



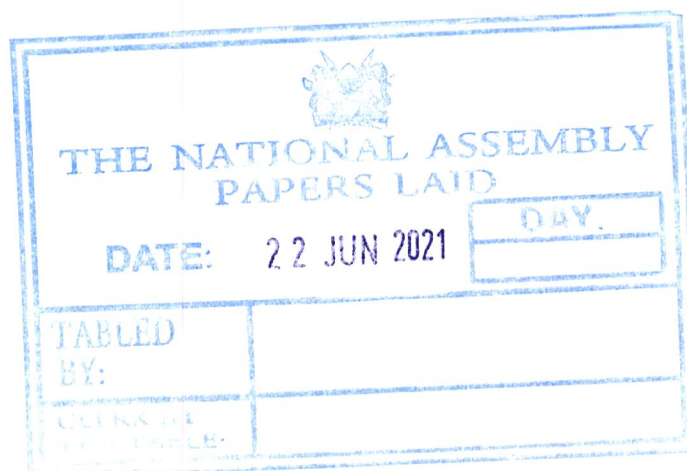
**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION, TRADE AND
INVESTMENT**

ON

**THE CAPACITY BUILDING
22ND TO 25TH OCTOBER, 2020**

**PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY**



**Clerk's Chambers
EALA Headquarters, 3rd Floor
EAC Headquarters
Arusha – TANZANIA**

April, 2021

ACRONYMS

AFCFTA	–	African Continental Free Trade Agreement
CET	–	Common Exterior Tariffs
COMESA	–	Common Market for Eastern and Southern African
EAC	–	East African Community
EALA	–	East African Legislative Assembly
EASC	–	East African Standards Committee
FDI	–	Foreign Direct Investment
NSBs	–	National Standard Bureaus
NTBs	–	Non-Tariff Barriers
OSBP	–	One Stop Border Post
RCTG	–	Regional Customs Transit Guarantee
RTAs	–	Regional Trade Agreements
SADC	–	Southern African Development Community
SCT	–	Single Customs Territory
SPs	–	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
SQMT	–	Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing
TFA	–	Trade Facilitation Agreements
WTO	–	World Trade Organization

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) is one of the Organs and Institutions of the East African Community established under Article 9 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community. Under Article 49 and 59 of the Treaty, and as further amplified by the Rules of Procedure of the East African Legislative Assembly, the Assembly is mandated to exercise legislative, oversight and representative functions over all matters pertaining to the EAC Integration agenda.

Article 49(2) (e) mandates the Assembly to create Committees for purposes of effective discharge of its mandate. Rule 79 of the Rules of Procedure provides for the appointment of relevant Committees to discharge the functions of the Assembly. Specifically, Annex C of the Rules of Procedure outlines the functions of the Committee on Communication, Trade and Investment as follows:

1. To receive reports on the status of implementation of provisions of the Treaty falling within its mandate; complaints of non-compliance in facilitating the achievement of the objectives/goals of the Treaty; oversight of work and activities of the Sectoral Committee of the EAC and organs charged with implementation of provisions in this realm.
2. The broad functions in 1 above shall hinge on the following provisions of the Treaty, but not limited to them, these are:
 - a) Chapter Eleven: Co-operation in Trade Liberalization and Development.
 - b) Chapter Twelve: Co-operation in Investment and Industrial Development.
 - c) Chapter thirteen: Co-operation in Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing.
 - d) Chapter Fourteen: Monetary and Financial Co-operation.
 - e) Chapter Fifteen: Co-operation in Infrastructure and services
 - f) Chapter Twenty Five: The Private Sector and Civil Society
 - g) Chapter Twenty Six: Relations with other Regional and International Organization and Development Partners.

The above is a vast and complex mandate. By its very nature, parliamentary work covers a wide range of subject matter; from health to politics, regional integration to diplomacy, from trade/taxation to security, among others. Filling in knowledge gaps relating to such a range of subject matter can only be systematically done through customer-tailored capacity enhancement - building programs.

In June, 2020 the Assembly nominated new Members of all Standing Committees. The tenure of all Standing Committees nominated in June 2020 commenced on 1st August, 2020. However, due to the delay in the passing of the EAC Budget for the FY 2020/21, the activities of the Assembly for the FY 2020/21 commenced in October, 2020. At its sitting held on 19th October, 2020, the Planning Meeting of EALA decided that all Standing Committees organize capacity building activities to equip Hon. Members.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Trade has been and remains a major and most important component of the socio-economic development for all nations. In its different aspects, it is a significant stimulant to the improvement of the people's welfare and advancement. However, if not properly managed, it may lead to devastating socio-economic and political consequences.

