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REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT (THIRD SESSION)

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND
INNOVATION

REPORT ON
THE CONSIDERATION OF THE TECHNOLIS BILL, 2024 (NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 6 OF 2024)

CLERKS CHAMBERS
DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

NAIROBI

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID		JULY 2024	
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TABLED BY:	Hon. John Kiari (Clerk at the Table)		
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
ICT	Information, Communication Technology
ITES	Information Technology Enabled Services
KICA	Kenya Information and Communications Act
KoTDA	Konza Tecchnopolis Development Authority
MP.	Member of Parliament
N.A	National Assembly
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TDA	Technopolis Development Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

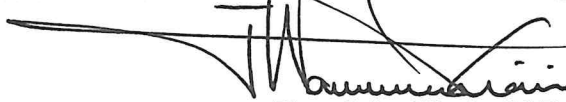
This report contains the Committee's proceedings on the consideration of the Technopolis Bill (*National Assembly Bill No. 6 of 2024*). The Bill was published on 2nd February 2024, read the First Time on 9th April 2024 and committed to the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation for review and reporting to the House pursuant to Standing Order 127.

The Bill seeks to provide for a comprehensive framework for the establishment of a Technopolis in Kenya, to create the Technopolis Development Authority which will be responsible for the development, planning, management, improvement and maintenance of every Technopolis established.

Following the placement of adverts in the print media on 16th April 2024 requesting comments on the Bill from members of the public and relevant stakeholders pursuant to Article 118(1) (b) of the Constitution and Standing Order 127(3), the Committee received memoranda from Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (Kenya-AIST), GS1 Kenya, Sote Hub, Association of Countrywide Hubs, Viscar Limited and Huawei Technologies Kenya Limited. In addition, the Committee held meetings vide letter Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/016, Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/017, Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/018, Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/019, Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/020 and Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/021 dated 2nd May 2024, with the Ministry of Information Communication and the Digital Economy and other sector players. Upon receipt of the memoranda, the Committee held a total of five (5) meetings to consider the Bill and the submissions which are incorporated in this report. A total of six (6) memoranda were received from institutional stakeholders in the ICT sector. Thereafter, the Committee proceeded for a report writing retreat which provided the opportunity to consider the submissions of the stakeholders and to further draft, consider and approve its report.

On behalf of the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation and pursuant to provisions of Standing Order 199 (6), it is my pleasant privilege and honour to present to this House the Report of the Committee on its consideration of the Technopolis Bill (*National Assembly Bill No. 6 of 2024*). The Committee is grateful to Offices of the Speaker and Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support accorded to it during its sittings. The Committee further wishes to thank the Ministry of Information Communication and Digital Economy and the various stakeholders for submitting their comments on the Bill. Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to the Honourable Members of the Committee and the Committee Secretariat who made useful contributions towards the preparation and production of this report.

It is my pleasure to report that the Committee has considered the Technopolis Bill (*National Assembly Bill No. 6 of 2024*) and has the honour to report to the National Assembly with the recommendation that the Bill be APPROVED with amendments.



Hon. John Kiarie, M.P.

Chairperson, Committee on communication, information and Innovation.

PART ONE

1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

1. The Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation is one of the Departmental Committees of the National Assembly established under Standing Order 216 whose mandates pursuant to the Standing Order 216 (5) are as follows:
 - i. *To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;*
 - ii. *To study the programme and policy objectives of ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;*
 - iii. *on a quarterly basis, monitor and report on the implementation of the national budget in respect of its mandate;*
 - iv. *To study and review all legislation referred to it;*
 - v. *To study, assess and analyse the relative success of the ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;*
 - vi. *To investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;*
 - vii. *To vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on Appointments);*
 - viii. *To examine treaties, agreements and conventions;*
 - ix. *To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendations of proposed legislation;*
 - x. *To consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and*
 - xi. *To examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.*
2. In accordance with the Second Schedule of the Standing Orders, the Committee is mandated to oversee: Communication, information, media and broadcasting (except for broadcast of parliamentary proceedings), information technology, communication technology, including development and advancement of technology, data protection and privacy, cyberspace and cyber-security, artificial intelligence, block-chain technology, and other emerging technologies.
3. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the State Department for ICT and the Digital Economy.

1.2 Committee Membership

4. The Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation was constituted by the House on Thursday, 27th October 2022 and comprises the following Members:

Chairperson

Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, MP
Dagoretti South Constituency
UDA Party

Vice Chairperson

Hon. Alfah Miruka Ondieki, MP
Bomachoge Chache Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. Shakeel Shabbir Ahmed, CBS, MP
Kisumu East Constituency
Independent Member

Hon. Gideon Kipkoech Kimaiyo MP
Keiyo South Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. Erastus Kivasu Nzioka, MP
Mbooni Constituency
WDM-K Party

Hon. Flowrence Jematiah Sergon, MP
Baringo County
UDA Party

Hon. Joseph Kipkosgei Tonui, MP
Kuresoi South Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. Irene Nyakerario Mayaka, MP
Nominated Member
ODM Party

Hon. Bensuda Joyce Atieno Osogo, MP
Homabay County
ODM Party

Hon. Kakuta Maimai Hamisi, MP
Kajiado East Constituency
ODM Party

Hon. Bernard Kibor Kitur, MP
Nandi Hills Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. Khalif Ali Abdisirat MP
Nominated Member
UDA Party

Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto, MP
Tetu Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. Mumina Gollo Bonaya, MP
Isiolo County
Jubilee Party

