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CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA ACT

CHAPTER 491

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CHAPTER 491

CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA ACT

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SCHEDULE**CHAPTER 491****CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA ACT***[Date of assent: 24th March, 1966.]**[Date of commencement: Parts I to IV: 23rd May, 1966
Parts V to IX: 14th September, 1966.]*

An Act of Parliament to establish the Central Bank of Kenya and to provide for the operation thereof; to establish the currency of Kenya and for matters connected therewith and related thereto

[Act No. 15 of 1966, L.N. 143/1966, L.N. 254/1966, Act No. 56 of 1968, Act No. 13 of 1972, Act No. 13 of 1978, Act No. 10 of 1980, Act No. 14 of 1982, Act No. 12 of 1984, L.N. 218/1986, Act No. 9 of 1989, Act No. 20 of 1989, Act No. 10 of 1995, Act No. 13 of 1995, Act No. 9 of 1996, Act No. 4 of 2001, Act No. 15 of 2003, Act No. 8 of 2004, Act No. 10 of 2006, Act No. 9 of 2007, Act No. 8 of 2008, Act No. 8 of 2009, Act No. 10 of 2010, Act No. 4 of 2012, Act No. 57 of 2012, Act No. 41 of 2013.]

PART I – PRELIMINARY**1. Short title**

This Act may be cited as the Central Bank of Kenya Act.

2. Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**authorized bank**” means a specified bank licensed by the Bank under section 33B;

“**authorized bureau**” means a foreign exchange bureau licensed by the Bank under section 33B;

“authorized dealer” means an authorized bank, authorized bureau, authorized mortgaged finance company, an authorized money remittance provider or an authorized microfinance bank licensed by the Bank under section 33B;

“authorized microfinance bank” means a microfinance bank licensed by the Bank under section 33B;

“The Bank” means the Central Bank of Kenya (or the Banki Kuu ya Kenya) established under section 3;

“Bank” means a body corporate or other body of persons, carrying on, whether on their own behalf or as agent for another, banking business within the meaning of the Banking Act (Cap. 488), whether in Kenya or elsewhere;

“Board” means the Board of Directors of the Bank appointed under Part IV of this Act;

“convertible”, in relation to any exchange, means exchange which is freely negotiable and transferable in international exchange markets at exchange rate margins consistent with the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund;

“currency” means the currency of Kenya or foreign currency;

“currency of Kenya” means bank notes and coins issued by the Bank under section 22(1) and any right to receive such bank notes or coins in respect of any credit or balance at a bank or financial institution located within or outside Kenya;

“financial institution” means a body corporate or other body of persons, carrying on, whether on their own behalf or as agent for another, financial business within the meaning of the Banking Act (Cap. 488), whether in Kenya or elsewhere;

“foreign currency” means bank notes or coins which are or have at any time been legal tender in any territory outside Kenya and any right to receive such bank notes or coins in respect of any credit or balance at a bank either within or outside Kenya;

“foreign exchange bureau” means a company incorporated in Kenya whose liability is limited by shares, with the main object of buying and selling foreign currency;

“foreign exchange business”—

- (a) in relation to a specified bank, means—
 - (i) buying, selling, borrowing or lending foreign currency or any other business involving transactions in foreign currency;
 - (ii) settling payments to or from Kenya or in Kenya between residents and non-residents;
- (b) in relation to a foreign exchange bureau, means the business of—
 - (i) buying or selling foreign currency; or
 - (ii) settling payments to or from Kenya as prescribed by the Bank;
- (c) in relation to an authorized money remittance provider, means the business of foreign exchange transfers consisting of the acceptance of monies for the purpose of transmitting them to persons resident in Kenya or another country as prescribed by the Bank;
- (d) in relation to a microfinance bank, the business of—
 - (i) buying, selling, borrowing or lending foreign currency or any other business involving transactions in foreign currency;
 - (ii) settling payments to or from Kenya or in Kenya between residents and non-residents;
- (e) in relation to a specified mortgage finance company, the business of—
 - (i) buying, selling, borrowing or lending foreign currency or any other business involving transactions in foreign currency;
 - (ii) settling payments to or from Kenya or in Kenya between residents and non-residents;
- (f) in relation to any other person or body of persons granted a permit by the Bank under section 63(3), means engagement in such limited foreign exchange transactions as the Bank may permit;

“microfinance bank” means an institution licensed under the Microfinance Act, 2006 (Cap. 493D);

“Minister” means the Minister for the time being responsible for finance;

“non-resident” means a person or body of persons other than a resident;

“payment” means the transfer of currency for the purpose of discharging a liability, making a gift or donation or for creating a balance at a bank, financial institution or a microfinance bank which can be drawn upon;

“payment for current transaction” means a payment other than a payment for transferring capital and includes—

- (a) a payment due in connection with trade;
- (b) a payment due as interest or as net income or return from other investment;
- (c) a payment for amortization of a loan or for depreciation of direct investment; or
- (d) a remittance for family living expenses;

“public entity” means the Government, the Organization, the Authority, any local authority or any public body specified by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Bank, as a public entity for the purposes of this Act;

“resident” means—

- (a) an individual who has been present in Kenya continuously for a period of at least one year or who has declared his intention to reside in Kenya for a period of at least one year to Kenyan immigration authorities;

- (b) the Government of Kenya or any accredited official of its diplomatic missions residing outside Kenya;
- (c) a company or other body of persons whose principal place of business is located in Kenya and branches of such company or body located in Kenya;
- (d) branches of a company or other body of persons carrying on business in Kenya whose principal place of business is located outside Kenya,

but excludes any foreign diplomatic mission or any of its accredited officials or any organization established in or outside Kenya by international treaty or any of its accredited officials;

“shilling” means a Kenya shilling as provided in section 19 of this Act, or a shilling issued by the East African Currency Board for so long as it is legal tender in Kenya in accordance with this Act;

“specified bank” means any bank within the meaning of such expression in the Banking Act (Cap. 488) which is specified by the Bank for the purposes of this Act;

“specified financial institution” means a financial institution or mortgage finance company within the meaning of the Banking Act which is specified by the Bank for the purposes of this Act;

“specified microfinance bank” means a licensed microfinance bank within the meaning of the Microfinance Act, 2006 (Cap. 493D) which is specified by the Bank for the purposes of this Act.

[Act No. 9 of 1989, 2nd. Sch., Act No. 10 of 1995,
s. 2, Act No. 10 of 2010, s. 71 Act No. 41 of 2013, Sch.]

PART II – ESTABLISHMENT, CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTS

3. Establishment of Bank and legal status

(1) There is hereby established a bank which shall be known as the Central Bank of Kenya and which shall also be known by the alternative corporate name of the Banki Kuu ya Kenya.

