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# PARLIAMENT OF KENYA

*11th Parliament*

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
*Third Session*

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## Committee of Privileges

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### Report on the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 2014

Tuesday September 29, 2015

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Office of the Clerk of the National Assembly  
Parliament Buildings  
NAIROBI

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## **COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP**

The Members of the committee are: -

1. The Hon. Justin B. N. Muturi, EGH, MP – Speaker, **Chairperson**
2. The Hon. Peter Shehe, MP
3. The Hon. Kimani Ichungwah, MP
4. The Hon. Bedzimba Rashid Juma, MP
5. The Hon. Barchilei Kipruto, MP
6. The Hon. James Murgor, MP
7. The Hon. Joyce Emanikor, MP
8. The Hon. James Onyango Koyoo, MP
9. The Hon. Jamleck Kamau, MP
10. The Hon. Simon Ogari, MP
11. The Hon. Zuleikha Juma Hassan, MP

### **Committee staff**

The current Committee Secretariat includes Mr Kipkemoi arap Kirui (Principal Clerk Assistant I), Mr Ronald Walala (Legal Counsel II) and Mr Moses Lemuna (Clerk Assistant III).

**Contacts:** All correspondence should be addressed to The Clerk of the National Assembly, Parliament Buildings, PO Box 41842, 00100 Nairobi. The telephone number for general enquiries is 020 2848000.

## PREFACE

### **The National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act**

The National Assembly (Powers And Privileges) Act, now being repealed by the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill 2014, was enacted on April 22, 1952.

The Act declares and defines certain powers, privileges and immunities of the National Assembly and of the members. It also secures freedom of speech in the National Assembly, regulates admittance to and conduct within the precincts of the National Assembly and gives protection to the persons employed in the publication of the reports and other papers of the National Assembly.

The law has been reviewed severally through Act No. 36 of 1961, L.N. 602/1963, L.N. 87/1964, Act No. 14 of 1966, Act No. 21 of 1966, Act No. 4 of 1973 and Act No. 10 of 1981.

The National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act establishes the Committee of Privileges. The law on privileges and immunities is applied together with other statutes, the Standing Orders and the usages, conventions and practices of the United Kingdom House of Commons and some Commonwealth jurisdictions where applicable.

As it stands now, the Committee of Privileges consists of the Speaker, as Chairperson, and ten other members of the National Assembly. The House Business Committee (formerly Sessional Committee) of the Assembly nominates the members of the Committee of Privileges other than the Speaker. The quorum of the Committee of Privileges is six including the chairman. The Committee regulates its own meetings and its own procedure. It is important to note that, hitherto, the Committee of Privileges has been a Sessional Committee (appointed at the beginning of every Session).

### **Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 2014**

The main objective of the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 2014 is to give effect to Article 117 of the Constitution, provide for the powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament, its committees, the leader of the majority party, the leader of the minority party, the chairpersons of committees and members and to make provision regulating admittance to and conduct within the precincts of Parliament. The current law on this subject did not envisage a bicameral parliament. The Bill provides for powers and privileges for both the National Assembly and the Senate. It further expands on what the current Act provides.

The Bill establishes for each House of Parliament a Committee of Powers and Privileges. In respect of the National Assembly, the Committee consists of the Speaker as chairperson and fourteen other members of the House appointed in accordance with the Standing Orders of the Assembly. In respect of the Senate, the Committee consists of the Speaker as chairperson and six other members of the House appointed in accordance with the Standing Orders.

The quorum for the proposed National Assembly Committee of Powers and Privileges is the Speaker and four other members, and the Speaker and two other members in the case of the Senate. Each committee regulates its own procedure and reports only to the relevant House of Parliament.

The functions of the Committee of Powers and Privileges are limited to inquiring into the conduct of a member whose conduct is alleged to constitute breach of privilege (defined in clause 17). It may also perform such other functions prescribed by the proposed law.

The Committee of Powers and Privileges of its own motion or as a result of a complaint made by any person, can inquire into the conduct of a Member whose conduct is alleged to constitute breach of privilege. This must be done within fourteen days of receipt of complaint. The Committee must table its findings together with such recommendations, as it considers appropriate within fourteen days of the conclusion of an enquiry. Each House of Parliament is expected to consider the report and the recommendations and may take such action against the Member concerned as may be appropriate.

