

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 6th November, 1996

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, despite not having received an answer to my Question, I beg to ask Question No. 865.

Question No. 865

GOVERNMENT PROJECTS IN GACHOKA

Mr. Nyagah asked the Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development:-

- (a) which projects the Government has started and completed in Gachoka Constituency between 1992 and 1996; and,
- (b) the projects which the Government intends to start in Gachoka Constituency between 1995 and 1997.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is there anyone from the Vice-President's Office and Ministry of Planning and National Development? This Question will be stood over for the moment.
Next Question.

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will ask my Question although I have not received a written reply.

Question No. 844

SUGAR-CANE SUPPLIES TO NZOIA

Mr. Munyasia asked the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing:-

- (a) the amount of tons of sugar-cane harvested and supplied to Nzoia Sugar Company in a month;
- (b) the estimated value of such amount; and,
- (c) the amount paid to the sugar-cane suppliers monthly by Nzoia Sugar Company Limited.

The Deputy Speaker: Is the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing here yet? Dr. Misoi, are you answering the Question?

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Dr. Misoi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The following is the cane harvested and supplied to Nzoia Sugar Company per month. This covers a period of six (6) months between December, 1995 and May, 1996:-

	<u>Nucleus Estate</u>	<u>Outgrowers</u>
Dec. 1995	5,595	40,710
January, 1996	5,161	44,273
February, "	5,709	37,487
March	10,865	30,434
April	2,295	24,735
May 855		30,585

This works out to an average of 34,705 tonnes per month.

(b) The estimated value of the cane harvested and supplied to the factory at Kshs1,553 per tone is as follows:-

	<u>Nucleus Estate</u>	<u>Outgrowers</u>
Dec. 1995	8,689,035	63,222,630
January, 1996	8,015,033	68,755,969
February, "	8,866,077	58,217,311
March, "	16,873,345	47,264,002
April, "	3,564,135	38,419,667
May, "	1,327,815	47,498,505

This works out to an average of Kshs53,901,524 per month.

(c) From December, 1995 to May, 1996, Nzoia Sugar Company has paid sugar cane farmers as follows:-

<u>Month</u>	<u>Kshs</u>
December, 1995	37,933,578

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Dr. Misoi, how long is that list you are reading?

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Dr. Misoi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is getting finished now. For the remaining months, the Company paid sugar-cane farmers as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Kshs</u>
January, 1996	41,253,581
February, 1996	34,930,386
March, "	28,358,401
April, "	23,051,800
May, "	28,499,103

These payments are net, due to farmers after all inputs have been recovered. This works out to an average of Kshs32,337,808 per month.

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the Assistant Minister has show that Nzoia Sugar Company gets Kshs53 million per month and the sugar-cane suppliers only require an average of about Kshs28 million per month, what is his explanation for the fact that Nzoia Sugar Company is in arrears in these payments to farmers from May to date?

Dr. Misoi: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have answered the Question from the time it was asked.

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I have asked the Question today. The truth is that from May, the sugar-cane suppliers of Nzoia Sugar Company have not been paid, and yet the Assistant Minister says every month they have been receiving Kshs53 million. So what is the explanation for not having paid the farmers in the months of June, July, August to date?

Dr. Misoi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to make it short, I will ask the Nzoia Sugar Company to pay the arrears.

Mr. Wetangula: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on various occasions, we have been told that previous Managers and current Managers have embezzled funds at Nzoia Sugar Company. What steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that these Managers are not only prosecuted, but the money is recovered from their assets to pay the farmers?

Dr. Misoi: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me assure the hon. Member and this honourable House that the Ministry does not condone any officers who embezzle public funds, whether in public service or in parastatals. If they are found to have embezzled the money, they will be expected to repay or be taken to court and prosecuted.

Question No.651

VETERINARY OFFICER'S EVICTION

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is hon. Nyanja in the House? Question stood off for the moment because hon. Nyanja is not here. Next Question.

Question No.675

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO MAU SUMMIT CENTRE

Mr. J.N.Mungai asked the Minister for Energy whether he could consider supplying electricity to Mau Summit Centre and the surrounding farms.

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Nang'ole): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the answer I have with me right now is not sufficient and I beg to be given more time, probably up to tomorrow.

Mr. J.N. Mungai: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is a very humble man, a man I trust and like. I accept that the Question be deferred until Tuesday, next week. I have given him more time.

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Nang'ole): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the answer I have is not sufficient.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Well, I accede to the request to defer the Question, but I have to warn Members. In the last two days, we have had inordinate numbers of Questions unanswered either because the Members who were asking Questions were not here or quite often because Ministers are not here. If we defer many of these Questions, we will end up making the Order Paper on Questions heavier and heavier towards the end of the year and I do not think it will be in the interest of proper handling of Questions. So, I will want Ministers to try and minimize requests for deferring Questions.

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker. We have this problem every time and again where Ministers come and say that they are not satisfied with the answers they have been given by the civil servants and this tends to eat up the time of the House. What can be done to ensure that these Ministers are properly served and supported by civil servants? Is it that the Civil Service is trying to sabotage Parliament and Government Ministers or what is going on?

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Nang'ole): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is nothing to comment on that statement, but according to me, the answer is not satisfactory and cannot be read out before the House. That is why I have given an undertaking that I am going to answer the Question some other time.

Question No.988

INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY AT HEALTH CENTRE

Bishop Kimani asked the Minister for Energy whether he could consider installing electricity in Kabazi Health Centre to enable the maternity wards operate.

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Nang'ole): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Yes, my Ministry is currently installing electricity supply to Kabazi Health Centre and its environs at a total cost of Kshs2.5 million. The project is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

Bishop Kimani: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while appreciating what the Ministry is doing, I wish to thank the Government for embarking on installation of electricity supply to Kabazi Health Centre and they are doing it very fast. I would like the Assistant Minister to explain what is happening with the areas where people have contributed money for installation of electricity supply and yet it has not been installed, particularly in my area? I have already paid Kshs500,000 and the whole constituency has paid around Kshs 3 million. When is electricity going to be installed?

Mr. Nang'ole: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member has completed the payment of the 10 per cent, the programme will begin according to the priority put forward by his own DDC, but I want to assure him that, that will be looked into.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears that this Government can only supply electricity when the public demands it. Does this KANU Government consider the supply of electricity as an essential requirement for the development of Kenya?

Mr. Nang'ole: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, indeed, we do.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many times we are being told in this House that there is limited money for the installation of electricity projects in the country. Many times you see the President of this country visiting a place and ordering the Minister for Energy to supply electricity and then they supply. Where does the money to implement such an order come from?

Mr. Nang'ole: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether that is relevant to the particular Question which is before me, but if hon. Dr. Kituyi has a specific case, he can put it forward.

Question No.936

OPERATION OF DAM CONSTRUCTION UNIT

Mr. Farah asked the Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development why the Dam Construction Unit in North Eastern Province is not constructing new dams or desilting the old ones.

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mokku): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Due to the high demand for Dam Construction Units in the country, particularly in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas, North Eastern Province has only one Dam Construction Unit which has been split into three sub-units to give equal services to the three districts in the province.

In view of this, the main reason why the three sub-units in the province were not able to build new dams or desilt the existing ones is because the splitting process had to be completed before the work could start.

However, since January 1995 to date, the sub-units have constructed seven dams and desilted equal number of old dams. Presently, the sub-units are in the process of building eight dams and desilting six old ones.

Mr. Farah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that the Assistant Minister has blatantly, outrightly and in an outrageous manner misled this House. Can you tell us which other dams you have constructed and which other ones you have desilted because you have done none?

Mr. Mokku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I deny that I have misled the House. The dams which were desilted and the news ones done are as follows:- In Wajir we have Danaba Dam which has been done by Drought Recovery Programm under the Dam Construction Unit. We also have Sarifi and Ajawa. In Mandera, we have Dandu, Malkamari, Taakava and Inmole. In Garissa we have Ijara.

Mr. Farah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, early this year, a question was brought in this House by hon. Arte on a job that is supposed to be done on the dam in Ijara and the Minister said that the money which was allocated for that dam was used for fuel. Consequently, the equipment was ready, but they could not desilt the dam. Here the Assistant Minister is now telling us that Ijara Dam is desilted and a new dam constructed. When did he do it because yesterday I was in Garissa and nothing had been done in terms of desilting or construction of new dams?

Mr. Mokku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that some part of the money which was set aside by the Ministry for the construction of Ijara Dam was used for buying spare parts for those units. The remaining amount was used to construct a new dam in Ijara and as I am talking, the work is in progress.

Mr. Falana: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we have an able Assistant Minister like hon. Mokku from the Northern Region, we do not expect to have a raw deal. In July last year, when His Excellency the President visited Marsabit he gave a presidential directive that Dam Construction Unit starts work in Marsabit District in the following few weeks after his visit. Up to this day nothing has been done. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I and you come from that district and we know that nothing has been done. They claim to be building and repairing those machines. Can the Assistant Minister comment on that because then, we will know whether what he claims is happening in Garissa is true or not? Can he also tell us why they have not implemented that presidential directive?

Mr. Mokku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not in that Ministry on tribal or regional basis, but we are there as Kenyans.

I wish to advise hon. Falana to put that question separately and we will answer him. There are some repairs still going on, so that work can take off.

Mr. Achieng-Oneko: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it is fair to throw a challenge to the Assistant Minister, because I had come across the same experience. The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development claimed that he had constructed some dams in my own constituency, and when he was challenged to show where the dams were, there were none at all, and the whole committee had to go round and round, causing much ado about nothing. Can the Assistant Minister agree on this challenge, to take two hon. Members from the Government side, and two hon. Members from the Opposition, so that he can show them where these dams have been constructed?

Mr. Mokku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people in Ijara North where the dams are have not requested an hon. Member of this House to come and see for them. So, the dam is built.

Mr. Farah: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister is insisting on misleading the House. He knows that none of the units or sub-units in North Eastern Province are working now and yet, he is saying that seven new dams have been constructed, and seven old ones have been desilted. He also mentioned other eight names without telling us whether they were desilted or they are new ones. The new ones were not done by the Dam Construction Unit, but by the World Bank Project through drought recovery, and that

was only minor desilting. Can you for once, for God's sake, tell this House exactly what the situation is? You should also tell us how much money was allocated to that programme for the last four or three years. This is because nothing has been done. They used only Kshs4 million.

Mr. Mokku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kshs3.6 million was set aside for the Dam Construction Unit in Garissa, particularly in Ijara. Hon. Farah asked about the dams constructed by World Bank's Drought Recovery Programme. However, the truth is that whether the drought recovery or UNICEF chips in something or not, the work is done by the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Question!

Mr. Mwaura: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have called for Question No. 662!

Mr. Mwaura: My point of order---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! I have called for the next Question, unless you are insisting on a point of order, on a matter of actual order on the Floor of the House, and not on the Question.

Mr. Mwaura: I have a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Next Question!

Question No. 662

REHABILITATION OF ARID LANDS

Mr. Nthenge asked the Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development:-

(a) what plans the Ministry has in place to make semi-arid and arid areas habitable and productive; and,

(b) how many of these plans have been implemented and where.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Mokku, I suppose you are still answering.

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Mokku): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The Ministry has already put into place, certain plans to make arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) habitable and productive areas. These plans are:

Establishment of appropriate and sustainable water supply projects.

Improvement of animal husbandry.

Stimulation of dryland farming.

Facilitation of provision of social welfare services.

Management of environment.

Carrying out of small-scale business enterprises.

(b) All the plans are being implemented simultaneously and the following 19 districts have either benefitted from the plans, or the Ministry is already implementing the plans. The districts in order of the provinces are as follows:

(i) Eastern Province

Kitui, Machakos, Makueni, Mwingi, Isiolo, Meru and Embu.

(ii) Rift Valley Province

Turkana, West Pokot, Keiyo, Marakwet, Baringo, Koibatek and Kajiado.

(iii) Coast Province

Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, Tana River and Taita Taveta.

(iv) North Eastern

Wajir.

However, the plans are intended to cover all the 27 districts in the ASAL areas, subject to availability of funds.

Mr. Nyagah: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Are you sure it is not a supplementary question?

Mr. Nyagah: Yes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What is your point of order?

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a valid point of order. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to deceive this House that Embu is under ASAL? This is because it is not in the 19 ASAL districts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Are you saying that it is not an arid district?

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am 100 per cent sure that Embu is not under that programme. Neither is Mbeere which is very dry and has below 33 inches of rainfall per year.

Mr. Mokku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I need to correct hon. Nyagah that before Mbeere was separated from Embu, part of Embu was ASAL. There was an Embu and Meru ASAL Programme which started in 1980 and ended in 1991 under Overseas Development Authority (ODA).

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister stop being evasive, and tell us what exactly he has done in a few of the districts he has mentioned? He should tell us the exact projects.

Mr. Mokku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, among the districts I have mentioned, I would like to begin with the names of the project, duration, status, the area covered and also the funding. For example, under the on-going Coast Development Project, the duration is from 1991 to 1999, and the areas covered are Taita Taveta, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River. It is funded by IFAD at Kshs932 million.

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell us the exact place, and the hon. Member for the area will know whether it is true or not? This is because we are getting tired of public money being said to be spent and yet it is not spent. The Ministers are being fed with false information to come and tell this House. I want him to quote which project is being undertaken and where.

Mr. Mokku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the one I gave under Coast Development Project is under Coast Development Authority, and it is covering water, livestock and women groups. I have said Taita Taveta, Kwale, Lamu and Tana River. In fact, if the hon. Member---

Mr. Nthenge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question is not being answered---

Mr. Mokku: I am on a point of order! I am still answering you!

Mr. Nthenge: I asked, if it is Wajir or Machakos, just tell us which place in Wajir or Machakos, so that the hon. Member for the area will help us and tell us whether it is true or not. You are now mentioning the whole Coast, and telling us the people who are funding the projects. It is true that they are funding these projects, but some of us know that the money is never spent. It goes to other purposes.

Mr. Mokku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think hon. Nthenge has forgotten the way he had put his Question. He did not ask for particular areas. If he wanted specific areas, he could put the Question and I would answer it.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to keep misleading this House with examples which are not tallying with the question of the hon. Member? The Coast Development Authority (CDA) since its inception has never been allocated Kshs932 million. So, where did that project that he is talking about come from?

Mr. Mokku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is not listening well. It is him who is misleading the House by not listening. I have said that the funding of that project came from IFAD and not necessary from the Treasury.

Mr. Gitonga: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Questioner had asked for specific projects in specific districts. Would the Assistant Minister be clear and state where these projects are and what is the nature of the projects?

Mr. Mokku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how many of these projects have been implemented and where? I have put the answer in the district where the projects are situated. If the hon. Nthenge wanted to know the particular location, or sub-location, then he should have put his Question that way and I will answer him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Question, the hon. Ms. Mary Wanjiru.

Question No. 1086

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY LINE

Ms. Wanjiru asked the Minister for Transport and Communications:-

- (a) what plans the Ministry has to extend the railway line from Uplands through Kinangop Plateau to Njabini, Ndunyu Njeru, Wanjohi to Ol'Kalou, in order to open up development in this area; and,
- (b) if he could consider soliciting for funds from international donors and also allocate funds for the proposal in the Ministry's Budget for the year 1997/1998.

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Morogo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) My Ministry is studying out the viability of extending the railway line from Uplands through Kinangop Plateau to Njabini, Ndungu Njeru, Wanjohi to Ol'Kalou in order to open up development in the area.

(b) We will consider soliciting for funds once we know it will be a viable project and how much it will cost to carry out that exercise.

Ms. Wanjiru: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have asked this Question because the road transport is a problem in my Constituency, because it is very cold and wet. Would I be in order to ask the Assistant Minister to tell us exactly when they will start building the railway line?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot say exactly when. Commencement of the work will depend on the study which is currently on. If we find it viable, then we will set the machinery on to find funds to carry out that exercise.

Mr. Orenge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the colonial times they built about 1,500 miles of the railway line. But this Government has not built a single mile of railway line since they took over the reigns of power. In some African countries, they have even electrified railway transport. Can the Assistant Minister then admit that this is one area where they have failed totally to expand the rail-road system in this country, and probably the "Prophetess Wanjiru" could pray for them so that they get funds?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has not been able to extend the railway line because it has not been a priority. The road transport in this country has been adequately serving the areas that the railway lines have not been. If and when we get the funds, we have on our drawing board, some of the extensions we would like to carry out. But we have difficulties of funds at the moment as the hon. Members, maybe aware.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this area is very rich in horticultural crops like vegetables, fruits and milk, and all other products. In view of that and considering that the Assistant Minister has said that they are conducting a feasibility study, can he consider putting up that railway line in that area so that these products are brought from that area to Nairobi and Rift Valley Province, and also to take other goods through that area as the hon. Member said that the road network there is very poor, so that, at least, KANU can get some votes there next time?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all that the hon. Member has said, I am sure will come out in the report of the findings of the study.

