

# NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE





## Our Vision

A leading energy and petroleum regulator.



## Our Mission

To facilitate sustainability in the energy and petroleum sector for improved livelihoods through regulation.



## Our Core Values



Integrity



Responsiveness



Accountability



Innovativeness



Professionalism

## KRAs

1 | Sector growth and development

2 | Applied research and innovation

3 | Data management

4 | Consumer protection and awareness

5 | Partnerships and collaboration

6 | Institutional capacity and development

# EPRA MANDATE

The Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority (“the Authority”) is established under the Energy Act, Cap. 314 as Kenya’s energy and petroleum sector regulatory agency with the responsibility for economic and technical regulation of electricity, renewable energy, petroleum and coal. Additionally, the Authority is tasked with implementing the Petroleum Act, Cap. 308.

The Authority is mandated with, inter alia,

1. Regulate the generation, importation, exportation, transmission, distribution, supply, and use of electrical energy except for licensing of nuclear facilities;
2. Regulate importation, refining, exportation, transportation, storage and sale of petroleum and petroleum products;
3. Regulate, monitor and supervise upstream petroleum operations and relevant petroleum agreements in Kenya;
4. Set, review and approve electricity and petroleum tariffs;
5. Monitor the conditions of contractors’ operations and their trade practices in consultation with the relevant agencies;
6. Protect consumer, investor and other stakeholder interests;
7. Work with the relevant statutory authorities to formulate, enforce and review environmental, health, safety and quality standards;
8. Collect and maintain energy and petroleum data; and
9. Ensure that only energy efficient and cost-effective appliances and equipment are imported into the country in collaboration with relevant agencies.

# DEFINITIONS

## Values

Are important beliefs or ideals that guide members of society about what is good or bad and what is desirable or undesirable.

Values have a major influence on a person's behaviours and attitude and serve as broad guidelines in an individual's conduct in all situations.

## National Values

National values are beliefs of a nation guiding the attitudes, actions and behavior of its citizens

## Principles of Governance

These are normative standards that oblige the state to perform its functions in a manner that promotes the general well-being of the people.

National Values and Principles of Governance enable the country move towards achieving social, economic and political transformation.

# CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ON NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE

## The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

- **Preamble**

The Constitution recognizes the aspirations of all Kenyans for a government based on the essential values of human rights, equality, freedom, democracy, social justice and the rule of law.

- **Article 10**

Outlines the National Values and Principles of Governance.

- **Article 10 (1)**

National Values and Principles of Governance bind all state organs, state officers, public officers and all persons whenever any of them:

- (a) Applies or interprets the Constitution;
- (b) Enacts, applies or interprets any law; or
- (c) Makes or implements public policy decisions.

- **Article 10(2)**

Highlights the national values and principles of governance:

- (a) Patriotism, national unity, sharing and devolution of power, the rule of law, democracy and participation of the people;
- (b) Human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non - discrimination and protection of the marginalised;
- (c) Good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability; and
- (d) Sustainable development.

- **Article 132(1)(c)**

- (e) Provides that the President shall once every year, report in an address to the nation, on all the measures taken and the progress achieved in the realization of the national values, referred to in Article 10 (known as State of the Nation Address)
- (f) The President is further required to publish in the Kenya Gazette the details of the report.



