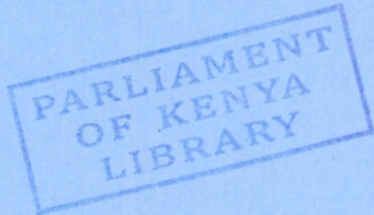


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



**REPORT**

**OF**

**THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**

**ON**

**PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT LEVY FUND  
(HOLDING ACCOUNT)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30 JUNE, 2025**

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY**

<b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID</b>	
<b>DATE:</b> 03 DEC 2025	DAY.
<b>TABLED BY:</b>	Deputy Leader majority Hon. Owen Bayo
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**THE NATIONAL TREASURY  
PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT LEVY FUND  
HOLDING ACCOUNT  
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2025**

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

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## 1. ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

### A. Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGPO:	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
A-in-A	Appropriations in Aid
BETA:	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
CARB:	County Allocation of Revenue Bill
CCF:	Climate Change Fund
CGS:	Credit Guarantee Scheme
CSD:	Central Securities Depository
DORB:	Division of Revenue Bill
IPSAS:	International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)
IRMF:	Institutional Risk Management Framework
KRA:	Key Result Areas
MCDAs:	Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies
MDAs:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MSME:	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NIFC:	Nairobi International Financial Centre
NHIF:	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NSSF:	National Social Security Fund
PFM:	Public Finance Management
PSSS:	Public Service Superannuation Scheme
RK-FINFA:	Rural Kenya Financial Inclusion Facility
RTPs:	Restrictive Trade Practices
SACCOs:	Saving and Credit Cooperative Organizations
SAGAs:	Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies
VFM:	Value for Money

## B. Definition of Key Terms

**Appropriation in Aid:** Revenue collected by various Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and spent at source after appropriation.

**Career Development Guidelines:** A policy document that provides clearly defined career structures, well-defined job descriptions and specifications, standards for recruitment, training, advancement, career planning, and succession management.

**Carbon Credits:** Are financial instruments where the buyer compensates another entity to undertake measures aimed at lowering its greenhouse gas emissions. The purchaser then receives recognition for these emissions reductions.

**County Allocation of Revenue Bill:** A Bill for an Act of Parliament, prepared in fulfilment of the requirements of Article 218(2) of the Constitution and Section 191 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, to provide for the equitable allocation of revenue raised nationally among the county governments in every financial year and the responsibilities of national and county governments pursuant to such allocation and for connected purposes.

**County Governments Additional Allocation Bill:** A Bill for Act of Parliament to provide for additional allocations (conditional and unconditional) to county governments; the responsibilities of National t and county governments pursuant to such allocations; and for connected purposes.

**Evaluation:** Refers to a systematic and objective assessment of ongoing or completed activities. The aim is to determine the relevance and level of achievement of activity objectives, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Evaluations also feed lessons learnt into the decision-making process.

**Emerging Issues:** This refers to recent occurrences /events /phenomena which might impact the sector negatively or positively. They include environmental, policy, legal, technological, economic, political, social and cultural.

**Monitoring:** Is a continuous assessment that aims at providing all stakeholders with early detailed information on the progress or delay of the ongoing assessed activities. It is an oversight of the activity's implementation stage.

**Public Financial Management Reforms:** These are reforms aimed at strengthening Public Finance Management (PFM) systems to enhance effectiveness of the budget processes, improve transparency and deployment of Public Private Partnership arrangements in funding infrastructural projects, among others.

**Risk:** The possibility of an event occurring that will have an impact on the achievement of objectives. Risk is measured in terms of impact and likelihood.

**Value for Money (VFM) Audits:** To give assurance on prudent utilization of public resources and establish whether funds have been used economically, efficiently and effectively.

## 2. KEY NATIONAL TREASURY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

### a) Background Information

The National Treasury was established vide the Executive Order No. 1 of 2025. The basis for establishment of the National Treasury is found in Article 225 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya which states that an Act of Parliament shall provide for the establishment, functions and responsibilities of the National Treasury. This has been actualized in Section 11 and 12 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012.

At Cabinet level, the National Treasury is represented by the Cabinet Secretary for National Treasury, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the Ministry.

### b) Mandate of the National Treasury

The National Treasury derives its mandate from Article 225 of the Constitution, Public Finance Management Act 2012 and the Executive Order No.1 of 2025. The National Treasury exercises its mandate in consistency with any other legislation as developed or reviewed by Parliament from time to time.