(2) The Bank shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire, own, possess and dispose of property, to contract, and to sue and to be sued in its own name.

(3) The Bank shall exercise any type of central banking function unless specifically excluded under this Act, and shall enjoy all the prerogatives of a central bank.

(4) The Bank may make its own rules of conduct or procedure, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for the good order and proper management of the Bank.

(5) The Bank shall not be subject to the Companies Act (Cap. 486) or the Banking Act (Cap. 488).

[Act No. 14 of 1982, s. 30, Act No. 18 of 1986, Sch.]

4. Principal object of the Bank

(1) The principal object of the Bank shall be to formulate and implement monetary policy directed to achieving and maintaining stability in the general level of prices.

(2) The Bank shall foster the liquidity, solvency and proper functioning of a stable market-based financial system.

(3) Subject to subsections (1) and (2), the Bank shall support the economic policy of the Government, including its objectives for growth and employment.

(4) The Minister may by notice in writing to the Bank, specify for purposes of this sections—

- (a) the price stability targets of the government; and
- (b) the economic policy to be taken by the Government.

(5) The Minister shall specify at least in every period of 12 months, the price stability target in consultation with the Bank and economic policies to be taken by the Government; provided that the first such specification shall be made at the beginning of the financial year next following the commencement of this section.

(6) Where the Minister gives notice under this section, the Minister shall—

- (a) publish the notice in such a manner as the Minister consider fit; and
- (b) lay a copy of the notice before the appropriate committee of the National Assembly.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 3, Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 2, Act No. 9 of 2007, s. 67,.]

4A. Other objects of the Bank

(1) Without prejudice to the generality of section 4 the Bank shall—

- (a) formulate and implement foreign exchange policy;
- (b) hold and manage its foreign exchange reserves;
- (c) license and supervise authorised dealers;
- (d) formulate and implement such policies as best promote the establishment, regulation and supervision of efficient and effective payment, clearing and settlement systems;
- (e) act as banker and advisor to, and as fiscal agent of the Government; and
- (f) issue currency notes and coins.

(2) In subsection (1) (d)—

“**clearing**” means the process of transmitting, reconciling and confirming payments prior to settlement, including the netting of payments and the establishment of net positions for settlement;

“**payment system**” means a system of instruments, procedures and rules for the transfer of funds among system participants;

“**settlement**” means an act that discharges financial obligations between two or more parties.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 2, Act No. 15 of 2003, s. 52.]

4B. Monetary policy statements

(1) The Bank shall at intervals of not more than six months, submit to the Minister a monetary policy statement for the next twelve months which shall—

- (a) specify the policies and the means by which the Bank intends to achieve the policy targets;

- (b) state the reasons for adopting such policies and means;
- (c) contain a review and assessment of the progress of the implementation by the Bank of monetary policy during the period to which the preceding policy statement relates.

(2) The Minister shall lay every statement submitted under subsection (1) before the appropriate committee of the National Assembly not later than the end of the subsequent session of Parliament after the statement is so submitted.

(3) The Bank shall—

- (a) cause—
 - (i) every monetary policy statement submitted under subsection (1); and
 - (ii) its monthly balance sheet, to be published in the *Gazette*; and
- (b) disseminate key financial data and information on monetary policy to the public.

(4) In subsection (2), the expression “**appropriate committee**” means the committee of the National Assembly appointed to investigate and inquire into matters relating to monetary policy.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 2.]

4C. Consultations on monetary policy

(1) There shall be regular consultations on monetary policy between the Minister and the Bank.

(2) Where in exceptional circumstances and after consultation with the Bank, the Minister is of the opinion that the monetary policy adopted by the Bank is inconsistent with the principal object of the Bank, the Minister may, upon resolution by Cabinet, direct the Bank in writing to adopt such monetary policy as the Minister may specify for a period of six months or for such shorter period as the Minister may specify, and the Bank shall, upon receipt of a directive under this section, adopt and implement the monetary policy so directed notwithstanding any other provision of this Act.

(3) The Minister shall cause every directive issued under subsection (2) to be published in the *Gazette*.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 2.]

4D. Monetary Policy Advisory Committee

(1) There shall be a committee of the Bank, to be known as the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Kenya, which shall have the responsibility within the Bank for formulating monetary policy.

(2) The Committee shall consist of the following members—

- (a) the Governor, who shall be the chairman;
- (b) the Deputy Governors, who shall be deputies to the chairman;
- (c) two members appointed by the Governor from among the staff; and
- (d) four other members who have knowledge, experience and expertise in matters relating to finance, banking, and fiscal and monetary policy, appointed by the Minister;
- (e) the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, or his representative, who shall be a non-voting member.

(2A) Of the two members appointed under subsection (2)(c)—

- (a) one shall be a person with executive responsibility within the Bank for monetary policy analyses; and
- (b) one shall be a person with responsibility within the Bank for monetary policy operations.

(3) At least two of the members appointed under subsection (2)(d) shall be women.

(4) Each member appointed under subsection (2)(d) shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible to be appointed for one additional term.

(5) The chairman of the Committee shall convene a meeting of the Committee at least once every two months and shall convene an additional meeting if requested by at least four members in writing.

(6) At least once every six months the Committee shall submit a report to the Minister with respect to its activities and the Minister shall lay a copy of each report before the National Assembly.

(7) The quorum of the Committee shall be five members, one of whom must be the chairman or vice-chairman.

(8) The Bank shall provide staff to assist the Committee.

[Act No. 8 of 2004, s. 2, Act No. 9 of 2007, s. 68, Act No. 8 of 2008, s. 73.]

5. Head office and branches

(1) The Bank shall have its head office in Nairobi but during a time of national emergency the Bank may, unless the President otherwise directs, establish its head office temporarily or permanently in any other place within Kenya or elsewhere.

(2) The Bank may establish or close branches in any place within Kenya and may, with the prior approval of the Minister, open or close branches outside Kenya.

6. Agents

The Bank may, with the prior approval of the Minister, appoint, on such terms as it considers appropriate, or cancel the appointment of, agents, both within and outside Kenya.

7. Exemption from tax

(1) The Bank shall not be liable to any taxation imposed by any law in respect of income or profits.

(2) No duty shall be chargeable under the Stamp Duty Act (Cap. 480) in respect of any instrument executed by or on behalf of or in favour of the Bank in any case where, but for this exemption, the Bank would be liable to pay such duty.