The Bill proposes new offences and new penalties.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Chairperson of the Committee takes this opportunity to thank all the Members of the Committee for their immense contribution. The Committee wishes to also thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the necessary support extended to it in the execution of its mandate. The Committee further wishes to record its appreciation for the services rendered by the staff of the National Assembly that enabled the production of this Report.

On behalf of the Committee of Privileges, I have the honour and pleasure to present the Report to the House.

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**The Hon. Justin B. N. Muturi, EGH, MP**  
Chairperson

## PART I: MANDATE AND POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

The mandate and powers of the Committee are set out in Article 103 (1) (b) and 117 of the Constitution, the National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act (Cap 6 of the Laws of Kenya)<sup>1</sup>, Leadership and Integrity Act<sup>2</sup>, the Public Officer Ethics Act, 2012<sup>3</sup> and the Standing Orders<sup>4</sup>.

### **Article 117 of the Constitution of Kenya**

Article 117 provides that *'there shall be freedom of speech and debate in Parliament'* and that *'Parliament may, for the purpose of the orderly and effective discharge of the business of Parliament, provide for the powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament, its committees, the leader of the majority party, the leader of the minority party, the chairpersons of committees and members'*. The National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act (Cap 6 of the Laws of Kenya), the Leadership and Integrity Act, the Public Officer Ethics Act, 2012, the Standing Orders and the Speaker's Rules are such provision.

The Committee of Privileges hears matters arising out of breaches to Speaker's orders regulating the admittance of strangers to and the conduct of strangers within the Chamber and those regulating the admittance of strangers to and the conduct of strangers within the precincts of the Assembly or any other part other than the Chamber. The Committee also enforces the Code of Conduct through directions issued from time to time by the Speaker regulating the conduct of members of the Assembly whilst within the precincts of the Assembly other than the Chamber<sup>5</sup>. In particular, the Committee has power to order the attendance of any Member of Parliament before the committee and to require that specific documents or records in the possession of a Member relating to its inquiries be laid before the Committee.

The Committee of Privileges, either of its own motion or as a result of a complaint made by any person, may inquire into any alleged breach by any member of the Assembly of the Code of Conduct issued by the Speaker, or into any conduct of any member of the Assembly within the precincts of the Assembly (other than the Chamber, save when on referral by the Speaker or Presiding Officer) which is alleged to have been intended or likely to reflect adversely on the dignity or integrity of the Assembly or that member, or to be contrary to the best interests of the Assembly or the members<sup>6</sup>. However, the current law (Cap 6 of the Laws of Kenya) does not very clearly create offences or conduct constituting breaches of privilege. Neither does it clearly stipulate the penalties for the offences or breaches of privilege.

After conducting an inquiry the Committee of Privileges reports its findings to the Assembly together with such recommendations as it thinks appropriate. The Assembly thereafter, in accordance with rules made by it (which rules need not be published in the *Gazette*, in this case the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1966), considers the report and the recommendations thereon and may take such disciplinary action against the member concerned as may be provided by those rules. It is instructive to note that these 1966 rules have hitherto not been effectively enforced.

The Committee has power to order attendance of witnesses. This includes ordering any person to attend before it and to give evidence or to produce any paper, book, record or

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<sup>1</sup>Section 10, National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act [Revised by Act No. 14 of 1996, s. 2, Act No. 10 of 1981]

<sup>2</sup>Section 6 (3), 12, 37 and 42 (2) of the Leadership and Integrity Act, 2012

<sup>3</sup>Section 3 (2) (a) and Section 3 (10) of the Public Officer Ethics Act, 2003 (Cap 183)

<sup>4</sup>National Assembly Standing Orders 191 and 258

<sup>5</sup>Act No. 14 of 1966, s. 2.

document in the possession or under the control of that person. It may also examine witnesses on oath.

The Committee is also the protector of the privileges of witnesses before any committee of the House. However, its jurisdiction is limited to matters taking place within the precincts of Parliament but outside the plenary. On April 26, 2012, while interpreting the jurisdiction of the Committee of Privileges, Speaker Francis Ole Kaparo put it thus *“the jurisdiction of the Committee of Privileges is limited and does not extend to matters which arise on the Floor ... In matters that arise on the Floor of the House, determinations properly belong to the Speaker or the Presiding Officer. The Committee of Privileges will not be seized of such a matter”*.