Hon. Umulkher Harun Mohamed, MP
Nominated Member
ODM Party

1.4 Committee Secretariat

1. The Committee is facilitated by the following staff secretariat:

Ms. Nuri Kitel Nataan
Clerk Assistant I

Mr. Sakana Saoli
Clerk Assistant III

Mr. Thomas Ogwel
Fiscal Analyst I

Ms. Lillian Mburugu
Media Relations Officer III

Ms Marlene Ayiro
Principal Legal Counsel I

Mr. Paul Shana
Sergeant At Arms

Mr. Githinji Wanjohi
Research Officer III

Mr. Kelvin Lengasi
Audio Officer

Mr. Boaz Chebiego
Research Officer III

Ms. Florence Wanja
Protocol Officer III

PART TWO

2 BACKGROUND OF THE TECHNOLIS BILL, 2024

2.1 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

5. The Technopolis Bill 2024 represents a pivotal piece of legislation in Kenya's strategic efforts to harness the potential of technology and innovation for economic development. This initiative is rooted in Kenya's Vision 2030, a comprehensive development plan aiming to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country offering a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030.
6. The Bill seeks to establish Technopolis across the country, envisioned as hubs for technology, innovation, and entrepreneurship that will drive Kenya towards achieving its long-term development goals.
7. The conception of the Technopolis Bill 2024 is informed by the global trend of establishing science parks and innovation districts as catalysts for regional economic development. These hubs are designed to foster collaboration among universities, research institutions, start-ups, and established companies, thereby spurring technological innovation and economic growth. The Bill outlines a governance structure for the development and management of Technopolises, emphasizing the creation of a conducive environment for high-tech companies and start-ups through favourable regulatory frameworks, financial incentives, and state-of-the-art infrastructure.
8. Kenya's approach, as articulated in the Technopolis Bill 2024, mirrors successful models observed in other countries, such as USA's Silicon Valley, South Korea's Daedeok Innopolis and Finland's innovation ecosystem¹². These models underscore the importance of strategic government intervention in cultivating innovation ecosystems that can compete on a global scale. The Technopolis initiative aims not only to position Kenya as a leading innovation hub in Africa but also to attract international talent and investment, thereby enhancing the country's competitiveness in the global knowledge economy.
9. The Technopolis Bill, 2024. sponsored by Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah, MP, Leader of Majority party is a government sponsored Bill that seeks to establish the Technopolis Development Authority, to provide a framework for the development and management of technopolises, and for connected purposes.

2.2 Institutional Framework Proposed in the Bill

10. The Bill creates the **Technopolis Development Authority** with the following functions:
 - a. plan, develop and manage a Technopolis;
 - b. allocate land to investors in a Technopolis;
 - c. establish governance structures for a technopolis;
 - d. establish and manage science parks, information communication and technology parks and innovation centres;

¹ Oksanen, K., & Hautamäki, A. (2014). Transforming regions into innovation ecosystems: A model for renewing local industrial structures. *The Innovation Journal*, 19(2), 1.

² Castells, M., & Hall, P. (2009, November 4). Technopolises of the world: The making of twenty-first-century industrial complexes. SSRN. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1496180

- e. facilitate the realization of Kenya's digital economy by use of emerging technologies to support businesses within a technopolis;
- f. host strategic government infrastructure powered by emerging technologies including data centres, research centres and centres of excellence;
- g. promote technology oriented creative industries;
- h. coordinate the knowledge innovation ecosystem in a Technopolis in partnership with research institutions and innovation centres;
- i. promote and market Technopolises to investors and users;
- j. coordinate and administer incentives provided for operating in a technopolis;
- k. undertake investment in a Technopolis either by itself or through partnerships;
- l. administer a one-stop-shop for the provision of government services required to operate in a technopolis;
- m. facilitate research and implementation innovation programmes within Technopolis; and
- n. any other function that may be assigned by the Cabinet Secretary by written law.

2.3 Comparative Analysis

11. The following are considerations to compare technopolises around the world with the Kenyan context:

i. Origin and Development

a) South Korea

The foundation for South Korea's technopolises can be traced back to the country's broader economic development strategies, initiated in the 1960s and 1970s, which focused on rapid industrialization. Recognizing the limitations of being heavily dependent on manufacturing and the need to move up the value chain into more knowledge-intensive industries, the South Korean government began to pivot towards fostering a high-tech economy in the 1980s.

One of the earliest and most significant steps in this direction was the creation of the Daedeok Science Town (now Daedeok Innopolis) in 1973.

b) Silicon Valley

Emerging organically over several decades, initially fuelled by the presence of Stanford University, the establishment of high-tech companies, and an influx of venture capital. Its growth was not the result of a specific legislative act but rather a confluence of entrepreneurial spirit, academic collaboration, and private investment.

c) Japan

Since the mid-1970s, the focus of Japanese industrial policy has pivoted toward technological innovation, driven by the exceptional performance of its industrial sector. In 1971, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) suggested a shift towards a knowledge-intensive industrial framework that minimised environmental impact. Thus, the Japanese **Technopolis plan** was initiated in 1981, which led to the designation of 26 areas³.

ii. Governance Structure

a) South Korea

³ Kyaw, A. (n.d.). Technopolis and Regional Development in Japan. ...

https://meral.edu.mm/record/2422/file_preview/Technopolis%20and%20regional%20development%20in%20Japan.pdf?allow_aggs=True

Has developed several innovation clusters, with the aim of consolidating research and development (R&D) resources, fostering collaboration among research institutes, universities, and companies, and driving national economic growth through high-tech industries.

b) Silicon Valley

Silicon Valley lacks a centralized governance structure specifically for its role as a technopole. Instead, it benefits from the broader regulatory and economic policies of California and the United States, with local governments, universities, and private entities playing significant roles in its ecosystem.

c) Japan

The Technopolis Plan proposed the formation of the **Technopolis Development Organisation (TDO)** in each Technopolis area as the principal organization for advancing the construction of the Technopolis. This contrasts with the centralized approach taken by Kenya where in Japan the management of the technopolis is decentralized amongst the different technopolises.

iii. Financial Incentives and Funding

a) South Korea

Offers a comprehensive package of incentives for businesses operating within its innovation clusters, including tax benefits, financial grants for R&D activities, and subsidies for start-ups. The government actively invests in R&D, significantly supporting the growth of high-tech industries.

b) Silicon Valley

Has thrived on private investment, particularly venture capital, which has been crucial in funding start-ups and technology companies. Government policy has indirectly supported its growth through favourable business, tax, and intellectual property laws.

c) Japan

Japan provided significant government funding for infrastructure, research and development, and incentives for private sector investment in the designated Technopolis areas. The plan also included financial incentives to promote regional industries and attract businesses to these new hubs.