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell us who has been commissioned to do this study and when the study is going to be completed?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the experts from the Kenya Railways Corporation and the staff of the Ministry of Transport and Communications are going on with the work and it should be through before the end of this year.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The world today is trying to find ways and means of causing as less pollution as possible. Developed countries have found out that railway transport is the most environmental-friendly mode of transport in that most of them are electrified. What plans does the Assistant Minister have to make sure that our environment is not polluted by embarking on more and more of railway usage?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that question is irrelevant.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, is the Assistant Minister aware that railway transport goes a long way to affect the common man? If he took some salt from Mombasa to Butere where the end of the line is, the cost of that salt will be much lower to the common man in Butere than when it is transported by these huge lorries, which not only damage our roads, but also pollute the environment. Therefore, it is necessary that we have the Government start thinking and waking up after 33 years of Independence to improve on the railway transport from Butere to Bungoma, and then also this long talked-about railway line in Kinangop because it is a very viable area. Is it not time to consider that because it will reduce the cost of prices of various items if they are transported by railway than lorries?

Mr. Morogo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the fact that railway transport is cheaper than the buses, matatus and lorries. But it is also true that in some areas, it has not been economical to run the railway passenger line so that the Kenya Railways has not been able to do that. But once we are convinced that there is enough business, then we will have the passenger line serving such areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Question, the hon. J.K. Ndzai.

INSTALLATION OF TELEPHONE BOOTH

Is hon. Ndzai not in? The Question is dropped.

(Question dropped)

Question 865

GOVERNMENT PROJECTS IN GACHOKA CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Nyagah asked the Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development:-

- (a) which projects the Government has started and completed in Gachoka Constituency between 1992 and 1995; and,
- (b) which projects the Government intends to start in Gachoka Constituency between 1995 and 1997.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Mr. Oyondi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry for coming late, because the schedule of Questions for this afternoon Session was late.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Between 1992 and 1995, the Government through my Ministry did not fund any new project in Gachoka Constituency. However, my Ministry allocated funds amounting to Kshs4,954,287.30 to enable the completion of seven projects which had been started earlier and had not been completed.

These projects are the following:-

- (1) Makima Mabati Women Building;
- (2) Mbondoni Secondary School Laboratory;
- (3) Iriamurai Youth Polytechnic Workshop;
- (4) Mariani Secondary School Laboratory;
- (5) Ngenge Secondary School Laboratory;
- (6) Embu Municipality Secondary Science Workshop;
- (7) Rwika Technical Training Institute Phase II.

(b) Between 1995 and 1997, the Government will implement those projects in Gachoka constituency which have been identified by the Mbeere/Embu District Development Committees. The financing of these projects will also depend on the availability of funds.

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to direct this Question to the Chair for advice. Besides what has been read out, my Question was very specific, I had asked how many projects the Government has started and completed in Gachoka constituency. The answer by the Assistant Minister is that the Government, through other Ministries, have started and completed other projects in Gachoka constituency during that period and I should ask a specific question to that. This is the Ministry which is in charge of national development of all other Ministries. How can I proceed to ask a question when I have asked for all projects in Gachoka constituency and I have not got an answer?

Mr. Oyondi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yes, it is easy as the hon. Questioner puts it. But you remember well the DDCs of which my Ministry is in charge of the projects started somewhere in 1987. So to go back as the hon. Questioner asks, we will have to dig down and it will be a big book, but it is open here if the hon. Questioner wants to know other Ministries he can do so.

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister concedes that his Ministry is in charge of these DDCs. Can he confirm or deny the reason why he has not brought the breakdown into this House of what has happened in Gachoka constituency is because nothing has happened at all? I have sat in that DDC since I was elected as the hon. Member of Parliament and for the last four years nothing has happened. This Government has implemented no project at all, neither in Embu District nor in Mbeere District because we are Opposition strongholds. Nothing has happened. I have got all the files for all the Ministries from the DDC. Can he confirm or deny that?

Mr. Oyondi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not correct to say "nothing has happened" when I have already said here that the Ministry has spent over Kshs4 million. Is that nothing?

Mr. Ndicho: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister is deliberately deceiving the House. He has been asked to name the projects and then he says that Kshs4 million has been spent.

Can he tell us specifically which projects Kshs4 million was spent on?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I thought he read out a list of the projects!

Mr. Oyondi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I read the list of the projects which have been funded by the Kshs4 million.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Does the Assistant Minister know from the statistics of revenue collection from Gachoka constituency alone, the Government has collected not less than Kshs900 million since 1992 to-date through agricultural products? What reasons does he have to spend only Kshs4 million after heavy collection of over Kshs900 million? What reasons does he have that the Government can only give them only Kshs4 million? Is that not "robbery without violence?"

Mr. Oyondi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. friend did not get me well. I said the Ministry of Planning and National Development, other Ministries must have spent. But in any case, money is not collected mainly by constituency and it does not come to the Ministry of Planning but goes to the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Nyagah: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. There must be something wrong somewhere because when the Committee approved this Question which is on all the Government projects within Gachoka to be specified by this Ministry, they were right in so doing. Here the Assistant Minister comes and refuses to give us all the projects that have been started and completed within Gachoka constituency. What does the Chair have to say about that because he can do it and he is in charge of that area as there are very few projects that this Government has started within Gachoka? What he has given is on his Ministry, I do not want to know what his Ministry has done. I want to know what other Ministries have done in developing Gachoka and that is the essence of this Question and that is why it was approved by the relevant authorities in this House. This is the second time that the Ministry is hiding under the cover that they are not responsible for this.

Mr. Oyondi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said in my answer earlier that if the hon. Questioner wants to know what other Ministries have done, he is free to put Questions to these Ministries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Question, hon. Nyanja.

Question No.651

VETERINARY OFFICER'S EVICTION

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is Mr. Nyanja still not here? The Question is dropped.

(Question dropped)

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

MOTOR TRANSPORT BRANCH CONTRACT

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Question by Private Notice. Hon. Maore is not here, but I did get some urgent request from Maore to have the Question deferred because he had to attend to some urgent matters. If he is not back, I think the Question should be deferred.

(Mr. Maore) to ask the Minister for Transport and Communications:-

(a) Could the Minister make a full disclosure regarding the Motor Transport Branch deal with Infor Radar Limited of 91 Wigmore St. London, U.K.?

(b) When were the proposals, contracts and tenders done?

(c) Who were the non-Civil Servants involved in the deal?

(Question deferred)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Order. Yes, hon. Rev. Momanyi.

POINTS OF ORDER

DEMOLITION OF CHURCH

Rev. Ommani: On a point of order, Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to ask for a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for State, Office of the President in connection with a matter appearing in today's issue of *East African Standard* newspaper which reads as follows:-

"A Church now demolished. A group of people invaded a Church compound in Dandora Phase Two in Nairobi and demolished a Church building. The gang of about 30 people demolished the Church belonging to the African Israel Nemesis Church"

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this nation was founded by people who were believers in God and who also respected the House of God, but now we are coming up with a generation with a lot of wealth which does not mind as to what happens. Could the Minister tell us who this developer is, and what has caused the Church to be demolished? The people are poor and voiceless. We are the voice of the people. They have come from all over the country because Nairobi is the Capital City. Please, let us know what is happening from the Minister concerned.

ETHNIC CLASHES IN TANA RIVER

Mr. Farah: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. In the last couple of months, there have been serious clashes between the hermitic communities that live in Tana River District. The escalation has increased and more than 45 people have died so far and there does not seem to be any abating in that violence. Can the Minister in charge of Internal Security, in the Office of the President make a Ministerial Statement on the situation in Tana River right now between the ethnic communities that are living there? Could he also tell this House what urgent measures the Government intends to take to arrest the situation before we can have more bloodshed in that area?

LACK OF FACILITIES AT GARISSA TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my other point of order concerns the Minister for Education. Unfortunately, I do not see Mr. Kamotho or his Assistant Ministers here. Garissa Teachers Training College opened its doors this year and admitted students. Unfortunately, there seems to be a problem between the Government and the contractor. The latter has refused to hand over the entire facilities of the college to the college administration, consequently, the students are not using the hostels now. The female students are being housed in North Eastern Province Secondary School and the male students are being housed in the Technical College. The students have been denied the use of important facilities such as the toilets and water. There is no water there because the contractor who is a Chinese has refused to hand over those facilities. The tutors are being housed at the Farmers Training Centres (FTC). The lecturers are from upcountry. There are very beautiful houses that have been built for the lecturers in the institution but they have not been given those facilities to use. They are feeding outside because the dining hall has not been handed over. Can the Minister for Education tell us why the college is being held hostage by the Chinese contractor and why the full utilisation of that college cannot be immediately be effected?

SECURITY SITUATION IN WEST POKOT

Mr. Rotino: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am standing here to seek for a Ministerial Statement from the Minister of State, Office of the President, in charge of Internal Security. People from Turkana raided West Pokot last week on Wednesday. There was a fight and animals were stolen. What astonishes me is the statement given by the DC in Baringo District that the security men went and recovered those animals. This was meant to deceive the whole nation. I was there and there was not even a single security personnel who came to the rescue of those people. This is very astonishing and sad because four people died. Up to yesterday when I came from there, there was no single security personnel from Baringo District and West Pokot District. I am seeking a Ministerial statement on the measures the Government intends to take to beef up security in that area, otherwise, this one is going to make the Pokots to take the law into their own hands.

The Assistant Minister for State, Office of the President (Mr. Awori): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to promise to make Ministerial Statements on two requests; one from hon. Farah and the security situation in Tana River. I intend to do so on Thursday next week because I would like to be thorough in the Ministerial Statements that I will give. Similarly, with regard to the request by hon. Rotino on an incident that took place on Wednesday last week and commented upon by the District Commissioner, Baringo District,

regarding the clash between the Turkana and West Pokot, whereby some animals were taken, I will make that Ministerial Statement on Wednesday next week. Thank you.

FATE OF KENYA NATIONAL ASSURANCE EMPLOYEES

Mr. P.N. Ndwiga: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Last week we demanded for a Ministerial Statement from the Ministry of Finance on the state of the employees of Kenya National Assurance staff. Since we asked for that Ministerial Statement, there has been several developments. Valuers are already valuing the houses of the staff members of Kenya National Assurance. This is a grave matter and I think it should be treated with the seriousness it deserves. Kenyans are losing their benefits and the nation needs to be told what this Government is doing about this.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have taken note of hon. Ndwiga's sentiments. As a matter of fact, the Kenya National Assurance, now under receivership falls under the Attorney-General's Chambers. I have had consultations with him and he should be issuing a statement, instead of the Ministry of Finance, I think by Tuesday afternoon.

BILLS

First Reading

THE APPROPRIATION BILL

*(Order for First Reading read - Read the First Time
Ordered to be Read the second Time tomorrow)*

Second Reading

THE FINANCE BILL

(The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah) 5.11.96)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 5.11.96)

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. When the Clerk read the order in respect of the Appropriation Bill, I saw the Assistant Minister seated there. He should have stood up to say tomorrow or today. Did you hear him say tomorrow or today?

Immediately the Clerk reads that First Reading, the Assistant Minister ought to stand up and bow and say "tomorrow".

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am afraid the hon. Shikuku needs some spectacles or a few additional pairs of ears because I did just that when seated here.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order Mr. Deputy Speaker. Could I be told under what Standing Order the Assistant Minister can sit and bow his head? He is supposed to stand up and bow. He thinks he is in his House! This is Parliament!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! I fully agree with hon. Shikuku that the Assistant Minister should stand up and bow though I did not see him bow. Who was on the Floor? Mr. Muite!

Mr. Muite: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was making a contribution; I was discussing the issue of insecurity last evening. I was very pleased to hear the Assistant Minister promising a Ministerial Statement on the state of insecurity in Tana River. May I, through you, appeal to this Government that the state of insecurity is not confined to Tana River alone but it is confined to the entire Republic. When he comes to make the Ministerial Statement, let him expand that Ministerial Statement and inform this House and Kenyans in general what this Government intends to do about the insecurity situation. He should tell us what measures this Government is taking to contain insecurity in the whole country and, in particular, Kiambu District. We would like that Ministerial Statement to specifically focus on the state of insecurity in the whole country; the total breakdown in law and order. We are now on the verge of perhaps paying these criminals for protection because we are not being protected by the police. Sooner or later, Kenyans are going to be reduced to the position where they pay protection money to the criminals and yet we are being asked here to pass over K£5 billion to this Government which is unable to deal with the issue of insecurity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in that Ministerial Statement, we would like this Government to take that opportunity to reassure this House that there is no Government complacency in the crime that is occurring in Kiambu and elsewhere in the country. We want the Government to reassure Kenyans that this insecurity is not state-instigated. We want assurances that the insecurity is going to be contained. And while the Minister is making that Ministerial Statement, he might also let this House know why at least, in Kiambu, in Limuru Constituency, there is a village which is called "Misri" which is a shanty village where very poor people live and it is very much like Mathare Valley and this particular village harbours criminals who terrorise both Kikuyu Constituency and Limuru Constituency. And on several occasions when criminals from this village have been apprehended by the police after a commission of criminal offences, the Chairman of KANU in Kiambu has intervened and has had these criminals released. We want the Minister to tell this House why Kuria Kanyingi, on several occasions, has intervened with the police after they have arrested the criminals in order to get those criminals released. These are matters that we shall be grateful, if the Minister attempts to address in the Ministerial Statement.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Mr. Wetangula) took the Chair]*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I see from the amendments that the Minister of Finance is seeking to introduce to the Finance Bill, in Clause 9, that he is exempting from duty equipments for electric power generation. When the Minister comes to respond to the various issues that are being raised by the Members of this House, I would want him to explain to this House whether the exemption that is being given now was taken into account when these two contracts were given in a manner less than transparent to the two companies that have been given the licences or the contracts to generate power privately. In other words, since the contracts have been executed, the tenders given out and the contracts have already been signed, when the actual amount or the value of the contract was being negotiated between the Kenya Power and Lighting Company in the Ministry of Energy on the one hand and these respective companies on the other hand, was it part of the contract that duty would be exempted? If it was not part of that contract, is this an extension of the less-than-transparent manner in which these contracts were being given because, now they are getting a windfall? If they sign these contracts in order to generate power and at the time they were signing the contract there was no exemption, then clearly they are going to make a lot of money. We want to know what amount is involved in the exemption. The Minister should enlighten this House how much money are we, as taxpayers and Kenyans, losing by exempting these companies from paying duty and I want to know whether that amount was taken into account when these two contracts were executed. The Minister himself must be undergoing grilling in America by the World Bank because of the manner in which these contracts were given; less than transparent. Until we eradicate corruption in the Ministry of Energy and also in the Kenya Power and Lighting Company, we are going to continue having the blackouts. In fact, Kenya Power and Lighting Company is a misnomer. It really ought to be called "Kenya Power and Darkness Company" because most of the time we are in darkness. The amount of money that we are losing not to talk about the inconvenience, in the manufacturing industry, is very tremendous indeed. Let us not pretend that this is because of the 1990 embargo on aid. The real cause of the energy crisis here is corruption in the Ministry of Energy and in the Kenya Power and Lighting Company Limited. It is the manner in which they corruptly constructed the white elephant that is the Turkwell Gorge.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would like to ask this Government, when we are passing so much money, to tighten the loopholes that exist in terms of corruption. If this Government was collecting revenue from everybody that they should be collecting money from, then they would not be overtaxing Kenyans. If that money was properly used, the standard of living of the majority of Kenyans would certainly change. This is because we would be able to attend to the infrastructure because no matter what economic reforms we implement, without addressing infrastructure, in terms of the roads, telephone communications, power and energy, then the economy is not going to recover. While we are talking about ways and means of collecting revenue, for example, can this Government deny or confirm that when the former Managing Director of Kenya Posts and Telecommunications retired or was made to retire, his retirement gift was a company that he formed which was then given the sole prerogative or exclusive right to market mobile telephones in this country? Now, the landing cost of these mobile telephones is approximately Kshs30,000 per set. The company which is owned by Kipng'eno arap Ng'eny, which has got the sole right of selling these mobile telephones retails these mobile telephones, at Kshs200,000 per set. So, he is making a profit of Kshs170,000 per unit. Is this the way to collect revenue for the Government business? In all