The Committee also has a mandate of hearing cases of failure by Members to attend Assembly sittings. Article 103 (1) (b) of the Constitution and Standing Order 258 provide that if, *during any Session of a Parliament*, a Member is absent from eight sittings of the National Assembly without permission, in writing from the Speaker, the Speaker shall report the matter to the National Assembly and the matter shall stand referred to the Committee of Privileges for hearing and determination.

The Committee of Privileges inquires into a matter referred to it within fourteen days from the date it is referred to it and thereupon submit a report to the House. If the report of the Committee finds that the Member has offered a satisfactory explanation for the Member's absence from eight sittings of the National Assembly without the permission in writing from the Speaker, there shall be no further proceedings in the House in respect of the matter.

If the report of the Committee finds that the Member has not offered a satisfactory explanation for the Member's absence from at least eight plenary sittings of the National Assembly, the Chairperson of the Committee or a Member of the Committee designated by the Committee for that purpose shall, upon submitting the report, give a three days' notice of a Motion that, **“This House notes the Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table of the House on ... regarding...”** with other necessary modification.

A Motion introduced for the purpose must be debated in the usual manner of debating Motions, except that-

- (a) no amendment shall be permitted to the Motion;
- (b) the debate of the Motion shall not be anticipated by a Motion for the adjournment of the House, and no dilatory Motion shall be moved in relation to the business, and the business shall not be interrupted under any Standing Order.

At the conclusion of the debate on the motion, the Speaker shall not put a question but shall declare that, pursuant to Article 103 (1) (b) of the Constitution, the office of the Member concerned has become vacant. This has however never happened.

No proceedings or decision of the Assembly or the Committee of Privileges when determining matters relating to the privileges and immunities of Members can be questioned in any court.

The Committee has power to refuse to allow its public proceedings to be broadcast.

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<sup>7</sup> National Assembly Hansard, April 26, 2014

### **Why the Bill was referred to the Committee of Privileges**

The Speaker referred the (National Assembly) Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 2014 to the Committee of Privileges pursuant to Standing Order 127 (6) (a), being the committee that deals with matters privilege on a day-to-day basis.

### **Senate Bill on Parliamentary Powers and Privileges**

The Committee took cognizance of a similar Bill on Parliamentary Powers and Privileges introduced by Senate Majority Leader the Hon. (Prof.) Kithure Kindiki, which was read the First Time in the Senate on June 12, 2014 and referred to the relevant committee for scrutiny. The Bill has been read a Second Time. The Committee resolved to recommend to the House Business Committee that the Bill sponsored by the Hon. Adan Keynan proceed for Second Reading. The Committee further recommends upon conclusion by the National Assembly, the Bill would be referred to the Senate for their review and input.

### **Committee Meetings**

The Committee held Seven sittings scrutinising the Bill and reviewing views submitted by the public on the Bill.

## **PART II: AN OVERVIEW OF THE BILL**

### **Sponsor of the Bill**

The Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 2014(National Assembly Bill) is sponsored by the Member for Eldas, the Hon. Adan Keynan.

### **Objects and Reasons for the Bill**

The main objective of the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill is to give effect to Article 117 of the Constitution, provide for the powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament, its committees, the leader of the majority party, the leader of the minority party, the chairpersons of committees and members and to make provision regulating admittance to and conduct within the precincts of Parliament.

The National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act (Cap 6), the current law on this subject, does not envisage a bicameral parliament. The Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill provides for powers and privileges for both the National Assembly and the Senate. It further expands on what the current Act provides.

Part I of the Bill has preliminary provisions.

Part II of the Bill describes the areas that constitute the precincts of Parliament, circumstances under which an officer of a national security organ may access the precincts of Parliament and access to precincts of Parliament by a member of the public. It also provides for freedom from arrest of a Member for a civil debt during session, bar to service of civil process and designated areas for assembling, demonstrating and picketing.

