

05 June 2013

EALA

Wednesday, 05 June 2013

*The Assembly met at 2.30 p.m. in Parliament House, Kampala,
Uganda*

The National Anthem

The East African Community Anthem

PRAYERS

(The Speaker, Ms Margret Nantongo Zziwa, in the Chair.)

The Assembly was called to order.

PROCLAMATION

The Speaker: Hon. Members, amidst us today is H.E, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the President of the Republic of Uganda. (Applause) I have, in accordance with the provisions of Article 54 of the Treaty, invited him to address this Assembly. I now would like to make the following proclamation to welcome his presence to the Presence;

"WHEREAS Clause 1 of Article 54 of the Treaty provides that the Speaker of the Assembly can invite any person to attend the Assembly, notwithstanding that he/she is not a Member of

the Assembly, if in his/her opinion, the business of the Assembly renders his/her presence desirable;

AND WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Speaker, the attendance and presence in the Assembly of the President of the Republic of Uganda and the Chairperson of the Summit of the EAC Heads of State is desirable in accordance with the business now before us as the Assembly;

NOW THEREFORE, it is with great pleasure and honour, on your behalf, honourable members, to welcome H. E, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni in this Assembly.

ADDRESS BY H. E YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI, THE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

WELCOME REMARKS BY THE SPEAKER OF EALA

The Speaker: Your Excellence, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the President of the Republic of Uganda and Chairperson of the Summit of the EAC Heads of State, Rt Hon. Rebecca Alitwala Kadaga, the Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda, the Rt hon. hon. Jacob Oulanyah, the Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda, hon. Shem Bageine, the Chairperson, EAC Council OF Ministers, honourable ministers, the Secretary General of the East African Community, honourable Members of the East African Legislative Assembly and those of Parliament Uganda present, your excellences, the ambassadors and high commissioners, distinguished ladies and gentlemen.

I wish to first of all thank the Rt Hon. Rebecca Alitwala Kadaga, the Parliament of Uganda and the entire Government of the Republic of Uganda, for accepting to host us at the Parliament once again. *(Applause)*

The relations between the Parliament of Uganda and EALA are cordial, warm and collaborative at all times. I am proud that both assemblies continue to collectively learn from each other as they execute their mandate as stipulated in the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community. They also continue to build ties across the Community.

Rt Hon. Kadaga has graciously offered us the use of Parliament facilities over the period the Assembly is sitting here in Kampala. We are truly grateful. *(Applause)* This is a further sign of true friendship and commitment to the integration process.

The Rt Hon. Kadaga continues to inspire and make tremendous contributions to the Bureau of the Speakers of the various parliaments in the EAC countries. I must admit a lot of people admire the person of the Rt Hon. Kadaga, for her leadership style and political philosophy. She is the first female Speaker in the history of the Parliament of Uganda - *(Applause)* - which was elected in May 2011. She has continued to offer the much needed guidance to the Parliament by instituting major wherever required.

The Rt Hon. Kadaga is also the first speaker within the region to establish a Parliamentary Committee on EAC as was agreed in the Speakers' Forum. *(Applause)*

You will also recall that the Rt Hon. Kadaga led a successful for Uganda to host the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Uganda in 2011. And in 2012, the 124th IPU General was held in Uganda at the advent of Uganda's Independence Celebration, which remains one of the most memorable events in the history of Uganda and that of the IPU in the recent times. We congratulate you, Rt Hon. Rebecca Kadaga. *(Applause)*

The Rt Hon. Kadaga is also an ardent supporter and promoter of women's rights. She has supported policies on reproductive and maternal health, girl-child education and women's legal rights. She is also the founder member of the Uganda Women Parliamentary Association (UWOPA) and one of the first members of FIDA Uganda, which is a women paralegal organisation that advocates for women rights in Uganda. Uganda is today a role model on women's rights and empowerment. Thank you, Rt Hon. Rebecca Kadaga. *(Applause)*

For the last 24 years, the Speaker continued to serve Kamuli District Constituency, which she represents in Parliament as the Woman Member of Parliament. She has done this with dedication and vigour. The Rt Hon. Kadaga has lived a distinguished political career as an MP, Minister, Deputy

Speaker and now the Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda. We honour your dedication on this political path.

I am grateful for the support that the Rt Hon. Kadaga has continued to offer to the Third East African Legislative Assembly since we were elected to the august House. We have, time and again, consulted her Parliament and Uganda's Parliamentary Commission; both have continued to give support to the Members of EALA from Uganda.

In that regard, I want to mention that she granted office space and other amenities, which have continued to facilitate EALA Members relating to their electorates. We thank you for this very important gesture. I cannot also forget the fact that she led the Uganda Parliamentary Football and Netball teams to the East African Football and Netball Tournament where Uganda emerged winner and now is the Gold medalist. We congratulate you. *(Applause)*

With those few remarks, I now take this opportunity to invite my senior colleague, the Rt Hon. Rebecca Kadaga, the Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda, to make her remarks to this Assembly.

ADDRESS BY RT HON. REBECCA A KADAGA, SPEAKER OF THE PARLIAMENT
OF UGANDA

RT HON. REBECCA A KADAGA (UGANDA): Your Excellency, Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the President of the Republic of Uganda and Chairperson of the EAC Summit, the Speaker of EALA, Rt Hon. Margret Zziwa, the Rt hon. Jacob Oulanyah, the Deputy of the Parliament of Uganda, the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers, and distinguished Members of the EALA.

Madam Speaker, as Parliament of Uganda, we are proud to be the host for the Sixth Meeting of the First Session of the Third Assembly of the East African Legislative Assembly. This is in compliancy with our obligations under Article 55 (1) of the Treaty for the establishment of East African Community. And it is on that note that I granted leave for the available facilities and services of the Uganda National Assembly to be used for the successful hosting of this meeting.

I want to thank, congratulate and commend our President, H.E, Yoweri Museveni for his role in providing a good environment, but more importantly his commitment to the East African Community and to Pan Africanism. *(Applause)*

Since this is my first opportunity to address the Assembly in Session in the Ugandan Capital, Kampala, I take this opportunity to congratulate Rt Hon. Margret Zziwa, upon her election as the first Ugandan Speaker of EALA. I am sure that she will steer this Assembly to achieve the objectives enshrined in Article 49 of the Treaty for the EAC. I believe that with her experience in parliamentary practice, there is no doubt that EALA has capable leadership.