the other countries, mobile telephones are cheap items that are available to everybody. If this Government opened up competition, every matatu, bus and ordinary Kenyans with their vehicles will be able to afford telephones in their vehicles; everybody will be able to afford the telephones. And, if these telephones are easily available to most people, the use of the telephone will be borne. So the revenue that the Government is going to collect will be more and we will be able to take telephones even to the hinterland; in the other areas that require telephone services. So, these are some of the ways in which revenue can be increased.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other example is that, we removed capital gains and I am not suggesting that it should be returned; but surely, what logic is there, for example, now this Government has sub-divided City Park. It is gone; one of the very few remaining woodlands in Nairobi. It has been cut up and divided amongst supporters of - I am not sure - of KANU "A" or KANU "B"; it has all been sub-divided and given out. Now, what is the logic in giving one individual five acres of prime land in City Park which that individual can sell for between Kshs40 million to Kshs50 million the following day without paying tax? Is this not money that we need? If we must destroy our forests, why do we not advertise the properties the Government wants to get rid of so that they can be sold to the highest bidder at market value and that money can go to the Consolidated Fund? These are ways and means that this Government can raise funds for the benefit of Kenyans instead of benefitting only an individual. Today, it is the "politically correct" individuals who are getting this land for free or at very low premiums and the following day, they are millionaires because they have sold the land for between Kshs20 million to Kshs30 million without paying tax. If in the Upphill area there are plots that the Government feels it wants to sell, let them be sold at market rates to the highest bidder so that, that money can go to the Consolidated Fund, so that we do not get over-taxed. These are issues that the Minister of Finance should consider, because, although we are now going to pass this K£5 billion, what can we do? The elections were rigged last time, so KANU has got a majority and they are going to out-vote us, whether we like it or not and they are going to pass this Bill of K£5 billion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, time has come for our colleagues on the other side to remember that they are also Kenyans. All of us need to remember that we are Kenyans. The future of this country affects the hon. Members on that side as much as it affects the hon. Members on this side. It affects our children and if things go wrong, we are all going to be affected. All our children are going to be affected and that is why we have been saying that we must have reforms. Without balances and checks, whatever amount is passed in this House is just going to be misused. It is going to go to the wrong projects, it will not be accounted for and that amount is not going to assist the majority of Kenyan people. They will not be better off than they are today because this money is going to be misused. It is accountability and balances and checks that we are talking about. For example, when the Constitutional arrangement of 1963 was being worked out at Lancaster House, it was envisaged that the Civil Service will be politically neutral. Civil servants would be recruited by the Public Service Commission and they would be hired and fired by the Public Service Commission, whose Chairman and members would enjoy security of tenure. So that although they serve the Government of the day, they cannot be manipulated politically. Today we have a situation where from the lowest class to the Head of the Civil Service, they hold office at the pleasure of one individual. This is a thoroughly unsatisfactory situation. This is how the Civil Service has become politically manipulable. For instance, if you talk about the Provincial Administration, in England itself, they do not have a Provincial Administration. The affairs of the local authorities are actually conducted by the elected local authorities; they have got full jurisdiction. When you are talking about reforms, the Local Authorities Act must be amended to give power and jurisdiction to the local authorities. There is no place, 33 years after independence for a monolithic instrument of oppression called the Provincial Administration. We do not want it, it should be dismantled. We should take democratization closer to the people. Let the local authorities raise their own taxes. Because, they should then have responsibility of serving the people of that particular local authority and if they do not do it, the local community is going to vote them out. These are some of the fundamental reforms that have to be implemented. We should relax controls. This is what democratization is all about. Instead of relaxing controls, we appear to be moving towards more and more controls.

For example, the hard working Attorney-General has now drafted a Bill and I really plead with him not to even think of bringing it to this House. I really plead with the Attorney-General not to dare bring this Bill to this House.

Mr. Orengo: Plead to Moi, he has no choice!

Mr. Muite: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has drafted a Bill to control churches so as to ensure that the churches cannot continue calling for reforms. He wants to tell the churches that their job is to preach in the pulpit and they must not indulge in politics. This is a dangerous trend of control, that we must control everything. When we are calling for reforms, he should be moving in the opposite direction of giving people liberty. That is what the fundamental rights are all about. When we talk about freedom of expression, it includes

demonstrations. Demonstrations is just a robust form of expressing oneself. Even at the height of apartheid in South Africa, we used to see delegations of South African Black people demonstrating. How is it, that it is only in this country where people are not permitted to demonstrate peacefully? There was this embarrassing incident where women aged 70 years and over were beaten up by police officers using gun butts and rungs, because they have marched from Uthiru to Kikuyu Police Station, to demonstrate a murder of one of their sons. Why are we told that we need a licence to demonstrate, except of course, when you are demonstrating in support of KANU? That time you can do any demonstration that you want. We as the Opposition and the Kenyan people are denied a fundamental right of expression. Because, when people demonstrate, they are expressing themselves as robustly as they can.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is why we are saying, that the Public Order Act must be repealed. You cannot expect a country to be democratic if Kenyans who peacefully assemble to hold a seminar or get together even when somebody has died, in order to collect money for burial, must have a permit. This is colonialism under our own Black people. We are oppressed in some ways, even much more than we were in the colonial era. Because even in those days, at least they were respecting the law. They were giving a little space for operation. So, the Public Order Act has to be repealed as part of the proper management of the money we are collecting and also as part of the management of our public affairs. We are saying, that for anybody to become president in this country, he or she must be elected by 51 per cent of Kenyans irrespective of where they come from. So, the Constitution must be amended to provide for this, as is done in many other countries. That is, in order for one to be president, that person must be elected by 51 per cent of the votes cast. So that if no-one gets that 51 per cent in the first round, the top two people go to the second round.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Section 41 of the Constitution must be amended, because how can you have fair elections when an interested party is the one who is picking the electoral commission? Section 41 is the one that deals with the Electoral Commission. An interested party is the one who is handpicking these individuals! It is like a football match where one person is the referee, the goal keeper and the striker. He is right off-side, but now he wants to claim that he has scored a goal. These are not elections. We must have these reforms so that we can have the proper balances and checks.

In order to give time to my colleagues to contribute I beg to support.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ingekuwa dhambi kubwa kama mimi---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Mr. Shikuku! Let me check to see whether you have contributed to this Bill.

*(The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula)
checked his running order)*

You can proceed, Mr. Shikuku. It was Dr. Lwali-Oyondi who contributed and not you.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nilikwambia kwamba itakuwa dhambi kubwa kwa Mbunge mkongwe kama mimi kujaribu kuongea mara mbili juu ya Mswada mmoja.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Nimeambiwa kwamba ndugu yako ndiye aliyezungumza.

Mr. Shikuku: Huyo ni ndugu yangu lakini mimi ni Shikuku. Tunahitajika kuipitisha Mswada huu wa fedha ili nyongeza zote za kodi zilizotajwa na Waziri wa Fedha zihalalishwe. Baada ya sisi kuipitisha Mswada huu atakayedhubutu kukataa kulipa kodi atakuwa anaivunja sheria. Wengine wetu tuko hapa kuona kwamba sheria inalindwa. Inafaa kila mtu aifuata sheria ambayo imepitisha na Bunge hili. Tusipofanya hivyo tutakuwa na ghasia humu nchini.

Pesa zinazotokana na kodi na kuingia katika Consolidated Fund zinaweza kutumiwa tu ikiwa Bunge hili limetoa kibali. Lakini Serikali yetu haitaki kufuata sheria. Tuna ushahidi wa kuonyesha kwamba Serikali imewahi kutoa pesa katika Consolidated Fund bila ya kuwa na kibali cha Bunge hii. Lakini wawakilishi wetu wanapongea katika Umoja wa Mataifa wanasema Serikali yetu ni ya kidemokrasia ambayo imechaguliwa na wananchi wote, na wanaipenda. Lakini Serikali inatoa pesa katika Consolidated Fund bila ya kibali cha Bunge, na pia kinyume cha Kifungo cha 101 cha Katiba yetu. Sisi tuliokwenda huko katika Jumba la Lancaster tulikubaliana kwamba pesa za kodi ziwe zinatumiwa tu baada ya Bunge hili kutoa kibali.

Ikiwa Serikali hii inaweza kutumia pesa bila ya kufuata sheria basi tunaweza kuiita Serikali ya wakora. Lakini nikisema kwamba hii Serikali ni ya wakora watu wengine wanalia: "Bw. Shikuku anatuita wakora". Ukweli ni kwamba wale walio katika Serikali wametumia pesa bila ya idhini ya Bunge hili. Sasa tofauti baina yao na wakora iko wapi? Mwizi hana haja ya kungojea idhini ndipo akachukue pesa zako. Juzi watu fulani

walim danganya mhe Nassir, ambaye yuko hapa, kwamba wanambeba juu, lakini huku walipokuwa wanambeba walikuwa wanazichomoa pesa zake. Alibebwa juu lakini aliposhushwa chini alikuta kwamba pesa zake zote zilikuwa zimeenda. Watu hao hawafuati sheria. Wangemuomba mhe. Nassir awapatie kiasi fulani cha pesa. Badala ya kufanya hivyo walizichukua pesa zake ili ziwe "mshahara wao" kwa kumbeba mhe. Nassir.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda tabia ya kuzitumia pesa bila ya idhini ya Bunge hili ni haramu sana. Mswada huu unaonyesha kwamba kodi ya kila kitu imeongezwa. Sisi tutaupitisha lakini tunataka pesa zitakazotokana na ushuru ulio katika Mswada huu zitumiwe vizuri. Ubaya wa Serikali hii tukufu ni kwamba inaharibu pesa zake. Maofisa waliopewa wadhifa wa kuhakikisha kwamba pesa za Serikali zinatumiwa vizuri ndio wanaozitumia vibaya zaidi. Jambo hili linatulazimisha kwenda kuomba pesa kila siku. Kila unapouliza swali hapa kuhusu mradi fulani, kama wa kutengeneza barabara, unaambiwa: "We are looking for a suitable donor".

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Sisi hatusemi kama watu ambao hawana sauti ya kutosha. Tunapoongea tunaongea kwa sauti nzuri, na si haki kwa mhe. Shikuku kuongea kwa sauti ya kuonyesha kwamba sisi ni wanyonge. Sisi tumeizoea sauti ya mhe. Shikuku baada ya kuisikia kwa muda wa miaka 25. Hata mimi namsikitikia mhe. Shikuku kwa sababu Wabunge wote wa FORD(A) wamemkimbia. Inafaa aongee juu ya mambo mapya. Tumezoea kumsikia akiitukana Serikali: Amekuwa akisema kwamba watu walio Serikalini ni wezi. Lakini tumeizoea sauti yake na sasa tunataka kusikia sauti ya mtu mwingine.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda hilo si jambo la nidhamu. Mhe. Nassir amekuwa katika Bunge hili kwa miaka mingi lakini hajajua maana ya jambo la nidhamu. Nitamsamehe kwa sababu asiyejua maana haambiwi maana, wala hawekwi maanani.

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Watu wengi hapa bado hawakielewi Kiswahili vizuri. Lakini kusema "Asiyejua maana haambiwi maana" ni kusema mtu huyo ni mpambavu. Mimi nafikiri kwamba watu ambao wamenichagua kwa muda wa miaka 15 sasa wanajua kwamba mimi nina akili timamu. Ningependa mhe. Shikuku auondoe usemi wake. Ukimwambia mtu kule Mombasa, "Asiyejua maana haambiwi maana", atakuchapa kwa bakora.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Bw. Nassir, kama mhe. Shikuku angalikuwa amesema kwamba wewe ni mpumbavu ningemwambia ayaondoe maneno yake. Sasa ameyatumia maneno yanayoweza kumaanisha kwamba wewe ni mpumbavu. Lakini hakusema wewe ni mpumbavu.

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ukiangalia kamusi ya Kiswahili utaona kwamba maana ya msemu, "Asiyejua maana haambiwe maana", una maana kwamba mtu unayemwambia hivyo ni mpumbavu, na hata unaposema naye hasikii lolote.

Ahsante sana Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Huyu mhe. ambaye ni rafiki yangu asitafute mambo ambayo hatafurahia. Aniwache nitoe hotuba yangu kwa sababu hii ni kazi yangu. Yeye amesema habari ya miaka 25. Nina zaidi ya miaka 25 katika Bunge hili. Ukiongeza miaka ile nilienda detention yote inakuwa miaka 33, kwa sababu mimi sikutaka kuenda detention!

Kwa hivyo, ningependa kuambia hii Serikali tukufu kwamba--- Ukiangalia katika ukrasa ya 142 wa Mswada huu, utapata hapo nazungumza habari ya percentage. Anasema January itakuwa hiyo, na hizo percentages ziko hapo. Kitu ambacho ningependa kusisitiza ni kwamba hatungekuwa na haja ya kupanda ndege first class kuenda London, America na kila pahali kuomba, ikiwa tunaweza kutunza fedha zetu kwa sababu watu wa Kenya wanatoa kodi nyingi sana. Pengine sisi tuko katika nafasi ya kwanza ama ya pili katika dunia. Iko indirect taxation ambayo mtu yeyote maskini anatoa kodi. Ile nguo amevaa, ile kufungo na soksi kila kitu anatoa kodi. Mtu ambaye hawezi kutoa kodi ni yule ambaye yuko uchi. Lakini kila mtu anatoa kodi indirectly kwa kila kitu alichu nacho. Hizi fedha zote zinakwenda wapi. Kwa chakula, kuna VAT kwa hivyo maskini pia anatoa kodi. Ukienda dukani leo kutafuta sukari utahitajika kutoa Kshs60 kwa kilo moja. Mhe. Nassir, mhe. Shikuku na mhe. yeyote ambao wanapata kitu, wanahunua bei hiyo, hiyo. Yaani tuna toa ile kodi ambayo maskini anatoa.

Hata ukiwa katika chama kinachotawala, na hata ukivaa ile badge ya Mtukufu Rais na uweke jogoo nyekundu na utingishe kidole, bei ya mkate haiwezi kurudi chini, hata uwe katika Upinzani ama katika chama kinachotawala. Bei ni ile ile. Hata Waziri anatoa bei hiyo hiyo. Kwa hivyo, tunatoa ushuru kwa chakula, nguo, service charges, income tax na PAYE. Mwananchi wa Kenya anatoshwa kodi sana duniani lakini hatuoni hiyo kodi inakwenda wapi. Barabara zinazidi kuwa mbovu sana. Tunatoa kodi lakini katika Wizara ya afya, hakuna dawa.

Watoto wa maskini ambao hawawezi kusoma na wanahitajika kupewa bursary, hiyo bursary hakuna. Na ikiwapo, itapewa watoto wa wakubwa. Haya ndiyo maneno ambayo wananchi wanafaa wajue kwamba Serikali hii haina imani na wananchi. Lakini inafurahia kusema hii Serikali ni ya wananchi kwa sababu wanawafinya.

Wanasema tunataka umoja na mapenzi, na bado wanafanya opposite. Wanaambia wananchi: "Na mkae hivyo hivyo na mungu awabariki na taabu zenu." Sisi Wabunge tunaulizwa na wanachi ni kwa nini daraja haijatengenezwa, barabara haijawekwa lami na kodi tunatoa? Tunapitisha Mswada huu na utafuatwa na ule Mswada mwingine unaoitwa Appropriation Bill. Hapa tunapitisha kodi, watu watatoa, wakisha toa, tunakuja kugawanya. Mhe. akienda kule nyumbani, anaulizwa ni kwa nini hakuna dawa kwa hospitali na sisi tumepitisha ushuru hapa. Wanataka mhe. afanye kila kitu. Kila mahali, kila kitu ni Harambee na kodi inatolewa hapa. Ingefaa hata tutoe kodi ya bursary na building of schools. Mtu mmoja aliniuliza siku moja ni kwa nini hatujapitisha kwamba kila mtu atoe graduated tax, ili tusiwe na hizi harambees ili wale watoto wa maskini wapate bursary na iendelee hivyo ili tusiwe tukiulizwa kila siku kutoa harambee. Hata wale wadogo wamechoka na harambee. Hata mama, huchoka konyonywa; mtoto akizidi kunyoya na maziwa yanakwisha, matiti yakianza kuwa moto, anafinya mdomo wa mtoto. Ni kitu gani ambacho hakichokeshi? Niliambia huyo mtu: Mawazo yako ni mazuri. Tukifanya mhe. Shikuku atoe pay as you earn kama graduated tax ili nikipata zaidi, natoa zaidi ili hizi ziende kujenga shule na kusomesha watoto wa maskini, itakuwa jambo nzuri sana. Lakini najua tukifanya hivyo, itakuwa kama NSSF. Zikiingia huko, wakubwa wataenda kuzichukua, kufungua benki zao na kukula pesa hizo. Wengine kati ya wafanyakazi wa Serikali hii hawana viatu, na wengine hawana hata matumaini ya kuweza kusomesha watoto wao na hali mabilioni ya pesa zao ziko katika NSSF na hizo hawapewi, lakini wakubwa katika Serikali hii wanachukua na hawana aibu! Bado wanazidi kuwaambia wananchi wawapigie kura. Hili ni jambo la kusikitisha sana.

