rental -ATM Facility	1,312	1,507
Services	18,097	23,155
Sales of Tex Gas	14,414	13,136
Commission	2,438	2,205
Overage	821	610
Other	67,840	38,166
Gain on Fuel Imports	275,544	247,417
Foreign Exchange Gain	24,248	32,068
	<u>456,272</u>	<u>416,718</u>

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

24. Taxation	2022	2021
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Corporation Tax	2,085,334	778,165
Property Tax	145,162	118,651
Deferred Tax	(34,634)	(25,546)
Withholding Tax	7,994	9,281
	<u>2,203,856</u>	<u>880,551</u>
Reconciliation of Tax Expense		
Accounting Profit	5,159,767	1,923,625
Excess wear and tear allowances over depreciation	87,070	64,626
Non Deductible Expenses	6,468	3,280
Income not subject to corporation tax	(39,968)	(46,118)
Chargeable Income	<u>5,213,337</u>	<u>1,945,413</u>
Corporation Tax Calculated at the statutory rate of 40%	2,085,334	778,165
2% on Turnover	1,238,696	963,543
25. Earnings Per Share in Dollars	2022	2021
This is computed as follows:		
Net profit for the year in thousand of dollars	2,955,911	1,043,074
Divided by :		
Number of shares Issued	<u>575,000</u>	<u>575,000</u>
Earnings per share in thousand of dollars -	<u>5.141</u>	<u>1.814</u>

26. Contingent Liabilities

Operating Lease Commitments

At statement of financial position date, the company has outstanding commitments under non-cancelable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Within one year	719,014	1,579,820

Operating lease payment represents rental of one ocean going vessels. The current lease was renewed effective October 1, 2022 with two vessel owners for a period of two years. However, one was terminated in November 2022, thus the commitment related to a single contract.

Legal Proceedings

The company is currently engaged in legal proceedings with Canama Trading, a company registered in Panama which sued Guyoil US\$1.4 million for damages - non employment after it would have terminated the freight contract in Novemebr 2022. The company did not make any provision for such, as it believes that the decision of arbitration will be in its favour base on the facts and merit of the case.

In addition, the company is defendant or plaintiff in several other legal matters for which the ultimate liability or asset of the company, if any, has not been determined. Management does not believe the outcome of these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the company's operations and accordingly no provision is necessary.

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

27. Capital Commitments

As at the year end the company had the following projects ongoing :

2022

Project	Contractor	Value	Value Completed	Incomplete
		\$000	\$000	\$000
i 3 10,000 BBLs Storage Tanks				
GEO Technical Investigation	C.B & Associates Inc	18,786	18,786	-
Foundation Works	Puran Bros. Inc	135,340	135,340	-
Tank Fabrication & Installation	GNIC	314,434	286,693	27,741
Tank Gauge System	VANSAD Automation	32,221	26,139	6,082
Supervision of corrective works	Exsol Industrial NV	48,761	48,761	-
Consultancy	Commissioning & Co.	3,556	3,556	-
ii Construction of Bundwall				
Design & Supervision	Kalitech Inc.	3,411	3,411	-
Construction of the Bundwall	Eagle Construction	67,656	67,656	-
iii Canopy Sign - Dealer B. Rose	Sonic Business Services	1,137	171	966
iv Installation of Air Eliminator		13,845	7,418	6,427

2021

Project	Contractor	Value	Value Completed	Incomplete
		\$000	\$000	\$000
i. 3 10,000 BBLs Storage Tanks				
GEO Technical Investigation	C.B & Associates Inc	18,786	18,786	-
Foundation Works	Puran Bros. Inc	135,340	135,340	-
Tank Fabrication & Installation	GNIC	314,434	286,693	27,741
Tank Gauge System	VANSAD Automation	32,221	26,139	6,082
Supervision of corrective works	Exsol Industrial NV	24,687	19,812	4,875
ii. Construction of Bundwall				
Design & Supervision	Cummings Electrical	22,491	17,166	5,325
Construction of the Bundwall	Kalitech Inc.	3,411	3,411	-
	Eagle Construction	75,807	75,807	-
iii. Canopy Sign- Dealer B. Rose	Sonic Business Services	1,137	171	966
iv. Construction of Bundwall & installation of fuel line	KV Contracting Services	1,147	975	172
v CCTV Camera System	Guyana Paper Suppliers	22,458	17,966	4,492

28. Financial Risk Management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange risk. These risks are inherent to the company's operation and management of these risks lies with the board whose objective is to identify, assess, monitor and control in an effort to minimize these risks which would result in an increase in profitability.