iv. Focus and Industry Specialization

a) South Korea

Has strategically focused on specific high-tech industries, such as semiconductors, biotechnology, and information technology, among others. Each innovation cluster, including Daedeok Innopolis, often has thematic areas of specialization, leveraging existing research and industrial strengths to compete globally.

b) Silicon Valley

Has a broad focus on technology and innovation, with significant strengths in software, hardware, internet services, and more recently, biotechnology and clean energy. Its ecosystem encourages a wide range of technological advancements and start-ups.

c) Japan

Japanese Technopolis Plan was designed to promote specific sectors of technological innovation tailored to the regional strengths of each Technopolis area. The plan was not only about high-tech industries but also included the integration of cultural, educational, and environmental considerations into the development of Technopolis areas.

v. **Culture and Ecosystem Dynamics**

d) **South Korea**

South Korea's culture and ecosystem dynamics are integral to its success as a global innovation hub. The country's rapid ascent in the technological and economic spheres is deeply rooted in its cultural values, educational priorities, and a highly coordinated innovation ecosystem that includes government, industry, and academia. These elements combine to create a unique environment conducive to technological advancement and creative endeavours.

e) **Silicon Valley**

Is characterized by a unique culture of risk-taking, innovation, and entrepreneurship, supported by a dense network of entrepreneurs, venture capitalists, and mentors. This culture has been critical to its success but is challenging to replicate.

f) **Japan**

Japan's approach to fostering technopolises, or science cities, is deeply influenced by its unique culture and the dynamics of its innovation ecosystem. The country's method of integrating traditional values with cutting-edge technology and research has established a robust framework that supports the growth of technopolises.

PART THREE

3 OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNOLIS BILL, 2024

3.1 Introduction of the Bill

12. The Technopolis Bill, 2024, is a bill originating from the party forming the national government and is sponsored by Hon Kimani Ichung'wa, the leader of Majority Party.
13. The Technopolis Bill, 2024 was tabled in the House for first reading and thereafter committed to the Departmental Committee on Communication Innovation and information pursuant to Standing order 127.

3.2 Brief Overview of the Bill

14. This is a comprehensive framework for the creation, management and development of a Technopolis in Kenya;
15. The Bill is divided into ten parts and has two schedules.
 - a. **Part I (Clause 1-3)** of the Bill provides for the preliminary provisions including the short title; the interpretation and the objects of the Act.
 - b. **Part II (Clause 4-14)** of the Bill provides for the establishment of the Technopolis Development Authority which shall succeed the Konza Technopolis Development Authority established under Legal Notice No. 23 of 2012; the functions of the Authority; the powers of the Authority; the Board of the Authority; vacation of office; powers of the Board; conduct of business and affairs of the Board; seal and execution of documents; delegation of functions and powers of the Board; Chief Executive Officer; Corporation Secretary and staff of the Board.
 - c. **Part III (Clause 16-21)** of the Bill provides for the establishment of a Technopolis; the features of a Technopolis; Buffer Zone of a Technopolis; development of high technology innovation ecosystem; administration of a one-stop shop; and establishment of a Technopolis small enterprise support centre.
 - d. **Part IV (Clause 22-27)** of the Bill provides for the power by the Authority to undertake development control within a Technopolis; development approval; application and approval of development permit; development compliance; review and appeal of a decision of the Authority; and the offence of non-compliance.
 - e. **Part V (Clause 28-36)** of the Bill provides for a licence to operate or carry out business activities in a Technopolis; application and issuance of a licence; refusal to issue a licence; renewal of a licence; suspension and revocation of a licence; notice of non-compliance; variation of conditions of a licence; review of a decision of the Authority; and register of licensees.
 - f. **Part VI (Clause 37-40)** of the Bill provides for the power by the Authority to undertake inspections to ensure compliance with development control and licensing requirements; enforcement sanctions that may be imposed by the Authority; compliance with the provisions of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015; and coordination with other government entities on the performance of the inspection function.
 - g. **Part VII (Clause 41-46)** of the Bill provides for the sources of Funds of the Authority; the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Authority; accounts and audit; expenditure of the funds of the Authority; annual reports of the Authority; and the financial year of the Authority.

- h. **Part VIII (Clause 47- 61)** of the Bill provides for the establishment of the Technopolis Dispute Resolution Tribunal whose members shall be appointed by the Judicial Service Commission; the term of office of the members of the Tribunal; the oath of office; the discipline and removal of members of the Tribunal; appointment of staff of the Tribunal; arrangement of business of the Tribunal; quorum for hearing and determination of a matter before the Tribunal; jurisdiction of the Tribunal; appeals to the Tribunal; procedure before the Tribunal; powers of the Tribunal; decisions of the Tribunal; appeal against the decision of the Tribunal; and rules of the Tribunal.
- i. **Part IX (Clause 62-65)** of the Bill provides for the general provisions including incentives; regulations; offences of provision of false information, non-compliance or obstruction; and general penalty for offences with respect to a development permit and a licence to operate in a Technopolis.
- j. **Part X (Clause 66-67)** of the Bill provides for the transitional and saving provisions and the revocation of Legal Notice No. 23 of 2012.
- k. **The First Schedule** to the Bill provides for the conduct of business and affairs of the Board.
- l. **The Second Schedule** to the Bill provides for oath or affirmation of office by members of the Tribunal.

3.3 Clause by Clause Analysis of the Bill

16. **Clause 1: The Citation of the Act:** The Technopolis Act, 2023.

17. **Clause 2:** Interpretation of key technical terms that have been used in the Bill such as:

- a. **“Authority”** means the Technopolis Development Authority established under Clause 4.
- b. **“Buffer Zone”** means a defined area surrounding a Technopolis that is subject to controlled land use;
- c. **“Cabinet Secretary”** means the Cabinet Secretary responsible for matters relating to information and communications technology;
- d. **“Konza Technopolis”** means all that parcel of land known as Land Reference Number 9918/6 measuring 2023.6 hectares or thereabouts.
- e. **“Technopolis”** which means a designated geographical area established to achieve the objects of the Act and includes the Konza Technopolis.
The clause provides for interpretation of technical terms used in the Act.