Serikali hii haikubali tuwe na mikutano ili tuwaeleze wananchi vile kodi yao inakuliwa. Sisi tulio katika Public Accounts Committee tunajua mengi. Tunajua wale wamekula mabilioni za pesa za Serikali. Lakini hawataki kukubali tuwe na mikutano. Hiyo ndiyo ile habari mhe. muite alikuwa akisema hatuwezi kuongea habari ya democracy na tungali na sheria kama zile za Public Order Act. Sisi tuna haki ya kuzunguzuma na wale waliotuchagua, lakini hatupewi haki hiyo lakini kodi tunatoa. Hii Serikali haina huruma kwa maskini. Utapata wale walio na pesa wananyanganya wale wadogo mashamba - Land grabbing by the big ones. Wanachukua hata ya maskini kwa sababu hana pesa ya kuenda High Court au kuchukua wakili wa kumtetea. Headquarters ya corruption iko katika ofisi ya Commissioner of Lands. Nina ushaidi hapa ambao unaonyesha kwamba, hata katika Butere, ambako tunafikiria tuwe na district nyingine, wale land grabbers wameshaenda huko na wameshanyakua ardhi katika Butere. Commissioner of Lands ameshawapa watu wafuatao mashamba katika Butere: Provincial Labour Officer wa Mombasa, Sergeant ambaye yuko katika CID headquarters, Clerk to Kakamega County Council, Provincial Lands Officer, Western Province na Deputy Provincial Administration Security Officer. Wamepewa sehemu ya ardhi ambaye iko katika nyuma ya ofisi ya DO. Hiyo district headquarters tutajenga wapi? Hata wengine wanaotoka upande mwingine waliokuwa District Commissioners huko, wamechukua ardhi huko. Hii ndiyo hatari na tunakalia "time bomb". Swali ni hili: Ni kwa muda gani wananchi watakaa wakiangalia vile ardhi inachukuliwa?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. All that is being said is very exciting, interesting and, indeed, very useful. But I wonder which part of the Bill has got to do with what hon. Shikuku is telling us? Could he, please, perhaps remain within the Bill so that we could be guided in matters relating to raising money through taxation measures?

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I am saying is very related. Hapa tunatozwa kodi na hii kodi itaenda kumlisha huyu Provincial Labour Officer, Mombasa, ambaye amenyakua ploti kule Butere. Anakula na huku ananyakua.

An hon. Member: Mention him by name!

Mr. Shikuku: Majina pia ninayo.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I accept all that he is saying. But which Clause in the Bill is he referring to?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): I think he is explaining land grabbing.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mimi ninazungumza kuhusu uongezaji wa kodi na kazi ya kodi. Na pia vile watu wanaweza kupata manufaa kutoka kwa hiyo kodi. Ninatoa mfano wa hawa maofisa ambao wamechukua ardhi ya Serikali. Sisi watu wa Butere tulitoa hiyo ardhi kwa Serikali. Hiyo ardhi siyo ya mtu binafsi, ni ya Serikali. Sasa Serikali italazimika kuchukua hiyo ardhi, kuinunua kutoka kwa hawa watu, ikitumia pesa kutoka kwa hii kodi.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I need your guidance. As I have said, all that is very well, but where does the Labour Officer come in here? I know it is easy to bring in all aspects relating to the Labour Officer and many others, but where does the Labour Officer come into this? In my view, hon. Shikuku is digressing far too much out of the Finance Bill. It would help us all if we were to concentrate on the Clauses in the Bill, more specifically than on a wider basis, as hon.

Shikuku is doing.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninajua mhe. Keah anataka kuniingilia, lakini ajue kwamba, hata wale walizungumza mbele yangu, hata hakudhubutu kuwaangalia. Lakini ninajua ninasema ukweli. Hii kodi--- hiyo ardhi inapochukuliwa, itabidi Serikali hii kununua ardhi nyingine na hii inanyakuliwa sasa. Hii ndiyo ninapinga, ili asije akaleta kodi nyingine ya kununua wale watu tena.

(Applause)

Sijui kama mhe. Keah anataka nizungumze Kigiriama au Kichonyi.

An hon. Member: Haelewi!

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. He is now getting personal. I am not getting personal at all and I will leave it to the Chair to make a ruling over this matter. I am extremely concerned about the manner in which hon. Shikuku is digressing from the Bill. I would ask you, if you think he is in order to continue digressing, and dancing around this Bill, then we leave it to you to make the ruling.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, yeye ana haki ya kuja kukanusha yote. Na ninafikiri yeye ndiye Official Government Responder. Ana haki ya kusimama na kukanusha maneno yangu yote. Sasa kwa nini ananiingilia? Kila wakati nikitaka kusema jambo lolote, anasimama kwa jambo la nidhamu. Mimi ninajua kwamba ardhi ile inachukuliwa huko Butere, tutakapopata Wilaya, itabidi hii Serikali kuchukua kodi yangu na yake ili kununua hao watu waondoke ndipo wajenge Makao Makuu ya wilaya. Tutatozwa kodi na hapa tuko kwa Mswada wa Kodi. Kwa nini niwache Serikali yangu ije ichukuwe pesa zingine kununua ardhi ya kujenga wilaya ya Butere? Mimi nimekwisha uliza tupewe hiyo wilaya. Kwa hivyo---

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am not insisting, but I want your guidance. The guidance I am seeking from the Chair is that we be more specific on the aspects of the Bill rather than on a Labour Officer somewhere or land grabbing in Butere. Those issues are very relevant, but they can as well be brought in a Motion in this House and we can discuss and debate them specifically. Now we are specifically debating the taxation measures. If the land grabbing is a taxation measure included here or a recommendation thereon to enhance the collection of revenue, then I would understand. But I think he is digressing far too much, and I am appealing to you that we remain within the direct ambit of the Finance Bill.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Shikuku, can you stop irritating hon. Keah by coming back to the taxes?

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, amelia sana na nitamwachia.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): You are irritating him.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa vile amelia sana nitamwachia hapo, lakini ajue kwamba, ukweli unadumu na ukweli ni Mungu, na Mungu ni kweli. Na anayepinga ukweli anapinga Mungu na sharti aangamie. Akishindana na ukweli ataangamia.

Ningependa kumjulisha mhe. Waziri kwamba hakuna Serikali ambayo inaweza kufanya kazi yoyote, iwe ya Upinzani sasa au iwe Serikali ya KANU, bila fedha. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tuwe na kodi ambayo itaendesha kazi za Serikali. Sisi katika Upinzani hatupingi kwamba mtu asitoe kodi, lakini tunapinga hiyo kodi kutumiwa vibaya. Na Waziri anajua hiyo. Kutumia koodi vibaya ni kama kwenda kununua---saa hii ardhi inachukuliwa bure na wakati tutakapotaka kujenga wilaya ya Butere, tutanunua ardhi. Na yeye atachukua kodi yangu tena kununua hawa watu kutoka, ndiyo wapate ardhi ya kujenga wilaya. Na kuna ardhi ya Serikali. Hiyo ardhi siyo ya mtu, ilichukuliwa kutoka kwa watu wa Butere, ikapewe Serikali. Sasa hiyo Serikali tena inawagawia watu wengine, na baadaye itakuja kununua hii ardhi tena kutoka kwa hawa watu. Kama ni watu kupata medali ya dhahabu kwa kuwa wafisadi, hii Serikali itapata medali ya dhahabu, haiwezi kupata medali ya shaba. Hata tukitoe kodi namna gani, na ufisadi ungaliiko, hiyo kodi haitafaa kitu. Watu wetu wanalia, hawana msaada, hawawezi kupata dawa, hawawezi hata kupata karatasi ya kuandikiwa dawa. Huko Butere tunatoa kodi hii yote, lakini lazima uende na kijitabu, ikatwe katikati, ndiyo uandikiwe prescription ya dawa. Na hiyo dawa haiko kwa mahospitali za Serikali, na hali kodi tonatoa na tunaongeza kodi katika Mswada huu. Haki iko wapi? Wananchi hawana hata matumaini. Kodi tu ndiyo inachukuliwa kutoka kwa mishahara yao midogo mpaka sasa hakuna mtu Butere, hata kule kwa mhe. ambaye anavaa nguo mpya ambayo imeshonwa. Zamani kulikuwa na cherehani madukani za kushona nguo *charrrrr*---. Siku hizi hakuna, ni *mitumba*. Inakuonyesha hali ya mwananchi anavyoteseka.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Shikuku, how does the HANSARD record

charrrrrr?

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wenyewe wanajua vile wanavyoandika. Lakini ukweli ni kwamba siku hizi kupata mtu ambaye ameshonewa nguo, katika zile cherehani---Sijui kama hata kiwanda cha Singer Sewing Machines imefungwa au bado inafanya biashara. Zamani kazi ile ilikuwa ikifanywa ya kushona nguo mpya, siku hizi hakuna. Ni *mitumba*.

An hon. Member: Na *mitumba* ni ya nani?

Mr. Shikuku: Ni ya hii Serikali.

(Applause)

Tena hiyo *mitumba* haitozwi kodi. Wakubwa wa Serikali hii ndiyo wanaleta *mitumba*, na hawalipishwi Customs Duty. Na hapa kila kitu kinaongezwa. Mafuta imeongezwa. Hakuna control kwa vitu, na wenye mafuta ya taa wanaongeza bila kujali kwamba wananchi hawana mishahara. Pia, petroli inaongezwa kila siku na inabidi mwananchi atoe pesa zaidi ili kusafiri. Taabu itaendelea mpaka lini? Huku tunaambiwa tutingize vidole na huku mtu mwingine awe juu juu zaidi. Atakumbana na Mungu huko na atarudi hapa chini. Huko juu ni kwa Mungu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ukiangalia ukurasa wa 129 wa Mswada huu, utapata kwamba inasemekana kwamba kuwe na mabadiliko katika Section 11 ya Cap.476. Nitasoma.

"Section 11(1) of the Value Added Tax is amended by inserting the words "or importation" immediately after the word "supply".

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ukisoma hiyo sehemu utaona kwamba haya mabadiliko sio hatari sana lakini ukiangalia Act yenyewe, ambayo itabadilishwa, utapata kwamba ile ya zamani ni afadhali. Siku hizi hata binadamu wanaagizwa kutoka nchi za nje. Wanafanya kile wanachaita deafricanization. Wahindi wanatoka ng'ambo na kuingia nchi yetu kufanya kazi na hali tuna watu wengi nchini Kenya ambao wana elimu ya kutosha. Hata ukitaka watu walio na Masters, BA(Hons) nakadhaliko wako. Hawa watu wanaweza kufanya kazi katika benki lakini wanatembea mjini bila kazi. Hii ni kwa nini? Kwa sababu watu wanatoka ulaya kupitia immigration kufanya kazi hapa. Jambo hili nitalisema sana tutakapofika wakati wa Appropriation [**Mr. Shikuku**] Bill kwa sababu ninaona kwamba Ofisi ya Rais inahitaji fedha. Tutakapofikia hapo hawa watu wataona kivumbi changu.

Ukiangalia katika Section 14, Amendment of Section 13 of Cap.476 wanasema,

"Section 13 of the Value Added Tax Act is amended by deleting subsection (3) and inserting the following new subsection-

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), a registered person may defer payment of tax due under subsections (1) and (2) to a date not later than the twentieth day of the month succeeding that in which the tax became due;"

Loophole kama hii ndio tundu ambalo wale walioelevuka sana katika njama za kuepuka kulipa kodi wanaweza kutumia. Pia inawapa wale ambao wanapewa kazi ya kuhakikisha kwamba kila mtu analipa kodi nafasi ya kujihusisha na ufisadi. Kuna pahali ambapo mambo kama haya yanatendeka hasa sana sehemu ambazo unasikia kwamba mtu ametoa mamilioni ya pesa katika Harambee. Mkato kama huu unatoa nafasi ya mambo kama haya.

Kodi itolewe. Serikali hii ni kama jiwe. Hapa zamani, Bw. Mwangale alisema kwamba, fisi alilisalimia jiwe lakini halikumjibu. Alilisalimia *mlembe* mara tatu lakini halikumjibu. Basi fisi akapita njia nyingine na kusema, "Hata kama hukujibu, umesikia". Basi, huu ushuru wa VAT ungeletea nchi yetu fedha nyingi sana kama ungepunguzwa na utozwe katika source. Sio tu kutumaini kwamba watu wanaoendesha biashara za duka wataleta fedha. Mhe. Keah anafahamu hivi. Kama yeye anapenda ukweli aniambie. Ukienda dukani una hiyo nafasi ya kuepuka kulipa VAT kwa kutopatiwa risiti. Haya mambo anaelewa. Wengi wetu pia wanafahamu haya maneno. Sasa nani anapoteza kodi? Nchi hii inapoteza kodi katika njia hiyo kwa sababu hakuna mtu asiyependa mteremko. Hata mhe. Shikuku anapenda mteremko. Kwa nini tuwape nafasi hiyo ya kukata shauri ya kutoa VAT au kutotoa VAT. Tumeongea sana juu ya mambo haya miaka kuja miaka nenda na Serikali hii haisikii. VAT ingetolewa kule kule kwenye viwanda ili bei yote ikija iwe na VAT sio kuulizwa kama unataka risiti au hutaki. Tutapata kodi namna gani na huko tunakimbia kuomba omba nje. Tukichunga vizuri fedha zetu hatutakuwa na haja ya kwenda kuomba nje.

Kama *mitumba* inayoingia nchini ingetozwa kodi hatungekuwa na maneno. Magari ambayo yanaingizwa hapa hayatozwi kodi huko kwa Customs. Kodi hii ingeletea nchi hii fedha lakini kwa sababu ya ufisadi nchi hii itaangamia. Mpaka wakati ule tutakapokata shauri kwamba hatutaki ufisadi na tupitishie sheria katika Bunge hili kwamba tukipata kwamba mtu kama mhe. Keah amejihusisha na ufisadi anayongwa, tutazidi kuwa na umaskini. Hiyo tu ndio italeta manufaa katika nchi hii. Huo ni mfano tu kwa sababu yeye ndiye

anaangalia habari ya fedha.

Hapo juzi mlisikia kwamba Waziri wa fedha huko Tanzania alijiuzulu. Hapa kwetu sio rahisi kwa Waziri kujiuzulu. Tunatoa kofia kwa watu wa Tanzania. Endeeleni hivyo hivyo, Mungu atawabariki. Mtu akipatikana na makosa yeye mwenyewe anajiuzulu lakini hapa Kenya, ndio atazidi kuonekana katika televisheni na tena anacheka. Hawa watu hawana aibu. Hiyo huwadhuru wananchi. Tukiwacha kazi hiyo, itakuwa ni hatua kubwa kimaendeleo. Lakini tukiwa na watu ambao hawana aibu, basi hii Serikali iko taabani. Hata wale ambao waliteuliwa na wanasema juu juu zaidi walikataliwa na watu, lakini bado wanatoa hotuba kwa runinga na radio. Walikataliwa na watu, akaokotwa na Rais Moi, akapanguzwa vumbi alipatwa alipotupwa chini, akaletwa hapa. Bado anasema tu kama yule aliyechaguliwa kama mhe. Shikuku. Taabu gani hii?

Tukiingia katika Kodi ya Mapato, katika ukurasa wa 132, sehemu ya nne, Kodi ya Mapato, Section 27 imeandikwa:

Section (ii) of the Income Tax is amended:

(a) By deleting the definition family relief, insurance relief, single relief and qualifying interests, and by deleting the following definitions in their correct alphabetical order.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mbona wanataka definition family relief iondelewe? Je, hakuna familia tena? Mbona wanataka insurance relief, single relief na qualifying interest ziondelewe? Ni kwa nini? Mheshimiwa akizungumza, badala ya kusababisha mambo mengi ya nidhamu, atuambie ikiwa hakuna familia na ndiyo sababu anapendekeza vifungu hivi viondelewe. Kuna watu wengi ambao wanashindwa na kujilisha. Atalisha watoto wake namna gani ikiwa family relief imetolewa? Kwa nini?