The major objective of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community is the improvement of the economic welfare of the people of East Africa. The Treaty treats trade, customs and investment as a central feature of the East African integration process. The theme of trade and its role runs through the entire Treaty. Trade constitutes the glue with which the Community is to be joined together and the oil with which it is to be run. Trade, Customs and Investment regimes established in East Africa must be such that they result in maximum socio-economic benefits to the people of East Africa.

In view of the foregoing, it was deemed important that Members of the Committee on Communication, Trade and Investment regardless of their academic and professional background, needed to be exposed to specialized knowledge on pertinent issues in respect of the mandate of the Committee, particularly in the area of Trade, Customs and Investment. Accordingly, the Committee conducted a capacity building workshop for the Members of the Committee in the area of Trade, Customs and Investment in the EAC from 22nd – 25th October, 2020 virtually. It is the Committee's view that such knowledge can be systematically imparted through organized, customized capacity enhancement programs from time to time.

3.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTIVITY

The Capacity Building workshop for Members of the Committee on Communication, Trade and Investment aimed at realising the following objectives:

- i) to enable Members appreciate the role of Trade, Customs and Investment in the EAC Integration Agenda;
- ii) to enhance Members' technical knowledge on the International Trade Negotiations/ Agreements;
- iii) to enhance the knowledge of Members on the Intra-EAC Trade and Trade with Third Parties; (COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area, African Continental Free Trade Area, EAC-EU Economic Partnership Agreements, EAC-U.S Trade and Investment Partnership, EAC-European Free Trade Association);
- iv) to appraise Members on the harmonization of the EAC Standards;
- v) to appraise Members on the Gaps and Challenges in implementation of the EAC Customs Management Act;

- vi) to come up with recommendations for the furtherance of the EAC integration agenda, particularly in the area of trade, Customs and Investment.

4.0 SCOPE OF THE CAPACITY BUILDING

The training focused on Trade, Customs and Investment matters in the EAC Integration process. The presentations covered the following thematic areas:

- i. EAC Legal Framework for Customs Directorate.
- ii. The EAC Custom Management Act.
- iii. The Intra-EAC Trade and Trade with Third Parties.
- iv. The International Trade Negotiations.
- v. The Intra-EAC Investment Flows.
- vi. Challenges to the EAC's Trade.
- vii. Harmonization on the EAC Standards.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

During the training, Committee Members:

- i. Received presentations from resource persons from the Directorate of Trade and Customs of the EAC Secretariat and from the Trade Policy Training Centre in Africa;
- ii. Reviewed and made reference to a number of documents including but not limited to, the Treaty for the Establishment of the EAC, the EAC Protocol for the Establishment of the Customs Union, Trade Agreements signed by the EAC, select Summit and Council decisions, EAC Customs Management Act, Principles and Procedures for the Development of East African Standards, EAC Regional Standardization Plan 2020-2023;
- iii. Held plenary discussion with the resource persons; and
- iv. Came up with recommendations for the furtherance of the EAC integration agenda, particularly in the area of Trade, Customs and Investment.

6.0 MAIN MATTERS NOTED DURING PRESENTATIONS

6.1 AN OVERVIEW OF TRADE, CUSTOMS AND INVESTMENT MATTERS IN THE EAC

The Committee was briefed by the Director General of Trade and Customs Mr. Kenneth Bagamuhunda, Director of Trade, Mr. Al-hajji Rashid Kibowa, Ms. Flavia Busingye, Principal Customs Officer Ms. Stella Apolot, Principal Standards Officer from the EAC Secretariat and Mr. Makong Tsotetsi from the Trade Policy and Training Centre in Africa. The following issues were noted:

6.1.2 THE EAC CUSTOMS DIRECTORATE

The Directorate of Customs was established by the Council in order to initiate policies on Customs and Trade related matters in the Community and coordinate such policies in the Partner States. In accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the East African Community Customs Management Act provides for the functions of the Directorate of

Customs in relation to management, administration, coordination and monitoring of Customs related activities including:-

- i. Administration of the Common External Tariff;
- ii. Enforcement of the Customs law of the Community;
- iii. Trade facilitation as provide for in Article 6 of the Protocol for the Establishment of the EAC Customs Union that came into force in 2005;
- iv. Administration of the Rules of Origin;
- v. Compilation and dissemination of trade statistics;
- vi. Application and interfacing of information technology in Customs administration;
- vii. Training in Customs related matters;
- viii. Quality control in Customs operations and enforcement of compliance; and
- ix. Customs related negotiations.