18. **Clause 3: Objects of the Act:**

- a. Provide for the establishment, development and management of a Technopolis in a designated geographical area;
- b. Create a conducive environment to attract and retain world-class talent by providing state-of-the-art infrastructure;
- c. Position a Technopolis as a premier destination for technology-driven businesses, research institutions and innovation ecosystems;
- d. Provide for the adoption of sustainable environmental practices and technologies within a Technopolis;
- e. Offer incentives and other forms of Government support to encourage investments in a Technopolis; and
- f. Support the development of Kenya’s knowledge-based economy.

The clause defines the scope and the purpose of this Act.

The overriding objective of the Act is to provide for the establishment and management of Technopolises across the country which hitherto did not exist.

It seeks to strategically position Kenya at the forefront of technological innovation and economic transformation.

A Technopolis may be established in any part of the Country.

Standardized process and criteria for establishment of a Technopolis.

19. **Clause 4: Establishment of the Technopolis Development Authority** - as a body corporate to administer this Act which shall be the successor of the Konza Technopolis Development Authority. This ensures continuity and wealth of experience is transitioned. The Authority has all necessary powers of a body corporate necessary for the discharge of its mandate: The Authority shall regulate the activities of a Technopolis established under the Act.

The clause establishes the Technopolis Development Authority – as a body corporate to administer this Act which shall be the successor of the Konza Technopolis Development Authority. This ensures continuity and wealth of experience is transitioned. The Authority shall regulate the activities of a Technopolis established under the Act.

20. **Clauses 5: The Functions of the Authority** - ensures that a Technopolis is planned to achieve its intended vision; centralized management of a Technopolis to achieve sustainability and quality of operations. The functions of the Authority include:

- a. plan, develop and manage a Technopolis;
 - b. allocate land to investors in a Technopolis;
 - c. establish governance structures for a Technopolis.
 - d. establish and manage science parks, information communication and Technology parks and innovation centres;
 - e. facilitate realization of Kenya's digital economy by use of emerging technologies to support businesses within a Technopolis;
 - f. Host strategic government infrastructure powered by emerging technologies including data centres, research centres and centers of excellence.
 - g. promote technology oriented creative industries
 - h. coordinate the knowledge innovation ecosystem in a Technopolis in partnership with research institutions and innovation centres;
 - i. promote and market Technopolises to investors and users;
 - j. coordinate and administer incentives provided for operating in a Technopolis
 - k. undertake investment in a Technopolis either by itself or through partnerships
 - l. administer a one-stop-shop for provision of government services required to operate in a Technopolis
 - m. facilitate research and implementation of innovation programmes within a Technopolis; and
 - n. any other function that may be assigned by the Cabinet Secretary or any written law.
- This clause ensures among others that a Technopolis is planned to achieve its intended vision; centralized management of a Technopolis to achieve sustainability and quality of operations.*

21. **Clause 6 - Powers of the Authority** - to enable the Authority to administer its functions under the Act. The powers include:

- a. formulate administrative by-laws and Guidelines for the sustainable development and management of a Technopolis.
- b. regulate land use in a Technopolis;
- c. mobilise funds for the development of a Technopolis;

- d. approve development applications, issue construction permits and licence users within a Technopolis;
- e. charge fees and levies for proper carrying out of functions under the Act;
- f. enter, inspect and search any premises to enforce the Act;
- g. establish a special purpose vehicle as may be necessary for the discharge of its functions; and
- h. grant such exemptions of fees, levies or any other charges imposed under this Act.

The powers under this clause will enable the Authority to administer its functions under the Act.

The powers are necessary for purposes of enabling the Authority come up with the requisite administrative by-laws and Guidelines to guide the development and management of a Technopolis.

22. **Clause 7 - The Board of directors of the Authority – establishment of the Board which shall oversee management functions of the Authority.** The Board is established in accordance with Mwongozo framework which is the Code of Governance for State Corporations. The criteria for qualifications of the members of the Board is also set out. The Chairperson and the members of the Board shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one further term. The Board shall be composed of:

- a. the Chairperson appointed by the President;
- b. the Principal Secretary of the ministry responsible for matters relating to information communication and technology or a designated representative;
- c. the Principal Secretary for the National Treasury or a designated representative;
- d. the Attorney General or a designated representative;
- e. five persons, not being public officers, appointed by the Cabinet Secretary; and
- f. the Chief Executive Officer who shall be an ex officio member.

The clause establishes the board of directors of the Authority which shall oversee management functions of the Authority.

The Board composition includes both State and Non State Actors which provides the suitable competencies required to provide policy guidance to the Authority.

The board is established in accordance with Mwongozo framework which is the code of Governance for state corporations.

The Board shall compose of 9 members as required by Mwongozo.

The Bill also proposes the qualification for appointment of the Chairperson and independent Board members which inter alia includes at least an undergraduate degree and fifteen years' experience for the chairperson and ten years' experience in any relevant field for the members of the Board.

23. **Clauses 9-15** of The Bill provides for the powers of the Board, Conduct of business of the Board, seal and execution of documents, delegation of functions and powers, chief executive officer, corporation secretary and staff of the Board.
24. **Clause 18: Buffer Zone** - This is a development control measure to prevent urban sprawl and ensure seamless integration to a Technopolis. It also provides room for expansion of a technopolis to accommodate auxiliary services not provided for within a technopolis.
25. **Clause 19 - Development of high technology ecosystem by the Authority** - It is an intentional strategy towards the achievement of Kenya's vision to be a globally competitive knowledge-based economy. In developing the high technology innovation ecosystem, the Authority shall:
- a. identify strategic areas of innovation;

- b. cause the creation of specialized institutions in high technology in a Technopolis;
- c. establish a database of innovations in high technology in a Technopolis;
- d. adopt international best practices on high technology innovation standards; and
- e. facilitate the commercialization of innovations in a Technopolis.