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, bado tukiwa katika Kodi ya Mapato, kuna neno moja hapa katika Section 28, na linasema:

Section 5 of the Income Tax is amended by deleting the proviso to Sub-section 2 (b), and by inserting the following Sub-section:

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the value of the benefit for the purpose of this Section, shall be higher of the cost of the employer or such value, as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

Hapo, sina ubishi. Lakini sasa tunampa madaraka huyu kamishna, ambaye ni mtu binafsi, na siyo kamati, ili afanye vile anataka. Anaweza kufanya vile atakavyo, kulingana na ile Harambee atatoa. Mimi sichukii Harambee lakini maovu mengi yanafanywa katika jina la Harambee. Siku hizi, ikiwa wewe hauna pesa, wewe si mtu. Hawajali akili yako ila kile kilicho katika mfuko wako. Hata kama umemua mtu na umemnyang'anya pesa zako upeleke kwa Harambee Bunyore kwa mhe. Muchilwa, utapata makofi ya kilo. Hawana haja ya kuuliza ulipata wapi hizo pesa. Utapewa tu makofi ya kilo. Hata Harambee zikifanywa, hakuna kitu kinajengwa. Hakuna hata nyumba moja hujengwa. Pesa hizo zinaliwa tena na wakubwa wengine wa sehemu hiyo.

Zangu Kshs1.8 milioni zilizokusanywa zililiwa. Mtukufu Rais alisema mshahara wake na kila kitu cha Butere kigawanywe. Hakuna kitu hata kimoja kilijengwa. Pesa zimeliwa. Ni kwa nini tunampa huyu kamishina ambaye ni mtu mmoja binafsi hizi nguvu zote?

Mr. Nthenge: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ni nidhamu kwa mhe. Shikuku kusema kwamba pesa zake zaidi ya milioni moja zilizowekwa kwa maendeleo ya Butere zililiwa? Anaweza kuondoa dai hilo au atuonyeshe vile pesa hizo zilivyoliwa?

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mhe. Nthenge anatafuta matata kwangu na atayapata. Mimi ninavyosema katika Bunge hili huwa na ushahidi. Katika mwaka wa 1968, nilileta Hoja katika Bunge hili kusema kwamba, wakubwa wakatwe mishahara, 15, kumi, tano na moja, ili ziweze kusaidia watu wasiokuwa na kazi, kwa kuanzisha viwanda vidogo.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Mhe. Shikuku, unatakiwa kuthibitisha ya kwamba pesa zako zaidi ya milioni moja zililiwa. Ni hiyo tu!

Mr. Shikuku: Ninamweleza vile nilipata hizo Kshs 1.8 milioni.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hapana. Hakuuliza vile ulizipata. Anataka uthibitisho vile zililiwa.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, zilitolewa kutoka Kenya Commercial Bank tawi la Mumias na kuliwa. Mshahara wangu ulikuwa ukikatwa na kwenda huko. Pesa zangu na za watu wa Butere zilikuwa ndani, na zikatolewa na Mkuu wa Mkoa wakati huo, Bw. Kobia, na hakuwa mweka sahihi huko Butere. Alisema amri imetoka juu. Ng'o! Pesa zikatolewa na mpaka leo, hakuna hata mradi mmoja huko Butere uliojengwa na hizo Kshs1.8 milioni. Zimeliwa! Mimi nangojea mtu mmoja atakapowacha kazi, nimpelike kotini. Na ni yule aliyesema zitolewe. Hivi sasa, sheria inasema siwezi kumpeleka kotini. Kwa hivyo---

An hon. Member: Alikufa!

Mr. Shikuku: Hapana! Hajakufa na bado yuko. Aliyekufa ni Bw. Kobia na ni yeye alitoa. Lakini aliyemtuma ndiye nataka kumushtaki. Haiwezekani kwa sasa kwa sababu haiwezekani sasa. Nangojea mpaka siku ile atatoka ili nimshtaki.

Mr. Nthenge: Na akifa!

Mr. Shikuku: Shauri yake! Nitampata kule mbinguni.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kumpa madaraka haya yote mtu mmoja si vizuri. Nafikiri Waziri atalichunguza jambo hili ili madaraka yapewe kamati ya watu wengi kufanya kazi hiyo. Siyo mtu mmoja.

Pia, ukiangalia katika ukurasa wa 133, kuna Cap. 489 na kumeandikwa:

(ii) A building society registered under the Building Societies Act, which in the case of housing bonds, has been approved by the Minister for the purposes of this Act, or

(iii) The Central Bank of Kenya:

Provided that in the case of housing bonds, the aggregate amount of interests shall not exceed Kshs300,000, and--

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Waziri hapa ana madaraka ya kuidhinisha shirika lolote lile la ujenzi. Hakuna sehemu hapa ambayo inaonyesha kutakuwa na ukataji wa rufani. Madaraka yake ni kuidhinisha tu, na hakuna kamati ya kuangalia hayo maneno. Ni yeye tu.

Katika marekebisho ya Mswada wa Fedha, ningelipenda kuzungumzia jambo moja, lakini mhe. Muite tayari amefanya hivyo. Nitaliwacha hivyo hivyo.

An hon. Member: Rudia ili usisitize!

Mr. Shikuku: Watasema navunja Standing Order No. 87.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kusema kwamba wakati Hoja hii itakapoingia katika Kamati, kuna vifungu vingine hapa ambazo ningehitaji kuelimishwa zaidi kwa nini zimeletwa hapa. Wakati huo ukifika, ndio nitoa maoni yangu kulingana na mabadiliko haya kwa sababu ukiangalia katika Hoja hii na uilinganishe na mabadiliko haya, utapata kuwa kuna mahali pengine ambapo mabadiliko haya yamefanywa vizuri hapa katika Order Paper kuliko katika Hoja hii. Wakati huo ukifika, nitaweza kutoa maoni yangu.

Lakini hivi sasa, nitamaliza ili niwape Wabunge wengine fursa ambao wanataka kuzungumza, wazungumze. Ikiwa Serikali hii haiweze kuacha mwenendo ulioko sasa ambao watu hutoa kodi na hawaoni faida yake, ni mwenendo mbaya. Kwa sababu mwenendo huu ulileta madhara kule Uingereza. Mfalme alikuwa anapata fedha kutoka kwa watu naye alikuwa anazitumia vile anavyotaka na kujali. Iibidi watu wakati mmoja kusema kwamba "hatuwezi kutoa kodi mpaka maoni yetu yatakaposikilizwa". Kuna mmoja aliyekazania wito huo mpaka akakatwa shingo. Sisi tuko hapa katika Bunge hili. Waingereza walisema kuwa "No taxation without representation". Nasi pia hapa tunatoa kodi, lakini hatupati huduma kutoka kwa kodi hiyo. Bado tunasema kuwa Serikali hii lazima iwape watu huduma zinazohitajika, lakini haitoi huduma hizo ingawa wanachukua kodi. Wakati utafika ambapo tutasema kuwa hatutoi kodi mpaka tuone huduma zetu. Kwa sababu sisi Wabunge ndio tunapewa taabu sana na wananchi kwa kuulizwa hili na lile, lakini sisi katika Bunge hili tunahalalisha Hoja hii na baadaye tutapitisha Appropriation Bill na pesa zinakwenda kwa Serikali, Serikali inavuja pesa, lakini tukifika katika majimbo yetu ya uwakilishi Bungeni, tunapata taabu kutoka kwa wananchi. Hawana habari kuwa ni Serikali imevuja pesa zao. Ninataka wananchi waelewe kuwa kazi ya Mbunge ni kupitisha fedha katika Bunge hili na wala hapakulii chakula watu wake. Kuna wale ambao wanapakua na wanaitwa watumishi wa Serikali.

Ukitaka kuona watu walio matajiri, utapata kwamba matajiri wote walikuwa watumishi wa Serikali kwa wakati fulani katika maisha yao. Hata ikiwa ni Mbunge, alikuwa mtumishi wa Serikali na ukichunguza sana utagundua kwamba mali yake aliyapata kutoka umma. Huu ndio ukweli mtupu. Kwa hivyo, wananchi wasije wakawa wanababaisha Wabunge wao. Mbunge akishafika hapa na kupiga kura ya kutoa fedha hizi na kutoa maoni yake juu ya shida za watu wake, kazi ya Mbunge imekwishia hapo. Ikiwa hakuna maendeleo, mtu ambaye anatakiwa kuulizwa ni Mkuu wa Wilaya na Serikali kwa sababu Mkuu wa Wilaya ndiye mwenyekiti wa DDC na fedha zikitoka hapa, zinaenda kwake, si kwa Mbunge. Kwa hivyo, hakuna haja kwa wananchi kujua kusumbua Mbunge kwa kumwuliza eti amefanya nini. Atafanya nini naye amekwisha piga kura yake na pesa zimekuja na kuvujwa huko katika Wilaya? Hata katika PAC, watu ambao wamenyanyasa watu na kuvuja pesa za umma ni wale watumishi wa Serikali katika Wilaya. Kwa kufanya hivyo, wanaua Waafrika wenzao kwa sababu wakitoa huduma zao kwa Serikali, hawalipwi. There is what we called Pending Bills. Wanaua wale Waafrika wenzao wanaojaribu kusimama kifedha kwa kutowalipa kwa huduma wanazotoa kwa Serikali. Hii ndiyo sababu kuna shida hii ya Pending Bills mwaka baada ya mwaka. Serikali hii ni mbovu sana.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninaunga mkono.

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda,

ninakushukuru kwa kunipa nafasi hii. Pia ninamshukuru mwenzangu, mhe. Shikuku, kwa sababu baada ya yote aliyoyasema, mwisho anakubali tutoze watu kodi ili tuweze kuendesha Serikali yetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tutakuwa na taabu kila Kenya inapoendelea kwa sababu bajeti tunazozifanya watu wengi na makadirio ni machache. Ukimwuliza mwenzako kuna watu wangapi Kenya, mmoja atakwambia ni 25 million, mwingine atasema 30 million na mwingine atakwambia 36 million. Lakini kwa sababu ya starehe na amani iliyoko hapa nchini, nchi haina njaa, tunastarehe kweli kweli na tunazaa. Ninaomba Mungu atujalie tuzae zaidi kwa sababu hakuna ubaya kuzaa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mimi na wenzangu wengine hii si Serikali ya kwanza ambayo tumeona, tulitoka kutoka Serikali ya Sultan, Serikali ya Mwingereza, Serikali ya hayati Mzee Kenyatta na Serikali ya Moi.

Mr. Orenge: Wewe umekuwa katika vyama vingapi?

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mhe. Orenge ananiuliza habari za vyama, lakini nilikuwa na chama cha kuogofya watu kama mhe. Orenge wa kutumaliza sisi watu wachache. Tulikuwa na vyama vingi, lakini chama ambacho tulikuwa tunaogopa kati ya vyama hivi ndicho hiki kinakuja sasa cha kuunganisha makabila makubwa kutaka kuyanyonga makabila madogo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, mambo yanaenda yakilegea. Ikiwa mwendo ni huu wendao, asifikirie kuwa kutatokea mengine. Lakini ninataka kusema kuwa kati ya Serikali zote nilizoziona, mimi na wenzangu tuliokuwako kama mhe. Shikuku, tuliona ubaguzi wa rangi, kuandikisha kazi, utoaji wa mashamba na leo kama mtu si binadamu ambaye anashukuru Mungu, hawawezi kushukuru. Yale yalioko sasa ni kila Mkenya leo, hata mimi na ubaya na mvi zangu, ninajivuna nenda. Wakati ule ambao tuliona, mhe. Orenge alikuwa mtoto mdogo akitoka shule na visuali vya kipande, ulikuwa unaambiwa ukisema zaidi hata mhe. Shikuku, aliambiwa utalionia chui likija kukuchukua. Aliambiwa, "tena fanyieni adhabu zenu". Lakini leo tunashukuru Mungu kwa sababu tuna watu ambao wanaweza kusema watakalo. Hii ndiyo demokrasia ambayo tunataka ingawa wengine hawaitaki.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nchi nyingine jirani hazina vyakula, pahali pa kulala, kazi, wanakufa njia na hawana dawa, lakini---

Mr. Shikuku: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Mhe. Mbunge anasema kuwa sasa tuna Uhuru wa kusema, lakini tulikuwa na Uhuru wakati wa Kenyatta na nilikuwa ninazungumza katika Bunge hili. Lakini ninataka kujua mhe. Mbunge anazungumzia juu ya sehemu gani ya Mswada huu? Mhe. Keah amenyamaza kimya, haulizi.

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Ninakubali, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Lakini ikiwa ni kushindana kuzungumza, mhe. Shikuku alisema kuwa alichaguliwa na watu wa Butere ili aje azungumze hapa. Mimi nilichaguliwa ili nifanye kazi kwa kusaidiana na wenzangu kuwatafutia kazi. Na ikiwa mtu ni mgonjwa nimepeleke hospitali. Mimi nimechaguliwa namna hiyo. Lakini yeye anasema kuwa mtu asimwendee nyumbani kwake baada ya kumchagua kumwomba msaada kwa sababu kazi yake ni kuja kuzungumza hapa. Siamini kama kazi yangu ni kuja kuzungumza hapa. Mimi ni mtumishi wa umma na niko tayari kuwatumikia wananchi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hata kuna viongozi wengine ambao wamekataa kufanya Harambee hapa nchini na idadi ya watu ilivyo wakati huu ni kubwa sana na Serikali hii ambayo haina dhahabu wala mafuta haiwezi kuwafanyia watu miradi yote ya kimaendeleo. Nastaajabu mhe. Shikuku kusema hakuna haja ya kufanya Harambee kwa sababu viongozi wetu ni wezi. Wenzake aliyonao katika chama kimoja cha kisiasa wanafanya Harambee na kupeleka watu wao ulaya na wanafanya biashara na yeye anakazanakazana na kusema maneno matupu---

Mr. Shikuku: Nasimama kwa jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ni haki kwa mhe. Nassir kunizingizia maneno ambayo sikuyasema? Ninasema tunatoa kodi kwa Serikali na ni wajibu wa Serikali kufanya yale wananchi wanayohitaji wala si Wabunge. Yeye anasema habari ya Harambee, je, anaweza kutuonyesha anazingatia kifungu kipi katika Mswada huu? Nilipokuwa nikuzungumza mhe. Keah hangenipa nafasi ya kuongea bila ya mimi kuzingatia Mswada huu na wakati huu mhe. Keah amekaa kimya tu haulizi chochote. Ni kifungu gani katika Mswada huu ambacho mhe. Nassir anazungumzia juu yake?

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Mswada huu unajishughulisha na kila jambo. Ni lazima tuzungumze juu ya huo Mswada. Mhe. Keah ni Waziri Msaidizi wa Fedha na mimi ni mhe. Nassir, nasema yangu wala si ya mhe. Keah---

Mr. Shikuku: Nasimama kwa jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Hata mhe. Nassir hana nakala ya Msadwa huu, je ni haki yeye kuzungumza juu ya jambo lolote bila kuzingatia Mswada huu? Mhe. Shikuku akizungumza lolote bila kuzingatia Mswada huu anaulizwa na mhe. Keah ambaye wakati huu amekaa

kimia na hamuulizi mhe. Nassir ni kifungu gani katika Mswada huo ambacho kinazungumza juu ya Harambee.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Mhe. Nassir, zungumza juu ya ushuru.

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninazungumza juu ya ushuru kwa sababu ushuru katika Mswada huu umeguzia mambo yote kwa mapana na marefu. Kama vile vyakula, kusomesha watoto, pesa, jinsi Serikali inavyoendesha shughuli zake na kadhalika.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nilikuwa nataka kuwafahamisha wakenya hasa vijana kama mhe. Orenge aliyetoka shule juzi akaenda chuo kikuu na wengine kama vile wanasheria, watu walipata taabu ili tuweze kupeleka Kenya yetu mbele.

Kwa hivyo, Miswada kama hii ikija ni wajibu kujadiliana na ikiwa ni pesa tunatoza zinatumiwa na wakati mwingine tunafanya Harambee. Kuna Wabunge wengine hata kama tukiwa na "Serikali ya dhahabu" watakuwa waitukana tu. Ni tabia yao tu ambayo ni kama ngozi yao. Kama mtu tabia yake ni kukejeli, atakejeli tu hata akiona jiwe atakejeli. Tumekuwa na Serikali siku zote na kila Serikali inaambiwa haya haifanyi sawasawa na kadhalika. Je, mnataka tuilete Serikali kutoka mbinguni ili iwe sawasawa? Si watu ni hawa hawa? Hata mtoto yangu mhe. Nyagah yuko hapo anajua kutoka zama za babake tukifanya kazi hapa kuwatumikia watu si kama leo tunasema maneno tu bila vitendo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, katika Kenya kuna demokrasia, mapenzi, amani na kila kitu. Tumefikia hata wakati ambapo wabunge wanasema ya kwamba watawasawishi watu ili wawe na "single presidential candidate." Ikiwa mtoto wako uliyemzaa hawezi kumwambia utaolewa na fulani na fulani, je, itawezekana kumwambia mtu ampigie kura mtu fulani?

