




*Approved  
SNA  
19/9/24*

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

**THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – THIRD SESSION – 2024  
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE AND FOREIGN  
RELATIONS**

**REPORT ON THE CONSIDERATION FOR RATIFICATION OF THE PROTOCOL TO THE  
CONSTITUTIVE ACT OF THE AFRICAN UNION RELATING TO THE PAN-AFRICAN  
PARLIAMENT**

 <b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID</b>	
<b>DATE: 19 SEP 2024</b>	
<b>DAY: THURSDAY</b>	
<b>TABLED BY:</b>	HON. NELSON KOECH, MP CHAIRPERSON, BC ON DEFENCE
<b>CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:</b>	VIVIAN WAMBUI

**CLERK'S CHAMBERS  
DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS  
NAIROBI**

**SEPTEMBER, 2024**



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANC	-	Amani National Congress
ODM	-	Orange Democratic Movement
UDA	-	United Democratic Alliance
UDM	-	United Democratic Movement
WDM-K	-	Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya

## LIST OF ANNEXURES

- Annexure 1: Signed list of Members who attended the sitting which considered and adopted the Report
- Annexure 2: Minutes on sittings of the Committee on consideration of the protocol
- Annexure 3: Copy of newspaper advertisement on public participation and submission of memoranda
- Annexure 4: Copy of the Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan-African Parliament
- Annexure 5: Copy of a Memorandum on the protocol

## CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

This report details the consideration by the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations of the Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan-African Parliament. The protocol was adopted by the Twenty-Third Ordinary Session of the African Union Heads of States and Governments during a meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. It is a crucial legal instrument that establishes and governs the functioning of the Pan African Parliament. The strengthening of the Pan-African Parliament through the Protocol will ensure effective and full participation of the African peoples in the economic development and integration of the continent.

The Protocol outlines the composition, powers, functions, and structure of the Pan-African Parliament, including its organs such as the Plenary and Committees. It aims to provide a voice for African people and the diaspora, promote AU policies, human rights, democracy, good governance, and cooperation. Additionally, it seeks to foster peace, prosperity, and solidarity in Africa while encouraging regional integration and the participation of the African Diaspora.

Pursuant to Article 118(1)(b) of the Constitution on Public Participation and Section 8(3) of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, 2012, the Committee placed advertisements in two local dailies on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2023 calling for submissions of Memoranda on the subject matter. The Committee did not receive any Memorandum for or against the ratification of the Protocol. Further, the Committee held a meeting with a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, led by Amb. Joseph Vungo, MBS who appeared before the Committee on 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2023 and supported the protocol.

Having reviewed the Protocol and considered the submissions made, the Committee observed that the Protocol is consistent with the Constitution of Kenya and constitutional values.

Having reviewed the Protocol and considered the submissions made, the Committee recommends that pursuant to Section 8 of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, 2012, the House adopts and **approves** the Ratification of the Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan-African Parliament.

Pursuant to Standing Orders 199(6) and 170A (4) it is my pleasant duty to present to the House the Report of the Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations on its consideration of the Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan-African Parliament.

**Hon. Nelson Koech, M.P.**

**Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations**

## PART I

### 1.0 PREFACE

#### 1.1 Introduction

1. This report details the consideration by the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations of the Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan-African Parliament. The Protocol is a crucial legal instrument that establishes and governs the functioning of the Pan African Parliament. The strengthening of the Pan-African Parliament through the Protocol will ensure effective and full participation of the African peoples in the economic development and integration of the continent

#### 1.2 Mandate of the Committee

2. The Committee is established under the National Assembly Standing Order No. 216. The functions and mandate of the Committee include, among others, *“to examine treaties, agreements and conventions”*.
3. The Committee’s subject matters are stated in the Second Schedule of the National Assembly Standing Orders and are as follows: Defence, intelligence, foreign relations, diplomatic and consular services, international boundaries including territorial waters, international relations, and veteran affairs.

#### 1.3 Oversight

5. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the following MDAs: The Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, the State Department for East African Community (EAC) Affairs, the National Intelligence Service (NIS).

