



Republic of Kenya

Speech

by

His Excellency

Hon. Daniel T. arap Moi, C.G.H., M.P.
President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
of the Republic of Kenya

on the occasion of

The State Opening of Parliament

on

Tuesday, 3rd March, 1987

**HOTUBA YA MHESHIMIWA RAIS DANIEL T. ARAP MOI,
C.G.H., M.P., KATIKA SHEREHE YA KUFUNGULIWA
RASMI KWA KIKAO CHA BUNGE, JUMANNE TAREHE
3 MACHI, 1987**

BWANA SPIKA,

Kufunguliwa rasmi kwa kikao kipya cha Bunge ni sherehe iliyo na maana makubwa humu nchini. Sherehe hii inaonyesha wazi kwamba tunazingatia maongozi mema na yenye uthabiti. Sherehe hii inatuwezesha tujivunie amani na uthabiti ambavyo huimarishwa na maongozi ya kidemokrasia ambayo sisi tunafaa kuwa na shukrani.

Ni kwa imani hiyo, ambapo nataka kwanza kuwakaribisha Waheshimiwa Wabunge wote katika kikao hiki cha tano cha Bunge letu la tano. Sina shaka kwamba sote tumetumia vyema mapumziko ya sikukuu ya ukumbusho wa kuzaliwa kwake Yesu Kristo kuimarisha amani, ambayo imetuwezesha tupate mafanikio mema miaka hii yote iliyopita. Ni matumaini yangu pia kwamba, moyo huo huo utazidi kutuongoza tunapotimiza wajibu wetu humu Bungeni katika kikao hiki cha mwaka wa nidhamu.

Waheshimiwa Wabunge, na pia wananchi kwa jumla wana haki ya kuwa na matumaini kwa sababu hali ya uchumi wetu iliendelea vyema mwaka wa 1986. Uchumi wetu ulipanuka kwa kiasi cha asilimia tano, na maongezeko ya bei za bidhaa yalipunguka kwa kiasi cha asilimia tano nukta sita, ambacho ni nusu ya kiasi cha asilimia kumi nukta saba kilichokuweco mwaka wa 1985. Jambo la kuvutia zaidi ni kwamba uchumi wetu ulipanuka katika kila sehemu. Shughuli za kilimo zilipanuka kwa kiasi cha asilimia nne nukta sita katika mwaka wa 1986. Kiasi hicho ni ongezeko la asilimia moja nukta moja zaidi katika kipindi cha miezi kumi na miwili tukilinganisha na ongezeko la asilimia tatu nukta tano mwaka wa 1985. Shughuli za viwanda nazo pia ziliongezeka kwa kiasi asilimia tano na nukta tano mwaka wa 1986. Kiasi hicho ni ongezeko la asilimia moja zaidi ya ongezeko la kiasi cha asilimia

nne nukta tano la mwaka wa 1985. Shughuli nyingine kama ujenzi na uchukuzi na mawasiliano ambazo zilionyeshwa hali ya kuimarika mwaka wa 1985 zilipanuka zaidi mwaka uliopita.

Urari wa Biashara uliongezeka katika miezi tisa ya kwanza ya mwaka wa 1986 kutokana na bei nzuri ya kahawa yetu na kupunguka kwa bei ya mafuta. Hesabu za muda zinaonyesha dalili ya kwamba tuna urari wa malipo wa jumla ya shilingi bilioni mbili kwa mwaka wa 1986. Hata hivyo, Waheshimiwa Wabunge wanafahamu kwamba sababu zilizotuwezesha tupate kiasi hicho cha pesa za nchi za nje sasa zimetoweka. Bei ya kahawa yetu imepunguka kwa kiasi kikubwa na kwa haraka kuliko tulivyotumainia. Bei ya kahawa sasa ni nusu ya kiasi cha bei iliyokuweco mwaka wa 1985. Pia, bei ya mafuta ambayo ilikuwa chini ya dola kumi kwa pipa mwaka uliopita, sasa imefikia dola kumi na tisa kwa pipa. Kwa sababu hiyo hatuwezi kutumainia ongezeko la pesa za nchi za nje kutokana na hali hiyo mwaka huu.

Hali ingine ambayo inaendelea kutututiza ni kupunguka kwa rasilimali ambako kumeikumba nchi yetu miaka ya hivi karibuni. Kupunguka kwa bei ya kahawa yetu, kuongezeka kwa bei ya mafuta pamoja na kupunguka kwa rasilimali kutoka nchi za nje ni mambo ambayo yanatututiza katika mipango yetu ya kiuchumi. Hali hiyo imefanywa kuwa mbaya zaidi kwa sababu imetubidi pia tutenge kiasi kikubwa cha pesa ili kuliwezesha Shirika la Taifa la Nafaka kulipia zao kubwa la mahindi lililopatikana baada ya kipindi cha ukavu cha mwaka wa 1984.