Mr. Shikuku: Ninasimama kwa jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ningependa sheria zisingatiwe na kila Mbunge katika Bunge hili. Mhe. Nassir anazungumza juu ya "single presidential candidate" na kadhalika. Je, unaweza kumpa mhe. Nassir huo Mswada wako ili atwambie ni kifungu gani cha Mswada ambacho kinazungumza juu ya "single presidential candidate?"

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda nimekuwa mtaalamu kama mhe. Shikuku---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Nassir, which page are you referring to?

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kila ukurasa katika Mswada huu unawahusu Wakenya na maisha yao. Ni kurasa zote ambazo zina mambo ambayo yanawahusu Wakenya.

An hon. Member: Ukurasa gani?

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Mswada huu unahusu ushuru au pesa. Hizi pesa zinatozwa watu wa Kenya na ni lazima Wakenya wapate haki zao.

Ninasema kama rafiki yangu, ukweli ni lazima tuseme ukweli na asemaye kesho ni mwongo. Ya leo yawe ya kweli. Ukweli hasa ni kwamba Serikali hii jinsi inavyofanya kazi na jinsi tunavyoina nzuri sana pengine ya Mungu ni mengi watoto wetu watakuja kuona wakija kushikilia madaraka. Watu wengi hawajui lakini mhe. Shikuku anajua wakishika madaraka tutakuwa na hali gani.

Hivi sasa katika Mashariki na Kati ya Afrika, ninaona fahari kuwa hapa nchini Kenya tuna raha na amani. Tunacheza na kufurahika na hata siasa zetu ni nzuri, tunaishi kwa amani. Ndio nikasema Mswada kama huu, mtu anaweza kusema apendalo lakini wale waliona kutoka Serikali ya Sultan, Mwingereza, Hayati Kenyatta mpaka ya leo ni lazima tuseme ukweli. Na mtu kama amekasirika sana atafute vigae na atia ndani ya chupu na anywe!

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, leo tunastarehe Kenya, tuna furaha, chakula na kadhalika na wenzetu jirani wanajaa na hawana madawa. Sisi hapa tuna furaha na watoto wanasoma---

Mr. Shikuku: Ninasima kwa jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Mhe. Nassir anasema tuna dawa na hali wewe na mimi hatuna dawa na kodi tumetozwa hata kule Mombasa Coast Hospital hakuna dawa, je, ana haki ya kupotosha Bunge hili?

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kama nilivyosema labda atoke malaika aje atengeneze Serikali. Bidii tunayo ya kuendesha Serikali iwapokuwa watu ni wengi na Wabunge wezangu hawawezi kuifanya Serikali hii kuwa kama Saudi Arabia, Marekani, Afrika Kusini ambako kuna iron ore na madini mengine. Sisi ni masikini, tuna kahawa, chai, sukari na kadhalika, lakini watu wengine wanaishi katika maisha ya umaskini kabisa. Tumshukuruni Mungu kwa vile kila mkenya anaweza kuamkia kikombe cha chai. Lakini mahali pengine ulimwenguni watu wakufa njaa. Kwa sababu ya starehe tulizo nazo, kwa sababu ya baraka za Mungu tulizo nazo binadamu ni vile vile vidole vitano hatosheki. Hata kama mtu angepewa dhahabu au madini mengine hawawezi kutosheka. Tunawashukuru Wakenya kwa

sababu wanastahimili na wanajua taabu zao. Kitu kikubwa ambacho ninataka kuwaambia wenzangu Wabunge na wale walioko nje ya Bunge hili ni kuwa Serikali ni ya Wakenya. Hii ni Jamhuri ya Kenya, usimtishe mtu ukamwambia kuna Serikali ifanyayo hivi na vile.

Serikali ni hii katika Bunge: Ulipitishalo ndilo liendalo, na haliendi kinyume na hii. Katika hii desturi ya kutoka zamani ya kuwambia watoto wasitoke nje kwa sababu kuna simba mkali au mbwa mkali---

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Nidhamu yangu leo itakuwa tu ni ya kujaribu kupendekeza kwamba tusingize nidhamu zaidi ili tuweze kumaliza na Mswada ambao tuko nao. Ningekuomba tu utusaidie Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hata ikiwa ni Mhe. Shikuku au Waziri Msaidizi, Bw. Nassir ambaye anaongea. Lakini kwa vile sisi katika Wizara tunahitaji usaidizi, watuelekeze kama Mswada huu ni sawa. Ninaomba kupitia kwako kwamba watakaozungumza wajaribu kutueleza katika Mswada huu na Clauses zake ikiwa yawezekana kuliko kuzungumza mengi mazuri; ni mazuri wanayozungumza na mimi ziyakatai lakini kuna wakati wake. Wakati huu ni wakati wa Mswada huu. Na ningeuomba kwamba tujaribu kuwa ndani ya Mswada huu.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Bw. Nassir, tunataka mwelekezo na mwongozo katika mazungumzo yako.

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nitawafanyaje wenzangu waupitishie huu Mswada? Kama Naibu wa Waziri ana haraka sijui. Lakini kama hana haraka, aaje awaeleze wenzangu ili tupitishie huu Mswada. Kama ulivyosikia wenzetu jinsi walivyoiponda na kama mimi sikujibu na kukuelekeza upewe pesa haraka, itakuwa taabu. Kwa hivyo, yangu ni kutaka watu wasikisane. Kusema, "wajua hiyo ni Serikali, wajua huyo nani" na wewe mwenyewe ulichaguliwa ili uunde Serikali, ama uje utoe maneno katika Serikali ili kupelekea mambo wayatakayo watu wako.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, yangu ni kushukuru sisi tunaoendeza nchi na demokrasia yetu. Lakini ningewaomba tu ndugu zangu kwa ruhusa yako wasilazimishe watu kuchagua wawatakao. Hata mtoto msichana wako nyumbani huwezi kumwambia nenda kaolewe na fulani, wacha kupiga kura.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

Mr. Maore: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to say a few words about the Appropriation Bill.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula) We are going to be very strict on the rule because of relevance. I have been very lenient with hon. Shikuku and Nassir.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would just want to carry on from where hon. Nassir has concluded on the issue of democracy. We need it to deliberate on a Bill in this Parliament since the Government is intact. One cannot do this in Somalia today. That is why it is very relevant and we would wish the Assistant Minister for Finance would be able to find how to squeeze the topic.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the topic of democracy and good governance have been persistently with us for the last five years especially after the fall of communism. The most fortunate issue is that we are dealing with a Government which is being led by a distinguished Kenyan who has had the opportunity to serve the country for 18 years at number one slot, 12 years as number two, which means 30 years. That is my entire life. Now, if as a good Kenyan, you are not grateful for being at the top for 30 years, then the country and Africa is poorer. We do not want to wait for a crisis for KANU to realise that we need a constitutional reform in key areas to make the country stable after the next general elections.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a lot of illusion that it is the rungu that keeps the country intact. It is the goodwill of Kenyans and on that the topic that comes up very frequently nowadays--- I do not know why the hon. Members have forgotten about that. There was a document launched on 16th February, this year, entitled Economic Reforms for 1996/98. It is the policy framework paper. If we want to get the definition of what is a policy framework paper, I do not want to do it now. The Minister for Finance has a document entitled, Development Rethinking Brethrenhood in its death. It defines very well what is development. If you go through the policy framework paper, that was launched with funfair by His Excellency the Presidency from page 53 up to the end, it has several items entitled objectives and policies, strategies and measures and then timing. If you look at the timing of all those objectives, each one of them has its time expiring without a word about what the Government wants to do. The Ministry of Finance and Treasury in particular---

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am at a loss. I am trying to ply through my book to see which pages he is referring to and I cannot trace them. Could he repeat those pages again, please?

Mr. Maore: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish the hon. Assistant Minister would be more attentive on what we are saying. I am talking about this document which is entirely reflected in his Budget in

order for them to get money from Washington through the World Bank and IMF. If he cannot be attentive and get the context, then he is harassing hon. Members when they are contributing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at the catalogue of the reforms which the Government has promised to undertake between 1996 and 1998, all the items that fall under for 1996 have passed without a word from Treasury as to when they intend to effect them. That is where I am getting my point. We are dealing with a Government that is very tall on promises, but very short on action. They will be able to promise Heaven when they see donors sitting around the table and say, "we are going to do this; we give the Opposition permits for rallies; we are ready for democracy; NSSF will be privatised and legislation is going to be brought---" All those from the catalogue, but none of those has been done. If we are dealing with the Government that is not even honest itself, that is why---

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not wish to interrupt the hon. Member, but I think he is misleading the House and the nation because I have read that framework paper and quite a good number of things which have been recommended for reforms have been done. There are only a few which are waiting to be done and there are already some Bills in this House to effect those particular reforms. So, I think the hon. Member should not mislead the House.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not want at all to refer to the issues, but for clarification purposes, to ensure that I am relevant with what I have said, I will just mention one issue here. There was this issue of National Cereals Board. In order to ensure that there was long term sustainability of the liberalised maize markets, it was supposed to be effected in March, 1996, but it has not been done so far.

Another one is on the environment. The Government was supposed to focus on the implementation of NEP in June, 1996, by coming up with a comprehensive sectoral environmental policy paper by June, 1996, but it has not done so.

As regards railways, the Government was supposed to restructure Kenya Railways so as to improve its efficiency. A policy paper on the restructuring Kenya Railways by the Government was supposed to be out before February, 1996, but has not been done.

As regards the Kenya Ports Authority, the Government was to complete the negotiations on the improvement of the port for the next 10 years by 31st March, 1996, but they have not completed even signing the contract; they are still in the process of negotiating so that some Government officers can get what they want.

There are several others, for example, on the energy sector, the Government was supposed to invite investments by March, 1996, but so far nothing has happened.

The point that I wanted to emphasise on is that you are dealing with the Government that will always be able to promise heaven when they know they are going to deliver hell. If you have to do these things voluntarily there is no World Bank, no International Monetary Fund (IMF) or anybody who draws a policy framework paper for anybody, it is the person who is under receivership who prepares the proposal on which to be bailed out after you have run yourself bankrupt.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do not want this propaganda that some sectors of the society are agents of foreign masters. If you want to know which of the two sides; that is that side and this side, uses donor money as its life support system it is the Government. If it is okay for them, it should be okay for everybody else.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another issue that we need to raise is that of corruption. For a long time the Government has learnt one trick. It is the one of using scarecrows. The scarecrow is supposed to scare the people who are very vigilant about monitoring corruption. For a long time, and we noticed it last month or early this month when there was a debate on Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC), instead of the Government shouldering the responsibilities, there was massive propaganda from the Office of the President and from State House on Members of Parliament so that they can shift the gear from the Government to the Minister for Agriculture. It did not work. When there was massive corruption and looting of Central Bank through the Treasury, they wanted to shift all the gears and put them on the Minister for Finance. When there were problems relating to strikes in the universities in the 1980s and later on, they were saying it is the Minister for Education who was responsible for this unrest. The point that Kenyans need to be told clearly is that there is no single Minister who actually runs anything to do with the Ministry. If they attempt to run it, I want to say that ---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): What do you want to say Mr. Maore? That is what you are talking about.

Mr. Maore: No, but if you have a Minister for Finance who is not responsible for how money was taken from the Treasury to go and construct Eldoret Airport without authorisation of one pound from this Parliament, then we are in problems. Three days ago we had a group of --

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): My point of order is that the hon. Maore is misleading

this House by insinuating that the hon. Minister for Finance does not know where the monies that have been voted by this Parliament have gone to. Could he stop misleading the House?

Mr. Maore: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a member of the Public Accounts Committee. I am talking from an informed angle and not an emotional one. What I am stating here is that --- If you do not provoke me, I will not talk about the issues that are before the Public Accounts Committee. I am not interested in doing that. But, what I am stating is that a lot of the things the Ministry does --- You will hear that there are cases of no invoices, they do not know who went and negotiated and they bring in fake things. If you do not understand that this corruption can ruin your budget, then we are in trouble.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue that we need to emphasise on is that of irrational taxation on certain items that have a wider bearing or immense impact on the general economy. You hear a Government shouting from the roof tops on how they want to bring down inflation, speed up economic growth and the same Government in the same morning has increased petroleum products taxation. The petrol price at the pump is 56 per cent. Now, if you are the Minister for Energy who usually gets the taxation from Treasury, then the Permanent Secretary of Energy has turned out to be a trade unionist which is actually a testimony that the trade union movement has been compromised or has actually has been finished by the Government through complacent officials. The Permanent Secretary is the one who has been pressurising and complaining about the increases in petroleum products. If the Government is worried about inflation, the best way to bring down inflation is to reduce the amount of taxation on fuel or on petroleum products.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, sometimes in the past it was okay to keep on targeting petroleum because that was the only form of injecting hard cash because all other methods of taxation were full of loopholes. So, the easiest one was to go through the petroleum products. Now that we have Kenya Revenue Authority who are collecting an average of way above Kshs1 billion per day, we need to have the petroleum products taxation formula reviewed by the Treasury so that we can bring down the cost in the entire economy that has been messed up by the frequent increases in petroleum products taxation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on top of that, the Government in general is the one that needs the Finance Bill or the Appropriation Bill passed by this House. It is very important that the money we pass for each Ministry is used for the intended purposes. The issues of insecurity is making life for Kenyans a nightmare. Questions of insecurity are scaring away investors. They are scaring away the tourists. But, the most important aspect of this issue is that they are bringing in a very strong doubt and concern between the Kenya Government and its citizens for that is where there is a contract to govern. And the first assignment or the contract from the Government to its citizens is security of the lives of those citizens and their property.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am one of those people who are very, very sceptical that there can actually be people who can, sit, for example a group of 40, to organise and raid a village for three hours and there is not even a single suspect who can be able to unearth the mystery by giving information to a police force that is renown all over Africa as being very efficient as well as brutal and crude. They are not able to arrest people who can sit, organise, plan and execute robbery in several parts of the country. One of the commentaries in the Press refers to the frequent and rampant cattle rustling as a way of an illegal and unconstitutional redistribution of cattle. We all know the kilometres per hour that a cow can be able to cover. Now, if you have 300 or 1,000 cattle stolen, there is no way they can have an upward mobility unless they are transported fast. There is now way that they can move across the land and just evaporate. We have heard stories and tales that there is no will or there is complicity from the Government agents to perpetrate cattle rustling. We are going to have a large section of this country in economic trouble, which will result in insecurity because people who have lost their cattle may organize to raid their neighbours. It was stated here, by none other than a Minister of the Government that for the Government to pursue the Samburu cattle, the Samburus have to return the ones they took from Meru. I hope it was a slip of the tongue, and I hope it was not what he meant. It is not fair if we keep passing the Budget and keeping quiet about it. It is important to get concerned with the day-to-day management of revenue.

Mr. Nyagah: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The question of security has been talked about by very many people and we are getting very concerned. Every day when you read the newspapers, you see how many people have been murdered, how many people have been robbed of their personal belongings, animals, clothes, food and the rest.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr Wetangula): You are advancing an argument. Give him information!

Mr. Nyagah: I am giving him information! It has been alleged by many people that the question of insecurity has something to do with the Government. This is because, Embus have lived in peace for very many years; yet we are now being told by a man called Lee Njiru of the Presidential Press Service and who is very close to the President, that we must get rid of everybody else in Embu, and yet this is a man who works in State House.

He has even once removed a sword in public in presence of the PC and there was no action taken against him. The man has not even been summoned to record a statement. How can I not discuss about security with concern? In my own area, we have fights between the Kambas, Kikuyus, Embus and the Mbeeres because of statements emanating from Mr. Lee Njiru. So, that question of security must be addressed by this Government or lose the job.

Mr. Maore: Thank you for that addition.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): You know very well that, that was not an addition. It was just an argument.

Mr. Maore: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another issue worth emphasising in the management of Government's revenue, is whereby we should allow the civil servants or the technocrats to run efficiently, key departments that are entrusted to them. There is a body called Kenya Revenue Authority. Whatever it has taxed---

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Sumbeiywo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is becoming a bit difficult to follow the proceedings of the House when three hon. Members here; hon. Ntimama, hon. Orengo and hon. Koech are discussing their personal affairs and they are about to clash here. Could you ask them to discuss the matter in low tones?

Mr. Maore: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is good to have vigilant policemen.