6.1.2.1 Implementation of the Single Customs Territory (SCT)

This is a stage towards full attainment of a Customs Union achievable by the removal of restrictive regulations or minimization of internal border controls on goods moving between the Partner States with an ultimate realization of free circulation of goods. Implementation of this framework leads to the harmonization of standards for goods moved through the territory. In a bid to promote trade within the region the Partner States developed and adopted the following strategies and measures under the SCT.

- i. Having pre-arrival Clearance of imports States;
- ii. Deployment of Customs Officer at the 1st Port of Entry;
- iii. Automation (Web based system);
- iv. Payment of Duty at 1st port of Entry;
- v. Covers all goods Imports, Exports and Transit;
- vi. Electronic cargo tracking system;
- vii. Electronic Exchange and Sharing of Customs Data;
- viii. Use of Single regional bond (COMESA RCTG)
- ix. Monitoring the movement of goods across borders;
- x. Establishment of One Stop Border Post which are guided by the EAC OSBP Act 2016.

6.1.2.2 CHALLENGES TOWARDS THE IMPLMENTATION OF THE SCT

The following challenges affecting the implementation of SCT noted by the committee were are follows:

- i. Limited involvement of other stakeholders into the SCT;
- ii. Interconnectivity of Customs Systems with systems of other agencies;
- iii. Persistent NTBs which leads to decline in intra trade volume and;
- iv. Limited awareness of stakeholders and citizens of the EAC.

6.2 CO-OPERATION IN STANDARDIZATION, QUALITY ASSURANCE, METROLOGY AND TESTING

In order to promote the objectives of the EAC as provided under Article 5 (3) (b) of the Treaty, the Partner States agreed to co-operate in fields that would lead to equitable economic development and which in turn, raise the standard of living and improve the quality of life of their population and in accordance with the provisions of Article 81 of the Treaty.

- i. The Partner States agree that standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing can facilitate sustainable modernization in the Community.
- ii. The Partner States also recognize the significance of standardization, quality assurance, metrology in the enhancement of the standard of living, reduction of unnecessary variety of products, the facilitation of interchangeability of products, the promotion of trade and investment, consumer protection, the enhancement of savings in public and private purchasing, improved productivity, the facilitation of information exchange, the promotion of health as well as the protection of life, property and the environment.
- iii. The Partner State undertake to evolve and apply a common policy for the standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing of goods and services produced and traded within the Community.
- iv. The Partner States agree to conclude a protocol on Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing for the goods and services produced and traded in the Community. The Protocol on Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing was negotiated in 2001 and later in 2006 enacted as an SQMT Act which provides a framework for the implementation of SQMT activities in the EAC.

6.2.1 OBJECTIVES FOR HARMONIZATION OF STANDARDS

The objectives of the harmonization of standards are to:

- i. Protect and improve the health and safety of consumers;
- ii. Facilitate regional and international trade;
- iii. Increase opportunities for companies within the community to participate in international technology transfer;
- iv. Prevent deceptive practices;
- v. Protect animal or plant life or health and;
- vi. Protect the environment.

6.2.2 PROVISIONS IN THE SQMT ACT

The Act provides for the following:

- i. The establishment of structures for SQMT activities as follows:

- a) East African Standards Committee (EASC) which is responsible for policy guidance;
 - b) Liaison office (SQMT Department) which provides coordination's, technical guidance and monitoring and;
 - c) Technical Sub committees for example Standards Management committee (SMC)
- ii. The development of procedure for harmonization of standards;
 - iii. Adoption of harmonized standards by the Partner States;
 - iv. Enforcement of compulsory standards;
 - v. Declaration and acceptance of certification marks;
 - vi. Approximation and alignment of laws and regulations and;
 - vii. Defines the role of the NSBs in regard to the SQMT activities.

6.2.3 ROLE OF THE PARTNER STATES NSBs IN HARMONIZATION OF STANDARDS

The role of Partner States NSBs in harmonization of standards are to:

- i. To adopt harmonized standards within a period of six months without deviation from the approved text the East African standards as a national standard;
- ii. Provide standards and standards related information to the public and the private sector;
- iii. Publish harmonized EAC standards;
- iv. Promote and facilitate the use of standards as a basis for the development of technical regulations.