I also want to congratulate all the elected MPs from the East African Community countries and wish you a successful tenour.

Madam Speaker, I had had the opportunity to congratulate the people of Kenya upon their recent successful election. I now take this opportunity to congratulate H.E, Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya - (Applause) - H. E, Mr William Ruto, the Deputy President of Kenya and the new Speaker of the National Assembly of Kenya, Rt Hon. Justine Muturi, and the Deputy Speaker - and we are delighted that they now have a woman as the Deputy Speaker, Rt Hon. Joyce Laboso. I also congratulate the newly elected Senate and their Speaker, Rt Hon. Ekwe Ethuro and his Deputy, Rt hon. Kembi Gitura. I look forward for a good partnership in the pursuance of the objectives of the Treaty with that tune.

I am happy to note that the Community is growing and making headway in implementing the confidence building measures that have energized our integration. We have enhanced the spirit and the best of the Community cooperation and we look forward to ultimate political federation.

We also need to remind ourselves that it is a goal that the people of East Africa are looking forward to and it is our responsibility, as elected leaders, to ensure the fast-tracking and eventual achievements of that process.

We know that the federation and integration will improve on the free movement of labour, give us access to a wider market, larger and diversified investment, increase productivity, socio-economic and political stability and a better bargaining power with the much dimensions of the area. We shall also be able to move goods and services as well as capital, develop infrastructure and enhanced management of all reforms that our people are looking forward to.

However, I would like to remind you about some subtle issues that are still a problem to the integration. These are the none-tariff barriers, which are pervasive and hindering the prospects of our federation.

Therefore, I call upon the Assembly to address the need to implement the Convention on Transit of Goods to landlocked countries. This has not been implemented to the advantage of our people. I appeal to you that we in the hinterland would like this Convention strictly observed. *(Applause)*

We also need to work and negotiate together in all areas that affect our population and I believe that we are up to that task. Therefore, if there are areas in the Treaty, which still require work, I would appeal that the legal and institutional framework be enhanced so that we can achieve our objectives.

I want to reiterate my commitment and that of the Parliament of Uganda to the cooperation and development of the EAC. That

is why I made sure that in setting up the Committee of the ninth Parliament, we created a Committee for the East African Community Affairs - (Applause) - which I believe will facilitate better interaction, tracking of progress but most importantly keep the citizens of Uganda informed on what is going on in the East African Integration Process. So, I welcome you and wish you a happy stay in your home Arusha, but in Kampala. Thank you very much. (Applause)

THE SPEAKER: Your Excellency, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the President of the Republic of Uganda and Chair of the Summit of the EAC Heads of State, Rt Hon. Rebecca, the Speaker of Parliament of Uganda, the Rt Hon. Jacob Oulanyah, the Deputy Speaker of Parliament of Uganda, hon. Shem Bageine, the Chair of the EAC Council of Ministers, honourable ministers of the Council of Ministers, the Secretary General of the East African Community, the honourable Members of the East African Legislative Assembly and those of Parliament of Uganda, your excellences, the ambassadors and high commissioners, distinguished guests, and ladies and gentlemen.

Your Excellency, it is with profound humility that I stand before this august House to warmly welcome you to the Special Sitting of the Sixth Meeting of the First Session of the Third Assembly. I also want to most sincerely thank you, for positively responding to our invitation. (Applause)

Before I proceed, let me also express my gratitude to you, Your Excellency for recently delivering a particularly

memorable State of the EAC Address in Kigali, Rwanda. (Applause) That Address not only did it provide an impetus and direction for all the organs and institutions of EAC but also offered legislative indications, refocused on the EAC Integration Roadmap, giving hope that the EAC political federation is a must. Please accept our deep and heartfelt appreciations.

This Plenary Session is indeed crucial for the EAC integration. It has provided an opportune moment for the Assembly to undertake its mandate and hold key meetings with various stakeholders. The members have also been able to pay visits to the strategic EAC institutions located in the Republic of Uganda. This is fundamental on creating awareness. It is also in line with the agreed principle of rotating our sittings in the partner states.

On the other hand, it is at this sitting that the Assembly received and considered the East African Community Budget for the next financial year 2013/2014. The speech catalyzed and synthesized the overall direction of the EAC and the feasible proposals that are going to be taken to realize the integration.

The highlights of the Budget Speech were on: consolidating the common market, completion of the negotiation of the movement towards the East African Monetary Union Protocol and the Investment, Promotion and to realign the integration sector development, cooperation in cross boarder infrastructure, enhancing the extractive and processing industries and the

implementation of the critical activities of the East African Community. It further enumerated the means to be used to achieve the proposals.

In addition to the above, the Assembly has over the last two weeks also focused on the following: we have debated and passed the East African Community Vehicle Load Control Bill, 2012; debated the State of the EAC Address, which you delivered to us while in Kigali; considered motions and resolutions; and had priority questions asked and answered by the Council of Ministers.

On the outstanding business, Your Excellency, which we hope to undertake, include: the East African Community Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2013 and the East African Community Appropriation Bill, 2013.

Your Excellency, upon the completion of this plenary sitting, EALA shall convene the Seventh Inter-Parliamentary Relations Seminar commonly referred as the Nakyuki Series. This will run from 7th to 8th June 2013. The theme of this year's seminar is: "Promoting a People-centred and a market-driven East Africa." We expect to have 200 members from the national assemblies and EALA.

The Assembly has over the years found it necessary to organize this annual seminar principally to bring together EALA members and their counterparts from the national assemblies to discuss

the relevant issues around regional integration, to strengthen functional relationships of parliaments and to enhance networking to discourse and information exchange as envisaged in the Treaty, especially in Article 49(2). Your Excellency, my members and I are confident that all stakeholders efforts in building the Community shall in the long run contribute to enhancing the welfare of East African people, undoubtedly strengthening integration is vital and it is necessary that East Africa tackles the structural inequalities that hamper integration by removing all the non-tariff barriers, by investing and implementing of the pillars of the integration, by advancing and adhering to the enforcement of the decisions arrived at by the policy bodies, especially the Summit and by ensuring that all citizens can live and work and worship and enjoy the peace across the region. We take pride that East Africa is on an optimistic trajectory today, serving us a growth pole for the regional and global economy. Indeed the historical European countries and Asian bloc have expressed deep interest in East Africa. The region is a top destination for foreign direct investments which are being drawn in by the improved business environment and the discovery of commercially viable oil, gas and mineral deposits, mainly in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

Your Excellency, we welcome you back from your recent trip to Japan and we know that more prospects are expected from that economic giant. Business confidence and consumer demand have also improved. For example, inflows from private equity funds into the region doubled from 2011 to hit \$475 million, equivalent to Shs 39.76 billion last year. The region is richly endowed with existing and newly discovered natural

resources. We are certain that this generation will transform and restructure the EAC bloc's economy by adding value to the different parts of the production chain which will spur growth to sustainable levels.