Mr. Orengo: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. You just know what has been happening in KANU. I am trying to teach them how to bring KANU "A" and "B" together, without fighting and we were discussing very well.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Orengo in order to mislead this House and this nation that he is a teacher, teaching KANU and bringing KANU together? Is he in order to mislead this House when KANU is intact, it is one party and united in the whole country?

Mr. Achieng' Oneko: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think Mr. Orengo was in order, because we asked him for consultations and we were not disturbed by the consultations he was carrying out with the hon. Minister who is my good friend.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Koech): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is hon. Orengo in order to claim that he is the best teacher, while he is graduating from a university which is disintegrating?

Mr. Maore: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think Members are enjoying the debate. The issue of revenue collection, the procedures and the process must be strictly adhered to, for the Government to get its fair share of the revenue due to it.

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula)
left the Chair]*

*The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto)
took the Chair]*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, between April and August this year, there has been quite some dance between the Treasury and Ministry of Transport and Communications over the Motor Transport Department. In April, Treasury directed the Motor Transport Department to be taken to Kenya Revenue Authority. It reached somewhere and somehow, some ill will did get into some officers either outside the Government or wherever it was and Treasury was coerced into returning the Motor Transport Department back to the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The purpose of getting it out of the Ministry at first was to ensure that the money collected which is quite a lot, is very well taken care of and finally ends up in the Consolidated Fund. The amount of corruption that goes on in Nyayo House does not require somebody to be an investigator to know it. You just need to walk in there and you notice everybody in a corrupt mood.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot understand why the Government which is so keen in looking for any cents they can lay their hands on, should take back the Motor Transport Department back to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, and yet, those loopholes have not been sealed. It is very well understood that there were attempts by some power brokers to ensure that when it is taken back to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, they would organize some deals and then this Department would be privatised and then, they would make some billions of Shillings.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask Treasury not to be running from one scandal to

another scandal. It is just three months ago that we had the Ministry of Public Works and Housing Kshs7.2 billion deal flop, as it was exposed through the Ministry of Health's anti-malaria issue and the Petroleum Levy Fund. We want a government that looks diligent, that is serious about taking care of revenue and makes good use of that revenue. In conclusion, it is good to have careful planning if the Government has to have the credibility. There are some areas that have taken 30 years before seeing a tarmac road. There are others who will get a tarmac road within a period of six months although it does not appear in the Budget or anywhere, just because they have taken a delegation to the President and he orders for the tarmacking. Now, we know the stress and the strain the Ministry undergoes to organise and mobilise money from the voted projects to those projects that the President is excited about. This House should not go by the wishes of the President. It should be doing its work according to plan. If there are projects that have been planned for, it is prudent and honourable for the Treasury to come up and say: "We are not able to implement this project because no money is voted for it at the moment". Or, "Because if we do this we are going to raise audit queries". But it has become clear that audit queries are not important to the Government because they arise after the deals or scandals have taken place. So, as a result of this is great temptation for people to get involved in every crooked deal that comes around because of the belief that since the Government intends to have a majority in the Public Accounts and Public Investment Committees those deals will be covered up. Some things might be legal but they are always immoral. The debate as to the gap between immorality and legality rests on Kenyans. Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Magwaga: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this Bill. There are a few points that I would like to bring to the attention of the Ministry of Finance, so that it can try to rectify them and in the process serve wananchi.

First of all, I would like to register my thanks to the Ministry for providing Kshs20 million for gravelling and grading the famous Butere/Sitindi Road that passes through my constituency. I want to thank the Ministry very much for that. But there are a few things in that Ministry that I would want---

Mr. Nthenge: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member on the right Bill, or on the next one?

Mr. Magwaga: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on the Finance Bill and I am thanking Government for allocating Kshs20 million during this 1996/97 Financial Year for the Butere/Sitindi Road.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Mr. Magwaga, which Bill on the Order Paper are you on?

Mr. Magwaga: I am speaking on Bill No.8 on the Order Paper. It is the Finance Bill.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): You are right; continue.

Mr. Magwaga: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are a few things that we need to ask the Ministry to correct. First of all, the Ministry should be efficient in the collection of its debts. It is not in order for either the Public Accounts Committee or the Public Investment Committee to come up with information showing that certain Ministries owe the Ministry of Finance money and then in the following financial year the same Ministries are allocated all their money. We would like the Ministry of Finance to recover over expenditure by Ministries from the concerned Ministries' allocations for the following financial year.

Some Ministries return money to the Treasury at the end of the financial year. The House should be informed in the following financial year how the returned money is used. In this way we will know which Ministries have saved from their allocations. The next allocation to such Ministries should be reduced by the amount of their savings. The Ministry of Finance should not allow certain Ministries to have floating money because they made savings in the previous year. Some Ministries have the habit of working very hard to save a certain amount of their allocations so that they are seen to be economical. This should not be allowed. Mr.

Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members and members of the public in this country have complained about corruption. There is corruption everywhere in the world. Government money is stolen, but even though this gets known the people concerned never get prosecuted. In many institutions, including educational ones, headmasters, principals and other leaders do misappropriate Government money.

QUORUM

Mr. Moiben: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. There is no quorum in the House.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Yes, there is no quorum. Ring the Division Bell!

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! I think we now have a quorum. Hon. Magwaga, proceed!

Mr. Magwaga: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that when educational institutions misappropriate money, the people concerned should be questioned and charged so that they can pay back that money to the Government. This money can then be invested in projects that are of benefit to the nation. It is common knowledge these days that officers in various Ministries have an urge to steal Government money. This has been shown through Public Accounts Committee Reports. Could the Ministry of Finance have a specific method which they can use to stop that kind of practice, so that when the Government allocates money to a particular project, it is spent on that project? If that is done, we will have enough to earn the Government good revenue.

On the issue of exemptions, it is not proper to exempt such companies like Kenya Power and Lighting Company from paying taxes on certain goods, because they have a lot of money which is collected from people. They should be ready to pay these taxes so that the ordinary mwananchi who is being taxed heavily enjoys the privilege of paying less taxes. We understand that exemptions should be made to the None-profit making companies but that company is making huge profits! This is a fact which the Ministry of Finance should explain why a company like this should be exempted and yet, it makes 100 per cent profit from wananchi.

In areas where we have direct connection with the Ministry of Finance, it is easier for the Minister for Finance to control the expenditure. But in areas where the Ministry has to implement certain projects, besides the money spent--

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order, hon. Magwaga! I think it is important that hon. Members understand what we are debating now. We are talking about the Finance Bill which basically, is charged with amending the law relating to taxes and duties. We are not talking about the way the Government has Appropriated Funds for various developments, projects and so forth. We are talking about the Bill which is mainly about the law relating to taxes and duties. I think it is important that hon. Members understand this.

Mr. Magwaga: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I will stick to that as far as I would like to contribute on this. Taxes and exemptions should be looked into, so that the bodies that are able to pay the taxes should be taxed appropriately. The Ministry should look into this seriously. The Ministry for Finance has sufficient ways and means to collect taxes and give them to the appropriate Ministries.

With these few remarks, I support the Bill.

Mr. Nthenge: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

I will start by thanking the Government for its approach to taxation because I am a strong believer in taxation. Even what we call Harambee today in Kenya is a form of taxation. So, all the other countries run their Governments through harambee called taxation. It is here in this country where we have got taxation and Harambee. The monies which we collect through Harambee and taxation perform the same functions. If we can get the officers to collect taxes properly, we can do without Harambees. A lot of money is not being collected. I can give you the example of VAT. If one buys goods worth 30,000, you are required to pay another Kshs3,000 for VAT. But if you do not pay that, you will pay Kshs30,000. How many people can agree to pay this amount? Because of human nature, many people will agree to pay Kshs30,000. By so doing, the Government will have lost Kshs3,000. So, let us collect all the taxes due to the Government and we have to find out what we have to do with those who collect taxes on behalf of the Government. We also have to review the method of collecting taxes. Many people evade paying taxes and there are a good number of people who do not pay VAT and yet, taxation applies to everybody. If some people are evading paying taxes and dukawallas like George Nthenge have two books: One to show to the Government and one for private business. This is because people say they do not gain by collecting VAT for the Government. Some people will negotiate the prices of goods with those selling those goods and reach a compromise so that they do not pay VAT. If a receipt is not issued out, how can the Government know that somebody bought goods worth Kshs60,000? So, I am informing the Minister to take note of the fact that, very many people are not paying taxes. We better devise other methods of collecting that tax, to make sure that everybody is paying VAT.

The other issue is that when a police officer arrests somebody and takes him to the police inspector and that inspector refuses to take that criminal to court, that junior police officer will be discouraged from doing his work well. Similarly, if tax collectors find that they are collecting a lot of money and it is misused, and when they ask even for a small salary increase they are told there is no money, they become discouraged. They see big "shots" who are less educated spending a lot of this money. When they see their classmates who failed in school

getting more money, the tax collectors get discouraged. Why? Because it is human nature. If they see that the money they collect is well spent by the Government for everybody, including themselves, they will work harder. But now there is a lot of laxity in Government. Government must be feared, but at the moment, we do not fear our Government. Why? Because anybody can be bribed. Whenever I am in a serious problem, all I need to do is just to bribe my way out. Bribery is rife, especially with those who have a lot of money. The rich ones ask a civil servant who has never collected Kshs100,000: "Have you ever seen Kshs100,000?" The civil servant trembles and, finally, he accepts the money instead of collecting tax from that person. He will let a few cars or something else go untaxed. I am saying that the morale of the civil servants must be encouraged. We can do that by changing our policies. If I know hon. Nthenge has got money unlawfully, I should say: "No, no, this is ours". At the moment we are looking at the Government as if it does not belong to me or to ole Ntimama. If it does not belong to either of us hon. Members of Parliament, then whose tax is it? Tax belongs to all, including hon. Members of Parliament and the ordinary people we represent. We should be ready to say: "No, no, this is our money", and be ready to take care of it. We have to effect a policy change so that when the tax collectors see the taxes being well spent, they will be encouraged to collect more revenue. For example, if they want houses or travelling allowances, they can be given. At times, the civil servants have doubts whether they will be paid their salaries. There is shortage of money and yet taxes are collected throughout the year. The idea of taxing is very good. My policy is: Tax well and spend well and everybody will be very happy. But if we tax well, but do not spend well, we discourage the tax collectors from doing their work well.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have another problem which I would like to bring to the attention of the House. We agree that we are going to collect tax and we collect it and pay the civil servants. At times you find some civil servants, who are on the same Job Group and who earn the same salary do not share the same standard of living. Some live three or four times higher than their colleagues. What does that mean? In the civil service, salaries are no secret, you look at your colleague who is a Permanent Secretary like yourself, or a District Officer. You find one DO owning two cars, one for his wife, the other for himself, and probably a pick-up on his farm. You are also a DO but you can hardly afford one car. That sort of behaviour discourages officers from working faithfully. So, let us also curb this openness of showing that we can be bribed and even steal from the Government and nothing can be done to us. We have to change and remember that this Government does not belong to hon. Nthenge, nor is it one man's property, it is ours and it belongs to all Kenyans. Therefore, we should protect it. The Government does not even belong to the police, or to President Moi; it belongs to all of us. Therefore, it is our duty to protect it and all its property. If a messenger is being sent somewhere instead of walking, cycling or going by bus, he is given a GK vehicle. The other officers have seen this sort of behaviour and it discourages even the tax collectors from collecting tax because it is being badly spent.

If we adhere to strictness, where we can ask somebody why he is mis-using a GK vehicle, tomorrow he will think twice before he misuses the vehicle again. If you visit most of our hospitals you will find that there are no drugs. The Minister says that he gives these hospitals money for drugs, but drugs are not bought. Yesterday he was in Kitui and found that there were no drugs in hospitals. When the Minister for Health finds that money voted for buying drugs is not doing that work, he gets discouraged. Let us change our policies. We should know that all of us own this country collectively. It is ours with our children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. We should not adopt this attitude of not foreseeing our future.

If you check the files of some of these people who contribute towards Harambees at the Income Tax Department, you will be surprised to find that they are poor people and yet they have a lot of money. How do they get that money? They do not get it through the correct means or maybe they avoid paying taxes. If hon. Muchilwa cannot afford to contribute Kshs2,000 for a Harambee, how does he afford to contribute Kshs40,000? Hon. Muchilwa is slightly better paid, slightly old, but how does he manage to get Kshs40,000? We should be able to have that courage to ask such questions.

The right thing should be done for this country because it belongs to all of us. It does not belong to the Government. There is this mentality that people should misuse things because they are mali ya Serikali. Who is Serikali? Everybody in Kenya is Serikali because it gets money from everybody. When you travel by a matatu, you pay tax because in turn the matatu owner has to remit petroleum levy. Money belongs to all of us and it should be protected. We should not leave it to the Ministry of Finance to look after our finances. Everybody should be concerned even those who are not working for the Government.

I have said, and I will repeat, that if money is collected and well spent, there is no quarrel. It is very disappointing to have money collected and badly spent. The ordinary people are more than the elite. These days we tend to forget that if you are not well paid you depend on your Members of Parliament or other intellectuals. We seem to ignore these people and instead tax them. Even if a person is a messenger, he uses a bus to travel home. He has to pay fare and that fare is inclusive of taxation. He has to wear a shirt and that shirt

has been taxed. Therefore, we should care for that same person because he is helping us with his meagre income.

I do not want to take more time, but I am more interested in the principle. Let us collect as much money as we can and make sure that it is well spent. We should encourage those who collect taxes to do so and make sure that we discourage corruption. It is very bad to visit a doctor and he tells you that he became a doctor because he was more qualified. A DO who got a BA is more privileged than me and yet we are employed by the same Government. Most of the doctors open clinics and spend most of their time stealing drugs and selling them. We have to change our behaviour. Maybe this is not the best forum to say that, but I think Members of Parliament should be concerned in change of policy so that we help Treasury to collect money and spend it for all our needs and not for a few individuals.

I am supporting the Minister for Finance to collect as much money as he can and not exempt anybody because when it comes to spending, we all want money. When my relative falls sick I want him to go to Kenyatta or any hospital and get drugs.

When my brother is travelling, I want him to travel on a good road. When somebody has stolen my cows, I want the police to be there, ready to arrest him. We must look for money to employ the police, buy drugs and everything. So, taxation is a very important thing. But now, one of the things that will be killed soon is Harambee. This is because they steal money in order to send it to Harambee. They do not send it all. If I steal a million, I go to a few Harambees and spend a few thousands and keep the other Kshs800,000. Why am I allowed to steal if I do not give it all back? If they want to steal, they can steal and give it all back in Harambees. That might look better. But now, it is not happening that way. The man who is giving most of the money is highly respected, and yet, he is a thief from the Government, who is bothering the ordinary people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want it to be remembered that everybody in this country belongs to Kenya, and everybody who is a Kenyan is entitled to services. Services can only be provided if we have money. Therefore, the Treasury is a good department and let it collect money so that it can spend it on us.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Chebelyon: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia nafasi hii, ili niungane na wenzangu kuchangia Hoja hii. Hoja hii ni ya maana sana. Ninaposema hivyo, ninamaanisha kuwa Hoja hii inahusiana na fedha na ukusanyaji wa kodi. Ukusanyaji wa kodi ndiyo chanzo cha kuviringisha gurudumu la maendeleo.

Bila kodi, maendeleo katika nchi hii hayawezi kupatikana. Lakini jambo la maana zaidi ni kukusanya kodi hii na kuitumia kwa lengo lake. Ukusanyaji wa kodi katika nchi hii haufikii lengo lake.