(3) The Minister may, whether for the purpose of removing any doubt as to the extent of the foregoing provisions of this section or for the purpose of extending the immunities of the Bank, by order published in the *Gazette* specify any tax, duty, fee, rate, levy, cess or other impost as one to which the Bank shall not be liable, and the law relating thereto shall have effect accordingly.

PART III – CAPITAL AND RESERVES

8. Authorized capital of Bank

(1) The authorized capital of the Bank shall be five billion shillings which may be increased by such amount as shall be determined by the Board in consultation with the Minister.

(2) The ownership of the entire paid up capital of the Bank shall be vested in the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

(3) The Bank may, having regard to the amount by which the value of the assets of the Bank exceeds its liabilities, increase its paid up capital by such amount, payable out of the General Reserve Fund, as the Board shall direct.

(4) The paid up capital of the Bank shall not be reduced.

[Act No. 13 of 1978, Sch., Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 3.]

9. General Reserve Fund

(1) The Bank shall establish and maintain a fund designated as the General Reserve Fund, to which shall be transferred at the end of each financial year at least ten per centum or any other amount as the Board, in consultation with the Minister, may determine, of the net annual profits of the Bank after allowing for the expenses of operation and after provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff benefit funds, and such other contingencies and accounting provisions as the Bank deems appropriate.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), and section 51, the net annual profits of the Bank, calculated in accordance with this section, shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

(3) The amount of any net losses of the Bank in any financial year which is in excess of the sums standing to the credit of the general reserve fund of the Bank shall be charged upon and paid out of the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation than this Act.

[Act No. 13 of 1978, Sch., Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 4.]

PART IV – MANAGEMENT

10. Board of Directors

There shall be a Board of Directors of the Bank, constituted as provided in section 11 which shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be responsible for—

- (a) determining the policy of the Bank, other than the formulation of monetary policy;
- (b) determining the objectives of the Bank, including oversight for its financial management and strategy;
- (c) keeping under constant review the performance of the Bank in carrying out its functions;
- (d) keeping under constant review the performance of the Governor in discharging the responsibility of that office;

- (e) keeping under constant review the performance of the Governor in ensuring that the Bank achieves its objectives;
- (f) determining whether the policy statements made pursuant to section 4B are consistent with the Bank's primary function and policy objectives under section 4; and
- (g) keeping under constant review the use of Bank's resources.

[Act No. 9 of 2007, s. 69.]

11. The Board of Directors

(1) The Board shall consist of—

- (i) a Chairperson;
- (ii) a Governor;
- (c) the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury or his representative, who shall be a non-voting member;
- (d) five other non-executive directors.

(2) The directors appointed under paragraph (d) of subsection (1) shall be appointed by the President with the approval of Parliament and shall hold office for a period of four years but shall be eligible for re-appointment for one further term of four years.

(3) The members of the Board shall be appointed at different times so that the respective expiry dates of the members' terms of office shall fall at different times.

(4) A member of the Board may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the President which resignation shall take effect one month from the date of receipt of the letter of resignation by the President.

(5) If the Chairperson, Governor or a director dies or resigns or otherwise vacates office before the expiry of his term of office, the President shall appoint another person in his place.

(6) Where the Chairperson, the Governor or a director is unable to perform the functions of his office due to any temporary incapacity which is likely to be prolonged, the President may appoint a substitute for that member of the Board to act with the full powers of the member until such time as the President determines that his incapacity has ceased.

(7) A person shall be eligible to be appointed a Director if he—

- (a) is a citizen of Kenya; and
- (b) is knowledgeable or experienced in monetary, financial, banking and economic matters or other disciplines relevant to the functions of the Bank.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 5, Act No. 10 of 2006, s. 49, Act No. 4 of 2012, s. 45.]

12. Meetings of Board

(1) The Chairperson, shall convene meetings of the Board not less than once in every two months, or whenever the business of the Bank so requires, or whenever he is so requested in writing by at least three directors.

(1A) The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Board.

(1B) In the absence of the Chairperson at a meeting, the members present shall elect one of the members appointed under paragraph (d) of section 11(1) to preside at that meeting of the Board.

(2) A quorum for any meeting of the Board shall be the Chairperson, the Governor and three directors.

(3) Decisions of the Board shall be adopted by a majority of the votes of those present at that meeting, and in case of an equality of votes Chairperson or the person presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

(4) The validity of any proceedings of the Board shall not be affected by any vacancy in the membership of the Board, or by any defect in the appointment or disqualification of any member which is discovered subsequent to those proceedings.

(5) A director who is interested in any matter involving the Bank, or in the exercise or proposed exercise by the Bank of a power, shall declare that interest at every meeting of the Board at which that matter or the exercise or proposed exercise of the power, is considered by the Board, and the director shall not be entitled to attend and vote, or be counted in a quorum present, at a meeting at which the matter or the exercise or proposed exercise of the power in which the Director has interest is considered.

(6) *Deleted by Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 6.*

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 6, Act No. 4 of 2012, s. 46.]

12A. Delegation by the Board

The Board may, by resolution either generally or in any particular case, delegate to any committee of the Board, or to any member thereof, or to any officer, employee or agent of the Bank the exercise of any of the powers or the performance of any of the functions or duties of the Board under this Act or any other written law.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 7.]

13. Governor

(1) There shall be a Governor who shall be appointed by the President through a transparent and competitive process and with the approval of Parliament.

(2) The Governor shall hold office for a term of four years, but shall be eligible for reappointment for one further term of four years.

(3) The Governor shall be the chief executive officer of the Bank and, subject to the general policy decisions of the Board, shall be responsible for the management of the Bank, including the organization, appointment and dismissal of the staff in accordance with the general terms and conditions of service established by the Board. The Governor shall have authority to incur expenditure for the Bank within the administrative budget approved by the Board.

(4) The Governor shall be the principal representative of the Bank and shall, in that capacity, have authority—

- (a) to represent the Bank in its relations with other public entities, persons or bodies;

- (b) to represent the Bank, either personally or through counsel, in any legal proceedings to which the Bank is a party;
- (c) to sign individually or jointly with other persons contracts concluded by the Bank, notes and securities issued by the Bank, reports, balance sheets, and other financial statements, correspondence and other documents of the Bank.

(5) The Deputy Governor shall act for the Governor and shall exercise all the powers and shall perform all of the functions conferred on the Governor under this Act whenever the Governor is temporarily absent, and shall perform such other functions as the Governor may from time to time assign to him.

(6) The Governor may delegate any of his powers provided for in this section to other officers of the Bank.

[Act No. 4 of 2012, s. 47.]

13A. Common seal and power of attorney

(1) The affixing of the common seal of the Bank shall be authorized by the signature of the Governor and of some other person or persons authorized by the Governor in that behalf.