## 1.4 Committee Membership

6. The Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations was constituted by the House on 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2022 and comprises the following Members:

### **Chairperson**

**Hon. Koech Nelson, M.P.**

Belgut Constituency

**UDA Party**

### **Vice-Chairperson**

**Hon. Maj. (Rtd.) Sheikh Abdullahi Bashir, M.P.**

Mandera North Constituency

**UDM Party**

### **Members**

Hon. Wanjira Martha Wangari, M.P,  
Gilgil Constituency  
**UDA Party**

Hon. Joshua Kandie, MP  
Baringo Central Constituency  
**UDA Party**

Hon. Hassan Abdi Yusuf, MP  
Kamkunji Constituency  
**Jubilee Party**

Hon. Kwenya Thuku Zachary, MP  
Kinangop Constituency  
**Jubilee Party**

Hon. Odhiambo Millie G. Akoth,MP  
Suba North Constituency  
**ODM Party**

Hon. Logova Sloya Clement, MP  
Sabatia Constituency  
**UDA Party**

Hon. Kanchory Elijah Memusi, MP  
Kajiado Central Constituency  
**ODM Party**

Hon. Ikana Fredrick Lusuli, MP  
Shinyalu Constituency  
**ANC Party**

Hon. (Dr.) Kasalu Irene Muthoni,MP  
Kitui County  
**WDM-K**

Hon. Mohamed A. Hussein, MP  
Lagdera Constituency  
**ODM Party**

Hon. Kirima Moses Nguchine, MP  
Imenti Central Constituency  
**UDA Party**

Hon. Teresia Wanjiru Mwangi, MP  
Nominated Member  
**UDA Party**

Hon. Luyai Caleb Amisi, MP  
Saboti Constituency  
**ODM Party**



## **1.5 Committee Secretariat**

7. The Committee is facilitated by the following technical staff:

Mr. Dennis Mogare Ogechi  
**First Clerk Assistant/Head of Secretariat**

Mr. Lenny Muchangi  
**Legal Counsel II**

Mr. Benard Njeru  
**Clerk Assistant III**

Mr. Salat Ali  
**Principal Serjeant-at-Arms**

Mr. Edwin Machuki  
**Fiscal Analyst III**

Ms. Noelle Chelagat  
**Media Relations Officer II**

Mr. John Nga'ng'a  
**Audio Recording Officer**

Mr. Daniel Ominde  
**Research Officer III**

## PART II

### 2.0 CONSIDERATION OF THE PROTOCOL

#### 2.1 Background

8. The Pan-African Parliament's establishment prospects began with the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community. The Treaty aimed to establish the African Economic Community to promote economic, social, and cultural development and integrate African economies to enhance economic self-reliance and foster self-sustained development.
9. It sought to create a continental framework for developing, mobilizing, and utilizing Africa's human and material resources for self-reliant development. Additionally, it aimed to promote cooperation across all fields to improve African peoples' living standards, maintain economic stability, foster peaceful relations among Member States, and contribute to the Continent's progress, development, and economic integration. Furthermore, it aimed to coordinate and harmonize policies among existing and future economic communities to gradually establish the Community.
10. The Treaty aimed to establish the Community through six stages within a transitional period not exceeding thirty-four years. At the final stage, within a period not exceeding five years, the Pan-African Parliament's structure would be set up, and its members elected by continental universal suffrage. The Treaty also recognizes the Pan-African Parliament as one of the Community's organs. Article 14 of the Treaty establishes the Pan-African Parliament to ensure full African involvement in the continent's economic development and integration. It stipulates that the composition, functions, powers, and organization of the Pan-African Parliament shall be defined in a Protocol.
11. The Constitutive Act of the African Union established objectives for the union, including promoting unity and solidarity among African countries, defending sovereignty and territorial integrity, accelerating socio-economic integration, fostering cooperation, promoting peace and stability, supporting democracy and good governance, protecting human rights, enhancing Africa's global role, promoting sustainable development, coordinating with regional economic communities, and collaborating on health initiatives.
12. The Act establishes the Pan-African Parliament as one of the organs of the African Union. Article 17(1) of the Act provides for the establishment of a Pan-African Parliament to ensure the full participation of all African peoples in the continent's development and economic integration. It specifies that the composition, powers, functions, and organization of the Pan-African Parliament shall be defined in a related protocol.
13. The member States of the African Union adopted the Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan-African Parliament. The Protocol aims to establish a legal framework governing the Pan-African Parliament's functioning. Approved for ratification on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2023, it serves to ensure the full participation of African states in the continent's economic development and integration. The Pan-African Parliament (PAP) functions as a platform for people from all African states to engage in discussions and decision-making regarding the continent's problems and challenges.
14. The vision behind establishing the Pan-African Parliament was to provide a common platform for African peoples, both within the continent and in the diaspora, along with their grassroots organizations. This platform aimed to enhance their involvement in discussions and decision-making regarding the problems and challenges facing the continent.