6.2.3 CHALLENGES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EAC STANDARDISATION

The Committee noted the following as the challenges affecting the implementation of the EAC Standardization:

- i. Low participation of the private sector in the process at all levels leading to spontaneous review of the adopted standards;
- ii. Low publicity and awareness of the programme for harmonization of standards within EAC;
- iii. Low publicity and awareness of the harmonization of standards;
- iv. Emergency of counterfeits and;
- v. Limited capacity at NSBs.

6.3 TRADE AND INVESTMENT TRENDS

In a bid to apprehend trade and investment within the region and outside the world, the following aspects where stressed.

6.3.1 The Intra-EAC Investment flow

- i. The total intra-EAC investments decreased by 20.8% in 2018.
- ii. Developing economies as a group are expected to see a larger decrease in the range of 30 per cent to 45. Their productive and investment footprints are less diversified and thus more exposed to systemic risks.
- iii. Dependence on commodities by Africa push her regions to the frontline of the crisis from an FDI perspective.
- iv. Developing economies may be further penalized by the trend towards re-shoring or regionalization of international production, which could accelerate in response to the COVID-19 crisis.
- v. Africa is expected to see a decline of FDI between 25 and 40 per cent in 2020.
- vi. FDI flows to East Africa decreased by 9 % to \$7.8 billion in 2019.
- vii. The policy trend observed in 2018 towards more investment regulations and restrictions related to national security particularly in respect of foreign investment in strategic industries and critical infrastructure.
- viii. Liberalization of the FDI by countries.
- ix. Fiscal incentives remain an important investment promotional tool for example the taxation regime.
- x. Streamlining or Simplifying administrative procedures

6.3.2 intra-EAC Trade and Trade with Third Parties

- i. The intra-EAC trade and trade with third parties has been guided with legal frameworks within EAC such as: Treaty for the Establishment of the EAC, Protocol on the Establishment of the EAC Customs Union, Protocol on the Establishment of the EAC Common Market, Protocol for the Establishment of the EAC Monetary union, EAC Customs Management Act, 2004, the EAC Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers Act, 2017, EAC One Stop Boarder Post, 2016, EAC Vehicle Load Control Act, 2013, EAC Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency Act, 2009, EAC Competition Act, 2008, EAC Trade Negotiations Act, 2008, EAC Standardization Quality Assurance Metrology and Test Act, 2006;
- ii. Developing and coordinating the implementation of EAC Export Promotion Strategy.
- iii. Harmonization of export promotion programmes and incentives schemes in the Partner States like Special Export Zones.

6.3.3 International Trade Negotiations

- i. Many WTO members are involved in negotiations to create new most of which are bilateral nevertheless, there are also multi-party negotiations under negotiations with a potential to disentangle spaghetti bowl of RTAs if they develop common rules in areas such as Rules of Origin or SPs.
- ii. Comprehensive and progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) Agreement, between 11 parties is under negotiations.
- iii. Regional Comprehensive Partnership Agreement (RCEP); Association of Southern Asian Nation (ASEAN) members and six other WTO members with which ASEAN has agreements in force.
- iv. The Pacific Alliance between Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru are also under negotiations.
- v. The Tripartite Agreement between parties to the COMESA, EAC and SADC are under negotiations.
- vi. The African Continental Free Trade Agreements (AFCFTA) is amongst the important trade facilitation drives under negotiations.

6.4 CHALLENGES TO EAC TRADE AND INVESTMENT INTEGRATION AND EFFECTIVE NEGOTIATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Committee noted the following as the challenges affecting EAC Trade and Investment Integration and the effective negotiations of international trade:

- i. Persistence of NTBs randomly enforced by Partner States agencies.
- ii. Delays in harmonization of key Trade Policy Institutes such as Export Promotion Zone, Processing Zone/Specialized Export Zone, Ratification of Article 24 (2) of the Customs Union Protocol, Domestic taxes harmonization; Trade in Services liberalization under Mode 4.
- iii. Lack of statistical data on cross-border trade thus largely informal within the EAC.
- iv. High cost of doing business leading to poor export competitiveness & investment.
- v. Poor funding and support towards Trade Integration Work.
- vi. Use of different computer systems by Customs which causes delays in cargo clearance, mainly for transit goods.
- vii. Nationalistic and protectionist tendencies by the EAC Partner States.
- viii. Differentials in the level of economy and export competitiveness.
- ix. Delays and Disharmony in trade negotiations –EPA, Tripartite.
- x. Poor negotiation and trade –economics skills.
- xi. Lack of financial resources for negotiations.
- xii. Delayed ratification of Trade Agreement by Partner States including Tripartite FTA and AfCFTA.

