

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 23 SEP 2025	DAY: Tuesday
TABLED BY:	Hon. Eric Karamba, CBS, MP (Chairperson, public Petitions)
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	A. Shibuko



*Approved
SNA
23/9/25*

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT - FOURTH SESSION - 2025

PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

REPORT ON-

CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC PETITION NO. 74 OF 2023 BY MR. CHARLES OCHOLA
OSANGO, REGARDING ENACTMENT OF A BANKERS PROFESSIONAL BILL

SEPTEMBER, 2025

Directorate of Audit, Appropriations & General-Purpose Committees
Clerk's Chambers
Main Parliament Buildings
NAIROBI



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ACRONYMS

KBA - Kenya Bankers' Association,

KIB - Kenya Institute of Bankers

FBA - Kenya Forex Bureau Association

CBK - Central Bank of Kenya

KLRC - Kenya Law Reforms Commission

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

On behalf of the Public Petitions Committee and pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 227, it is my pleasant privilege and honour to present this House with the Report of the Public Petitions Committee regarding Public Petition No. 74 of 2023 by Mr. Charles Ochola Osango, regarding the enactment of a Bankers Professional Bill. The Petition was presented to the House pursuant to Standing Order No. 225 (2) (a) by Rt. Hon. (Dr.) Moses F.M. Wetang'ula, EGH, MP, on behalf of the petitioner.

The Petitioner prayed that the Committee recommend the enactment of the Bankers Professional Bill, which will establish a comprehensive legislative framework that will regulate licensing and certification for qualified individuals with the necessary expertise and ethical conduct to practice banking, as well as address consumer protection, fair lending practices, transparency, and dispute resolution mechanisms.

In consideration of the Petition, the Committee collected the views from the Kenya Bankers' Association, the Central Bank of Kenya, and the Kenya Law Reforms Commission.

The Committee observed that banking is not a profession but a business comprising over forty diverse disciplines; therefore, attempts to professionalize banking through statutory means will create regulatory duplication and barriers to the industry. The Committee notes that banking is an industry with various disciplines; hence, enactment of the proposed legislation would duplicate the roles of other professional bodies. Therefore, the Committee rejected the enactment of the proposed legislation.

The Committee is thankful to the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support offered during the consideration of the Petition. The Chairperson expresses gratitude to the Members of the Committee and the Secretariat for their devotion and commitment to duty during the consideration of the Petition.

On behalf of the Committee and pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 199, I now wish to table the report on the consideration of Public Petition No. 74 of 2023 by Mr. Charles Ochola Osango, regarding the enactment of a Bankers Professional Bill before the House.

Signed:  _____
HON. MUCHANGI KAREMBA, CBS, M.P.
CHAIRPERSON, PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

Date: 23/09/2023

PART ONE

1. PREFACE

1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

The Public Petitions Committee was established under the provisions of Standing Order 208A with the following terms of reference—

- a) considering all public petitions tabled in the House;
- b) making such recommendations as may be appropriate with respect to the prayers sought in the petitions;
- c) recommending whether the findings arising from consideration of a petition should be debated; and
- d) advising the House and reporting on all public petitions committed to it.

1.2 Committee Membership

The Public Petitions Committee was constituted in October 2022 and comprises the following Members:

Chairperson

Hon. Muchangi Karemba, CBS, M.P.
Runyenjes Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Vice Chairperson

Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, CBS, M.P.
Turbo Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Patrick Makau King'ola, M.P.
Mavoko Constituency

Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya
(WDM-K)

Hon. Edith Vethi Nyenze, M.P.
Kitui West Constituency

Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya
(WDM-K)

Hon. Maisori Marwa Kitayama, M.P.
Kuria East Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Joshua Chepyegon Kandie, M.P.
Baringo Central Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Beatrice Kadeveresia Elachi, M.P.
Dagoreti North Constituency

Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

Hon Suzanne Ndunge Kiamba, MP
Makueni Constituency

Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya
(WDM-K)

Hon. Ntwiga Patrick Munene, M.P.
Chuka Igambang'ombe Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Bernard Muriuki Nebart, M.P.
Mbeere South Constituency

Independent

Hon. Bidu Mohamed Tubi, M.P.
Isiolo South

Jubilee Party (JP)

Hon. Peter Irungu Kihungi, M.P.
Kangema Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. John Bwire Okano, M.P.
Taveta Constituency

Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya
(WDM-K)

Hon. Peter Mbogho Shake, M.P.
Mwatate Constituency

Jubilee Party (JP)

Hon. Sloya Clement Logova, M.P.
Sabatia Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

1.3 Committee Secretariat

The secretariat comprises the following:

Mr. Leonard Machira
Principal Clerk Assistant II

Ms. Anne Shibuko
First Clerk Assistant

Ms. Miriam Modo
First Clerk Assistant

Mr. Willis Obiero
Clerk Assistant III

Mr. Benard Kipchumba
Clerk Assistant III

Ms. Patricia Gichane
Legal Counsel II

Ms. Nancy Ouma
Research Officer III

Ms. Roselyne Njuki
Principal Serjeant-at-Arms

Mr. Paul Shana
Serjeant-at-Arms

Mr. Calvin Karungo
Media Relations Officer III

Mr. Peter Mutethia
Audio Officer

PART TWO

2. BACKGROUND TO THE PETITION

2.1 Introduction

1. Public Petition No. 74 of 2023 regarding the enactment of the Banker's Professional Bill, 2023 was presented to the House on 30th November, 2023, by the Rt. Hon. (Dr.) Moses F.M. Wetang'ula, EGH, MP, Speaker of the National Assembly, on behalf of Mr. Charles Ochola Osango, representing banking professionals in Kenya.
2. The Petitioner acknowledged the roles of the Kenya Bankers' Association (KBA), the Kenya Institute of Bankers (KIB), and the Kenya Forex Bureau Association (FBA), as well as their primary objective of promoting excellence and professionalism within the banking sector through the provision of relevant training, research, and advocacy.
3. In addition to the existing associations, the Petitioner was convinced that the industry requires the establishment of a robust legislative framework that regulates the norms and standards of banking professionals in Kenya, thus ensuring professionalism, integrity, and accountability of bankers in safeguarding the interests of customers and promoting public trust.
4. The Petitioner explained that the impetus is a result of the collapse of Imperial Bank in 2015, following fraudulent activities. Investigations disclosed that the top management of the bank, including its former CEO, was implicated in a massive fraud scheme that involved concealing non-performing loans, creating fictitious accounts, and siphoning funds from depositors.
5. Consequently, the bank was closed, and its depositors and investors incurred significant losses. Thereafter, concerns were raised about corporate governance in the banking sector.

2.2 Petitioner's Prayers

6. The Petitioners prayed that the National Assembly, through the Public Petitions Committee, enact the Bankers Professional Bill, which will establish a comprehensive legislative framework that will regulate licensing and certification for qualified individuals with the necessary expertise and ethical conduct to practice banking, as well as address consumer protection, fair lending practices, transparency, and dispute resolution mechanisms.

PART THREE

3.0 STAKEHOLDERS' SUBMISSIONS ON THE PETITION

3.1 Petitioners

The Petitioner, Mr. Charles Ochola, appeared before the Committee on Tuesday, 10th September, 2024, and submitted as follows—

7. He informed the Committee that the banking sector plays a vital role in the country's economy by ensuring that the banking profession upholds the highest standards of professionalism, competency, and ethical conduct. Hence, there is a need for a comprehensive legislative framework that addresses the concerns and enhances the integrity of the banking industry.
8. Further, despite the existence of the Kenya Bankers Association, Kenya Institute of Bankers and the Kenya Forex Bureau Association, which promote excellence and professionalism within the banking sector through the provision of relevant training, research, and advocacy. There was no legislation regulating the norms and standards of banking professionals in Kenya.
9. He submitted that the banking industry adds value to the national economy by serving as a backbone for financial transactions, savings, investments, and overall economic stability. Therefore, the petitioner argued that it is imperative to establish a robust legislative framework to ensure professionalism, integrity, and accountability of bankers and to safeguard the interests of customers and promote public trust.
10. He further stated that in 2015, Imperial Bank, a mid-sized Kenyan bank, collapsed following revelations of fraudulent activities. The revelations disclosed that the top management of the bank, including its former CEO, was implicated in a massive fraud scheme that involved concealing non-performing loans, creating fictitious accounts, and siphoning off funds from its depositors.
11. Consequently, the bank was closed, its depositors and investors incurred significant losses, and they raised concerns about corporate governance in the banking sector.
12. He argued that the enactment of the Bankers Profession Bill would establish a comprehensive legislative framework that addresses these concerns and enhances the integrity of the banking industry.
13. Further, the proposed Bill would introduce comprehensive regulations and standards for the banking profession. It would also emphasize the importance of licensing and certification, ensuring that only qualified individuals with the necessary expertise and ethical conduct are allowed to practice banking in Kenya. In addition to providing mechanisms for consumer protection, it addresses issues such as fair lending practices, transparency, and dispute resolution.