The East African Community market, which has a combined population of over 133 million people and a combined GDP of over \$79 billion is growing a great potential for steady and sustainable economic growth. In essence, the EAC is capable of propelling itself into a middle-class status in the next decade but only if we fully implement the Customs Union and the Common Market Protocol now. Through our actions, we can enhance trade and improve the income and quality of life for the millions of citizens in the region and put them on the steady path of upward mobility and improvement.

Your Excellency, you have constantly reminded us that our future development ideally depends on our ability to trade. The trade-not-aid philosophy is now accepted as the norm for Africa. The recent "World Bank: Doing Business 2013" report, talked about a number of positive strengths and highlights the areas in which trade that need to be improved on exist. And also in order to spur the confidence in the East African economic bloc and to maintain its competitive edge. Some of the challenges highlighted in the report include: the removal of the non-tariff barriers and the corresponding reduction in cost of doing business. EALA wishes to call on the EAC Summit and all concerned EAC and Partner States institutions concerned to address the problem of non-tariff barriers and to ease the movement of people on the region to do so.

Non-tariff barriers pose a significant threat to the free flow of business in the region by limiting the East African citizens from enjoying the benefits of the integration. The time has come for the East African region to collectively seek permanent solution to the removal of the non-tariff barriers. Inadequate infrastructure and bottlenecks, particularly on roads, railway and energy have also hindered progress in a number of ways. We salute the East African Summit on the retreat on infrastructure that took place in Nairobi in November 2012 and was able to identify the major strategies and interventions in the infrastructure sector. But we call on you, Your Excellency to hasten the realisation and implementation of this decision. We call on the Summit, to specifically establish a railway fund. As Jeffrey Sachs points out in his book, *"The End of Poverty: Can we make it happen in our lifetime?"* edited 2005 on the spread of modern economic growth, he highlights the importance of the railway in the growth of Europe. I quote him, "Railways were established to link European regions." This is on page 40. We need to establish modern and viable railway systems to link the people of East Africa. The efforts are not yet adequate and solely banking on the private sector may not stem the desired pace. That why we call on you, sir, the Chair of the Summit, to institute a fund from all the East African Community Partner States so that we are able to kick-start as a venture since the master plans are already in place. And as EALA, we are ready to enact the required legislation.

We must also fervently implement the Common Market Protocol - the protocol which was signed three years ago spells out a number of benefits for the region, including the free movement of persons, labour, goods and services, among others. However, in reality, we have not yet achieved the desired levels of free movement of people and neither the free movement of goods and investment in the measures envisaged. Your Excellency, again we appeal to you, as the Chair of the Summit, to reach to your colleagues, to guide, direct and supervise over the said protocol. For instance, they have quoted, in the 2012 assessment, 37 unresolved non-tariff barriers. And they have also reported four new ones which have emerged and these have definitely hampered and continue to hamper the movement of goods.

In less than five months' time, the regions shall enter into the Monetary Union. Your Excellency, the Summit set 30 November 2013 as the day for the entry into the third tier of integration. This shall be a unique opportunity for the East African Community to usher in the common currency and harmonisation of the macro-economic policies of the Partner States. Many of the East Africans are very expectant of the benefits of the common currency. Thus proper preparation is also very key. Incrementally, as we progress into the next tier of integration, it is vital that we strive to resolve the insurmountable challenges that are before us and mainly those that still exist in the Customs Union and the Common Market Protocol.

Your Excellency, the first year of the Third Assembly, effectively ends today; we are one year old and I think we should deserve a happy birthday. As we take stock and reflect on what a year in office has been, I wish to reaffirm our commitment to ensuring a unified bloc, one that will withstand the test of time. Permit me in this regard, Your Excellency, to register our deepest appreciation to you and the Summit for the commitment, wise leadership and guidance that you have offered to the East African Community. Your able leadership has inspired many East Africans to feel as true East Africans and has renewed their hope in the capacity to deal with Africa's problems. I wish to reiterate that EALA is committed to strengthening the integrating by proposing and enacting relevant legislation in close collaboration with the Council of Ministers. During this meeting, the Council of Ministers tabled the One-stop Border Post Bill, 2012, the Vehicle Axle Load Bill, 2012 and the Appropriation Bill, 2012, all of which have been passed. We urge the Council OF Ministers to maintain the tempo and to move proactively in bringing further bills to facilitate the integration. The Assembly shall continue to undertake its oversight and representative function with vigour and zeal, including participation in the on-spot assessment of the EAC programmes and projects. We shall also undertake study tours and we shall also hold stakeholder public hearings. EALA has completed its strategic plan 2013-2018 and the main thrust is to be a people-centred legislature. We shall upscale sensitisation both to the parliaments and other stakeholders like the business community, the youth, students, women, civil society and the media, in order to bring all Eats Africans on board.

As I end, Your Excellency, may I take this opportunity to congratulate you for steering the Republic of Uganda to greater heights. Last year, Uganda celebrated 50 years of independence and with it, a number of positives were registered in the long dispensation to progressive development. Uganda now has a steady economic growth and it is a peaceful country. Your leadership has brought stability to the whole country that now evils of the treacherous Joseph Kony have been dispensed with. Your leadership has enabled economic growth to the country that had for a long time endured decades of gross government mismanagement, rebel activities and civil war. Further, your government has played a key role in ensuring the return to the rule of law. Your Excellency, you go down in history for having helped revitalised the country, providing political stability and a growing economy with a number of capitalistic reforms and an improved infrastructure. Your tenure has also witnessed one of the most effective national responses to HIV and AIDS in the African continent.