(2) The Governor may, under the common seal of the Bank, empower any person to execute or authenticate on behalf of the Bank any documents on its behalf.

[Act No. 13 of 1978, Sch.]

13B. Deputy Governor

(1) There shall be two Deputy Governors who shall be appointed by the President through a transparent and competitive process and with the approval of Parliament.

(2) The Deputy Governors shall hold office for a term of four years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment for one further term of four years.

(3) The Deputy Governors shall perform such functions as the Governor may from time to time assign to them.

(4) The Board shall appoint one of the Deputy Governors to act in the office of Governor whenever—

- (a) the position of Governor falls vacant in the period before a substantive appointment is made; or
- (b) the Governor is temporarily absent from office.

(5) A Deputy Governor appointed under subsection (4) shall, during the period of appointment, exercise all the powers and perform all the functions conferred on the Governor under this Act under any other law.

[Act No. 10 of 2006, s. 50, Act No. 4 of 2012, s. 48.]

14. General disqualifications for all Board members

(1) No person shall be appointed as Governor, Deputy Governor or a Director who is—

- (a) a member of the National Assembly or a member of a local authority established under the Local Government Act (Cap. 265);

- (b) a salaried employee of any public entity (except on a secondment basis);
- (c) a director, officer, employee, partner in or shareholder of any specified bank or specified financial institution:

Provided that—

- (i) paragraph (b) shall not be applicable to the representative of the Treasury; and
- (ii) the President may in exceptional cases waive any of the above provisions with respect to any Director (other than the Governor or Deputy Governor) if it is in the interests of the Bank and likely to promote the objects of the Bank under section 4.

(2) The President shall terminate the appointment of a Governor, Deputy Governor or a director who—

- (a) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications described in subsection (1);
- (b) is adjudged bankrupt or enters into a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors;
- (c) is convicted of an offence involving dishonesty or fraud or moral turpitude;
- (d) is adjudged or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind;
- (e) is absent, without the leave of the Board from three consecutive meetings of the Board;
- (f) becomes, for any reason, incapable or incompetent of properly performing the functions of his office:

Provided that the appointment of the Governor shall not be terminated under this paragraph until the question of his removal from office has been referred to a tribunal appointed under subsection (3) and the tribunal has recommended to the President that the Governor ought to be removed for incapability or incompetence as aforesaid.

(3) If the President considers that the question of terminating the appointment of the Governor under subsection (2)(f) ought to be investigated, then—

- (a) the President shall appoint a tribunal which shall consist of a chairman and two other members selected by the President from among persons—
 - (i) who hold or have held office as judges of the High Court or the Court of Appeal; or
 - (ii) who are qualified to be appointed as judges of the High Court under section 61(3) of the Constitution;
- (b) the tribunal shall inquire into the matter and report on the facts to the President and recommend to him whether the Governor ought to be removed.

(4) Where the question of removing the Governor has been referred to the tribunal under this section, the President may suspend the Governor from the

exercise of the functions of his office and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the President, and shall in any case cease to have effect if the tribunal recommends to the President that the Governor should not be removed.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 8.]

15. Special disqualifications for Governor and Deputy Governor

(1) The Governor and the Deputy Governor shall owe their allegiance entirely to the Bank and shall not engage in any paid employment or business or professional activity outside the duties of their respective offices:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall prevent the Governor or Deputy Governor from accepting or holding any academic office or position in an institution of higher learning or any advisory position or membership in any committee or commission with public responsibility, or from serving in any international financial institution of which Kenya is a member or with which Kenya is associated, or any specialized financial institution established by the Government.

(2) If the Governor or the Deputy Governor engages in any paid employment or business or professional activity outside the duties of his office contrary to subsection (1), the President shall terminate his appointment:

Provided that in the case of the Governor, the provisions of section 14 shall apply.

(3) The President may specifically exempt any transactions or activities from the restrictions of this section.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 9.]

16. Remuneration

(1) The Governor, the Deputy Governor, and any substitute appointed under section 11(4) of this Act shall be paid by the Bank such salaries and allowances as may be determined from time to time by the President, but such salaries and allowances shall not be altered to the detriment of any person during his term of office.

(2) The directors and any substitute appointed under section 11(4) shall be paid by the Bank such allowances as may from time to time be determined by the President.

17. Preservation of secrecy

(1) Except for the purpose of the performance of his duties or the exercise of his powers, the Governor, the Deputy Governor, any Director or any other officer or employee of the Bank shall not disclose any information which he has acquired in the performance of his duties or the exercise of his powers.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both in addition to any disciplinary action which may be taken by the Board.

18. Declaration of interest

The Governor, the Deputy Governor, and any Director shall declare his interest in any specific proposal being considered or to be considered by the Board.

PART V – CURRENCY

19. Currency of Kenya

(1) The unit of currency of Kenya shall be the Kenya shilling, which shall be divided into one hundred cents.

(2) Twenty shillings shall equal one Kenya pound.

20. External value of the shilling

The external value of the Kenya shall be determined by the market.

[Act No. 13 of 1978, Sch., Act No. 20 of 1989, Sch., Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 10.]

21. Use of Kenya shilling

All monetary obligations or transactions entered into or made in Kenya shall be deemed to be expressed and recorded, and shall be settled, in Kenya currency unless otherwise provided for by law or agreed upon between the parties.

22. Issue of notes and coins, legal tender, and withdrawal

(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue notes and coins in Kenya and, subject to subsection (4), only those notes and coins shall be legal tender in Kenya:

Provided that coins of a denomination of fifty cents shall be legal tender only for payments up to twenty shillings, and coins of a denomination of less than fifty cents shall be legal tender only for payments up to five shillings.

(2) The denominations, inscriptions, forms, material and other characteristics of the notes and coins issued by the Bank shall be determined by the Bank in consultation with the Minister, and shall be notified in the *Gazette* and in other media of public information likely to bring them to the attention of the public.

(3) The Bank shall have power to withdraw any notes or coins issued by the Bank, and the procedure for and effect of any such withdrawal shall be as follows—

- (a) a notice published in the *Gazette*, and in such other manner as the Bank considers likely to bring that notice to the attention of the public, shall specify the issues, and the denominations forming part of the issues, of notes or coins that are to be withdrawn, the places where those notes or coins may be taken for exchange, and the date on which those notes or coins shall cease to be legal tender;
- (b) the notice given under the foregoing paragraph may provide that, after such period as may be specified in the notice, the notes or coins to which the notice applies shall only be exchanged at the head office of the Bank;
- (c) the notes or coins specified in a notice given under paragraph (a) shall be exchanged at their face value for legal tender at the places and for the periods (which shall be of reasonable duration) specified in relation to those places in the notice, and shall cease to be legal tender on the date specified in the notice;

- (d) the Bank may, by notice published in the same manner as notice given under paragraph (a), specify a period during which notes or coins which have ceased to be legal tender may nevertheless be exchanged at the head office of the bank, and after which those notes or coins shall no longer be exchanged.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 11.]