3.2 Kenya Bankers Association

The Acting Chief Executive Officer of Kenya Bankers Association, Mr. Raimond Molenje, appeared before the Committee on Tuesday, September 10, 2024 and submitted as follows -

14. He informed the Committee that the proposed Institute of Bankers Professional Bill would hinder and limit economic growth, employment opportunities and wealth creation for individuals, households, and businesses.
15. In this regard, he informed the Committee that the Kenya Bankers Association opposed the enactment of the Bill in its entirety based on the following:
 - a. Banking is not a profession; it is a business/ industry, and sector, as clearly defined in Section 2 of the Banking Act, Cap 488, Laws of Kenya.
 - b. The banking industry comprise of staff from over 50 different professions including cyber security, engineers, ICT, lawyers, human resource, accountants, procurement, economists, compliance, insurance, audit, credit, customer service, data science, sales, marketing, religious, surveyors, logistics among others most of which are already regulated by their primary professional bodies such as the Law Society of Kenya (LSK), Institute of Human Resource Management (IHRM), Public Relations Society of Kenya (PRSK), Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK), among others.
 - c. The proposed Bill would not cater to the 50 diverse professionals in the banking sector, given their varied and distinct skill sets and backgrounds. With the significant differences in expertise, developing training programs and CPD structures that accommodate all these professionals will create duplicity and disharmony amongst the professional bodies.
16. On the existing regulatory bodies within the banking sector, he informed the Committee that the Central Bank of Kenya primarily regulates the banking industry under the Banking Act and Prudential Guidelines governing banks and individual bankers, providing round-the-clock regulation of banking business in Kenya, including Consumer Protection. Additionally, several regulators were responsible for consumer protection, including the Competition Authority, the Financial Reporting Centre, and the Office of the Data Protection, among others.
17. He argued that introducing further certification requirements for bankers would make Kenya less competitive in key sectors such as business and banking. Banks would have the option to fully automate operations, thereby limiting unnecessary compliance and expenses related to certification and Continuous

Professional Development. Additionally, they could outsource human capital from other jurisdictions through the shared services framework.

18. He submitted that the existing regulatory bodies provided adequate and necessary oversight. Therefore, any gap must be addressed through an amendment to the existing legal framework. In addition, the creation of more parastatals and state agencies should be avoided, as the public seeks a lean government.
19. The Committee was also informed that the banking industry comprises staff from various professions already regulated by their respective primary professional bodies, including the Law Society of Kenya (LSK), the Institute of Human Resource Management (HRM), and the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK). The enactment of the proposed Bill would create an additional cost to professionals and businesses that already meet Continuous Professional Development training requirements, maintain practising certificates, and pay annual subscription fees.
20. These professional certifications and Continuous Professional Development training requirements must be maintained, even while seeking entry-level roles or while out of employment looking for job opportunities, including private consultancies. The introduction of additional certification requirements would intensify this burden for individuals seeking employment or in employment and incur additional costs to employers.
21. He noted that the proposed Bill would introduce academic and professional certifications; therefore, individuals without these certifications would be unqualified to join the banking sector. Staff recruitment from other sectors of the economy to banking would stop once the Bill was assented to, thereby limiting employment opportunities in the banking industry.
22. The Committee was also informed that the proposed Bill would create barriers to entry and promote unnecessary bureaucracy in professional bodies, limiting the banking sector's flexibility and dynamism. The focus should remain on practical experience and adaptable skills rather than prescriptive academic and professional qualifications.
23. He argued that if every industry adopts similar legislation (manufacturing, insurance, hotels, transport, horticulture, medical, construction, retail) it would limit employment opportunities within particular sectors and hinder cross-sector employment, creating barriers to job mobility and flexibility, thereby increasing the rate of unemployment in the country.
24. Further, staff in the banking industry hold diverse academic degrees and certifications, providing the necessary skills required in the banking business,

not in specific professions. The proposal would also require certification of Board members for banks (Board Credit Committees), thereby limiting shareholders' ability to appoint directors with diverse skill sets to support banks' businesses.