Nikizungumzia juu ya Value Added Tax (VAT), haikusanyiki kwa sababu nikienda dukani, naambiwa na Mhindi kwamba, ukitaka kulipa kodi, bei itakuwa hii, na usipotaka kulipa kodi, bei ni hii. Kwa hivyo, binadamu anajaribiwa. Akijaribiwa, lazima aseme anataka bidhaa bila kodi. Sasa, wezi wawili wanaungana kuibia Serikali. Pengine mwizi mmoja hapo ni mkubwa kwa sababu hata ile bei anayosema eti si ya kodi, tayari ameweka kodi ndani yake. Kwa hivyo, yeye anachukua hiyo kodi kuwa yake. Kwa hivyo, anaibia Serikali mara mbili. Ameniibia mimi, na kuibia Serikali pia, na Serikali haipati pesa. Kwa hivyo, mimi naomba Wizara iangalie jambo hili. Kwa hakika, lazima Wizara iangalie jambo hili. Itakusanya kodi namna gani? Lazima kila kitu au chombo ambacho kinauzwa kilipiwe kodi. Mimi ninafikiri kwamba, lazima Wizara iangalie na kutoza kodi wale wanaotengeneza bidhaa hizo. Kwa sababu, huwezi kutoza kodi kikamilifu wakati bidhaa zinasafirishwa kutoka viwandani. Bidhaa hizi lazima zitozwe ushuru huko viwandani, ili wakati zinapouzwa kwa maduka ya rejareja au ya jumla, sisi hatujali ikiwa mfanya biashara ataweka kodi yake au la. Wizara itakuwa imeshapata kodi yake. Ikiwa tutawachia hawa Wahindi ambao ni wakora, tutakuwa wakora sisi zote. Tutakuwa waswahili wakora wa kuchangachanga na kuiba pesa ya Serikali.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninafikiria kuwa mambo ya VAT ni lazima yaangaliwe vizuri ili pesa zote zikusanywe ili mambo hayo yote yaweze kutekelezwa kwa sababu katika Makadirio ya Serikali, mwisho wa mwaka tunaona kwamba kiwango cha pesa ambazo zilitakiwa kukusanywa, hakikutimizwa. Kwa mfano, ikiwa tulitarajia kukusanya Kshs10,000 na tukakusanya Kshs5,000, ni lazima tujue kwamba hesabu yetu haikuwa vizuri na sharti tujulize kwa nini kukawa na upungufu huo. Ninataka Wizara hii iangalie kwa nini kunakuwa na upungufu huu wa pesa kuliko kiwango kilichokadiriwa. Kwa sababu wakati huu ni wakati wa kuzungumza juu ya kukusanya kodi, nitazingatia maoni yangu kwa njia hiyo. Sisi kama wananchi tuko tayari kutoa kodi yetu, lakini matumizi yake lazima yaangaliwe ingawa sasa hatupigani vita na mtu yeyote. Lakini tutapigana vita ikiwa ile kodi ambayo tumeambiwa tulipe na haikufikia Serikali.

Kwa mfano, shida hii ya Service Charge. Service Charge ina maana kwamba unalipishwa kodi ya kutumikiwa au baada ya kutumikiwa. Ikiwa tunaulizwa Service Charge, lazima tupewe huduma yake pia. Kwa wakati huu tunalipa kodi ambayo hatuoni kazi yake. Ukitembelea katika miji yote hapa, unaona kuwa mahali pote ni pachafu, lakini Serikali inaendelea kukusanya kodi. Je, kodi hii imeenda wapi? Mambo kama hayo ni

lazima yaangaliwe vile vile na wakati kodi inapokusanywa, sharti matumizi yake yaangaliwe.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tunapoendelea kuzungumza juu ya ukusanyaji wa kodi, kuna uhalifu wa kodi.

Lakini kuna uhalifu wa kodi ambayo inatumiwa kuendesha nchi yetu, pia ni maofisa wanaopatiwa jukumu la kukusanya kodi wachunguzwe kwa sababu wengine wanakubali hongo ili wasimchukulie mhalifu wowote hatua inayotakikana. Mtu ambaye amepatikana na kosa la kutolipa kodi, kwa mfano, Kshs1 milioni, anatishwa kuwa atapelekwa kortini, lakini wanamzungumza mpaka anawahonga na jambo hilo linaishia hapo. Kwa hivyo, visa vya ulaji hongo katika ukusanyaji kodi vinataka kuchunguzwa kwa makini na Wizara ya Fedha kwa sababu tusipofanya hivyo, hakuna kodi ambayo itakusanywa. Ni njia gani tutatumia ili kuwafanya watu wetu wawe waaminifu wanapokusanya kodi hii wasije wakaumize taifa hili? Katika Wizara ya Fedha, maofisa wale ambao wanapewa jukumu la kukusanya kodi, walipwe mishahara kulingana na uzalishaji wao ili waweze kukusanya kodi kwa bidii pasipo woga wowote au kula hongo. Ni lazima sisi viongozi wa nchi hii tuangalie mambo kama hayo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nimeona hapa orodha ya vitu vingi na hii ni kodi ya juu sana. Kwa mfano, magari ambayo hayazidi 1000 cc kodi yao imepanda kutoka Kshs800 hadi Kshs1,100. Hizi ni pesa nyingi. Hii tofauti ya Kshs300 ni kiasi kikubwa sana. Hatupinzani juu ya kodi hiyo, lakini kiasi hicho cha Kshs300 kikikusanywa na zimeongezeka, zitaenda kwa matumizi halali ama zitaporwa? Mambo hayo yote yazingatiwe kwa makini sababu sisi wengine tunaweza kusema kwamba ikiwa tutalipa kodi na hakuna miradi yoyote ya kimaendeleo, wakati mwingine utakataa kulipa kodi. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima ukusanyaji wa kodi na matumizi yake yawe sambamba na miradi mbalimbali.

Tunaona hapa kuna ongezeko la pesa na hatuwezi kusema kwamba tunagombana juu ya jambo hili. Ni lazima pesa hizi zikusanywe kwa njia yo yote ile. Kwa hivyo, ninaunga wezangu nikisema ya kwamba kodi itozwe na itumiwe kwa njia mwafaka. Wizara iangalie tusije kuona ya kwamba kuna sehemu zingine ambazo hazina maendeleo. Ni lazima Wizara iangalie na kuona kwamba hatupendelei sehemu fulani au kuna ufisadi fulani na kadhalika katika kutoza na kutumia kodi. Ni lazima uadilifu na matumizi ya pesa yawe katika njia iliyo sawa.

Katika Mswada huu kuna mambo mengi, hapa ukiangalia idadi ya asilimia tano inaongezwa kwa passenger motor cars. Na pale pengine kuna nyongeza ya asilimia 35, hizi ni pesa nyingi sana ambazo zimenongezwa. Lakini tukikubaliana ya kwamba pesa hizo ziongezwe asilimia hiyo yafaa tuangalie jinsi tutakavyozitumia. Matumizi na ugawaji wa matumizi ya kodi ni lazima yazingatiwe katika Mswada huu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikiendelea na jambo hili la kodi kuna vitu vingi ambavyo kodi haikusanywi kwa njia sawa. Ukiangalia mambo ya Kenya Breweries Limited inatozwa kodi na Serikali. Ni jukumu lao kukusanya kodi la sivyo Serikali itakuwa imechukua kodi yake.

Jambo la Road Maintenance Levy, katika sehemu yangu ya uwakilishi Bungeni, kuna magari mengi yanayotumia petroli. Kuna magari ya kubebea maziwa, matingatinga ya kulima mashamba na kadhalika. Lakini pesa zinazopatikana kutokana na kodi ya Road Maintenance Levy ambayo pengine ni asilimia 30 ya kodi zote zinazopatikana katika wilaya yote ya Bomet. Hizo pesa zote ambazo zinapatikana katika consitutency yangu ziwe zikitumiwa katika wilaya yetu. Ingalikuwa si kodi majani chai, barabara zetu hazingekuwa zimeweka lami. Kwa hivyo, hii kodi ya majani chai imefanya kazi ya kimaendeleo zaidi kuliko Road Maintenance Levy. Hii Road Maintenance Levy ni lazima iangaliwe kwa makini sana na itumike kikamilifu. Kodi hii inayotokana na uuzaji wa mafuta hatuoni ikitumiwa kuanzisha miradi ya kimaendeleo katika sehemu zetu. Jambo kama hilo ndilo linalotuumiza na kutuua moyo, tunalipa kodi lakini hatuoni matumizi yake katika wilaya zetu. Ni lazima Wizara izingatie kwa makini hasa wakati wa kugawa pesa za miradi katika nchi yetu. Tusije kutumia pesa kuanzisha miradi mingine na huko hatujakamilisha miradi ya zamani. Ni lazima Wizara itumie pesa kukamilisha miradi iliyoanzisha zamani kabla ya kuanzisha miradi mingine mipya ya kimaendeleo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa mfano, hakuna mpango wa maji katika mawakilisho yangu tangu mwaka wa 1972 mpaka sasa, karibu miaka 26. Inazungumziwa na Serikali, inachora ramani na kupanga kuhusu vitu kama hivyo. Ikiwa Serikali imetoa pesa ni vizuri itekeleze ile miradi ambayo imeanzishwa. Kwa mfano, kuhusu mpango wa maji wa Kapternwek, Serikali imeweka tangi kubwa na imefizipa mifereji ya maji chini lakini hata sasa hakuna maji. Kwa hivyo, katika mambo kama hayo, ikiwa kodi inakusanywa, tungetaka miradi ambayo imesimama kwa muda mrefu iangaliwe kwanza na kukamilizwa, ili wananchi wajue kwamba kweli, kodi imekusanywa na inafanya kazi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikiendelea--- Ningetaka unilinde kutoka kwa Wabunge wenzangu---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order Hon. Kamuyu! You are debating with the Minister while seated and there is a Member on the Floor. You cannot do that.

Mr. Kamuyu: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Standing Orders allow it.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Hon. Kamuyu, you are out of order.

Mr. Chebelyon: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, wakati tunapoendelea kuendesha mambo ya ukusanyaji wa

kodi, rafiki yangu kama Bw. Kamuyu hupenda kucheza cheza na unajua kutokana na hali yake ya kucheza, tunaweza kumsamehehe ili aendelee kucheza cheza.

Mr. Kamuyu: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for hon. Chebelyon to say that a whole very senior Member of Parliament, "anacheza," when I am just correcting him? We are allowed to have humour in this House. This is not a graveyard. Is he in order to insult me? Can he withdraw the remarks that, nimezoea kucheza cheza?

Mr. Chebelyon: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nikubalie niendelea kwa sababu rafiki yangu ambaye anajifanya kuwa senior, anajua kuzungumza kweli, lakini wakati mwengine anahepa hepa mambo mazuri. Tungetaka kodi ikusanywe na ikisha kusanywa pesa hizo zirudishwe kwa wananchi ili wakati wote wawe wakishukuru hata na mimi nishukuru kwamba kodi inayokusanywa na Serikali yetu inatutumikia kwa njia ile ambayo inastahili.

Vitu vingi vinatakiwa. Naunga Serikali mkono iendelee kukusanya kodi kwa njia yoyote. Lakini tungetaka kodi ikusanywa na irudishwe kwa wale ambao wamelipa kodi.

Kwa hayo machache, nina unga mkono.

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to join hon. Chebelyon in emphasising that tax should be used appropriately, so that tax-payers can get what is due to them. But I would like to add that this is not what is happening. Firstly, hon. Chebelyon has dwelt with the Petroleum Levy, which is the most abused levy in the Christendom and I would like the Government to carry out a full audit of the Petroleum Levy.

If you travel along Kenyan roads, for example, on Waiyaki Way, you will see the Government putting up a by-pass and there is a huge sign that this by-pass is being put up by use of the Petroleum Levy. That is an indication that the Government has a guilty conscience somewhere. Why should they put up a sign just for one single by-pass on Waiyaki Way as a sample of how the Petroleum Levy is being used? That little by-pass costs a pittance. The Petroleum Levy is billions and billions of Kenyan shillings and what Kenyans would like to see is a Gazette Notice, or a statement from the Minister responsible, saying that the road from Nairobi to Busia is being rehabilitated using the Petroleum Levy, and not a simple bridge in Westlands. In that regard, I would like to emphasise on what the hon. Chebelyon is saying, that we are ready to be taxed, but only to be taxed when that tax is used appropriately for our well being. I challenge the Ministry of Finance to come out with a full audit of the Petroleum Levy ever since it was started and Kenyans will see how this Levy has been abused.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have other types of levies in this country; The Standardisation Levy and the other one collected by the Catering Levy Trustees. This is ready money that the Government gets. The Catering Levy thing is something that you pay when you go to eat in a restaurant. The Government does no job whatsoever to get this levy. It is money that they just appropriate. The same is true with the Standardisation Levy. There is nothing the Government needs to do except to collect it. But, according to my calculation, this Government should be collecting at least, Kshs1 billion per month in terms of Standardisation Levy. But, they do not do it because many, many manufacturers and producers of commodities in this country do not pay the Standardisation Levy and those who pay, therefore, are justifiably taxed because the other cohorts are not paying it. Once the Standardisation Levy is paid, I would like to challenge the Government again to audit this and tell Kenyans how this money is used. As far as I am concerned, that money should first and foremost be used by the Kenya Bureau of Standards so that the Kenya Bureau of Standards can enforce standards in this country. But, you only need to buy a box of chalk, as I have done for some of my schools, and you will see that the chalk does not write on the blackboard. Now, surely if we cannot keep standards in our schools by chalk writing on the blackboard, what standards are we keeping? This is not the mistake of the Kenya Bureau of Standards because the Kenya Bureau Standards is starved of resources. This is one of the parastatals which should be very high up in the categorisation of parastatals but it is down because the Government thinks that it is just a mere service thing somewhere. But, the Kenya Bureau of Standards should be both a revenue earning parastatal as well as a service parastatal. In that regard, the Kenya Bureau of Standards should fall nowhere below category "C" among parastatals and it will be efficiently and effectively run because that Standardisation Levy will be properly run. I do not know whether Mr. Gachanja is the right person to head the Kenya Bureau of Standards. But that is for the Minister to look into and find out whether he is delivering the services that he should be delivering as a chairman.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I join Mr. Chebelyon too in saying that the Petroleum Levy should be used for proper maintenance and construction of rural access roads. The wealth of this country comes from the rural areas. This country boasts of being an agricultural country and yet those areas which should be very well serviced by infrastructure, roads, telephones and electricity are the areas we despise. Instead of calling them roads, they call them rural access roads. I do not care about the name, but the significance of the name; the meaning the Government attaches to the name, "access" is what irks me. Because some of these roads are access to

nothing. Most of the time they are wiped away by the rains, quite often culverts are put there which cannot stand the weight of cars for a year, quite often they are constructed as if no lorry is going to pass there, so that, for example, when hon. Keah is building his house in the rural area and has to get sand or cement from somewhere, the lorry carrying his cement or sand cannot pass. What kind of access are we talking about?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we are going to have something called, petroleum levy, let us think of the majority of Kenyans who live in the rural areas and let us, for God's sake, build roads that can work. I know that this nation is very rich, but it is a rich nation whose wealth is miserably squandered by the rich and the powerful; those who see themselves as having "arrived", and those who think that this country will develop in a sea of poverty. No nation has ever developed, from time immemorial without wiping out poverty. Massive poverty cannot be a basis for industrialization. There is no industrialist who is going to come to Kenya and invest in any meaningful textile industry, if there are no people going to buy shirts. Nobody is going to put up a factory here, manufacturing neckties if only 100,000 people in Kenya wear neckties. Economies of scale dictate that such an industry cannot exist in Kenya.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Government always says: "We are serving wananchi, we are serving wananchi." And the wananchi they are serving do not belong to income earning groups. Investors are interested in those with incomes; those who are going to participate in the economy. If we keep on drafting Budgets, Finance Bills and Appropriation Bills which do not address the issue of poverty in this country, we could as well give up hope. We could as well give up our role as a Government. This Government has no reason whatsoever for existing if it has no policy for addressing massive poverty in this country. From what I can see in these Finance Bills and so on, is that, the Government has no notion whatsoever. Absolutely no notion of how to deal fundamentally with the issue of poverty in this country. For example, consider the electricity greed in this country. To what extent is the distribution of electricity, aimed really at encouraging rural industrialization? It is very well proposed in this Finance Bill, that the importation of equipment meant to generate electricity is going to be encouraged through some kind of reduction in custom duty. This is fantastic, because this means that we are beginning to seriously liberalize the distribution and generation of electricity. But, should that not go hand in hand with making it possible for rural consumers also to have access to the major distributor of electricity in this country, the Kenya Power and Lighting Company? For example, even if an electricity line was to pass near your home, the Government or the KPLC will tell you to buy the transformer, and the transformer costs hundreds of thousands of Shillings. Then, once you buy it as an individual, it is no longer yours. Anybody else who never put money into that can have access to it. I do not understand that kind of economics. How can you as an individual invest Kshs400,000 in a transformer - and you are not running an industry, you just want to take it to your home - then after that, everybody else can have access to it without paying you a single levy. All the levy or the money goes back to the monopoly; the KPLC. I would have wanted this kind of amendment about equipment for electric power generation to be done in tandem with those Acts in our laws which regulate the generation and distribution of electricity. The same applies to proposals to streamline money from the National Social Security Fund. These items in the Finance Bill, make no sense whatsoever, without the National Social Security Fund Act being amended and without the Pensions Bill, the Government has been talking about for a long time being brought to this House.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Ndoto): Order! Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o, you will continue tomorrow. Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until Thursday, 7th November, at 2.30. p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.