Inafaa pia Waheshimiwa Wabunge wanafahamu kwamba kwa wakati huu inatubidi tutumie kiasi cha asilimia ishirini na saba cha pesa za matumizi yetu kulipia madeni ya mikopo na faida yake. Kwa mara ya kwanza tangu tulipojinyakulia uhuru wetu, mwaka uliopita, jumla ya mali tuliyolipa nchi za nje ilizidi mali tuliyopokea kwa kiasi cha shilingi bilioni moja na milioni nane. Hii inaonyesha kwamba, tumefikia wakati wa matatizo katika kulipa madeni yetu na inatulazimu tujitahidi kwa kila njia kuongeza kiasi cha akiba ya mali yetu wenyewe na kupunguza kutegemea mali ya nje kwa shughuli za maendeleo.

Serikali itaendelea kutafuta misaada kutoka nchi za nje, hasa misaada yenye masharti yaliyo nafuu, ili kupunguza ukosefu wa pesa za nchi za nje katika miaka michache ijayo. Hata hivyo itatubidi tuongeze akiba ya mali yetu wenyewe kwa kiasi kikubwa katika kipindi cha miaka michache ijayo ili tuweze kutimiza makusudio yetu ya kiuchumi ya Taarifa Nambari Moja ya mwaka wa 1986.

Nina hakika Waheshimiwa Wabunge wanafahamu kwamba Serikali imeanzisha mipango ya kuongeza akiba yetu wenyewe. Serikali imetoa mipango maalum ya akiba za miaka miwili na miaka mitano zilizo na faida ya kuvutia ili kuwafanya wenye rasilmali waweke akiba zao katika hazina ya taifa na pia kupunguza kiasi kikubwa cha pesa kilicho na watu binafsi. Hata hivyo itatubidi tuwe waangalifu katika matumizi yetu ya pesa, ili hatua hizo ziweze kufaulu, na pia kupunguza uwezekano wa ongezeko la bei za bidhaa siku zijazo kutokana na kuongezeka kwa kiasi cha pesa katika mwaka wa 1986. Waheshimiwa Wabunge wana wajibu wa kuwashawishi wananchi wawe waangalifu katika kujitoshlezea mahitaji yao ya kila siku, na wajitahidi kuweka akiba ili tuweze kujenga nchi yenye mafanikio kwa vizazi vijavyo.

Kabla sijamaliza mazungumzo yangu kuhusu hali ya uchumi wetu, nataka kusema machache kuhusu nia yetu ya kuuweka uchumi wetu mikononi mwa wenyeji halisi wa nchi hii. Uhuru wetu hauwezi kukamilika hadi wakati wenyeji halisi wa nchi hii watakaposimamia kikamilifu shughuli za uchumi wa nchi hii. Msimamo wetu wa kuwawezesha wenyeji waongoze mipango yao wenyewe ya uchumi unakusudia kuimarisha hali yetu ya uchumi ili wenyeji na wengine walio na rasilmali wapate nafasi njema ya kushirikiana kikamilifu kustawisha nchi hii.

Nataka kulihakikishia Bunge hili kwamba Serikali inafanya kila juhudi kutayarisha mipango ya kuwawezesha wenyeji wa nchi hii waongoze shughuli za uchumi wa nchi yao. Katika biashara, kwa mfano, wafanyibiashara wenyeji watasaidiwa kwa kupewa mali ya kuanzisha biashara, mbinu za kuendesha biashara hizo kwa njia bora na misaada mingineyo ya kuwawezesha wafaulu katika bia-

shara zao. Wenye viwanda, wanaouza na kununua bidhaa nje na pia wale wanaofanya biashara ya vifaa na mazao ya kilimo wata-saidiwa kwa njia kama hizo. Hata hivyo, ni muhimu kwetu sote kufahamu kwamba mpango huu unaweza kufaulu tu ikiwa kila anayehusika atajitahidi kuwa na usimamizi bora na kuwa tayari kujitolea kuyakabili mashaka ya kibiashara.

Bwana Spika,

Imenibidi kuzungumza kwa kirefu kuhusu mambo haya muhimu, ili kuwafahamisha Waheshimiwa Wabunge mwenendo unaotupasa kufuata katika majadiliano yetu kwa kikao hiki. Nimesema mara kwa mara katika Bunge hili kwamba ni jambo muhimu kwetu sote kutofautisha siasa na wajibu muhimu tulio nao wa kustawisha taifa letu. Hiki ni kikao cha tano cha Bunge letu la tano. Sote hapa tunafahamu kanuni za Bunge. Kwa hivyo nina hakika kwamba sote tutajitahidi kuinua hali ya maisha ya watu wetu katika majadiliano ya kikao hiki na kwamba hatutapoteza wakati kwa kujishughulisha na maneno matupu.