The main financial risks affecting the company are:

(i) **Market Risks**

Market risk embodies not only the potential for loss but also the potential for gain.

(a) **Currency Risk**

This is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange currency requirements. The equivalent Guyana Dollar value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

2022	\$000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,705,546
Trade and other payables	(15,393)
Net exposure to currency risk	1,690,153
2021	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,503,049
Trade and other payables	(15,882)
Net exposure to currency risk	1,487,167

All foreign currency assets and liabilities are denominated in United States Dollars. Management monitors its foreign currency requirements on a regular basis to minimize exposure.

(b) **Fair Value interest rate risk**

This is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

(c) **Price Risk**

This is the risk that the value of financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The company has significant exposure to price risk, including the risk of changes in related import tax rates, on future purchases of petroleum products for resale. A change in those prices may alter the margin of these products. The company monitors market prices and adjust selling prices accordingly. The company has not entered into any commodity future, forward and option contracts to manage fluctuations in prices of anticipated purchases.

28. Financial Risk Management, con't

(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company.

The company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored by management and that appropriate action, such as legal action, is taken to protect the company. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management.

Impairment provisions are established for balances, other than that owed by Government or Government agencies and corporation, for which management believes there is a insignificant risk of non-recovery. Cash and cash equivalents are not a major source of credit risk as the counter-parties are mainly regulated financial institutions with no known liquidity problems.

The following table shows the company's maximum exposure. It excludes those assets that are not deemed to give rise to credit risk.

	2022	2021
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Credit Risk Analysis		
On The Statement of Financial Position		
Trade and Other Receivables	1,169,205	910,968
Related Company	394,766	291,654
Cash Resources	<u>13,643,940</u>	<u>10,548,992</u>
Total Exposure to credit risk	<u><u>15,207,911</u></u>	<u><u>11,751,614</u></u>

(iii) Liquidity Risk

This is the risk an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with the financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors. The company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining an appropriate level of resources in liquid or near liquid form. All liquid assets and liabilities mature within one year of the statement of financial position date.

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

28. Financial Risk Management, con't

(iv) Cash Flow Interest Rate Risk

This is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. In the case of a floating rate debt instrument for example, such fluctuations result in a change in the effective interest rate of the financial instrument usually without corresponding change in its fair value.

The company is not significantly exposed to such risk.

December 31, 2022	Interest Bearing	Non - Interest Bearing	Total
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Financial Assets			
Related Company	-	394,766	394,766
Trade and Other Receivables	-	1,169,205	1,169,205
Cash and Bank	10,282,175	3,361,765	13,643,940
Defined Benefit Asset	-	755,959	755,959
	<u>10,282,175</u>	<u>5,681,695</u>	<u>15,963,870</u>
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other Payables	-	1,978,936	1,978,936
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,978,936</u>	<u>1,978,936</u>
Net Sensitivity Gap	<u>10,282,175</u>	<u>3,702,759</u>	<u>13,984,934</u>

December 31, 2021	Interest Bearing	Non - Interest Bearing	Total
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Financial Assets			
Related Company	-	291,654	291,654
Trade and Other Receivables	-	910,968	910,968
Cash and Bank	8,553,241	1,995,751	10,548,992
Defined Benefit Asset	-	372,720	372,720
	<u>8,553,241</u>	<u>3,571,093</u>	<u>12,124,334</u>
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other Payables	-	1,104,366	1,104,366
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,104,366</u>	<u>1,104,366</u>
Net Sensitivity Gap	<u>8,553,241</u>	<u>2,466,727</u>	<u>11,019,968</u>

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

29. Key Management Personnel

At the date of the financial statements the company had three (3) (2021 - four (4) senior managers as the services of one manager was terminated during the year while the other senior positions are still vacant and other officers are acting in the positions. The annual emoluments for the senior managers for the year was \$27,082,509 (2021- \$37,394,835).