These are all the ingredients, and many others that I may not mention here right now that have spurred and continue to spur development and will create an impetus in the country and the East African Community at large.

Your Excellency, as I conclude, allow me to recognise very important personalities in the VIP gallery. We have Madam Rose Whitaker, the former United States Trade Representative for Africa and the president of the Whitaker Group and her delegation. You are most welcome. Allow me to also recognise

members of Parliament of Uganda, who are in the gallery; kindly stand up for recognition. I also want to recognise former members of Parliament like hon. Alintuma Nsambu, hon. Baguma Isoke, hon. James Kubeketerya and others who are here with us to receive you, Your Excellency. It is now, with great pleasure and honour, that I execute my humble duty, to welcome Your Excellency to address this august Assembly today Wednesday, the 5th of June 2013. *Karibu Mheshimiwa Rais.*
(Applause)

ADDRESS BY H.E. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI, THE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MR YOWERI MUSEVENI (President of the Republic of Uganda):
Thank you very much. The Rt Hon. Margaret Zziwa, the Speaker of EALA, the Rt Hon. Rebecca Kadaga, Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda, the Rt Hon. Jacob Oulanyah, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda, hon. Ministers and hon. Members of EALA, ladies and gentlemen.

If you have noticed, in my recent speeches, I have been concentrating on two angles; on one hand, the historical perspective and the strategic bottlenecks that crippled Africa on the other hand. On the side of the historical perspective, I have been concentrating on reminding Africans that by 1900, the whole of Africa had been colonised by small but better organised European countries which were aggressive, arrogant and greedy. *(Applause)* These were Britain, France, Portugal, Italy, Spain and Holland - that had that time been joined by a

recently united Germany - which had been united in 1871 by Bismarck. I call these small countries - because you they are small - because you should remember that Africa was not colonised by China - China and it has been a big country for many years. But it is not China which colonised Africa; it was these small but better organised countries. Belgium, for example, is as big as Karamoja but you can imagine it colonised Congo. *Aibu kubwa sana. (Laughter)*

This is not good history. Why was the whole of Africa colonised? You must ask that question. *Ilikujaje kwamba tuliweza kutawaliwa na watu wa inje?* But we just go on like that, wearing ties and just moving up and down. This is not good. *Tulikwa tume lala;* what was the problem of our ancestors? Why couldn't our ancestors defeat the invaders? I have answered this question in the past, the most recent time being in my address to the African Union during the 50th Anniversary at the Millennium Hall in Addis Ababa. I do not want to repeat those answers here.

I have also been highlighting to the audiences that I address the 10 strategic bottlenecks Uganda and to face. These I do not mind repeating here. They were: Ideological disorientation - people - in the Protestant prayer book, there is a passage that says, "*We have left what we ought to have done and have done what we ought not to have done and there is no truth in us.*" They left what they should do and did what they should not do; this is the ideological disorientation that I was talking about. Now, that created a weak state structure. That is why in Africa, you get countries without state, like

Somalia. By state I mean organised authority - there is no army, police or judiciary. *Ni nchi bila utawala.*

The third bottleneck, as I have kept repeating, is a human resource that was not developed, meaning a population that was not educated and was not healthy. Undeveloped infrastructure, which the Rt Hon. Margaret Zziwa was talking about; lack of industrialisation; undeveloped services; undeveloped agriculture; a small internal market on account of the colonial balkanisation of the continent; attacking the private sector in the 1960s and 1970s and; lack of democracy. These bottlenecks also affected the other African countries; it is not only Uganda which has got these problems. In fact it is amazing that there are only two countries with a little bit of electricity - but even there it is not enough. Those are South Africa and Libya - under Gaddafi, before the Europeans killed him. *(Laughter)* These are the only ones; Libya had about 3,000 kilowatt-hours per capita and South Africa has 42,000 MW of electricity. This is still little because if you look at a country like Japan, where we were recently, it produces 270,000 MW of electricity. And here, you have our 'superpower', South Africa with only 42,000 MW. And of course I do not have to speak about others because you know what they are producing. It is amazing as though there was general sleeping in Africa.

So, that is one of the biggest bottlenecks, not only here in Uganda but in the whole of Africa. Identifying these bottlenecks, was itself a success. I am very happy because at least we have now identified the bottlenecks because in the

past, people even did not seem to know what the problem was because you would go to a ministry and if they saw one bulb shining, they thought there was electricity. Here in Uganda we have somebody called "Commissioner of Electricity". So one day I asked him: "Are you a commissioner of darkness or what?" (Laughter) This man is an engineer with degrees, even Masters in electricity but he is not bothered that there is no electricity in Uganda. Our current commissioner had studied in Russia for his first degree then went to UK for Masters in electricity but when he comes here, he just keeps quiet. So I recently asked him, "In Russia where you studied, how much electricity are they producing?" He said, "I think they are producing 500,000 MW." So if that is the case, what are you doing here? You just come and keep quiet just because you are a commissioner? It is simply amazing.

But anyway, the good thing is that we have now identified these problems; that in itself is a success because nobody can divert me anymore. When we were fighting Idi Amin, we used to say, "*Amin alifanya makoza kwa mana alileta watu ambao hokusoma na akawaweka kwenye serikaale.*" *Tulika tuna fikiri kwamba hi ndiyo ilikuwa shida - watu ambao hokusoma waka kalia maidara ya serikale.* That was our thinking. So when we got rid of Amin, the initial - and I think that is why we wasted time; we lost quite a bit of time because we said to ourselves, "Idi Amin has gone with his illiterate group; *walisoma wame shikilia madaraka* and now things will move." I think that was our initial mistake. *Kumbe wale ambao walisoma, walisoma mambo mengine; hokusoma maendeleo.* Like this measurement which I normally quote - the kilowatt-hour per capita of electricity - I found it out myself. I used to quarrel with these people,

asking them, "In other countries, how do they measure electricity?" And nobody had an idea but at some stage, one of them told me that they use kilowatt-hour per capita. Now, if that is the case, I started getting the information for the rest of the world - and if you go on the Internet, you will find it there. But these people did not know and did not bother. Even those who knew did not want to share with others. So it has been a big problem.