Waheshimawa Wabunge wataombwa kujadilia hati kadha wa kadha za sheria, katika kikao hiki ambazo nitazieleza kwa ufupi.

Waheshimiwa Wabunge wanaweza kukumbuka kwamba katika kikao ilichopita tulijadilia Taarifa Nambari Moja ya mwaka wa 1986 ambayo ilieleza mwenendo wa mipango ya maendeleo tuta-kaofuata humu nchini. Nataka kuwashukuru Waheshimiwa Wabunge kwa mawaidha yao waliotoa ambayo yatasaidia utekelezaji wa mwenendo huu. Kuhusu ustawi wa viwanda, taarifa hiyo ilieleza mipango ya kustawisha viwanda vitakavyotengeneza bidhaa za kuuzwa katika nchi za nje, viwanda vitakavyotumia zaidi mali yetu wenyewe ya asili, na pia viwanda vidogo vidogo vinavyotoa nafasi nyingi za kazi. Hati ya sheria inayohusu uandikishaji wa viwanda itawasilishwa Bungeni, ikiwa ni sehemu mojawapo muhimu ya kutekeleza mpango huu. Hati hiyo ya sheria itatuwezesha tupate maarifa zaidi ya kustawisha viwanda vyetu kwa njia bora humu nchini.

Bwana Spika,

Sote tunafahamu kwamba swala la ardhi yetu lilikuwa muhimu wakati tulipokuwa tukipigania uhuru wetu. Ni kwa sababu hiyo ambayo tumetilia mkazo umuhimu wa wananchi kumiliki ardhi yetu kwa manufaa yetu sote. Wananchi wengi waliokuwa hawana makao sasa wamepatiwa ardhi katika mipango kadha wa kadha ya makampuni ya watu binafsi, vyama vya ushirika na pia mipango ya Serikali ya kuwagawia watu mashamba. Shughuli za kuandikisha mashamba zimekamilika katika sehemu mbali mbali humu nchini. Katika mwaka wa 1986 pekee, jumla ya mipango ya Serikali ishirini na mitano yenye vipande vya ardhi zaidi ya elfu nane na mia moja iligawanyiwa wananchi. Mipango hamsini na saba ya makampuni ya watu binafsi na vyama vya ushirika iliyo na vipande vya ardhi zaidi ya ishirini na tatu elfu pia iligawanywa. Vipande vya ardhi kumi na nane elfu na mia tano viligawiwa watu binafsi.

Bwana Spika,

Sheria ya ardhi tulionayo wakati huu pamoja na taratibu tunazofuata kuwapatia wataalamu wa kugawa mashamba kibali cha kazi zimetufanya tusiwe na wataalamu wa kutosha. Tangu tulipojinyakulia uhuru, idadi inayotakikana ya wataalamu wa kuandikisha mashamba imeongezeka maradufu. Sheria zinazotoa vibali vya kazi kwa wataalamu hao imetuwezesha kuandikisha wataalamu kumi na sita tu ingawa kuna zaidi ya watu mia mbili na hamsini waliohitimu kwa kazi hiyo katika chuo kikuu. Serikali itawasilisha masahihisho katika Sheria ya ugawaji ardhi, sura ya 299 ya Sheria za Kenya, ili kuwawezesha wataalamu wengi zaidi wa ardhi wapatiwe vibali vya kazi. Hati hiyo ya Sheria pia itaongeza idadi ya watu katika baraza linalosimamia shughuli za wataalamu wa kugawa ardhi ili Serikali iwakilishwe ipasavyo katika baraza hilo.

Kabla sijamaliza mazungumzo yangu kuhusu swala hili muhimu la ardhi, nitagusia kwa ufupi Sheria ya Uandikishaji Mashamba, Sura ya 300 ya Sheria za Kenya, ambayo hutoa shahada za ardhi kuliko kutoa hati za ardhi ambazo hutolewa kufuatia sheria

nyinginezo tulizonazo. Bunge hili litaombwa kujadilia masahihisho fulani yanayonua kuwawezesha wananchi wanaopata ardhi kulingana na sheria hii wapewe hati kamili za kumiliki ardhi.