25. In addition, he submitted that the proposals risk stifling innovation and limiting the practical application of skills, especially in dynamic sectors like banking, where bankers rely more on their skill set to achieve business objectives compared to professional certification. Therefore, there was a risk of over-standardization, which could suppress innovation in a sector that thrives on evolving skills and experience rather than rigid academic and professional qualifications.
26. He further stated that all developed and developing jurisdictions recognize banking as a business as opposed to a profession, and do not have statutory professional bodies to regulate professionals working in banks.
27. Therefore, the conduct of banking business was subject to consumer protection laws, which provide clear penalties for those who violate them.
28. In the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Singapore, and India, the focus is on organizational responsibility and professional accountability, and not sector professional bodies as proposed. This prevents unnecessary duplication of professional and regulatory mandates, allowing banks to adapt to the evolving needs of the financial industry.
29. The proposed Bill would have significant negative consequences for the banking sector, stifling innovation, increasing costs, and limiting both career progression and cross-sector employment.
30. The Chief Executive Officer concluded that the proposed Bill failed to demonstrate the existing gaps in the banking sector that ought to be addressed. It would also duplicate existing regulations and is self-serving. The Kenya Bankers Association, therefore, rejected the prayer made by the Petitioner seeking the enactment of the Bill in its entirety.

3.3 Central Bank of Kenya

The Governor, Central Bank of Kenya, Dr. Kamau Thugge, CBS, provided a written submission via a letter dated 4th October 2024, as follows—

31. He informed the Committee that the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) had received the draft Bill from the petitioner earlier and shared its responses to the Petitioners via three letters. The Bank reiterated its position on the matter as expressed in the letters outlined below—

- (i) The Governor submitted that, in a letter dated 8th March 2024, the Central Bank of Kenya explained that a comprehensive framework and institutional structures existed to address the issues raised in the draft Bill. Therefore, the enactment of the proposed Bill would only duplicate the efforts of existing institutions, which were already mandated with the roles proposed in the petitioner. CBK further advised that the proposed enhancements be pursued through engagement with existing institutions, rather than by enacting the proposed Bill.
- (ii) The Central Bank of Kenya, in a letter dated 19th April 2024, responded to a request by the petitioner to hold a public participation stakeholder conference. CBK explained that the proposal articulated the same issues raised in the earlier submissions and reiterated its position as expressed in the letter dated 8th March 2024.
- (iii) In addition, the Central Bank of Kenya, in a letter dated 10th September 2024, responded to a request by the petitioner for the institution to support a proposed International Day of Bankers Conference in December 2024. CBK noted that the proposal aimed to revive issues related to the draft Bill that were previously reviewed.

3.4 Kenya Law Reforms Commission

The Kenya Law Reforms Commission, in a letter dated 20th May 2025, provided a written submission as follows:

- 32. The Commission Chief Executive Officer stated that Professionals occupy a position of great importance in society because they deliver esoteric services to individuals, organizations, and the government. The professional space has evolved over the years, as more occupations seek to establish a professional identity in addition to the traditionally established professions. In seeking to admit other occupations into the category of professions and setting mechanisms of professional regulation, one must begin by understanding the definition and traits of a profession.
- 33. He cited Prof. Horton B. (1958) criterion of a profession, which serves as a yardstick of what constitutes a profession. According to Horton, a profession must
 - (a) "Satisfy an indispensable social need and be based upon well-established and socially accepted scientific principles;
 - (b) Demand adequate pre-professional and cultural training;
 - (c) demand possession of a body of specialized and systemic knowledge;
 - (d) Give evidence of needed skills which the public does not possess;
 - (e) have developed a scientific technique which is the result of tested experience;

- (f) require the exercise of discretion and judgement in the manner of performance of duty;
- (g) have group consciousness designed to extend scientific knowledge in technical language;
- (h) have sufficient self-impelling power to retain its members throughout life, and must be used as a mere stepping stone to other occupations; and
- (i) recognise its obligations to society by insisting that its members live up to an established code of ethics."