# **NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE**

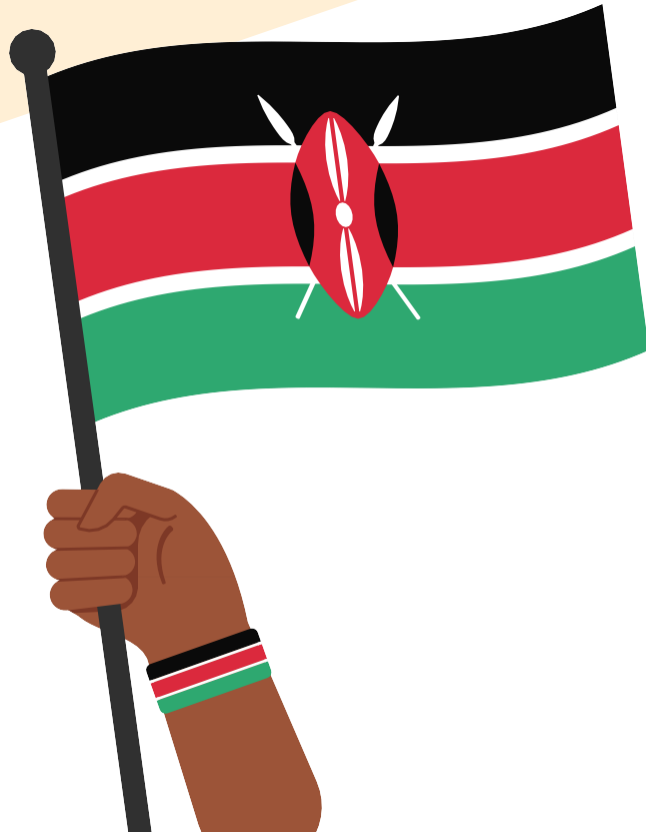


## 1

## Patriotism (Uzalendo)

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Refers to loyalty to, love for, selfless service for, sacrifice for, devotion for, sense of belonging to, dedication to, sense of pride in, and protection of one's own nation.



## National Unity (Umoja wa Kitaifa)

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Entails deliberate decision to appreciate and work with others in pursuit of common goals. It is the choice to work as a team in tackling the challenges Kenyans face as a Nation.





## 3

## Sharing and Devolution of Power (Ugavi na Ugatuzi Mamlaka)

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A governance system in which power, political, economic and social resources are distributed between and among the national and county level governments and inter-county. It empowers people at the grassroots to make decisions on matters that affect them.



## The Rule of Law (Utawala wa Sheria)

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Refers to a principle of governance where all persons, institutions and entities are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated. Calls for all to observe the law for an orderly society.



## 5

# Democracy and Participation of the People (Demokrasia na Ushirika wa Watu)

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Democracy is a culture in which all citizens exercise direct and/or indirect participation in the running of the affairs of their country.

Participation refers to involvement of all people in decision making to ensure ownership.



## Human Dignity (Hadhi ya Binadamu)

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Signifies the honour and respect bestowed on an individual or group, and the upholding of their individual rights.

Every person has inherent dignity and the right to have that dignity respected and protected.



## 7

## Equity (Usawa)

Presents the quality of being reasonable, fair, impartial and just in all decisions and actions.

It is treating people in such a way that the outcome for each person can be the same.



## Social Justice (Haki ya Jamii)

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Refers to enjoyment of rights and fair access to opportunities and privileges within a society.



## 9

## Inclusiveness (Uhusishwaji)

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Seeks to afford all people an opportunity to participate in programmes, projects and activities that affect their life.

It makes people feel valued and essential to the success of a group. It promotes sense of belonging among people.



# 10

## Equality (Ulingano)

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Aims at treating everyone with equal measures irrespective of their status such as gender, religion, social class, tribe or race.

It also entails being regarded of equal status in all matters involving rights of individuals and groups

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# 11

## Human Rights (Haki za Binadamu)

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Refers to God given inherent, inalienable liberties and entitlements to be enjoyed by all people and upholding of their rights as spelt out in the Constitution.

Are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person. They are based on important principles like dignity, fairness, respect and equality.



# 12

## Non Discrimination (Kutobagua)

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Encompasses fair and unprejudiced treatment of different categories of people notwithstanding their diversity such as gender, ethnic, class, religious, race, geographical, disability or even generational differences. Is the practice of offering services and taking care of all persons without bias.