## 2.2 Outline of the Protocol

15. The protocol has a total of twenty-two (27) Articles including the Preamble as outlined hereunder.
16. The Preamble notes that the strengthening of the Pan-African Parliament will ensure effectively the full participation of the African peoples in the economic development and integration of the continent;
17. Article 1 comprises various definitions applying to the protocol.
18. Article 2 provides for the organs of the Pan African Parliament: Plenary; Bureau; Secretariat Committees; and regional groups.
19. Article 3 provides for the objectives of the Pan African Parliament which include to—
  - (a) give a voice to the African peoples and Diaspora;
  - (b) facilitate the effective implementation of the policies and objectives of the AU;
  - (c) promote the principles of human and people's rights and democracy in Africa;
  - (d) encourage good governance, respect for the rule of law, transparency and accountability in Members States;
  - (e) familiarize the peoples of Africa and the African Diaspora with the objectives and policies aimed at integrating the African Continent within the framework of the African Union;
  - (f) promote peace, security and stability;
  - (g) contribute to a more prosperous future of the peoples of Africa by promoting collective self-reliance and economic recovery;
  - (h) facilitate cooperation and development in Africa;
  - (i) strengthen continental solidarity, co-operation and development and build a sense of common destiny;
  - (j) facilitate cooperation among Regional Economic Communities in Africa and their Parliamentary fora;
  - (k) encourage National and Regional Parliaments to ratify and integrate treaties adopted by the AU into their legal systems;
  - (l) co-operate with National and Regional Parliaments and similar bodies within and outside Africa as well as civil societies, community-based organizations and grassroots organizations;
  - (m) invite and encourage the full participation of African Diaspora as an important part of the African peoples in the building of the African Union in accordance with modalities approved by the Assembly.
20. Article 4 provides for the membership of the Pan African Parliament which includes five members from each State Party, two of whom shall be women.
21. Article 5 discusses the elections of members to the Pan African Parliament. It requires the National Parliament or other deliberative body to elect from outside its membership, five members of the Pan African Parliament. It also requires that the representation must reflect the diversity of political opinions in each National Parliament or other deliberative body taking into account the number of members from each political party represented in the National Parliament. Further, it provides that the elections of members of the Pan African Parliament shall be conducted as far as possible in the same month through the Member States as maybe decided by the Assembly.
22. Article 5 also provides that the qualifications for elections to the Pan African Parliament shall be the same as for a National Parliament. However, it indicates that membership of the Pan African Parliament shall not be compatible with the exercise of executive or judicial functions in a State Party or a permanent office in the AU, a regional Economic Community or other international organization.