The Clause allows a Technopolis to create synergies for co-creation, collaboration and innovation within a Technopolis to achieve the objectives of a Technopolis e.g. for a Technopolis with a focus in agriculture, will engage players within the agricultural sector to promote R&D and innovation to promote economic development (job creation, production lines etc.)

It is an intentional strategy towards the achievement of Kenya's vision to be a globally competitive knowledge based economy

26. **Clause 20: Establishes One Stop Shop:** to facilitate the provision of government services and regulatory requirements for businesses to operate in a Technopolis including:

- a. the registration and licensing of businesses;
- b. the provision of services related to immigration for expatriates;
- c. the processing of permits and approvals; and
- d. the administration of requirements relating to tax and customs.

This clause seeks to facilitates the ease of doing business in a Technopolis by ensuring administration of government services and regulatory essentials under one roof.

This will shorten the time for settling investors enhancing the competitiveness of the Technopolises.

The one stop shop will offer broaden services tailored towards investor facilitation such as Special Economic Zones; expatriates compliance, green building certifications, licensing etc.

27. **Clause 21: Establishes the Technopolis small enterprise support centre** - to support the incubation and growth of small enterprises utilizing high tech and emerging technologies drawn from the innovation eco-system. The centre may:

- a. assist small enterprises with business support; and
- b. provide technical assistance for new and young entrepreneurs.

28. **Clause 22: Development Control** - empowers the Authority to control development in a Technopolis vide approval of development plans submitted by investors in compliance with the master plan. This ensures that a Technopolis is planned/zoned and developed as per globally accepted standards.

29. **Clause 23 and 24: Development approval/permits** - all developments to comply with a Technopolis physical and land use development plan and development codes.

30. **Clause 25: Development compliance** - enables the Authority to ensure compliance with the conditions of the development permits.

31. **Clause 26: Review and Appeal-** enables the parties aggrieved by decisions of the Authority appeal to the Tribunal.

This clause provides for a dispute resolution mechanism resulting from approval of development permits.

This allows for reassessment of the Authority's decisions offering an avenue for parties to request for internal review or otherwise lodge an appeal with the Tribunal.

This ensures fairness and due process in the Authority's decision making

32. **Clause 27: Offences** – creates offences and sanctions for non-compliance with development control.

This clause provides for enforcement provisions by creating offences and specifies sanctions and legal consequences which are imposed on a person for non-compliance with development permits requirements in a Technopolis.

This ensures that all developments align with the planned vision and standard of a Technopolis hence preserving order and deterring against violations.

33. **Clause 28: Issue of licence** – Authority to issue licences to operate in a Technopolis. This ensures that only licensed activities are carried out in a Technopolis as per the Master Plan and the approved investment proposal. The license to be applied for by the licensee.
34. **Clause 29: Different classes of licenses** – allows the Authority to issue different classes of licenses to ensure alignment to different strategic focus areas and master plan of a Technopolis.
35. **Clause 30: Refusal to grant license** – gives the Authority discretion in issuing licenses and has specified the grounds for such refusal.
36. **Clause 31: Renewal of licenses** – enables the Authority to renew licences to ensure continuity of businesses operating in a Technopolis.
37. **Clause 32: Suspension or revocation of a licence** – by the Authority for non-compliance by the Licensee with the conditions of the License. This is a regulatory safeguard to ensure compliance by the Licensees.
38. **Clause 37: Inspections and enforcement** – empowers the Authority to undertake quality control of development at a Technopolis and allows the Authority to take appropriate measures to ensure compliance within a Technopolis.
39. **Clause 38: Enforcement sanctions** – empowers the Authority to enforce sanctions on individuals or entities that breach any provisions of the Act.
40. **Clause 39: Fair Administration** – ensures the Authority adheres to the constitutional requirements of fairness and due process as further stipulated in the Fair Administration Actions Act, 2015 before executing any enforcement action.
41. **Clause 40: Coordination on enforcement** – enables the Authority to collaborate with other relevant government agencies in the investigation and enforcement processes.

This clause enables the Authority to collaborate with other relevant government agencies in the investigation and enforcement processes.

This promotes an integrated approach in line with the one government approach initiative.

42. **Clause 41: Sources Funds of the Authority:** includes: exchequer, monies collected from its activities; grants, donations and monies borrowed.
43. **Clause 42: Annual estimates:** The Authority to prepare annual estimates of its budget according to PFMA.
44. **Clause 43: Accounts and Audit:** The Board to keep proper books of accounts of the Authority which shall be audited by the Auditor General according to the Public Audit Act.
45. **Clause 44: Expenditure:** allowable expenditure out of the funds of the Authority- funding the operations of the Authority.
46. **Clause 45: Annual Reports:** Authority shall, three months after the end of each financial year, prepare and submit to the Cabinet Secretary an annual report relating to the operations of the Authority.

*This clause requires the Authority to prepare an annual report on its operations for scrutiny by the Cabinet Secretary in a supervisory capacity.
This report is a public document accessible under Article 35 of the Constitution and the Access to Information Act, 2016.*

47. **Clause 46: Financial Year:** The financial year of the Authority shall be the period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth of June in each year.

48. **Clause 47-Establishment of Technopolis Dispute Resolution Tribunal.** This part consists of 14 clauses (47-61).

This part establishes a Tribunal under the Act to adjudicate over disputes arising under the Act.

The Tribunal presents various advantages over the courts on account of its cost effectiveness, accessibility, freedom from technicality, expedition and expert knowledge on the operations of Technopolises.

The Technopolises by their nature deal with high technology relating to a blend of life sciences, engineering and other related disciplines.

It is expected that there will be numerous disputes emanating from the Technopolises hence requiring a dedicated and a specialised tribunal to resolve the disputes

49. **Clause 62: Incentives**

The clause provides for the incentives under the Special Economic Zones , or any other relevant law will extend to the Technopolises.

50. **Clause 63: Regulations**

The clause provides for delegation of power for the cabinet secretary to make regulations to provide details on the specified provisions of the Act.

51. **Clause 64-Offences.** The clause provides for offences and sanctions for breach of the provisions of the Act.

52. **Clause 66.** Transitional and saving provisions

This clause provides for the transition of the Konza Technopolis Development Authority to be the new Technopolis Development Authority.