Therefore, I am very happy that at least we have now identified these bottlenecks. Failure in the past was due to failure to identify these bottlenecks. Now that we have identified the bottlenecks, we are solving them one by one, working with our partners in development or by ourselves. In particular, we have already decisively addressed two bottlenecks; developing the human resource and integrating the African market to make it easier for business to operate in Africa. That is why we have revived the East African Community, created COMESA and we are working for the creation of the African Common Market. We are at last moving forward.

On this occasion, therefore, I would like to bring up the angle of the historical perspective. When I addressed you in Kigali recently, just like I recently addressed the African Union in Addis, I told you that Africa regained her freedom on account of three factors; you remember what I told you in Kigali that we were able to regain our independence because of these three factors. First, the continued resistance of the African people against colonialism. Secondly, the inter-imperialist wars of 1914-1918 and 1938-1945 that weakened them

quite a lot and enabled us to fight better and thirdly, the support we got from the socialist block - the Soviet Union, Cuba and China - as well as progressive-minded people in Western Europe such as Lord *Ferna Brookway* who used to work with the late Ignatius Musaazi.

When we were fighting for independence, we were being supported by the socialist countries but there were also progressive people in the West who were also supporting us. *Sio kusema kwamba, wazungu wote wa inchi za magharibi warikuwa, kunyeupande wa ubeberu. kurukuwa wa chache mbawa rukuwa, wana somamiya hapi.*

The combination of these three factors could not allow the imperialists to keep us in bondage. There was a global anti colonial movement in China from 1911 when the incompetent imperial federal system was overthrown by Sun Yat-sen culminating into the capture of power by the communists led by Mao Tse-tung in 1947 in India, leading to India's independence in 1949; in Indonesia, leading to that country's independence in 1945. Indonesia was being called Dutch East-Indies. The problem we have is that you, the young people, are busy watching football clubs - (*Laughter*) - of Europe. You do not even study the history. Indonesia was being called Dutch East-Indies. There is a small country in Europe called Holland; that little country was controlling Indonesia, which has now got a population of 250 million people. It was called the Dutch East-Indies.

In Indo-China, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos where the French were defeated in 1954 at Dien Bien Phu and the American puppets were defeated in 1974 leading to the reunification of Vietnam; in Africa, the Mau-Mau resistance in Kenya, the defeat of the Portuguese in Mozambique, in Angola and in Guinea Bissau, the defeat of Ian Smith in Zimbabwe and the defeat of the white supremacists in South Africa and the independence of the whole of Africa. Many of the African countries got independence peacefully but others had to fight for their independence. This was the political anti colonial movement worldwide and these were its results - independence for the previously colonised or semi-colonised peoples of the world especially in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America. The good news is that this political freedom has now turned and is turning into economic freedom. (*Applause*)

The socio-economic transformation that has taken place in China, in India, in Brazil, in Indonesia, the Caribbean and gradually in Africa has put real meaning to the earlier political independence and created new energies for the world economy. Our recent BRICS Africa Summit in South Africa highlighted this very point. We had a BRICS Summit in South Africa - BRICS means Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. These are now big economies. If you watch CNN these days, there is an advertisement. They are advertising Indonesia and they say, a one trillion-dollar economy. Margaret Zziwa, you said that the GDP of East Africa is now 79 billion; Indonesia now has a GDP of one trillion - that is 1,000 billion. That is about 13 or 15 times your GDP.

So, these former colonised countries or semi colonised like India, Brazil, China - because china was semi colonised - were all European countries. You can imagine Portugal going to take Macau in - (Laughter) - China because China was disorganised. They had emperors. You know, those emperors sometimes are asleep; they are just there being pampered. "Your majesty, your Lord..." instead of work, they are just in artificial self importance. Because of that, China had become weak. It was a very powerful country but it had become weak because of the leaders - the people who were controlling China. So, Portugal went and took Macau; little England went and took Hong Kong and they were there for hundreds of years.

When you visit one of those Chinese cities near Hong Kong, I don't know what it is called; I can't pronounce those Chinese names. [HON. MEMBERS: "Guangzhou"] Oh, it Guangzhou. Whatever they call it - when you go there, there is a statue of Deng Chao Ping who was the leader of China at that time, with Margaret Thatcher sitting across. When the British took Hong Kong, they said they had signed a Treaty to take away Hong Kong. Of course they were using the weakness of China to dictate. That Treaty would expire and when it expired, - I have forgotten the time but it is recently about 15 years ago - Margaret Thatcher went to tell Deng Chao Ping to extend the Treaty. Deng Chao Ping told her that not for one second and now the China of today is not the China of yesterday. So, when Deng Chao Ping tells you that, you know what it means. So, the British had to leave but these semi-colonised countries or colonised countries have now achieved socio-economic transformation. Therefore, humanity has got new opportunities. Africa has got new opportunities. That we used the

opportunities created by the worldwide anti colonial movement to regain our freedom, we should use the broadening of prosperity in the world to create our own prosperity and ensure Africa from the continued marginalisation and future re-colonisation. (Applause)

We cannot however do that if we don't eliminate all the 10 bottlenecks mentioned above and turn many of them into opportunities such as the investment opportunities that are in the underdeveloped infrastructure, electricity, roads, the railway, the water works, ICT, etc. This is Africa's new chance, this is the East African Community's new chance.

The partners who industrialised earlier like some of the countries of western Europe, the USA do not have to be worried about the emergency of the south because the south has now emerged - the south meaning Africa, Asia and Latin America. The south has come up; so, the north doesn't have to be worried. They should be worried that *watu wanekuja tunyanganya chakula mudomoni* - (Laughter) - the south, meaning Africa, Latin America, Indonesia, India, China and even Russia although Russia is in the north but it usually works with us. This is an opportunity for them also.