23. Spent.

24. Exchange of mutilated notes and coins

The Bank shall not be obliged to exchange any note or coin which is mutilated, defaced, soiled or otherwise defective, and the conditions subject to which the Bank may as a matter of grace exchange any such note or coin shall be within the absolute discretion of the Bank.

25. Bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc.

(1) The Minister may, if the Bank so recommends, by regulations published in the Gazette prohibit the issue by any person other than the Bank of any bill of exchange, promissory note or similar instrument for the payment of money to the bearer on demand, and any such regulations may make different provision for different cases or classes of case, and may impose penalties for any offence under the regulations of a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or of a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years, or of both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Subject to any regulations made under this section the issue of any such bill, note or instrument referred to in subsection (1) shall not be deemed to contravene the sole right of the Bank to issue notes in Kenya.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 12.]

PART VI – EXTERNAL RELATIONS

26. Reserve of external assets

(1) The Bank shall at all times use its best endeavours to maintain a reserve of external assets at an aggregate amount of not less than the value of four months imports as recorded and averaged for the last three preceding years; and subject to subsection (3) the reserve shall consist of any or all of the following—

- (a) gold;
- (b) convertible foreign exchange in the form of—
 - (i) demand or time deposits with foreign central banks or with the Bank's agents or correspondents outside Kenya;
 - (ii) documents and instruments customarily used for the making of payments or transfers in international transactions;
 - (iii) notes or coins;

- (c) convertible and marketable securities of, or guaranteed by, foreign governments or international financial institutions:

Provided that if, at any time, the Bank is unable to maintain the reserve of external assets required under this subsection, it shall provide the Minister with a timebound remedial plan.

(2) The Bank shall from time to time determine the type and form of convertible foreign exchange and the kinds of securities which may be held in the reserve of external assets pursuant to subsection (1).

(3) The Bank may include in its reserve of external assets any liquid external asset not included in subsection (1), or any readily available international drawing facility, which the Bank, after consultation with the International Monetary Fund and with the approval of the Minister, considers suitable for inclusion in the reserve.

[Act No. 8 of 2009, s. 62.]

27. Dealings in gold and foreign exchange

(1) The Bank may buy, sell, import, export, hold or otherwise deal in gold or foreign exchange under such terms and conditions as it shall determine:

Provided that the buying and selling rates involved in such transactions shall be in accordance with international agreements to which Kenya is a party, or with which Kenya is associated.

(2) The Bank may hold balances, denominated in foreign currencies, with foreign central banks or with the Bank's agents or correspondents abroad and, in its discretion, may invest such balances in marketable foreign securities denominated in convertible currencies.

[Act No. 10 of 2006, s. 51.]

28. Institutions with which Bank may deal in foreign exchange

The Bank may engage in foreign exchange transactions only with—

- (a) authorized dealers;
- (b) public entities;
- (c) foreign central banks, foreign banks, or foreign financial institutions;
- (d) foreign Governments or agencies of foreign Governments;
- (e) international financial institutions;
- (f) any other person or body of persons whom the Bank may, by notice in the Gazette, prescribe for the purposes of this section.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 4.]

29. Relations with foreign central banks, foreign banks and foreign financial institutions

The Bank may open accounts for and accept deposits from, collect money and other monetary claims for and on account of, foreign central banks, foreign banks and foreign financial institutions, and may generally act as banker to those banks or institutions.

30. Repealed by Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 5.

31. Repealed by Act No. 8 of 2008, s. 74.

32. Fiscal agent for Government's transactions with international financial institutions

The Bank shall be the fiscal agent for all of the Government's transactions with international financial institutions of which Kenya is a member or with which Kenya is associated.

33. Depository

The Bank shall act as depository for Kenya currency holdings owned by international financial institutions of which Kenya is a member or with which Kenya is associated.

PART VIA – REGULATIONS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALINGS

33A. Authorized dealers

(1) Subject to subsection (3), no person shall, in Kenya, transact foreign exchange business except an authorized dealer.

(2) A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the Bank may permit such person or class of persons as it may specify, to transact foreign exchange business without a licence, subject to such conditions as it may impose.

33B. Licensing of authorized dealers

(1) A person proposing to transact foreign exchange business shall, before commencing such business, apply to the Bank for a licence.

(2) An application under this section shall be made in the prescribed form and shall be forwarded to the Bank together with the prescribed fee.

(3) In considering an application for a licence, the Bank may require to be satisfied as to the financial condition and history of the applicant, the character of its management, the adequacy of its capital structure and the convenience and needs of the area to be served and the public interest which will be served by granting of the licence.

(4) The Bank may, subject to the payment of the prescribed fee and to such conditions as it may consider necessary, grant a licence to the applicant.

(5) Where a licence has been granted under this section, the Bank may add, vary, or substitute any conditions attached thereto.

(6) A licence issued under this section shall, unless earlier revoked, expire on the 31st December next following the date of issue:

Provided that where an application for renewal is made under section 33C, the licence shall be deemed to continue in force until the application for renewal is determined.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6, Act No. 4 of 2012, s. 49.]

33C. Renewal of licence

(1) A licence issued under section 33B may on expiry be renewed for a further period of twelve months:

Provided that where an authorized dealer fails to commence business in Kenya within six months of the grant of a licence, the authorized dealer shall, if still intending to transact foreign exchange business in Kenya, apply for a licence as though the first licence had never been granted.

(2) An application for the renewal of a licence shall—

- (a) be made in the prescribed form and forwarded to the Bank together with the prescribed fee;
- (b) be lodged with the Bank at least two months prior to the expiry of the licence.

(3) An application for renewal of a licence shall be considered in accordance with the provisions of section 33B.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6.]

33D. Revocation or suspension of licence

(1) Subject to subsection (2) the Bank may, by notice in writing to an authorized dealer, revoke or suspend a licence for such period as it may specify, if the authorized dealer—

- (a) ceases to carry on business in Kenya or goes into liquidation or is wound up, or is otherwise dissolved; or
- (b) fails to comply with the provisions of this Act or any condition attached to a licence.

(2) Before revoking or suspending a licence under this section, the Bank shall give an authorized dealer not less than fourteen days notice in writing and shall consider any representations made to it in writing by the authorized dealer within that period.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6.]