## 13

## Protection of the Marginalized (Kulinda Kundi Lililotelekezwa)

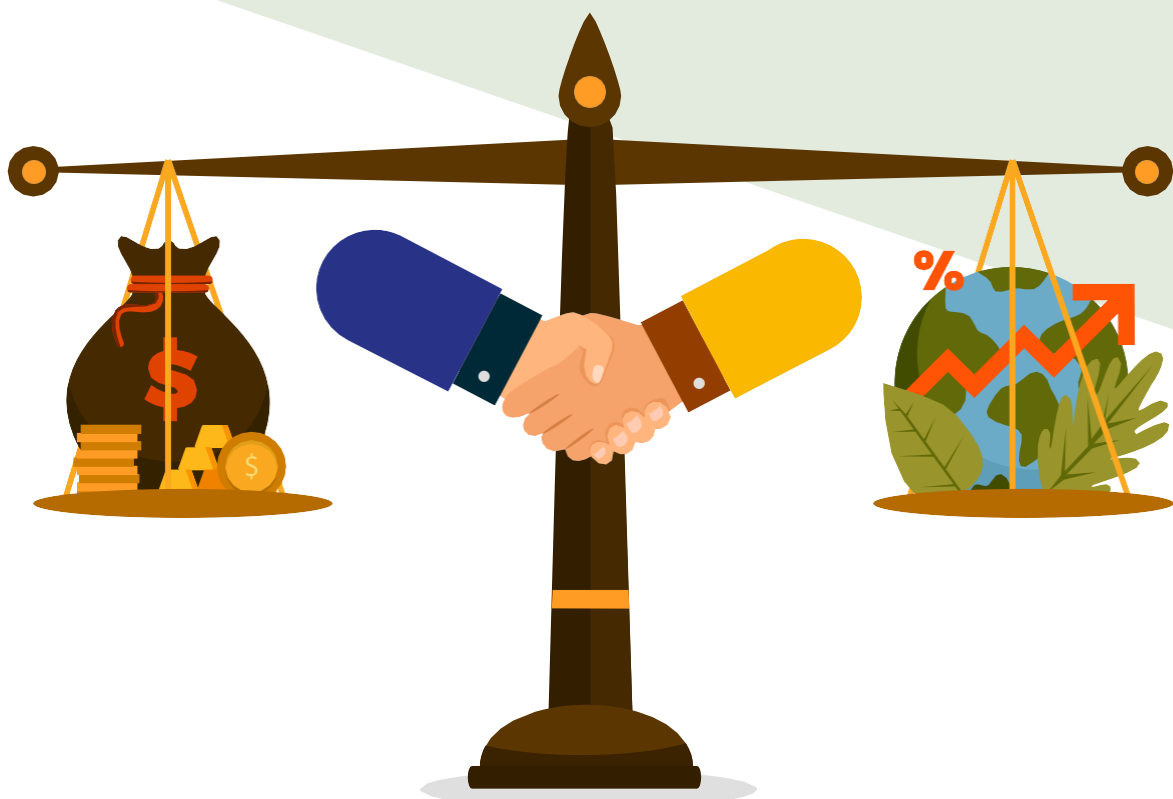
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Seeks to safeguard the livelihood of those who were or are disadvantaged through exclusion. It is the deliberate consideration of the weaker members of the society.



## Good Governance (Utawala Bora)

Aims to have systems and structures through which the exercise of power and authority to enhance service delivery. Entails prudent management of institutions and resources by those entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing them.



## 15

## Integrity (Uadilifu)

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Is consistently doing what is right, no matter the circumstances. It is also the consistency between beliefs, words and actions. The will to refuse to engage in corruption and morally questionable behaviors.



## Transparency and Accountability (Uwazi na Uwajibikaji)

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Requires sharing of information and acting in an open manner while being responsible for one's actions, conduct and management of resources.



## 17

## Sustainable Development (Maendeleo ya Kudumu)

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Is the pattern of resource use that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



## Conclusion

All EPRA employees and stakeholders should adhere to the National Values and Principles of Governance as they execute their duties and obligations to the Nation.



Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority Eagle  
Africa Centre, Longonot Rd., Upperhill  
P. O. Box 42681-00100 GPO NAIROBI  
Telephone 2847000/200/212  
Hotline 0709 336 000 | Email: [info@epra.go.ke](mailto:info@epra.go.ke)

 [www.epra.go.ke](http://www.epra.go.ke)  [EPRA Kenya](https://www.facebook.com/EPRAKenya)  [@EPRA\\_Ke](https://twitter.com/EPRA_Ke)  [EPRA\\_Kenya](https://www.instagram.com/EPRA_Kenya)