The economists that are experiencing problems today will definitely benefit from global prosperity that will benefit everybody better than the previous islands of prosperity sounded by the sea of underdevelopment. So, that is what was happening in the past. In the past, prosperity was only in Western Europe, North America and Japan surrounded by a sea of

backwardness in China, in India, in Africa and in Latin America. *Sasa ulumuchumbuwa wa inagani?* Why do you want that arrangement to continue? Because these big centres of population have come up, that is why demand even for the prices of our commodities has gone up. The price of copper has gone up, the price of steel has gone up, the price of petrol has gone up. Why? *Kwasawo muchina alikuwa natembea kwa mugu sasa anakwenda kwa gali.* So, that means more demand of steel, more demand of petrol - *sasa ulamunika kwa nini* - because more people are using electricity, demand for copper has gone up because copper is used in the copper wires to take the electricity from here to there. So, things have gone up. This is good for everybody. So, even our *mutuzetu wa bulaya, hosiwe nah of pampa, sasa wata sawulia* that they will be forgotten. No, *tutasonga mbere sisi wite pa moja lakini pa usawa* - this is the difference. (Applause) *Sasa kupambo kama usawa niubaya basi uwindiya atta kuwa na off; ataguwa na mashaka* but if *usawa* is good, then we are all moving.

The Africans should also not continue to hide behind the colonial experience we went through. The Africans also have a problem. I was in Addis Ababa the other day and I was watching this 50 years of ours that we had celebrated of OAU and I said, ok, very good. They were saying, "oh you know, we were colonised; we were taken into slavery..." they are just lamenting. So, when I got up, I said, but why were you colonised? Why didn't you defeat the colonialists? *kama uko mujinga? ka watu ingine wanyakiro wanyakuja wanatumia ujinga wako.* You can't blame them. I know that Jesus said to us Christians that we should not mistreat other people; we should treat others very well and that is what Jesus said. I think that is also what Mohammed must have said. Gaddafi had wanted

me to become a Muslim but I don't get time to - (Laughter) - to understand the issues. But I am sure Mohammed was also saying that *watu muwe wazuri kwa wingine mstese watu lakini* but the people in the world don't follow Christianity, they don't follow Islam. They just follow their own greed. So, if the people in the world are greedy, one day I used an example - I said, suppose I drink alcohol, get drunk and sleep by the roadside and a thief comes and takes money from my pocket, okay, the thief is guilty of theft. He is bad because he took advantage of my helplessness to steal my money but how about me? (Laughter) - am I not the original cause of the problem? Why did I get drunk and sleep by the roadside? *onakuja kwa raumu muyizizi* who took advantage of my *ujinga wangu* and you forget me. I should be the one to be castigated, first and foremost. Yes, *muyizizi* right *naweza mumushitumu wewe muyizizi kwanini kufatilyilia kwa nunu za ki kristu, za kiislam, za* not take advantage of poor people. Yes, *nayetunaweza kumuraumu, rakini mutu wa kwanza kulaumu ni miiri* because I am the one. I am the source of the problem. By creating a weakness, you tempt others. In the prayer of the Christians we say, "Thou shall not lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil." When we, the Africans, are weak, they tempt the greedy ones. *Kwasawawo ni wavivu ille muyizizi is tempted to tuingine naweza ku chukwa chitu kya wuyo mujinga wuyo.* (Laughter) - So, the question is, why are you weak? Therefore, I told them in Addis Ababa that please, even this slave trade they keep talking about, it was the Africans who were enslaving each other. *kabila yii ena shambiya kabila yille. wanashikla wapi? wanawuwuza wenyewe. ikabila inakuja neshambiliya yiye onashika watu onawawuza.* Slave trade, the Africans were involved. *Kwa ujine wawo.* Yes, the *wazungu walifo wanapokeya kule bahari nakaribu nabahari,* but who were taking the slaves from the

interior? It was the African chiefs, because of their greed and bankruptcy.

Even that colonial experience and the slave trade was because of our internal weaknesses. Those internal weaknesses must be solved so that we do not miss this new opportunity. This now is a new opportunity. *Wevetu ambawotulikwa tunapigananawo jjana, tunapiganiya uhuru* are now strong. India is strong, China is strong, Brazil is strong, Indonesia is strong. They want to work with us but we are still weak. This is our problem. We must solve it so that we don't miss this new opportunity. That is why they are calling us in meetings. How many summits have I attended? The other day we had a Turkey-Africa summit because they all need Africa; they see Africa has got potential but Africa is not well organised. From there, we went to the India-Africa summit; the other day we had the China-Africa summit. I have just come from the Japan-Africa summit. So, they all want to work with other *lakini* internal weakness *za* Africa. These are the ones we must address.

The East African Community, which we revived in the 1990s, is a very strong factor in this struggle for empowering Africa and causing socio-economic transformation in the continent. EALA is an organ of the EAC. You should use this body to first of all mobilise the East Africans for the further economic and political integration including the attainment of the political federation of East Africa - (*Applause*). The Africans these days are moving forward because the other day when we were in South Africa with the BRICS, we all said that let Jacob Zuma's speak for all of us. So, he spoke and we all did not have to speak and that creates some strength. Africa

onawongea kwa sauti moja. Lakini Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Equatorial Guinea *sasa ha wato ille nguvu ena* in Runyankole we call it *okufunguka* - to dilute - *tunasemagi kwa Kiswahili?* [HON. MEMBER: "Kugawika"] I think there should be a word. to dilute - *chaka chiwa?* Where *anasema chichagga wuyo.* (Laughter). *Kimasai? Anasema kimasai* - but in Runyankole we would say *kufungula*. Like when you put water in milk so that milk becomes dilute - *ona jua Kiswahili, onajua luga za hapa bala za iko na maneno zaidhi. Swahili ni mzuri pasababu inatunganyisa. lakini davuda tutafta maneno zaidi huko bala tuingize kwa Kiswahili. kama mwalim alivio fanya mwalimu watate mpaka siswa kwasavavo kingereza nimasikini kwinyamaneno. nokyiniya maneno mengine, ndiyo na skiya* state house. They can't have one word, they can't even describe State House - *sindiyo nasema, mwalimu alikuwenda kule balani nazani alikuwenda davuda kwenya wa nyamwezi akachukwa really neno lakule ikulu akalingiza kwa Kiswahili. sasa lumekuwa neno la kishwahili.* It is better than *iya* state house because *wazungu awana maneno yakutosha* state house, fore head. They can't even describe - (Laughter) - *kila kitu ne* describing.