23. Article 5 further provides that a member of a National Parliament or other deliberative body is eligible to contest an election to the Pan African Parliament, however, once elected that member shall resign from the National Parliament.
24. Article 6 provides that the term of office of a member of the Pan African Parliament shall be five years and a member is eligible for re-election for one further term. It further provides that the seat of a member becomes vacant if the holder—
- (a) dies;
  - (b) ceases to satisfy the eligibility criteria stipulated in this protocol;
  - (c) is unable to perform their functions because of physical or mental incapacity;
  - (d) resigns in writing to the President;
  - (e) is removed on grounds of misconduct by the Pan African Parliament in accordance with its rules of procedure;
  - (f) is absent from the Pan African Parliament meeting for such period and in such circumstances as are prescribed by the Rules of Procedure;
  - (g) is convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of an offence involving fraud, dishonest or moral integrity and sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding six (6) months;
  - (h) represents a State Party which is suspended from participating in the activities of the AU;
  - (i) when the member's term expires.
25. Article 7 provides that the Pan African Parliamentarian shall vote in person and in their personal and independent capacity except where they are on an official mission of the Parliament in which case they may vote through a proxy.
26. Article 8 provides that the Pan African Parliament shall be the legislative organ of the African Union. Therefore, the Assembly shall determine the subjects/areas on which the Pan African Parliament may propose draft model laws and the Pan African Parliament may on its own make proposals on the subject/areas on which it may submit or recommend draft model laws to the Assembly for its consideration and approval.
27. The Pan African Parliament shall also—
- (a) receive and consider reports of other organs of the African Union as may be referred to it by the Council of the Assembly, including audits and other reports and make recommendations thereon;
  - (b) debate and discuss its own budget and the budget of the Union and make recommendations thereon to the relevant policy organs;
  - (c) establish any parliamentary committee and determine its functions, mandate, composition and term of office;
  - (d) discuss any matter relevant to the African Union and make recommendations to the Council or Assembly as it may deem appropriate;
  - (e) make proposals to the Council on the structure of the Secretariat of the Parliament taking into account its needs;
  - (f) request the attendance of officials of the other organs of the African Union at its sessions to offer assistance to the Parliament in the discharge of its duties;
  - (g) promote the programmes and objectives of the African Union in Member states;
  - (h) receive, consider and submit opinions on draft legal instruments, treaties and other international agreements as may be referred to it by the Council or Assembly;
  - (i) liaise with National Parliaments or other deliberative bodies and the Parliaments of the Regional Economic Communities on all matters relating to the African Union and regional integration in Africa; and

- (j) carry out such other activities as it deems appropriate to achieve the objectives set out in Article 3 of this Protocol.
28. Article 9 provides that the Pan African Parliamentarians, while exercising their functions, shall enjoy in the territory of each member state, the immunities and privileges extended to representatives of member states under the General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the African Union and the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Further, Pan African Parliamentarians shall enjoy parliamentary immunity in each member state and shall not be liable to civil or criminal proceedings, arrest, imprisonment or damages for what is said or done within or outside the Parliament.
29. Article 10 provides that Pan African Parliamentarians shall be paid allowances by their respective State Parties.
30. Article 11 provides that the Parliament may adopt and amend its own Rules of Procedure by a two-thirds majority of all its members.
31. Article 12 establishes the Bureau of the Pan African Parliament which shall be elected on a rotational basis among the five regions of the AU. The Parliament shall elect, at its first sitting, from among its members a President and four vice presidents representing the five regions of the AU. The Bureau shall be responsible for the development of policies for the management and administration of the Pan African Parliament, which shall be submitted to the Plenary for approval. The term of the President and Vice presidents of the Bureau shall be two and a half years renewable once.
32. Article 13 provides for the appointment of the Secretary General of the Pan African Parliament and the two deputies. The Secretary General shall appoint staff as may be necessary for the proper functioning of the Pan African Parliament. The Secretary General shall be the accounting officer of the Parliament.
33. Article 14 provides that Parliamentarians shall take an oath or make a solemn declaration before transacting any business immediately after elections.
34. Article 15 provides that the Secretary General shall convene the inaugural session of the Parliament. The Parliament shall meet at least twice a year in ordinary session and an ordinary session may last up to one month. There may also be a request for an extraordinary session. The proceedings of the Parliament shall be open to the public.
35. Article 16 provides that the annual budget of the Parliament shall constitute an integral part of the regular budget of the AU.
36. Article 17 provides that the seat of the Parliament shall be located in the Republic of South Africa.
37. Article 18 provides that the official and working languages of the Parliament shall be those of the AU.
38. Article 19 provides that the Pan African Parliament shall work in close cooperation with the Parliaments of the Regional Economic Communities and the National Parliaments and in doing so may convene annual consultative fora with those parliaments. The Pan African Parliament shall submit reports in writing on its work to the National Parliaments.
39. Article 20 provides that the Chairperson of the Assembly shall deliver a speech on the state of the AU at each inaugural session of a new term of the Parliament.
40. Article 21 provides that the African Court of Justice shall have jurisdiction on all questions of interpretation of this Protocol.