33E. Duties of authorized dealers

(1) Every authorized dealer shall—

- (a) maintain such books, accounts, records or other documents as the Bank may specify, and shall furnish the same to the Bank at such time and in such manner as the Bank may specify;
- (b) maintain such levels of foreign currency assets or liabilities as the Bank may specify;

- (c) comply with such requirements regarding the establishment, maintenance and operation of foreign currency accounts as the Bank may impose; and
- (d) comply with such measures to improve the management or its business methods as the Bank may impose.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6.]

33F. Inspection of dealers

(1) The Bank may, at any time and from time to time cause an inspection to be made by any person authorized by it in writing, of any authorized dealer and of its books, accounts and records.

(2) Subject to subsection (4), when an inspection is made under subsection (1), the authorized dealer concerned and every officer or employee thereof shall produce and made available to the person making the inspection, all books, accounts, records and other documents of the authorized dealer and such correspondence, statement and information relating to the authorized dealer, its business and the conduct thereof as the person making the inspection may require, within such period as he may specify in writing.

(3) Any failure to produce any books, accounts, records, documents, correspondence, statement or information within the period specified in the relevant direction shall constitute an offence under this Part.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)—

- (a) any books, accounts, records and other documents required to be produced under this section shall not, in the course of the inspection, be removed from the premises of the authorized dealer or other premises at which they are produced;
- (b) the person making the inspection may make copies of any books, accounts and other documents required for the purposes of his report;
- (c) all information obtained in the course of the inspection shall be treated as confidential and used solely for the purposes of this Part.

(5) A person who makes an inspection shall submit a report of his findings to the Bank indicating—

- (a) any breach or failure to observe the requirements of this Part and any orders or directions made thereunder;
- (b) any irregularity in the manner of conduct of the business of the authorized dealer inspected;
- (c) any apparent mismanagement of business or lack of management skills in that authorized dealer;
- (d) any other matter revealed or discovered in the course of the inspection warranting, in the opinion of the person making the inspection, remedial action or further investigation.

(6) The Central Bank may publish in whole or in part, at such times and in such manner as it deems fit, any information furnished to it under this Part:

Provided that the information so furnished shall not be published if it would disclose the financial affairs of any person, unless the consent, in writing, of that person has first been given.

(7) Except as provided in the Act, no person shall disclose or publish any information which comes into his possession as a result of the performance of his duties or responsibilities under this Act.

(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the Central Bank may disclose any information referred to in subsection (7) to any monetary authority, financial regulatory authority, fiscal or tax agency, or fraud investigation agency within or outside Kenya, where such information is reasonably required for the proper discharge of the functions of the Central Bank or the requesting authority, financial regulatory authority, fiscal or tax agency or fraud investigation agency:

Provided that the sharing of information with any authority or agency outside Kenya shall be on reciprocal basis.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6, Act No. 10 of 2010, s. 72.]

33G. Powers of Bank to advise and direct dealers

(1) If at any time or upon an inspection under section 33F, the Bank has reason to believe that the business of an authorized dealer is being conducted in a manner contrary to any of the requirements of this Part or any regulations made thereunder, or in a manner detrimental to or not in the best interests of the public, the Bank may—

- (a) give advice and make recommendations to the authorized dealer with regard to the conduct of business generally;
- (b) issue directions regarding measures to be taken to improve the management business methods of or the authorized dealer, or to secure compliance with the requirements of this Part or any other written law;
- (c) appoint a person suitably qualified and competent in the opinion of the Bank, to advise and assist the authorized dealer generally, or for the purposes of implementing any directions issued under paragraph (b), and the advice of a person so appointed shall have the same force and effect as a direction issued under paragraph (b) and shall be deemed to be a direction of the Bank under this section.

(2) No direction shall be issued under paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection (1) unless the Bank has given the authorized dealer an opportunity to present its views.

(3) An authorized dealer shall, on receipt of any direction under this section, comply with the direction within such period as may be specified in the direction, and it so required, produce evidence to the Bank that it has done so.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6.]

33H. Regulation of payments between residents and non-residents

(1) Except with the permission of the Bank, every payment made—

- (a) in Kenya, to or for the credit of a person outside Kenya; or
- (b) outside Kenya, to or for the credit of a person in Kenya; or
- (c) in Kenya (other than a payment for a current transaction) between a resident and non-resident,

shall be effected through an authorized Bank or an authorized microfinance bank.

(2) A person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6, Act No. 41 of 2013, Sch.]

33I. Imposition of restrictions to meet treaty obligations

The Bank may, in consultation with the Minister, impose restrictions on payment for the purposes of enabling the Government of Kenya meet its obligations under any international treaty.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6.]

33J. Permissions by the Bank

- (1) Any permission granted by the Bank under this Part may be—
- (a) either general or special;
 - (b) revoked by the Bank at any time;
 - (c) absolute or conditional;
 - (d) limited so as to expire on a specified date unless renewed;
 - (e) published in such a manner as is in the opinion of the Bank appropriate.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6.]

33K. Instructions or directions

(1) Subject to section 33G, the Bank may issue such instructions or directions to authorized dealers as it may consider necessary.

- (2) Any instruction or direction under this section may—
- (a) be either general or special;
 - (b) be revoked or varied by subsequent instruction or direction;
 - (c) be given to such persons and in such manner as is in the opinion of the Bank appropriate.

(3) A person who fails to comply with instruction or direction issued by the Bank under this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6.]

33L. General penalty under Part

A person convicted of an offence under this Part for which no other penalty is provided shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6, Act No. 8 of 2009, s. 63.]

33M. Protection from liability

Neither the Bank nor any officer or employee thereof nor any other person appointed by the Bank under the provisions of this Part shall be liable in respect of any act or omission done in good faith by such officer, employee or other person in the execution of the duties undertaken by him.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6.]

33N. *Repealed by Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 13.*

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6.]

33O. Transitional and saving

A person who, immediately before the commencement of this Part was authorized to transact foreign exchange business by virtue of the provisions of the Exchange Control Act (Cap. 113) (now repealed), shall, within ninety days of the commencement, apply for a licence in accordance with section 33B and shall, notwithstanding the provisions of that section, be deemed to be an authorized dealer for the purposes of this Part until such application is determined.

[Act No. 10 of 1995, s. 6.]

PART VII – RELATIONS WITH SPECIFIED BANKS

PART VII – RELATIONS WITH SPECIFIED
BANKS AND MICROFINANCE BANKS

34. Banker to institutions

(1) The Bank shall open accounts for and accept deposits from, collect monetary claims for and on account of institutions and generally act as banker to institutions.