The core functions of the National Treasury as derived from the above legal provisions include;

- i. Overall Economic Policy Management;
- ii. Management of Public Finance;
- iii. Formulation of National Budget;
- iv. Public Debt Management;
- v. Formulation and Maintenance of Government Accounting Standards;
- vi. Bilateral and Multi-Lateral Financial Relations;
- vii. Capital Markets Policy;
- viii. Oversight of Revenue Collection as prescribed;
- ix. Competition Policy Management;
- x. Insurance Policy and Regulation;
- xi. Development and Enforcement of Financial Governance Standards;
- xii. Financial Sector Analysis and Management including SACCOs, NSSF and SHA;
- xiii. Financial Institutions Oversight;
- xiv. Management of National and County Governments Financial Management System and Standards;
- xv. Development of Kenya as an International Financial Centre;
- xvi. Anti-Money Laundering Policy; and
- xvii. Development and promotion of carbon trading (carbon credit markets) as an emerging asset class within the capital markets.

### Vision

“Excellence in economic and public finance management, and development planning for Kenya’s socio-economic transformation.”

### **Mission**

“To provide leadership in prudent economic and public finance management and development planning through formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies for Kenya’s inclusive growth”.

### **Core Values**

The National Treasury is guided by the following **STRICT** core values:

- Stakeholder participation;
- Transparency and accountability;
- Results oriented;
- Integrity;
- Customer focus; and
- Teamwork and commitment;

### **Role of the National Treasury in the Devolved System of Government**

The National Treasury is mandated by law to -

- i. Strengthen financial and fiscal relations between the National Government and County Governments and support County Governments in performing their functions;
- ii. Issue guidelines on the preparation of county development planning;
- iii. Prepare the annual legislative proposals on intergovernmental fiscal transfers;
- iv. Provide logistical support to intergovernmental institutions overseeing intergovernmental fiscal relations;
- v. Coordinate the development and implementation of financial recovery plans for County Governments that are in financial distress;
- vi. Build capacity of County Governments on public finance management matters for efficient, effective and transparent financial management as well as planning, monitoring and evaluation; and
- vii. Administer the Equalization Fund.

#### **c) Key Management**

The National Treasury’s day-to-day management is bestowed on following key offices.

#### **Office of the Principal Secretary**

The Principal Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the National Treasury operations and is the Accounting Officer and Authorized Officer. In addition, the Principal Secretary is charged with the responsibility of advising the Cabinet Secretary on policy, technical and administrative functions in the National Treasury.

#### **Organizational Structure of the National Treasury**

The National Treasury is organized into four (4) technical Directorates headed by Directors General and one (1) Administrative and Support Services Directorate headed by a Principal Administrative Secretary.

Each Director General is responsible for a Directorate comprising a cluster of Departments responsible for related policy functions. In addition, the National Treasury has two independent departments namely Public Procurement and Internal Audit headed by a Director and Internal

Auditor General respectively. The National Treasury also has a Public Finance Management Reforms Secretariat headed by a Programme Coordinator.

The Directorates and Departments are as follows:

**Directorate of Budget, Fiscal and Economic Affairs**

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary, National Treasury. It is organized into the following four (4) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- (a) Budget Department;
- (b) Macro and Fiscal Affairs Department;
- (c) Financial and Sectoral Affairs Department; and
- (d) Inter-Governmental Fiscal Relations Department.

**Directorate of Accounting Services**

The Directorate is headed by a Director General reporting to the Principal Secretary, National Treasury. It is organized into the following four (4) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- (a) Government Accounting Services;
- (b) Information Financial Management Systems (IFMIS);
- (c) National Sub-County Treasuries; and
- (d) Government Digital Payments Unit.

**Directorate of Public Debt Management Office**

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary. It is organized into the following three (3) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- (a) Resource Mobilization (Front Office);
- (b) Debt Policy, Strategy and Risk Management (Middle Office); and
- (c) Debt Recording and Settlement (Back Office).

**Directorate of Administrative and Support Services (Common Shared Services)**

The Directorate is headed by a Principal Administrative Secretary, reporting to the Principal Secretary. It is organized into ten (10) specialized functions offering common shared services. The common shared services of the National Treasury consist of functions that are not core to the National Treasury but offer critical support services to the National Treasury. The functions include:

- (a) Accounting;
- (b) Finance;
- (c) Human Resource Management and Development;
- (d) Central Planning and Project Monitoring;
- (e) Supply Chain Management;
- (f) Legal;
- (g) Public Communications;
- (h) General Administration;
- (i) Internal Audit; and
- (j) ICT.