This will safeguard the gains made by KoTDA and ensure the expertise and regulatory aspects made are seamlessly transitioned.

It also preserves the existing rights and obligations including contracts, staff into the new Authority.

A member of the Board of the former Authority in office, shall continue to be a member of the Board of the Authority as though appointed under this Act and shall serve the remainder of their term.

53. **Clause 67-Revocation of L.N 23 of 2012**

The clause revokes the Legal Notice No. 23 of 2012 upon the commencement of the Act.

54. **First Schedule:** Conduct of business and affairs of the Board

55. **Second Schedule:** Oath and affirmation of office by members of the Tribunal.

PART FOUR

4.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

56. Following the call for memoranda from members of the public through the placement of adverts in the print media on 16th April 2024 requesting comments on the Bill and invitation of stakeholders vide letter Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/016, Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/017, Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/018, Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/019, Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/020 and Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2024/021 dated 2nd May 2024, the Ministry of Information, Communication, Association of Countrywide Innovation Hubs and GS1 Kenya submitted their views on the Bill.

57. The stakeholders submitted as follows:

4.1 The Ministry of Information, Communications and Digital Economy

The Ministry of Information, Communication and Digital Economy made the submissions as follows:

58. On the long title, the Ministry proposed to insert the word “establishment” immediately before the word development appearing in the long title. The justification is to enhance the clarity that the Bill seeks to guide on the establishment of technopolises.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

59. The Committee agreed with the proposal.

60. On interpretation, the Ministry proposed to delete the word "Sophisticated" and substitute therefor the words "cutting edge" in the definition of the words "high technology". This is to ensure the technical definition is closely aligned with the common usage in the ICT sector. Delete the present definition of the word "Technopolis" and substitute therefor the following new definition. "Technopolis" means a designated geographical area with a high density of technology-oriented enterprises established with primary objective of advancing research, science, technology, innovation, partnerships and economic growth and includes the Konza Technopolis. This provides better technical clarity and to closely aligns the definition with the best practices

On paragraph (a) of the objects clause, the Ministry proposes to delete the Words "in a designated geographical area" appearing at the end of the paragraph. This is to improve the drafting technicalities of the object for simplicity and clarity.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

61. The Committee agreed with the proposal.

62. On the functions of the authority, the Ministry proposes to enhance the functions of the authority by inserting a new paragraph (o) immediately after paragraph (n). This new paragraph will read: "Coordinate and regulate Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) sectors in partnership with relevant stakeholders." This amendment is driven by the global trend of countries embracing the IT services sector as a key driver of growth, economic diversification, and job creation. The export of IT services presents an opportunity for economies to diversify and integrate more deeply into the global economy. Companies are increasingly outsourcing and offshoring various business functions, from data entry and customer service to human resource management, finance, administration, business research, data analytics, legal processes, and other professional services, to cut costs and access a global talent pool. This shift not only helps retain talent but also combats the brain drain experienced by many low- and middle-income countries. Under the National ICT Policy of 2019, Konza Technopolis is

envisioned as a hub to capture the burgeoning global Business Process Outsourcing and Information Technology Enabled Services (BPO/ITES) sector in Kenya. Recognizing the importance of digital work models and BPOs, the government has prioritized these areas in the 4th Medium Term Plan (MTP) for 2023/27, with a goal to enable at least 1.5 million digital workers over a 5-year period.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

63. **The Committee agreed with the proposal.**
64. The Ministry proposes to refine the language in paragraph 6(a) by deleting the words "bylaws and," appearing in the paragraph because the two words are repetitive as they are already imputed in the words administrative guidelines. Following this, the Ministry suggests inserting a new paragraph (g) immediately after paragraph (h), with the following content: "Formulate legal, regulatory, and appropriate guidelines for sustainable BPO/ITES growth." The rationale behind this change is the recognition that countries with advanced BPO/ITES sectors, such as India, the Philippines, and South Africa, have specialized government agencies like the Technopolis Development Authority (TDA) that play a crucial role in coordinating these ecosystems. These agencies focus on a range of activities to support the growth and development of the BPO/ITES sectors, including:
- i. Formulation of relevant policies.
 - ii. Development of incentive package for private BPO/ITES players
 - iii. Workforce readiness
 - iv. Niche identification and marketing.
 - v. Framework for ICT Skilling
 - vi. Establishing a national BPO/ITES strategy
 - vii. Ecosystem coordination
 - viii. Track record of global clients

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

65. **The Committee agreed with the proposal.**
66. On clause 7, regarding the board of the authority, the Ministry proposes the following amendments:
- (a) For the qualification of the Chairperson as outlined in clause (2) (a), the word "Fifteen" should be deleted and replaced with "Ten".
 - (b) For the qualification of the members as specified in clause (2) (b), the word "ten" should be deleted and replaced with "Five".
 - (c) A new sub-clause should be inserted immediately after clause (5), reading as follows:

"(6) In the appointment of members under 7(1)(e), the Cabinet Secretary shall ensure that the appointments provide equal opportunities to men, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups.

The proposed amendment aims to reduce the years of experience required in leadership and management for the Chairperson and members, to avoid excluding a broader pool of potential talent. The proposed clause is intended to clarify the importance of diversity in the composition of the board."

Committee Observation

67. The Committee was of the view that the amendment proposed in paragraph 63 (c) would be difficult to implement. The Mwongozo code of governance already stipulates such provisions that guides appointing officers on how to conduct appointments to Boards.