7.0 OBSERVATIONS

The following observations were made:

- i. Under Article 13 of the Customs Union Protocol, EAC Partner States agreed to remove all existing non-tariff barriers to trade and not to impose any new ones however restrictive measures are carried out by Partner States which contradicts the provisions.
- ii. The WTO Agreement of Trade Facilitation (TFA) was adopted by the WTO General Council in November 2014 and entered into force on 22 February 2017 after the WTO obtained the two-third acceptance from its 164 members. The 5 Partner States with the exception of RSS have ratified the TFA.
- iii. The ratification of the Tripartite FTA by all the EAC Partner States is very critical for the implementation of the Agreement in the region.
- iv. COVID-19 has affected all industries in East Africa and world over, albeit several services industries that are being hit disproportionately are Aviation, Tourism and Leisure.
- v. Apparently, the African Continental Free Trade Area is working faster than the EAC-COMESA-SADC (Tripartite Free Trade Area). Out of the required twenty two (22) ratifications, the ACFTA as at 5 February 2021, has got 36 countries that have deposited their instruments of ratification namely (Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Niger, Chad, Eswatini, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Namibia, South Africa, Congo Rep, Djibouti, Mauritania, Uganda, Senegal, Togo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Rep., Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, São Tomé & Príncipe, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Mauritius, Central African Rep., Angola, Lesotho, Tunisia, Cameroon, Nigeria, Malawi and Zambia) compared to the Tripartite Free Trade Area which has secured only Ten(10) out of the required fourteen (14) ratifications namely (Botswana, Burundi, Egypt, Eswatini, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, South Africa and Zambia) which is proof of low/lack of political will.
- vi. The persistent NTBs, poor funding and the high cost of doing business has led to low levels of trading at intra and extra levels, dwindling of exportation and deteriorating balance of trade for the EAC region since 2013.
- vii. The Committee observed that out of the 304 Regional Trade Agreements notified, Africa has only 35 in total which reflects the low level of Trade done with the rest of the world.
- viii. The failure by the EAC Partner States to ratify the Protocol on the Establishment of the EAC Customs Union indefinitely put on hold the operationalisation of the EAC Committee on Trade Remedies.

- ix. The delayed comprehensive review of the EAC Customs Management Act 2004 and its regulation has led decline in doing business across the region.
- x. Whereas interconnectivity of the Customs systems was done, it was revealed that the systems do not interface with each other. For example Republics of Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi use ASYCUDA while Tanzania that was using ASYCUDA++ has replaced it with Tanzania Customs Integrated System (TANCIS) and Kenya that was using Simba systems has also replaced it with Integrated Customs Management Systems (ICMS) which causes delays in clearance of good/cargo.
- xi. Whereas the Protocol for the Establishment of the EAC Customs Union provides for a regular review of the EAC Common External Tariff, the Tariff was last reviewed in 2010 whereby the three band rate was maintained. This means that, in its current form, the CET does not cater for sectors with long value chains, differentiation between basic raw materials and semi-processed goods, protection of specific goods of economic value to the region as well as backward and forward linkages in the manufacturing industry process whereby some industries manufacture inputs for other industries (value chain).
- xii. While the Committee commends the leadership of the Assembly for the induction training of Members of the new Committee for the 2 and half years of the 4th Assembly, it was noted that the Assembly needs to strengthen its capacity for training and supporting Members in acquiring specialised expertise and knowledge on relevant topics concerning the mandates of their respective Committees. This represents a strategic commitment necessary to support EALA in producing high quality work in all its functions.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the foregoing, the Committee would like to make the following recommendations:

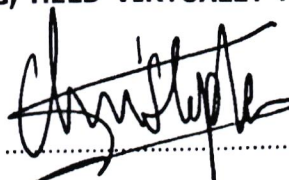
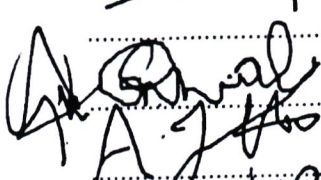
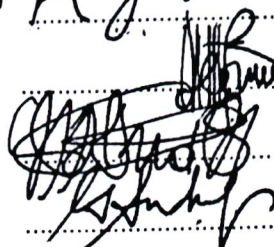
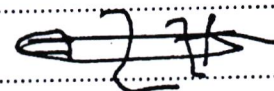
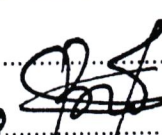
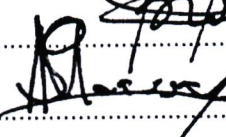
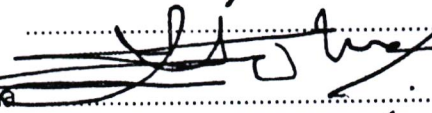
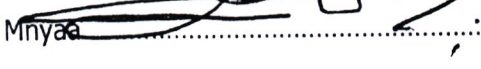