34. The Chief Executive Officer also cited the definition of a professional by Hughes E. (1968). The author argues that the essence of the idea of professionalism is that professionals profess to know better than their clients on what ails them or their affairs.
35. On the other hand, the Committee was informed that Garoup N (2014) similarly considers a profession as an occupation with the following characteristics: specialized skills, which are partially or fully acquired by intellectual training, the service calls for a high degree of integrity, and it involves direct or fiduciary relations with clients.
36. Therefore, the Committee was also informed that a profession can be defined as a disciplined group of individuals, who adhere to ethical standards and who hold themselves out as, and are accepted by the public as possessing special knowledge and skills in a widely recognized body of learning derived from research, education and training at a high level, and who are prepared to apply this knowledge and exercise these skills in the interest of others.
37. The Chief Executive Officer argued that the regulation of professionals in any given industry is crucial for various reasons, including the need to set uniform standards for the services of that particular profession to ensure that consumers of the services are protected, promote accountability, and foster continuous learning and development of competencies and skills.
38. Further, the regulation of professional groups has often been justified as being in the public interest, with some scholars seeing professional associations and other similar groups as one of the four institutional bases of social order (along with the community, the market, and the state).
39. Recent years have seen an increase in interest in professional regulation, with various models of regulating professionals emerging. In this memorandum, KLRC will restrict itself to two forms of professional regulation: statutory regulation and self-regulation.
40. He also informed the Committee that under a typical statutory regulatory scheme, a regulatory authority comprises a majority of members who are either

reelected by or appointed from the profession regulated by that authority. In Australia, these authorities are called '*registration boards*', in the United Kingdom, they are known as '*Councils*', and in various provinces of Canada, '*professional colleges*'.

41. These regulatory authorities have powers conferred by statute to determine qualification and other requirements for registration and to maintain a publicly accessible register of qualified persons. Under this regime, it is an offence for an unregistered person to use those professional titles reserved for the profession.
42. In addition, the relevant statute also sets up a disciplinary system that, in most cases, empowers the regulatory authority to investigate complaints of professional misconduct and to impose sanctions on a practitioner, including deregistration if necessary. The effect of the regulatory scheme is to create an enforceable barrier to entry to the regulated profession and to regulate the standards of practice and conduct of registered practitioners.
43. He further stated that the self-regulation approach to professional regulation refers to disciplining one's own conduct by oneself. This was widely used in professions, sports, the press, advertising, and financial services.
44. The Committee was informed that the model of regulation differed from the 'command and control' model of regulation exhibited by the former to one based on market regulation. It enshrines the principle that a practitioner's peers are in the best position to judge what constitutes professional and unprofessional conduct and enables professional bodies or associations to govern their members in a manner that ensures that they are not subject to undue influence from the State or other external pressures.
45. Therefore, Self-regulation may not require legislation to be effective, as the professionals have the liberty to develop desirable instruments to guide their governance frameworks and code of conduct. However, where legislation is desired, it may be seen as a contract between professionals and the state to regulate a field of activity and a group of practitioners for the benefit of society.
46. Regarding the regulation of banking professionals in Kenya, he informed the Committee that the industry is regulated by the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) through the Banking Act, Cap. 488, the Central Bank of Kenya Act, Cap. 491 and the attendant Regulations.
47. He further submitted that to ensure effective service delivery, the banking industry must adapt to the evolving needs of society by addressing key industry issues. Over the years, the government has demonstrated its commitment towards strengthening the banking sector.

48. The Chief Executive Officer noted that Kenya, just like other developing countries, had not established a regulatory body for professional bankers.
49. He stated that the proposed bill would give the Kenya Bankers Association the necessary legal impetus. The legal framework should clearly establish the necessary governance structure and qualifications for membership.
50. He also submitted that although the Banking Act, Cap. 488 creates an offence against a banking officer who engages in fraudulent and reckless activities, the proposed professional body will ensure that disciplinary action is taken against the responsible officer. This will promote accountability and ensure that the public has confidence in the industry. A professional body will similarly help establish the ethical standards for professionals in the sector.
51. In conclusion, the KLRC submitted that the proposed development of the Bankers Professional Bill was justified to ensure that the banking industry is properly regulated.