(2) The Bank may provide any additional services or facilities that it considers desirable including facilities for clearing financial instruments to institutions operating in Kenya.

(3) For the purposes of this section, “**institution**” includes—

- (a) a specified bank;
- (b) a specified financial institution;
- (c) a specified microfinance bank;
- (d) any other person or body of persons which the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Bank, and by notice in the *Gazette*, prescribe.

[Act No. 13 of 1995, Sch. 1, Act No. 41 of 2013, Sch.]

35. *Repealed by Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 14.*

36. Loans

(1) The Bank may grant loans or advances for fixed periods not exceeding six months to specified banks and specified microfinance banks which pledge treasury bills or other Government securities specified by the Bank.

(2) Except as provided in this section, the Bank shall not extend credit directly, or indirectly to specified banks or specified microfinance banks.

(3) The Bank may determine the general terms and conditions under which it extends credit to specified banks and specified microfinance banks, and in particular, the Bank shall determine and announce the rates of interest or return it shall charge for granting loans or advances to specified banks and specified microfinance banks in accordance with this section, and may determine different rates of interest or return for different classes of transactions or maturities.

(4) The Bank shall publish the lowest rate of interest it charges on loans to banks and microfinance banks, and that rate shall be known as the central bank rate.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 15, Act No. 8 of 2004, s. 3,
Act No. 10 of 2010, s. 73, Act No. 41 of 2013, Sch.]

36A. Publication and sharing of information

(1) The Central Bank shall publish in the *Gazette*, the Central Bank website and two daily newspapers of national circulation the following information—

- (a) the weighted average lending and deposit rates for all banks and financial institutions;
- (b) the interest rate spread and its composition;
- (c) a simplified version of the balance sheets and income statements.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a bank shall disclose any positive or negative information of its customers to the licensed credit reference bureaus, where such information is reasonably required for the discharge of the functions of the banks and the licensed credit reference bureaus.

[Act No. 4 of 2012, s. 50.]

36B. Reports to Parliament

The Central Bank shall, on a quarterly basis, make and present to Parliament a report on the key economic and banking sector aggregate.

[Act No. 4 of 2012, s. 51.]

37. *Repealed by Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 16.*

38. Reserve requirement

(1) The Bank may from time to time require institutions to maintain minimum cash balances on deposit with the Bank as reserves against their deposit and other liabilities.

(2) The Bank may specify ratios for different types of liabilities and may further specify the method of computing the amount of the total liabilities of an institution but the ratios specified shall be the same for all institutions:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent the Bank from allowing an institution or group of institutions upon which the provisions of subsection (1) are applied for the first time, a period within which to comply with the cash reserve ratio requirements as may be prescribed by the Bank.

(3) Any specification of, or increase in the minimum reserve requirements under subsection (1) or subsection (2) shall take effect only after the expiration of thirty days' notice to the institution of the Bank's intention to take action.

(4) The Bank may impose on any institution which fails to maintain the sufficient minimum cash balances required under this section, a penalty charge not exceeding one percent per day on the amount of the deficiency or ten thousand shillings, whichever is the higher for each day for which the deficiency continues.

(5) The Bank may, if in its opinion circumstances of an unusual nature render it desirable so to do, pay a return and subject to such qualifications as it may determine on minimum cash balances deposited with the Bank under this section.

- (6) For the purposes of this section, "**institution**" includes—
- (a) a bank licensed under the Banking Act (Cap. 488);

- (b) a financial institution licensed under the Banking Act (Cap. 488);
- (c) any other person or body of persons which the Minister, on the recommendation of the Bank may by notice in the *Gazette* prescribe.

[Act No. 10 of 1980, s. 9, Act No. 13 of 1995, Sch. 1, Act No. 9 of 2007, s. 70,
 Act No. 10 of 2010, s. 74.]

39. *Repealed by Act No. 8 of 2004, s. 4.*

39A. *Repealed by Act No. 8 of 2004, s. 5.*

(2) Instructions issued under this section shall not have retrospective effect, shall apply uniformly to all specified banks engaging in the credit transactions covered by the instructions, and shall, together with their effective dates, be published in the *Gazette*.

40. *Repealed by Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 17.*

41. *Repealed by Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 17.*

42. *Repealed by Act No. 56 of 1968, s. 33.*

43. Information to be furnished by specified banks, etc.

(1) Every specified bank, specified financial institution and specified microfinance bank shall furnish to the Bank, at such time and in such manner as the Bank may prescribe, any information and data the Bank may reasonably require for the proper discharge of its functions under this Act.

(2) The Bank may publish in whole or in part, at such times and in such manner as it may decide, any information or data furnished under this section:

Provided that no such information shall be published which would disclose the financial affairs of any person or undertaking unless the prior consent in writing of such person or undertaking has first been obtained by the Bank.

[Act No. 41 of 2013, Sch.]

PART VIII – RELATIONS WITH PUBLIC ENTITIES

44. Fiscal agent and banker to public entities

(1) The Bank shall act as fiscal agent of and banker to the Government.

(2) The Bank may also perform the functions of fiscal agent and banker for any other public entity in accordance with, and within the scope determined by, any special arrangements made between the Bank and the public entity concerned.

45. Functions as fiscal agent

The Bank in its capacity as fiscal agent and banker to any public entity may, subject to the instructions of that public entity, have power—

- (a) be the official depository of the public entity concerned and accept deposits and effect payments for the account of that public entity:

Provided that the Bank may, after consultation with the Minister, select any specified bank to act in its name and for its account as the official depository of that public entity in places where the Bank has no office or branch;

- (b) maintain and operate special official accounts in accordance with arrangements made between the Bank and the public entity concerned;
- (c) as an agent of the Government, administer the public debt including the issuance of, payment of return on, and redemption of, bonds and other securities of the Government;
- (d) pay, remit, collect or accept for deposit or custody funds in Kenya or abroad;
- (e) purchase, sell, transfer or accept for custody cheques, bills of exchange and securities;
- (f) collect the proceeds, whether principal or interest or return, resulting from the sale for, or accruing to the interest of, a public entity of securities or other property;
- (g) purchase, sell, transfer or accept for custody gold or foreign exchange.

[Act No. 10 of 2010, s. 75.]

46. Direct advances to Government

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Bank may make direct advances to the Government for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations between receipts from the budgeted revenue and payments of the Government.

(2) Each advance made to the Government under this section shall—

- (a) be secured with negotiable securities issued by the Government which mature not later than twelve months;
- (b) bear interest at market rate; and
- (c) be made solely for the purpose of providing temporary accommodation to the Government.