	2022	2021
	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
30. Directors' Emoluments		
Paul Cheong	370	580
Drubahadur	630	480
Vishnu Bandhu	490	520
Shameer Hoosein	-	525
Akani Blair	-	330
Abena Moore	450	520
Yogieraj Das	630	-
Donald Dyal	370	-
Tracy Blair	510	-
	<u>3,450</u>	<u>2,955</u>

31. Fair Values

The fair value hierarchy categorises into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included with level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly such as derived from prices.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

32. Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by measurement basis

December 31, 2022	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<u>Financial Assets</u>				
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	-	100	-	100
Defined benefit asset	-	755,959	-	755,959
Related company	394,766	-	-	394,766
Taxation recoverable	12,360	-	-	12,360
Trade and other receivables	1,169,205	-	-	1,169,205
Cash and bank	13,643,940	-	-	13,643,940
	15,220,271	756,059	-	15,976,330
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>				
Deferred tax liability	142,170	-	-	142,170
Lease obligations	2,615	-	-	2,615
Trade and other payables	1,978,936	-	-	1,978,936
Taxation payable	430,498	-	-	430,498
	2,554,219	-	-	2,554,219
December 31, 2021				
	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<u>Financial Assets</u>				
Deferred tax	125,580	-	-	125,580
Investment in subsidiary	-	100	-	100
Defined benefit asset	-	372,720	-	372,720
Related company	291,654	-	-	291,654
Taxation recoverable	12,360	-	-	12,360
Trade and other receivables	910,968	-	-	910,968
Cash and bank	10,548,992	-	-	10,548,992
	11,889,554	372,820	-	12,262,374
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>				
Lease obligations	2,705	-	-	2,705
Trade and other payables	1,104,366	-	-	1,104,366
Taxation payable	286,816	-	-	286,816
	1,393,887	-	-	1,393,887

The Guyana Oil Company Limited
(Wholly owned subsidiary of National Industrial & Commercial Investments Ltd.)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Guyana Dollars)

33. Transactions and Balances With Government and Government Agencies

	Transactions		Due from	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Sale of goods	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Entities wholly or partly owned by the				
Government of Guyana	7,718,368	3,406,060	164,439	127,571
Government Agencies	3,826,538	2,866,352	3,710	33,181

34. Events After The Reporting Date

There are no subsequent events that will have an impact on the financial statements.

ALWAYS PROVIDING QUALITY SERVICE



THE GUYOIL MANAGEMENT TEAM

STARTING FROM LEFT BACK ROW

- › **MR. MCCALMON**
AVIATION SERVICES MANAGER (AG)
- › **MR. KHAN**
INVENTORY AND PROCUREMENT MANAGER
- › **MS. HASSAN**
GENERAL MANAGER (AG)
- › **MR. MORTLEY**
CHIEF SECURITY OFFICER
- › **MR. LYNCH**
CIVIL ENGINEER (AG)
- › **MR. PERSAUD**
ICT MANAGER

STARTING FROM RIGHT FRONT ROW

- › **MS. GANGADEEN**
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGER (AG)
- › **MS. PERSAUD**
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR (AG)
- › **MS. FRANKLIN**
FINANCE MANAGER
- › **MS. MADRAMUTHOO**
MARKETING & SALES MANAGER (AG)
- › **MS. BOVELL**
COMPANY SECRETARY (AG)



GUYOIL SENIOR MANAGEMENT ON BOARD THE SAN MIGUEL FUEL VESSEL



GUYOIL

Excellence in Service

[illegible]



BERTHING OF VESSELS

Our team has been working to ensure that we meet the fuel needs across Guyana.

We are currently in the process of expanding storage capacity at our Providence Terminal.

Additionally, each terminal has the capacity to berth vessels of various sizes thereby offering convenient delivery.



GUYOIL Head Office:

191 Camp Street,
South Cummingsburg,
Georgetown, Guyana.
E: admin@guyoil.gy
T: (592) 225-1595/98



GUYOIL Office Complex / Bulk Terminal:

Providence, East Bank Demerara, Guyana.
T: (592) 265-6501/5 | 265-7386/64

GUYOIL Aviation Services Inc. (GASI):

Cheddi Jagan International Airport, Timehri, Guyana.
T: (592) 261-4300/1



www.guyoil.gy