So, when speak through one spokesperson, *sauti yetu enasikika zaidi*. Even the other day we HAD a meeting in Japan with the Japanese Prime Minister, we had our chairman, the president of Sierra Leone for the committee of 10 which is discussing the reform of the UN and we said, we speak through our chairman. Let him be the one to speak - (Applause) - and I could see it had an impact. Therefore, the first task of EALA is to sensitize East Africans. This is because the East African Legislative Assembly does not yet have all the powers like a Parliament should have. *Muka na madaraka mbayo timewazima* - (Laughter) - *madaraka yaku uku kwawa wakina Kadaga Hawa na uku*

kwa inchi members tumeya zima kidogo. So, you go on with that little power, that is not enough work but if you become prophets to preach the gospel of East Africa, you will find that in the end, you will have a very big influence. So, this is your first task - (Applause)

Secondly, you should use the powers granted to you by the East African Community Treaty to push for further integration of the East African Community - (Applause)- most of the powers are still with the member states. However, at the East African Community level, you have the opportunity to work on the East African Infrastructure Master Plan. That one, we gave it to the Secretary-General and indirectly to EALA. So, you can do the master plan for electricity, railways, roads, waterways - I think that you have even done it. Have you? It was done.

So, what you should do is to say, "Apa, master plan inifika wapi. Sasa nefu dayo. Mishisha tengeneza-" and it has already been done. "Sasa....." To demand and when you demand, you also talk to not only to the ministers but also to the public. You go and talk on the radios instead of talking about football and European clubs - (Laughter)- which European club has won and all that. I do not even know a single European club. I only saw one in Madrid, Barcelona. I was passing there and they took me to a cold stadium that it was called something like Madrid Club - that was the only time I ever watched football although I am a footballer myself but - (Laughter) - [.....Swahili.....].

The member states of which I am the Chairperson of the Summit now, should fully implement the Treaty by removing all the non-tariff barriers. (Applause). We are discussing with Kenya- the new President Kenyatta. The people in Kenya are always creating obstacles and I do not know why those officials - they are like the ones here; they are all blind and do not know where wealth is. [.....Swahili.....]. But we are working on it and President Kenyatta is very active. We are going to sort out that issue.

I want to thank you, the EALA members because you have taken your work seriously. (Applause). First of all, I congratulate for having successfully completed one year since you were sworn in exactly today. You have also passed very important Bills like the One-Border Stop Bill - (Applause) - East African Customs Management Bill - (Applause) - the Vehicle Load Control Bill. You have passed a number of resolutions calling upon the Council of Ministers to take action mainly in the areas of social sector policies, elimination of work permits in partner states - (Applause) - and the harmonisation of trade regimes. I thank you very much for that. (Applause)

[.....Swahili.....] *Okubogelera* in Luganda means that when you rebuke somebody [.....Swahili.....] because you rebuked the ministers that they had not implemented the directives [.....Swahili.....]. (Applause)

Now on the side of the governments, we are working - because in this year where I have been involved as Chairman, I have

already talked to President Putin of Russia whom I talked to when I went to Russia. I talked to the President of China, President Xi Jinping in South Africa about the East African Master plans for energy, railways and to some extent the roads. But mainly on the railway and electricity. We have been talking with the Presidents - the members of the Authority.

We are working on upgrading the Mombasa-Kasese-Pakwach lines. We want to repair these railway lines - *(Applause)* - and upgrade them to the standard gauge. The Dar es Salaam-Kigoma, Dar es Salaam-Isaka line - I am always on the phone with President Kikwete about that - repair and upgrade it. The building of a railway line from Bihanga in Uganda to Rwanda - *(Applause)* - and a line linking Rwanda with Burundi and with Tanzania. *(Applause)*. We are always working on a railway line to Kisangani in Congo and Juba in South Sudan from Gulu. Fortunately, East Africa has now found oil and gas resources that make these tasks easier. There are oil reserves in Kenya and Uganda, there are gas resources in Tanzania and in Rwanda. I have told the President of Burundi that there are oil resources in Burundi because their geology is the same as ours in the rift valley. I have told President Nkrunziza what my scientists have told me that Burundi must be having petroleum because their geology is exactly the same as we have here where there is oil.

So, therefore, I think that finally we have almost everything in line if we use it properly. The market is there; the East African market, the COMESA market, the African market, the external markets. The good will in the world in there and now

we have got these resources. So therefore, this is time to move on economic integration but also on political integration. (Applause)

For EALA, you have done your work according to the powers given to you by the Treaty. Add on the work of being prophets and preachers of political integration. (Applause)

With these few words, I thank you and congratulate you. I hope you have been happy in Uganda while you were meeting here. (Applause). I found difficulty in regarding African as foreigners in Uganda. I do not believe in that. Who is a foreigner? And what does a 'Ugandan' mean? Because I do not know how a Ugandan is different from a Kenyan or a Tanzanian or a Rwandan or a Murundi or a Congolese. Where I was born is 14 miles from the border of Tanzania and about the same distance from the border of Rwanda. So if the Europeans had said that the border should go 20 miles, I would be a Tanzanian - (Laughter) - or I would have been a Munyarwanda. So how can I sit here and say, "Mimi ni muganda. Mimi ni muganda. Mimi ni muganda" I find it easier to say, "Mimi ni muafrika." It is easy for me to say that - (Applause) - because it is more logical. These borders are not really very rational and while we recognise them, we do not want them to become a source of quarrels and that is why we said, "Tunekutabuwa nazibaki.....[.....Swahili.....]." but if you make a mistake of saying that these boundaries should block Africans, then you are not correct because they do not have that cultural meaning. They were just put there by somebody else for his own purposes.

So therefore, it is important that we create our own borders according to our own interests- our own African interests.
(*Applause*)

So, with these few words, I thank you and ask you to become preachers fro the integration message. I thank you very much.

VOTE OF THANKS

THE SPEAKER: Your Excellency, indeed this afternoon, you have made our day as EALA. (*Applause*). We could confess that you have granted us yet a new lease in execution of our duty by authenticating that this duty of sensitisation of East Africans should be done and must be done by EALA. (*Applause*)

We are very sure that the Chair of the Council and the Secretary-General have heard and will implement the directive of the Summit. (*Laughter*). (*Applause*)

Allow me sir, to invite one of us, hon. Christopher Bazivamu to express our gratitude and say the words of thanks on our behalf. Hon. Christopher Bazivamu.

HON. CHRISTOPHER BAZIVAMU (Rwanda): Your Excellency, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda and Chairman of the East African Community Summit of Heads of State.

