The emergence of scandals linked to the ongoing Covid-19 global health pandemic in Kenya has served to amplify the importance of robust auditing, which aims to fostering credible public confidence in government and business undertakings.[1] For Kenya’s petroleum sector in particular – a sector already fraught with unknowns – there has been increased volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity in the sector in recent months. Read More.

Draft Petroleum Pricing Regulations published by Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority. The Petroleum Ministry in new draft regulations has increased the cost components factored when computing the retail cost of diesel, super petrol and kerosene. Draft Petroleum (Strategic Stocks) Regulations, 2020 proposes competitively seeking an oil marketing company that would import petroleum products that will make up strategic stocks, which can be tapped into in case there are supply disruptions that might lead to shortages. Withdrawing the responsibility from the National Oil Corporation of Kenya (NOCK).
Tullow Oil released an update on 27th January 2021. The Annual Work Plan and budget were approved in December 2020 and Tullow has received an extension to its exploration licenses to the end of 2020. Tullow and its Joint Venture Partners are also currently re-working the development project to ensure that it is robust at low oil prices and expect to submit a revised plan to the Government of Kenya later this year.”

John Ngumi, Chairman of ICDC responds to concerns of there being no legal framework spelling out powers and functions of Kenya Transport Logistics Network (KTLN). He clarified that KTLN is not a company but an entity charged with the role and responsibility of merely providing a ‘framework for management, co-ordination and integration of public, port, railway and pipeline services’ & that its establishment was within the existing legislation. KPC set to play vital role in establishment of Kenya’s strategic stocks.

Kenya’s oil bill, which represents about one fifth of all imports, was down 33.1 per cent from 2019 as prices dipped from lower demand following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Kenya saved Ksh.121 billion ($1.1 billion) in foreign exchange from the fall of international oil prices across 2020. Diesel and kerosene prices have gone up by Sh4.57 and Sh 3.56 per litre respectively while that of Super petrol was marginally raise by Sh0.17 in the latest review by EPRA. Questions on whether the State will effect diesel subsidy as global oil prices soar.
January

- KCSPOG Staff Strategy Meeting held on 9th
- Consultation Meeting with the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) held on 28th

February

- Publish Article on the Standard on "Waste Water Management for Project Oil Kenya" on 5th
- Speak in a Webinar Co-hosted by Oxfam in America and el Grupo Regional de Género y Extractivas (GRGE) on "Living with Oil and its Toxicity: Resisting the Gendered Impacts of Oil Pipelines from the Amazon to East Africa" on 4th
- Hold a Validation Workshop for CSO/Journalist Training Manual on Transparency, Governance and Accountability in the oil and gas sector
- Record and publish Episode 1-4 of Season 2 of #EnergyTalks Podcasts
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