68. On clause 8, regarding the vacation of office, the Ministry proposes to insert the words "The Chairperson and a" at the beginning of subclause (1) and subclause (2). This proposed insertion addresses the omission of the Chairperson's criteria in the provisions for the vacation of office.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

69. The Committee agreed with the proposal.

70. On clause 17, concerning the features of a Technopolis, the Ministry proposes to insert the following new paragraph as follows: A Technopolis shall— (e) Host enterprises that address national and global challenges by utilizing research, science, technology, and innovation. The proposed paragraph sets globally acceptable standards for a Technopolis, distinguishing it from other smart and urban areas/cities.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

71. The Committee agreed with the proposal.

72. On clause 24, concerning the application and approval of a development permit, the Ministry proposes to insert a new sub-clause (6) immediately after Sub-clause (5), which states: "The Authority shall notify the applicant of its decision to refuse the application." The proposed sub-clause aims to strengthen the requirements for substantive and procedural due process by mandating that the Authority informs the applicant of any refusal to grant the license.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

73. The Committee agreed with the proposal.

74. On clause 34, concerning the variation of conditions of a license, the Ministry proposes to amend subclause (3) by deleting paragraph (d), which states "set out such further information as the authority may consider necessary." This deletion aims to limit the authority's flexibility, which could potentially be subject to abuse.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

75. The Committee agreed with the proposal.

76. On clause 35, regarding review, the Ministry proposes to (a) amend the marginal note to read "Review and Appeal" and (b) delete subclauses (1) and (2), replacing them with the following consolidated subclause: "(1) Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Authority under this Part may seek a review by the Authority or appeal to the Tribunal in accordance with this Act." This amendment establishes an internal dispute resolution mechanism to address grievances in a timely and transparent manner, aiming to avoid lengthy and costly litigation.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

77. The Committee agreed with the proposal.

78. On clause 38, regarding enforcement sanctions, the Ministry proposes to insert a new paragraph (a) as follows:

(2) A sanction issued may include—

(a) Restricting a licensee from engaging in a specified activity. This proposed amendment introduces a useful sanction of restricting an activity as an enforcement measure for a violation, which may have been inadvertently omitted in the published bill.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

The Committee did not agree with this proposed amendment as the same is speculative and not actual.

79. On clause 41, regarding the funds of the authority, the Ministry proposes to amend subclause (1) by replacing the word "parliament" with "National Assembly." Additionally, subclause (2) should be deleted. These proposed amendments aim to harmonize the provision with the Public Finance Management Act by acknowledging the role of the National Assembly in managing funds and removing subclause (2), which is inconsistent with the PFMA.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

80. **The Committee agreed with the proposal.**
81. On clause 62, regarding incentives, the Ministry proposes to amend subclause (2) by deleting the words "addition to the incentives under subsection (1)," appearing at the beginning of the subclause. The proposed amendment aims to clarify that subclauses (1) and (2) are distinct and severable in terms of providing for the incentives that extend to the Technopolises.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

The Committee agreed to this amendment.

82. On clause 65, regarding the general penalty, the Ministry proposes to delete the clause in its entirety. This clause is deemed unnecessary because all penalties have been adequately addressed in the specific provisions where an offence has been created.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

83. **The Committee agreed with the proposal.**

4.2 Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KENYA-AIST)

84. The Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KENYA-AIST), submitted a memorandum REF: Kenya-AIST/PRI/12/Vol.1/1 dated 6th May 2024, to the National Assembly.
85. As an anchor tenant within the Konza Technopolis the Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, expressed its gratitude for the efforts of the National Assembly in drafting legislation to regulate the activities of Technopolis in Kenya. The institute proposed the following amendments to the Technopolis Bill, 2024:
- Introduction of New Clause 7(A): providing that, the Board may co-opt any other person(s) with necessary expertise and on temporary basis as it considers necessary to assist the Board in discharging its duties and responsibilities; provided that the persons so co-opted shall have no voting rights. This will ensure the Board has the necessary skills and expertise to deliver on her responsibilities.
 - Amendment to Clause 12(1)(b): The bill should be amended to include the phrase "who shall not have voting rights" at the end of Clause 12(1)(b). This amendment is crucial for clearly defining the role of the CEO in Board meetings, including their lack of voting rights.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

86. **The Committee agreed with the proposals.**

4.3 GS1 Kenya

GS1 Kenya submitted a memorandum dated 6th May 2024, to the National Assembly. Additionally, they appeared before the Committee on 8th May 2024, and submitted orally the following together with their written submission:

87. That they agree with the establishment of a Technopolis Authority to regulate future technopolis developments.
88. That the following be considered for **Section 7** of the Bill:
- a. That as a new concept in Section 7 (1) (e), be amended to allow the Cabinet Secretary to appoint two or three of the five appointees be local investors (provided they meet the requirement expressed in Section 7 (3).
 - b. That the Bill includes the creation of a Smart City Council by the Permanent Secretary in charge of the Technopolis Development Authority and the Technopolis Authority Board. The role of the Smart City Council should include but not limited to supervision and development of the city culture. (The Council should be composed of the Technopolis Authority staff and investor's representatives of that city).
 - c. That the Smart City Council be chaired by a Technopolis Development Authority Board member.

Committee Observations/ Recommendations

89. The Committee disagreed with this view as it is too prescriptive and would introduce room for discrimination for private sector players who are not chosen to the Board.
90. They also raised a concern with Section 67 of the Bill, where in their understanding they believe that there is Konza Smart City managed by KoTDA, but with the establishment of Technopolis Development Authority and revoking of KoTDA, does this mean that KoTDA ceases to be and if so, what is the new name of the city.

4.4. Viscar Industrial Capacity Limited

Viscar Industrial Capacity Limited submitted a memorandum 29th April 2024, to the National Assembly and submitted the following:

91. That they support the Technopolis Bill, 2024, for the following reasons:
- a. That the Bill institutionalizes the aspirations of Smart Cities in Kenya with Konza being the first. In turn, this will enhance the establishment of other smart cities in Kenya, resulting in smart management of urbanization.
 - b. The Bill will ensure that Konza city overcomes the drawbacks of Government changes. By enacting a law to protect it, it becomes a part of our Constitution hence something that must be observed by all Kenyans.
92. That the following be considered for incorporation in the Bill:
- a. That KoTDA takes lead on matters smart cities in Kenya meaning the establishment of any other smart city or transforming existing cities into smart cities should be led by KoTDA.
 - b. That Konza city and any other smart city should be established with African/Kenyan heritage in consideration. This will help uphold our culture as well as provide opportunities for Kenyans.