1. Urge the Council of Ministers to direct Partner States to define the type of investment required vis a vis the capacity of the market players in the EAC and third parties.
2. Urge the Council of Ministers to consider the development a robust EAC investment promotion strategy that will build and link up trade, industry, investment and finance & Infrastructure development as a single platform driven by the Private Sector.
3. Urge the Assembly and EAC Secretariat to continually sensitize the stakeholders on the EAC Integration, including the border communities/agencies.
4. Urge the EAC Secretariat to reconcile the industrialization, trade and investment policies of the EAC.

5. There is need to develop a fully centralised information sharing platform to facilitate timely exchange of information needed for SCT information exchange.
6. Urge the EAC Secretariat to assess all new policy areas covered by the Direct Trade Agreements (DTAs) vis a vis engagement of the region in trade with third countries.
7. There is need to develop an EAC single regional customs bond scheme that will support and provide alternative to the current RCTG bond.
8. There is need to integrate the existing Electronic Cargo Tracking Systems (ECTS) to create a single view of transit information and traceability of goods along the corridors.
9. There is need for the EAC Partner States to appreciate and accept that EAC is a Single Market and, for the Community to realize its objectives as outlined in Article 5 of the Treaty, the Partner States need to prioritize and give unwavering support the EAC integration agenda by amending the Common Market Protocol to remove all restrictions and barriers to intra-EAC Trade.
10. Urge the Partner States and the Council of Ministers to consider putting in place policies that will ensure that the region leverages of estimated population growth which will double in around 20 years' time.
11. Urge the Council of Ministers to expeditiously conclude the review of the EAC CMA and its regulations as well as the Common External Tariff in order to promote exports and avoid Non-Tariff Barriers.
12. Urge the Council of Ministers to put in place mechanisms for addressing the menaces associated with RTAs like: limiting the fiscal space, trade diversion; loss of national sovereignty & cultural erosion.
13. Urge the Council of Ministers to direct Partner States to build negotiation capacity on both generic and technical aspects of the negotiations.
14. Urge the Council of Ministers to appreciate the need to give more funding and support towards Trade and Investment development.
15. Urge the EAC Secretariat to assess the impact of new rules being developed without the participation of the region on the current and future integration of the region since some of the Partner States are seeking to be part of the new deep trade agreement initiative.
16. Urge the Council of Ministers to expeditiously conclude the Amendment of the SQMT Act which will put in place proper mechanisms for addressing the menaces associated with standardization within the EAC region.
17. The Assembly to urge the Council of Ministers to urge the Partner States to conclude the process of ratification of Article 24(2)(a) of the Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Customs Union and deposit instruments of ratification with the Secretary General.

9.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Committee commends the efforts taken by Partner States to always have a smooth trade regime in the region so as to boost the EAC intra-trade and investment. However, Notwithstanding the challenges the Committee recommends that the council should prioritize and fast-track the comprehensive amendment of the EAC Customs Management Act, SQMT Act and other related laws which will set the pace required for an increased intra EAC trade and investment. The Committee therefore recommends to the Assembly to adopt the report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION, TRADE AND INVESTMENT ON CAPACITY BUILDING, HELD VIRTUALLY FROM 22ND TO 25TH OCTOBER, 2020

1. Hon. Christopher Nduwayo 
2. Hon. Gai Deng Nhial Deng
3. Hon. Gideon Thoar Gatpan 
4. Hon. Dr. Anne Itto Leonardo
5. Hon. Leontine Nzeyimana 
6. Hon. Alfred Ahingejeje
7. Hon. George Stephen Odongo
8. Hon. Dr. Oginga Oburu
9. Hon. Noor Mohammed Adan
10. Hon. Aden Omar Abdikadir 
11. Hon. Oda Gasinzigwa
12. Hon. Dr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema 
13. Hon. Jean Claude Barimuyabo 
14. Hon. Eng. Pamela Simon Maassay
15. Hon. Happyness Elias Lugiko 
16. Hon. Eng. Mohammed Habib Mnyaa 
17. Hon. Mary Mugenyi 
18. Hon. Paul Musamali Mwasa