41. Article 22 provides for ratification of the protocol by members states.
42. Article 23 provides that the protocol shall enter into force thirty days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification with the Chairperson of the commission by a simple majority of the member states.
43. Article 24 requires member states to accede to the protocol after its entry into force by depositing the instrument of accession with the Chairperson of the commission.
44. Article 25 provides that the protocol may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly.
45. Article 26 provides that conferences to review the operation and effectiveness of the protocol may be organized by State parties at intervals of ten years or within such shorter time as the Parliament may decide.
46. Article 27 provides that the present protocol shall upon entry into force replace the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan African Parliament.

## PART III

### 3.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

#### 3.1 Call for Memoranda from the Public

49. Pursuant to Article 118(1)(b) of the Constitution on Public Participation and Section 8(3) of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, 2012, the Committee placed advertisements in two local dailies, on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2023, calling for submissions of memoranda on the subject matter. By the close of the deadline, the Committee had not received any memoranda on the Protocol.

#### 3.2 Meeting with the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs

50. The delegation from the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, led by Amb. Joseph Vungo, MBS appeared before the Committee on 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2023, and submitted as follows.
51. The Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan African Parliament was adopted by the Twenty-Third Ordinary Session of the African Union Heads of States and Governments during a meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. It is a crucial legal instrument that establishes and governs the functioning of the Pan-African Parliament.
52. According to Article 23 of the Protocol, the Protocol shall enter into force after the deposit of the instruments of ratification with the Chairperson of the AU Commission by a simple majority of the Member States of the AU – this is equivalent to 28 Member States. As of September 2023, 14 Member States had deposited their instruments of ratification whereas 23 Member States had signed the protocol. Kenya signed the Protocol on the 16<sup>th</sup> of July 2023 but is yet to ratify it.
53. The Pan-African Parliament (PAP) comprises representatives elected from the national parliaments of member States of the African Union. Each Member State elects 5 members to the Pan-African Parliament. At least 2 of the elected members, shall be women. A delegation that does not satisfy this requirement can't be accredited for representation in the Parliament. This composition ensures fair representation and equitable participation of all member states in the Pan- African Parliament.
54. Once the Protocol is ratified and comes into force, membership to the PAP shall be through universal suffrage. This will be done through elections in the respective countries of the Member States. PAP MPs will also be barred from serving as MPs in their respective national legislatures. Currently, this is not the case. Kenya is currently represented by Hon. Danson Mungatana, Hon. Esther Passaris, Hon. Margaret Kamar, Hon. Joseph Majimbo, and Hon. Rahab Mukami.
55. The Pan-African Parliament exercises consultative and advisory powers within the African Union. It serves as a platform for discussing and making recommendations on a wide range of matters, including peace and security, governance, human rights, economic integration, and sustainable development. However, the Pan-African Parliament's decisions are not binding on member States. Nevertheless, its recommendations carry significant weight and contribute to shaping AU policies and initiatives.
56. The Pan-African Parliament collaborates with other organs of the African Union, including the Executive Council and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It plays a consultative and advisory role, providing recommendations to these bodies on matters within its mandate. Additionally, the Pan-African Parliament engages with the AU Commission and other AU entities to contribute to the development and implementation of continental policies and initiatives.