PART FOUR

4.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

Upon hearing from the Petitioner, Kenya Bankers Association, Central Bank of Kenya, and Kenya Law Reform Commission, the Committee observed that—

52. The banking sector is already comprehensively regulated by the Central Bank of Kenya under the Banking Act, Cap. 488, the Central Bank of Kenya Act, Cap. 491, and attendant regulations, supported by oversight institutions such as the Competition Authority, the Financial Reporting Centre, and the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner.
53. The establishment of a new statutory regulatory body for bankers would have significant fiscal implications, including additional administrative costs, which is contrary to the Government's ongoing policy of rationalizing public expenditure.
54. Banking is not a profession but a business comprising diverse disciplines, including law, accountancy, human resources, ICT, cybersecurity, and engineering, among others. These disciplines are already governed by their respective professional bodies, and attempts to professionalize banking through statutory means would create regulatory duplication and conflict of mandates.
55. Excessive regulation of the banking business would increase compliance costs, create bureaucratic inefficiencies, and stifle innovation and employment opportunities within the sector. This would undermine competitiveness and flexibility at a time when the industry is embracing digitization, fintech solutions, and cross-sector skills.
56. International best practice in jurisdictions such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Singapore, and India treats banking as a business governed by institutional and consumer protection laws, rather than as a profession requiring statutory regulation of individuals.
57. The gaps highlighted by the Petitioner relating to ethics, professional standards, and consumer protection can be effectively addressed through strengthening the existing regulatory frameworks, particularly through the Central Bank of Kenya and Competition Authority of Kenya and industry self-regulation mechanisms such as the Kenya Bankers Association, the Kenya Institute of Bankers, as well as other sectoral associations, without the need for additional legislation.

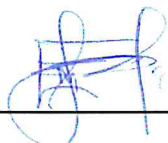
PART FIVE

5.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

58. Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 227, the Committee responds to the prayers as follows—

On the prayer that the Committee enacts the Bankers Professional Bill, the Committee notes that banking is an industry with various disciplines; hence, enactment of the proposed legislation would duplicate the roles of other professional bodies. Therefore, the Committee rejects the enactment of the proposed Bankers Professional Bill.

Signed: _____



Date: _____

23/09/25

THE HON. KAREMBA MUCHANGI, M.P.
CHAIRPERSON, PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPER LAID	
DATE: 23 SEP 2025	
DAY: Tuesday	
TABLED BY:	Hon. Karemba Muchangi (Chairperson, Public Petitions)
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	A. Shibusko

ANNEXURES

- Annex 1: The Adoption List
- Annex 2: Public Petition No. 74 of 2023 regarding Enactment of the Banker's Professional Bill, 2023
- Annex 3: Minutes of the 49th Sitting of the Public Petitions Committee held on 10th September 2024
- Annex 4: Correspondence by the Central Bank of Kenya dated 4th October 2024
- Annex 5: Correspondence by the Kenya Law Reform Commission dated 20th May 2025

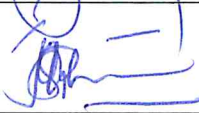
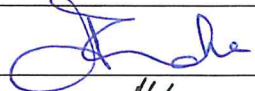
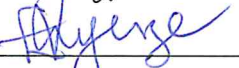
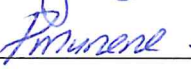
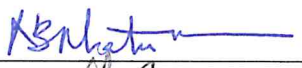
PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

ADOPTION LIST

- (i) Consideration and adoption of the Report on Public Petition No. 74 of 2023 by Mr. Charles Ochola Osango, regarding enactment of the Bankers Professional Bill.

We, the undersigned, hereby affix our signatures to this Report to affirm our approval:

DATE: 16/09/2025

	HON. MEMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Muchangi Karemba, CBS, M.P. (Chairperson)	
2.	Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, CBS, M.P. (Vice Chairperson)	
3.	Hon. Patrick Makau King'ola, M.P.	
4.	Hon. Beatrice Kadeveresia Elachi, CBS, M.P.	
5.	Hon. Joshua Chepyegon Kandie, M.P.	
6.	Hon. Maisori Marwa Kitayama, M.P.	
7.	Hon. Edith Vethi Nyenze, M.P.	
8.	Hon. Patrick Ntwiga Munene, M.P.	
9.	Hon. Bidu Mohamed Tubi, M.P.	
10.	Hon. (Eng.) Bernard Muriuki Nebart, M.P.	
11.	Hon. Peter Mbogho Shake, M.P.	
12.	Hon. Suzanne Ndunge Kiamba, M.P.	
13.	Hon. John Bwire Okano, M.P.	
14.	Hon. Sloya Clement Logova, M.P.	
15.	Hon. Peter Irungu Kihungi, M.P.	