Part III of the Bill provides for the privileges and immunities of members. These are freedom of speech in Parliament, immunity from legal proceedings, freedom from arrest for civil debt during session of Parliament, circumstances where the proceedings of Parliament or Committees are barred from being given as evidence in court and when they can be allowed and determination by the House or a Committee of a question on the right or power of Parliament or Committee.

Part IV of the Bill deals with breach of privileges. It establishes the Committee of Powers and Privileges for both Houses of Parliament, its composition, quorum, functions, determination of breach of privilege and penalties for breach.

PART V of the Bill is in regard to the procedure of summoning witnesses. It sets out the manner of invitation and summoning of witnesses, the procedure if a witness fails to appear, examination of witnesses, privileges of witnesses and the duty of public officers to give evidence.

### **Offences proposed in the Bill**

The offences the Committee of Powers and Privileges may consider include breaches of privilege among other offences, which include the following acts -

- Publishing prohibited journals or proceedings of Parliament without authority
- Broadcasting, televising or otherwise transmitting by electronic means the proceedings of a House or a committee of Parliament or any part of those proceedings except by order or under the authority of relevant Speaker or chairperson of a committee of Parliament. These will undoubtedly limit rights of citizens but is the price to pay to facilitate the immunities of the Houses and the committees of Parliament and to ensure their freedoms of speech and debate.

- Assaulting, obstructing, molesting or insulting any member proceeding to, being within or leaving the precincts of Parliament, or compelling any member by force, insult or menace to declare himself or herself in favour of or against any proposition or matter pending or expected to be brought before Parliament or any committee;
- Assaulting, interfering with, molesting, resisting or obstructing any member of staff while in the execution of his or her duty;
- Assaulting or threatening a member or unlawfully depriving a member of any benefit on account of the member's conduct in Parliament;
- While Parliament or a committee is sitting, creating or taking part in any unlawful disturbance which interrupts or is likely to interrupt the proceedings of Parliament or any committee while Parliament or the committee is sitting;
- Failing or refusing to comply with an instruction by a duly authorized member of staff or a police officer regarding the presence of the public in the precincts of Parliament including a meeting within the precincts of Parliament, or the possession of any article, including a firearm, within the precincts.
- Improperly influencing members in the performance of the member's functions as a member by fraud, intimidation, force, insult or threat of any kind, or by the offer or promise of any inducement or benefit of any kind, or by any other improper means;
- Improperly influencing members in the performance of the member's functions as a member by inducing a member to be absent from Parliament or a committee at a particular time;
- Improperly influencing members in the performance of the member's functions as a member by attempting to compel a member to declare himself or herself in favour or against a matter pending before or proposed or expected to be submitted to Parliament or a committee;
- Soliciting, receiving or accepting any fee, compensation, gift, reward, favour or benefit of any kind for the member or another person for in respect of voting in any particular manner or not voting on a matter before Parliament, promoting or opposing anything pending before or proposed or expected to be submitted to Parliament or making a representation to Parliament;
- Having been duly summoned and the member fails, without sufficient cause to attend at the time and place specified in the summons; or remain in attendance until excused from further attendance by the person presiding at the inquiry;
- When called upon to be a witness and the member refuses to be sworn in or to make an affirmation as a witness, or fails or disobeys without sufficient cause to answer fully and satisfactorily all questions lawfully put to the person, or fails or disobeys

without sufficient cause to produce any document, paper, book or record in the person's possession, custody or control;

- Inducing another person to refrain from giving evidence to or to produce a document before Parliament or a committee or give false evidence before Parliament or a committee;
- Assaulting or penalizing or threatening another person or depriving that person of any benefit on account of the giving or proposed giving of evidence before Parliament or a committee;
- With intent to deceive or mislead Parliament or a committee, the member produces a false, untrue, fabricated or falsified document; or
- Willfully furnishing Parliament or a committee with information which is false or misleading or makes a statement before Parliament or committee that is false or misleading.
- When the member willfully fails or refuses to obey any rule, order or resolution of Parliament;
- When the member contravenes any provision of the Speaker's orders issued under the Act: or
- When the member conducts himself or herself in a manner which, in the opinion of the Committee of Powers and Privileges, is intended, or is likely to reflect adversely on the dignity or integrity of Parliament, or of the Members or to be contrary to the best interest of Parliament or its Members.