Rt. Hon. Speaker of the East African Legislative Assembly, Rt. Hon. Speaker of the Ugandan Parliament, Your Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for this opportunity accorded to me on behalf of the whole House to give a vote of thanks. Your Excellency President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, we appreciate your words of a wise and experienced leader, words of the founder of the new East African Community - *(Applause)* - words of a freedom fighter and true Pan-Africanist. *(Applause)*

In the East African Legislative Assembly, we know you Your Excellency as a strong supporter and strong promoter and a champion of the East African Community integration process. You are known to be, Your Excellency, a strong fighter for peace, security, stability and involution. *(Applause)*

No one will forget your fruitful support in the Rwandan liberation struggle - *(Applause)* - your commendable contribution in the Burundi peace building process - *(Applause)* - your important role in Somalia peace process - *(Applause)* - in Sudan and the DRC among others.

Your Excellency, the fact that you are the Chairperson of the East African Community, the Chairperson of COMESA and the

Chairperson of IPG among others is a testimony of a strong contribution you give to Africa in our time and for our future generation. *(Applause)*

Your Excellency, those of us who have heard the opportunity or opportunities in the past and now to listen to you, you sometimes turn to Kiswahili and yet when it becomes so, we think about the Kiswahili Commission. *(Applause)*. And here, we also wish for your strong support in facilitating its establishment. *(Applause)*

Your Excellency, as said, we always find your speeches inspirational and encouraging **xoxoxo** of us in **xoxoxo** leadership of the East African Community but also to others in different institutions.

Your analysis of countries and African communities in terms of political ideology disorientation serves as a lesson to the new generation of leaders to avoid these mistakes happening again.

We shall be, **and from where I sit**, we shall be forecast and steadfast in making our contribution for a sustainable East African Community political, social and economic integration. *(Applause)*

Finally, Your Excellency, we have been enjoying Uganda's hospitality since we came here. Enjoying the Kampala environment. We appreciate what you have done from Kampala of Seven Hills - this new and clean Kampala of more than 20 hills. (Applause). This is once again one of ~~xoxox~~ signs of your contribution in the development of Uganda which we shall keep in mind when back home and in our activities. But of course, this is also a reminder that committed and together, we can achieve.

Your Excellency, your conviction, your commitment and your consistency in championing of the cause of the East African Community integration is highly commendable. Let me highlight this again. Your relentless and untiring stress on the need to develop regional infrastructure like roads, railways and energy as catalyst for the development remains remarkable. Your urge for active involvement of the private sector in economic development is an important reminder about our integration process is people centred and private driven.

Your Excellency, as the East African Legislative Assembly, we shall try our best to fulfill our mandate and we will make sure we do not let you down in this endeavour. (Applause). I thank you for your guidance. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUSEVENI: The idea of a Swahili commission at the East African level, I totally support. (Applause). In fact in Tanzania, when I was there studying and fighting Idi Amin, Mwalimu had created what he calls baraza-like Swahili. It was

there somewhere in the university or some place. Now recently I was asking President Kikwete and I actually wanted to meet them - I was asking President to send me those people as I want to talk to them mainly because I want to enrich Swahili. You know Swahili is good because it is nobody's language. (Applause). This is the good thing about it.

In Uganda here, if you are to say I promote Luganda to be the national language of Uganda, there will be war because the Banyankole will say, "No. Luyankole should be the one." The Acholi would say, No. Acholi should be the one." [Lakini kwasawo kishwahili]. It is a language that grew out of these **makabera**. It was like a synthesis from all these **makabera** which were going to the coast to do business and it was developed by those who were Swahili [.....Swahili.....]. [.....Swahili.....], yes, it is not Swahili. [.....Swahili.....] all those fellows have got their own dialect but Swahili is a neutral language [.....Swahili.....]. So, therefore, it is acceptable - (Applause) - to the whole place. [.....Swahili.....]. They do not have as much - [.....Swahili.....]. They really have a lot of vocabulary. Like me in Luyankole, if I take a simple one like standing - *okwemerera* - English is very poor because if they say standing - okay standing. Now if they say, "Stand still," they do not have a word for that. You can see that they use descriptions; stand still, stand straight. [So,.....Swahili.....]. Like in Luyankole if I say *okwemerera*, it is standing. *Okwetimba* is standing still. One word. (Laughter). *Okuzagira* is to stand when you do not have a purpose as if you are (Laughter). *Okuhanda* is like again standing as if you are thought and undecided. These are all to do with standing but

very different. I do not use the word standing, still standing this - no, no, no! *(Laughter)*

So, I was telling Mwalimu when he was still alive and now recently President Kikwete to send me their Swahili Council - the one of Tanzania now because they are the ones who are organised so that I discuss with them on how to enrich Swahili. But now this idea of yours is even better. Instead of using the one of Tanzania, why don't you have the one of East Africa? - *(Applause)* - under the Community, under the Secretary-General as one of the organs funded and all that [.....Swahili.....] to expand [ku panuwa luga la Kiswahili] and to promote. So, I am going to take it up and would use my Chairmanship. *(Applause)*. [.....Swahili.....] the Secretary General, [.....Swahili.....] you take it up. *(Laughter)- (Applause)*

THE SPEAKER: Your Excellency, this is a wonderful day for EALA. I do not want to report but I know that as we deal with the appropriation tomorrow, these items will consider the Summit's directive. *(Applause)*

I thank you very much, Your Excellency for this very important address to EALA and we take it with special recognition because it is at such a critical time when we are springing into a new financial year.

Hon. Members, we are coming to the end of today's special sitting. Allow me, before I adjourn the House to make one

important announcement; we are going to have a photo session with our Chair of the Summit at the front of the Parliament Building. So, when we adjourn, I request you, hon. Members, to walk a little fast because it is a bit far so that you are there early enough.

Secondly, due to the invitation we received from the Rt. Hon. Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda, tomorrow's sitting will be at 9 in the morning. Kindly take note of that adjustment.

I want to thank all of you and recognise and appreciate the distinguished delegates and guests that have visited us for this very important sitting. With those announcements, the House stands adjourned until tomorrow at 9 in the morning. The House stands adjourned.

PLAYING OF ANTHEMS

National Anthem

EAC Anthem

*(The House rose at **xoxo** p.m. and adjourned until Thursday, 13 June 2013 at 9.00 a.m.)*