4.5 Sote Hub

Sote Hub submitted a memorandum 29th April 2024, to the National Assembly and submitted the following:

93. That they believe that Section 19 (f) will allow a Technopolis to create synergies for co-creation, collaboration and innovation within a Technopolis. This is an international strategy towards the achievement of Kenya's vision to be a globally competitive knowledge-based economy.
94. That they recommend the creation of a Startup Fund to address the challenge of inadequate funding. Konza's own study Konza's own study undertaken with UNDP funding titled – Mapping the Innovation Ecosystem in Kenya (2022) – found out that some potential sources of funding have not been adequately exploited by Kenyan innovators. These include the Ajira Youth Innovation Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund. The main reason is that the nature of these funds are targeting SMEs and not startups.

4.6. Huawei Technologies (Kenya) Company Limited

Huawei Technologies (Kenya) Company Limited submitted a memorandum 30th April 2024, to the National Assembly and submitted the following:

95. That they express support for the Bill. They believe that the Bill is important to establish a Technopolis Development Authority that can develop Konza Technopolis as well as other technopolises in the future.

4.7 Association of Countrywide Innovation Hubs

Association of Countrywide Innovation Hubs submitted a memorandum 23rd April 2024, to the National Assembly and submitted the following:

96. That they express enthusiastic support for the Technopolis Bill, 2024. They believe that this legislation provides a significant opportunity to harness the potential of high technology innovation ecosystems and propel the country towards becoming a globally competitive knowledge-based economy.

PART FIVE

5.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

97. The Committee having considered the Technopolis Bill (*National Assembly Bill No. 6 of 2024*) recommends that the House approve the Bill with the following proposed amendments–

PART SIX

6 SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

LONG TITLE

THAT, the long title of the Bill, be amended by inserting the word “establishment” immediately after the words “a framework for the”.

CLAUSE 2

THAT, Clause 2 of the Bill be amended —

- (a) in the definition of the term “high technology” by deleting the word “sophisticated” and substituting therefor the words “cutting edge”;
- (b) by deleting the definition of the term “Technopolis” and substituting therefor the following new definition—

“Technopolis” means a designated geographical area with a high density of technology-oriented enterprises established with primary objective of advancing research, science, technology, innovation, partnerships and economic growth and includes the Konza Technopolis;

CLAUSE 5

THAT, Clause 5 of the Bill be amended by inserting the following new paragraphs immediately after paragraph (n) as follows—

“(na) coordinate and regulates business process outsourcing and information technology enabled services sectors in partnership with relevant stakeholders”

CLAUSE 6

THAT, Clause 6 of the Bill be amended by —

- (a) deleting the words “by-laws and” appearing in paragraph (a); and
- (b) inserting a new paragraph immediately after paragraph (h)–

“(ha) formulate legal, regulatory and appropriate guidelines for sustainable business process outsourcing”.

CLAUSE 7

THAT, Clause 7 of the Bill be amended —

- (a) in sub-clause (2) by deleting the word “fifteen” appearing immediately after the words “has at least,” appearing in paragraph (b) and substituting therefor the word, “ten”;
- (b) in sub-clause (3) by deleting the word “ten” appearing immediately after the words “has at least,” appearing in paragraph (b) and substituting therefor the word, “five”; and
- (c) by inserting the following new sub-clauses immediately after sub-clause (5) as follows—
 - “(6) In the appointment of members under 7(1)(e), the Cabinet Secretary shall ensure that appointments provide equal opportunities to men, women, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalized groups; and

“(7) The Board may co-opt any other person with necessary expertise as it considers it necessary to assist the Board in discharging its duties and responsibilities.

NEW CLAUSE 7A

Co-option of members to the Board.	7A The Board may co-opt any other person with necessary expertise and on a temporary basis as it considers necessary to assist the Board in discharging its duties and responsibilities.
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CLAUSE 8

THAT, Clause 8 of the Bill be amended in—

- (a) sub-clause (1) by inserting the words “ The Chairperson and” immediately before the words, “A member” appearing in paragraph (a); and
- (b) sub-clause (2) by inserting the words “ The Chairperson and” immediately before the words, “the member”.

CLAUSE 17

THAT, Clause 17 of the Bill be amended by inserting the following new paragraph immediately after paragraph (d)—

“(da) host enterprises that address national and global challenges by utilizing research, science, technology and innovation.”

CLAUSE 24

THAT, Clause 24 of the Bill be amended by inserting the following new sub-clause immediately after sub-clause (5)—

“(5a) The authority shall notify the applicant of its decisions to refuse the application.”

CLAUSE 34

THAT, Clause 34 of the Bill be amended by deleting paragraph (e).

CLAUSE 35

THAT, Clause 35 of the Bill be amended by—

- (a) deleting the marginal note and substituting therefor the following new marginal note—
“Review and appeal”
- (b) by deleting sub-clauses (1) and (2) and substituting therefore the following new sub-clause—

“(1) Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Authority under this clause may seek review by the Authority or appeal to the Tribunal in accordance with this Act.”

CLAUSE 41

THAT, Clause 41 of the Bill be amended by inserting the following new paragraph immediately after paragraph (e)—

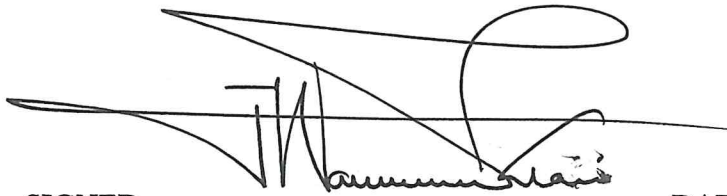
“(ea) restricting a licensee from engaging in a specified activity.

CLAUSE 62

THAT, Clause 62 of the Bill be amended in sub-clause (2) by deleting the words “In addition to the incentives under subsection (1) appearing immediately after the words “cabinet Secretary.”

CLAUSE 64

THAT, that the Bill be amended by deleting Clause 64.



SIGNED..... DATE.....

HON. JOHN KIARIE, MP
CHAIRPERSON
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND
INNOVATION

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 30 JUL 2024	DAY:
TABLED BY:	
CLEARANCE:	
THE TALKER:	