### **Proposed Penalties**

The Bill proposes that where the House finds that a Member has committed a breach of privilege, the House may, in addition to any other penalty to which the Member may be liable under the Act or any other law, impose any or more of the following penalties -

- A formal reprimand
- An order to apologize to the House or a person in a manner to be recommended by the Committee of Powers and Privileges;
- The withholding, to a specific period of time, of the member's right to the use or enjoyment of any specified facility provided to Members
- The removal or suspension for a specified period of time of the Member from any parliamentary position occupied by the Member;
- Such fine in terms of the Member's monthly salary and allowances as the House may determine;

- The suspension of the Member for such period as the House may decide, whether or not Parliament or any of its committees is scheduled to meet during that period;
- Vacation of seat pursuant to Articles 75(2)(b) and 103(1)(c) of the Constitution.
- Where the relevant House of Parliament finds a member has committed a breach of privilege, the relevant House of Parliament may, where appropriate, instead of or in addition to the imposition of a penalty, refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- A fine imposed is paid by the member into such bank account Parliament specified by the accounting officer or be deducted from the Member's salary. Where it is not recovered through the bank or salary deductions, it may be recovered by means of a civil action in court.
- A member who is suspended must leave the precincts and cannot, during the period of suspension, without the written permission of the Speaker enter the precincts for whatever purpose or participate in any activity of Parliament or a committee of Parliament.

### **PART III: SCRUTINY OF THE BILL AND INVOLVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC**

On September 24, 2014 the Clerk of the National Assembly posted an advert on two local dailies asking the public to forward their views and comments on the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill, 2014.

The Committee received representations from the Media Council of Kenya, Dr. Fred Matiangi, Cabinet Secretary for Information and Communication, the Parliamentary Initiatives Network, Mr. Njoroge Waweru a member of public and the Kenya Parliamentary Journalists Association (PJA). The Media Council submissions were challenging the constitutionality of clauses 22 (4), 27 (1), and 34. The Parliamentary Initiatives Network (PIN) had issues with limitation of access by the public to the precincts of Parliament, limitation of the right to assemble, demonstrate and picket. They also suggested that freedom of speech in Parliament should be limited as provided under Article 33 (2) of the Constitution.

Clause 10 provides that proceedings or decisions of Parliament or the committee on powers and privileges will not be questioned in court. PIN submitted that this could directly limit the right of access to justice even in cases where unconstitutional procedure is used or decisions are made all in exercise of the powers and privileges of Parliament. They also made suggestions on quorum of the committees of privilege, conduct constituting breach of privilege, penalties for breach of privilege, the right to a fair hearing and witness' privileges, duties of public officers to give evidence, protection in respect of publications, broadcasting of Parliamentary proceedings, powers of police officers given to all members of staff etc.

Dr Fred Matiang'i, Cabinet Secretary for Information and Communication, also cited Article 33 (2) of the Constitution, arguing that the right to freedom of expression does not extend to propaganda for war, incitement to violence, hate speech, advocacy for hatred that constitutes ethnic incitement, vilification of others or incitement to cause harm or is based on any ground of discrimination. He also suggested that clause 14, 34 and 35 be harmonized with the right of access to information enshrined in Article 35 of the Constitution in line with clauses 6, 7, 9, 13, 15, 19, 20 and 21 of the Access to Information Bill, 2013 and clause 4 of the Data Protection Bill, 2013.

The Parliamentary Journalists Association recommended the deletion of clauses 27, 34 and 35. Clause 27 was cited as an interference with the freedom of press. Clause 34 and 35 on the other hand proposes the offence of defamation against Parliament, the effect of which would stifle the freedom of the press.