57. The main purpose of the Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the AU relating to the Pan-African Parliament is to advance the participation of African peoples in governance, uphold democratic principles, protect human rights, and promote good governance across the African continent by giving a voice to the African people and the Diaspora.
58. By creating a platform for elected representatives from national parliaments to engage in continental affairs, the Protocol aims to enhance the integration and development of Africa, as well as strengthen the democratic foundations of the African Union.
59. The benefits that Kenya stands to enjoy by ratifying the Protocol include:
- a) Demonstrate Kenya's commitment to democracy and the principles of inclusivity and citizen participation. It would provide a platform for Kenyan Parliamentarians to engage in continental decision-making, contribute to policy discussions, exchange ideas, build networks, and promote and represent the interests of the Kenyan people at the continental level.
  - b) Kenya would contribute to the broader objectives of African integration and unity. It would align itself with the goals of the African Union and demonstrate its willingness to collaborate with other African nations in addressing common challenges, promoting regional stability, and fostering economic cooperation.
  - c) The Protocol would give Kenyan parliamentarians a voice and influence in shaping continental policies and initiatives. They would have the opportunity to propose resolutions, contribute to discussions on important matters such as peace and security, human rights, and development, and advocate for positions that align with Kenya's interests.
  - d) Active participation in the Pan-African Parliament would raise Kenya's profile within the African Union and on the continental stage. It would provide opportunities to showcase Kenya's achievements, culture, and contributions, thus bolstering our international credentials and potentially attracting investment, tourism, and other forms of cooperation.
  - e) Involvement in the Pan-African Parliament could lead to increased regional development and cooperation opportunities for Kenya. By engaging with other African nations, Kenya could explore avenues for collaboration in sectors such as infrastructure development, energy, agriculture, and education, fostering economic growth and integration within the region.
60. The financial implications relating to the implementation of the protocol which include administrative costs will be provided for under normal budgetary estimates while the ministerial responsibility for the implementation of the Protocol will fall under the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs.
61. The Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs will coordinate the reporting process on State obligations under the Treaty Making and Ratification Act No. 45 of 2012. The Protocol does not provide for any reservations.



## PART IV

### 4.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

56. Having considered the Protocol and analyzed the submissions made, the Committee observed as follows:

- 1) The Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan African Parliament is consistent with the Constitution of Kenya and constitutional values.
- 2) The Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the AU relating to the Pan-African Parliament will advance the participation of African peoples in governance, uphold democratic principles, protect human rights, and promote good governance across the African continent by giving a voice to the African people and the Diaspora.
- 3) Through creating a platform for elected representatives from national parliaments to engage in continental affairs, the Protocol will foster the integration and development of Africa and strengthen the democratic foundations of the African Union.
- 4) Kenya stands to enjoy a plethora of benefits by ratifying the Protocol. These include:
  - a) Demonstration of Kenya's commitment to democracy and the principles of inclusivity and citizen participation. It would provide a platform for Kenyan Parliamentarians to engage in continental decision-making, contribute to policy discussions, exchange ideas, build networks, and promote and represent the interests of the Kenyan people at the continental level.
  - b) Kenya would contribute to the broader objectives of African integration and unity. It would align itself with the goals of the African Union and demonstrate its willingness to collaborate with other African nations in addressing common challenges, promoting regional stability, and fostering economic cooperation.
  - c) The Protocol would give Kenyan parliamentarians a voice and influence in shaping continental policies and initiatives. They would have the opportunity to propose resolutions, contribute to discussions on important matters such as peace and security, human rights, and development, and advocate for positions that align with Kenya's interests.
  - d) Active participation in the Pan-African Parliament would raise Kenya's profile within the African Union and on the continental stage. It would provide opportunities to showcase Kenya's achievements, culture, and contributions, thus bolstering our international credentials and potentially attracting investment, tourism, and other forms of cooperation.

PART V


5.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

57. The Committee, having reviewed the Protocol and considered the submissions made, recommends THAT:

Pursuant to Section 8 of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, 2012, the House approves the Ratification of the Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan-African Parliament.

SIGNED:  ..... DATE: 19/09/24 .....

THE HON. NELSON KOECH, M.P.  
CHAIRPERSON, DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE AND  
FOREIGN RELATIONS

 <b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</b> <b>PAPERS LAID</b>	
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