(3) The total amount outstanding at any time of advances made under this section shall not exceed five per centum of the gross recurrent revenue of the Government as shown in the Appropriation Accounts for the latest year for which those Accounts have been audited by the Controller and the Auditor-General:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply in respect of advances made by the Bank to the Government prior to the commencement of this section.

(4) Any advance made by the Bank to the Government which is outstanding at the commencement of this section shall be deemed to be a loan granted by the Bank to the Government on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Bank in consultation with the Minister.

(5) Any advance deemed to be a loan under subsection (4) shall be secured with such Government securities as the Bank may specify.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (3), the recurrent revenue of the Government shall include revenue from taxes, customs, excise and other duties, fees, rents, profits and income from any investment or undertaking, but shall not include proceeds from grants, or loans or disposal of assets for purposes of privatisation or any form of borrowing whether short-term or long-term.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 18.]

46A. Loans and advances to Deposit Protection Fund Board

(1) Subject to section 37(1) of the Banking Act (Cap. 488), the Bank may grant loans or advances for fixed periods, not exceeding three years, to the Deposit Protection Fund Board on the security of Treasury Bills or other Government securities specified by the Bank.

[Act No. 15 of 2003, s. 53.]

47. Open market operations

(1) For purposes of regulating the money supply, the Bank may with the approval of the Board—

- (a) purchase, hold or sell negotiable securities of any maturity issued by the Government or any other negotiable securities specified by the Bank;
- (b) issue or hold Central Bank of Kenya bills and purchase or sell outright or by way of repurchase agreement, Central Bank of Kenya Bills;
- (c) accept money as deposit from commercial banks and microfinance banks on such terms as may be specified by the Bank.

(2) The total amount of securities held by the Bank at any time under subsection (1) of this section shall be excluded in the computation of the limit prescribed in subsection (3) of section 46.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 19, Act No. 8 of 2008, s. 75, Act No. 41 of 2013, s. 2.]

48. Repealed by Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 20.

49. Prohibition of lending to public entities

Except as provided in accordance with sections 36, 46, 46A and 47 the Bank shall not extend any credit directly or indirectly to any public entity.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 21, Act No. 15 of 2003, s. 54.]

50. Adviser to Government

(1) It shall be the duty of the Bank to advise the Minister on any matter which in its opinion is likely to affect the achievement of the principal objects of the Bank as specified in section 4.

(2) The Bank may tender advice to the Minister on any matter in which the Bank is concerned.

(3) The Minister may request the Bank to give its advice on any particular measures, situations or transactions, or on monetary, banking and credit conditions in or outside Kenya, and the Bank shall give its advice accordingly.

PART IX – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

51. Revaluation profits or losses

(1) Profits or losses which are attributable to any revaluation of the Bank's net assets or liabilities in gold, foreign exchange or foreign securities, made as a

result of any change in the value of any currency unit, shall be taken into account in the computation of the annual profits and losses of the Bank:

Provided that the accounts of the Bank shall distinguish the profits or losses arising from normal operations of the Bank and those resulting from profits or loss from exchange fluctuations.

(2) The balance outstanding in the Revaluation Account existing immediately before the commencement of this section shall be repaid from the net annual profits of the Bank by instalments of such amount as the Board, in consultation with the Minister, may determine.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 22.]

52. Prohibited operations

The Bank shall not—

- (a) save as expressly authorized by this Act, engage in trade, or own or acquire any direct interest in any commercial, agricultural, industrial or similar undertaking, except in the course of obtaining satisfaction for any debt due to the Bank, and any such interest shall be disposed of at the earliest suitable opportunity;
- (b) purchase, acquire or lease immovable property for commercial purposes or as an investment except for its own business requirements or for the use of its employees;
- (c) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand; or
- (d) guarantee any loan, advance or investment.

53. Financial year

The financial year of the Bank shall be the same as the Government's financial year and the accounts of the Bank shall be closed at the end of each financial year.

54. Annual reports

Within three months after the close of each financial year the Bank shall submit to the Minister a report on the Bank's operations throughout that year, together with the balance sheet and the profit and loss account as certified by auditors appointed by the Bank and approved by the Minister.

55. Publication of reports, etc.

(1) After submission to the Minister the Bank shall publish the annual report referred to in section 54.

(2) The Bank may also issue such other publications as it considers to be in the public interest.

56. Audit by Controller and Auditor-General

The Minister may, in addition to the audit carried out under section 54, if he thinks fit, require the Controller and Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the Bank.

56A. General Penalty

A person convicted of an offence under this Act for which no other penalty is provided shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both.

[Act No. 8 of 2009, s. 64.]

57. Regulations by the Bank

(1) The Bank may make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act and generally for the better carrying out of the objects of the Bank under this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Bank may, in regulations, prescribe penalties to be paid by authorised dealers who fail or refuse to comply with any guidelines or directions of the Central Bank under this Act, which penalties shall not exceed five hundred thousand shillings in the case of an authorised dealer, or two hundred thousand shillings in the case of a natural person and may prescribe additional penalties, not exceeding ten thousand shillings in each case for each day or part thereof during which such failure or refusal continues.

[Act No. 9 of 1996, s. 23, Act No. 8 of 2008, s. 76.]

PART IX – TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

58. Repeal

(1) The Currency Notes Act (Cap. 417), and the Kenya and Uganda (Currency) Order, 1921 (O.I.C Group 17), in so far as they apply to Kenya, are hereby repealed.

(2) The East African Currency Board Regulations, 1955, in so far as they apply to Kenya, may be repealed by the Minister, by notice in the Gazette, in whole or in part, as and when he considers necessary.

SCHEDULE

<i>Written Law</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
The Interpretation and General Provisions Act (Cap. 2).	s. 3	Insert in its proper alphabetical sequence the following definition— “shilling” (or its abbreviated form “Sh.”) means the Kenya shilling (or its abbreviated form “K.Sh.”), or a shilling issued by the East African Currency Board for so long as it remains legal tender in Kenya in accordance with the provisions of the Central Bank of Kenya Act, 1966.

SCHEDULE—*continued*The Penal Code
(Cap. 63)s. 364 Substitute for the definition of “**coin**”
the following new definition—

“**coin**” includes any coin which is legal tender in Kenya in accordance with the provisions of the Central Bank of Kenya Act, 1966 (Cap. 491), and any coin of a foreign Sovereign or State.

Insert immediately after section 367 the following new section—

Mutilating 367A. Any person who
currency wilfully defaces, tears, cuts
notes. or otherwise mutilates any
currency note shall be
guilty of an offence and
shall be liable to
imprisonment for a period
not exceeding three
months or to a fine not
exceeding two thousand
shillings, or to both such
imprisonment and fine.