### **PART VI: APPENDIX**

- I. Speaker's Rules (Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1966)
- II. Minutes
- III. Memorandum submitted by the Media Council of Kenya
- IV. Memorandum submitted by the Cabinet Secretary for Information and Communication
- V. Memorandum submitted by the Parliamentary Initiatives Network
- VI. Memorandum submitted by Mr. Njoroge Waweru
- VII. Memorandum submitted by the Kenya Parliamentary Journalists Association
- VIII. Committee Stage Amendments

Appendix. I

**Speaker's Rules (Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1966)**

## SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 2 OF 1966

### RULES SUBMITTED FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PURSUANT TO SECTION 7B OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (POWERS AND PRIVILEGES) ACT (ACT NO. 14/66)

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(as agreed by the Sessional Committee on 16.6.66)

### RULES PURSUANT TO SECTION 7B OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (POWERS AND PRIVILEGES) ACT

1. Every Report by the Committee of Privileges concerning any inquiry into the conduct of a Member shall, as soon as possible after it has been completed, be laid by a member of that Committee on the Table of the House.
2. If such Report does not recommend any disciplinary action there shall be no further proceedings whatsoever in respect thereof, other than (where necessary) further inquiry and Report by the Committee of Privileges.
3. (a) If such Report recommends any disciplinary action, a member of the Committee of Privileges shall as soon as possible after the report has been laid, but after giving at least one day's previous notice, move **"That this House adopts the Report and Recommendations of the Committee of Privileges dated the .....19....."**
- (b) Any such Motion shall be debated in the usual manner; except that
  - i. strangers shall be ordered to withdraw throughout the debate; and
  - ii. no amendment may be moved, other than an amendment of the disciplinary action recommended by the Report, in accordance with Rule 4 of these Rules, or an amendment to the effect that the Report be referred back to the Committee of Privileges for further inquiry.
4. Disciplinary action recommended by any such Report may be
  - (a) formal reprimand at the Bar of the House with or without exclusion, for a period not exceeding one month, from specified facilities of Parliament Buildings; or
  - (b) suspension from the service of the House for a period not exceeding sixteen days, whether or not sitting days, and whether or not during the same session.
5. In the event of the House adopting any recommendation of any such Report for disciplinary action, with or without amendment, Mr. Speaker shall forthwith take action accordingly.

Appendix. II

Minutes of the Committee

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTY FIRST SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES HELD ON FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 2015 IN THE SERENA BEACH AND SPA, HOTEL MOMBASA AT 3: 00 PM**

**PRESENT**

1. The Hon. Justin B. N. Muturi, EGH, MP – Chairperson
2. The Hon. Jamleck Kamau, MP- Chairing
3. The Hon. Peter Shehe, MP
4. The Hon. Simon Ogari, MP
5. The Hon.(Dr.) James Murgor, MP
6. The Hon. James Onyango K'Oyoo, MP
7. The Hon. Kimani Ichungwah, MP
8. The Hon. Barchelei Kipruto, MP
9. The Hon. Joyce Emanikor, MP
10. The Hon. Bedzimba Rashid Juma, MP

**APOLOGY**

1. The Hon. Zuleikha Juma Hassan, MP

**IN ATTENDANCE**

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

1. Mr. Michael Sialai - Senior Deputy Clerk
2. Mr. Michael Karuru - Deputy Director Legal Services
3. Mr. Kipkemoi arap Kirui - Principal Clerk Assistant I
4. Mr. Ronald Walala - Legal Counsel II
5. Mr. Moses Lemuna - Clerk Assistant III

**MIN.NO. 034/2015: PRELIMINARIES**

The Meeting was called to order by the Chair at ten o'clock.

**MIN.NO.035/2015: CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE TWENTIETH SITTING**

The Members present agreed to defer confirmation of Minutes of the twentieth sitting to a later date.

**MIN.NO. 036/2015: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE PARLIAMENTARY POWERS AND PRIVILEGES BILL, 2014**

The meeting was taken through the Report on the Bill by the Legal Counsel and the proposed amendments by the Committee were agreed upon by the Members present.

The Members of the Committee then resolved to adopt the Report for tabling in the House. It was further agreed that the mover would be nominated from among the Members to move the Amendments on behalf of the Chair.

MIN. NO.037/2015: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Foreign Trips

- 1) The Members inquired on the progress of the requested foreign study visits to the **Parliament of the United Kingdom, Algeria and Uganda** and the meeting was informed that letters for request were still awaiting approval by the relevant authorities;
- 2) The committee further resolved to benchmark with the Parliament of **Mexico and Singapore**. The secretariat was asked to do request letters on the same.

MIN. NO.038/2015: ADJOURNMENT

There being no any other business the Chair adjourned the sitting at eleven o'clock until **September, 29, 2015**.

Sign.....  
(Chairperson)

Date.....