Bwana Spika,

Kilimo ni msingi wa maendeleo ya nchi yetu na shughuli za kilimo zitaendelea kuwa muhimu humu nchini katika siku zijazo. Kwa sababu hiyo, Serikali itaendelea kutilia mkazo shughuli za kustawisha kilimo. Wakulima pia, wametimiza wajibu wao kwa kuitikia mwito wa Serikali wa kuongeza mazao. Bidii yao, pamoja na mvua ya kutosha tuliyopata miaka ya 1985 na 1986 imetuwzesha tuvune kiasi kikubwa cha mahindi, maharagwe, kahawa na pia chai.

Katika msimu wa 1986/87, jumla ya magunia milioni nne ya mahindi na zaidi ya magunia nusu milioni ya maharagwe yamenu-nuliwa na Shirika la Nafaka la Taifa. Kuna matumaini kwamba kiasi hicho kitaongezeka maradufu kufikia mwisho wa msimu huu. Mazao mengineyo tunayouza katika nchi za nje kama vile kahawa, chai na pareto, pia nayo yametupatia faida.

Hata hivyo, shughuli za ukuzaji wa pamba zinakabiliwa na matatizo. Serikali itapendekeza Hati ya Sheria inayonua kubadilisha Sheria ya Pamba iliyoko sasa, Sura ya 355 ya Sheria za Kenya, na kupanga upya shughuli za ukuzaji pamba. Hatua hii ni mojawapo wa hatua kadha wa kadha zitakazofuatwa kuimarisha kilimo ili mahitaji ya watu wetu yatoshelezwe ipasavyo.

Bwana Spika,

Nchi zetu tatu za Afrika Mashariki zimekuwa zikijadiliana kuhusu njia bora za ushirikiano, tangu wakati Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki ilipovunjika. Mkataba wa Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki wa mwaka wa 1967 ulikoma kutumika tarehe 14 mwezi Mei mwaka wa 1984 wakati Rais wa Tanzania, Rais wa Uganda, na mimi tulipoidhinisha mkataba wa masikizano kati yetu. Matatizo mengine yalisuluhishwa katika mkutano wa Mawaziri wa nchi zetu tatu uliofanywa hivi majuzi. Akiba ya malipo ya uzeeni ya Jumuiya

ya Afrika Mashariki, ambayo ilihifadhiwa na "Crown Agents", sasa imegawiwa nchi zetu kufuatia haki ya kila nchi. Ninafurahi kuwajulisha Waheshimiwa Wabunge kwamba sehemu yetu ya pauni kumi na tisa milioni, pesa za Uingereza, zimeshapokewa na na Benki Kuu yetu.

Hati ya sheria ya mkataba wa ushirikiano kati ya nchi za Afrika Mashariki itawasilishwa Bungeni. Hati hiyo itatafuta kibali cha Bunge ili kutumika humu nchini na pia kibali cha kuondoa mkataba wa zamani wa Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki katika Sheria za nchi hii. Bunge hili pia litaombwa lipitishwe maafikiano ya usimamizi wa chuo cha E.S.A.M.I. Kukamilika kwa shughuli hizi kutaziwezesha nchi zetu za Afrika Mashariki kuendelea na mipango ya ushirikiano.

Bwana Spika,

Kuna hati nyingine kadha wa kadha ambazo zitawasilishwa Bungeni zitakazohusu kuondolewa kwa bidhaa zilizoachwa na wenyewe kwa muda mrefu; uandikishaji wa watu na uzuiaji wa biashara zisizotaka ushirikiano na nyingine. Hati nyingine zitawasilishwa kuhusu taratibu za kutengeneza na kuuza vipimo vya uzani; miaka ya kustaafu kwa majaji, Mkuu wa Sheria na Mkaguzi Mkuu wa Fedha. Pia kuna hati nyingine ambazo zinaendelea kutayarishwa na ambazo zitawasilishwa Bungeni zitakapokamilika.

Kwa kumalizia, nataka kusema kwamba tutakuwa na shughuli nyingi muhimu katika kikao hiki cha Bunge. Kwa hivyo itatubidi sote tujitahidi kuelewa mambo yote tutakayojadili, ili tutoe mpendekezo yanayofaa.

Tunapoendelea kutimiza wajibu wetu muhimu inafaa sote tufahamu kwamba tu wanachama wa chama kinachotawala cha KANU, ambacho kina wajibu muhimu wa kuliongoza taifa letu. Ni muhimu kwetu sote kufahamu kwamba kila mwanachama anapasa kuwa mwenye nidhamu ili chama kitimize wajibu wake.

Sote tu wanachama wa chama chetu cha KANU, ambacho kimefanya mwaka huu kuwa mwaka wa nidhamu. Pia sote tu Waheshimiwa Wabunge katika Bunge hili ambalo lina uwezo mkubwa

kufuatia Katiba yetu. Nataka sote tuzingatie kanuni na taratibu za shughuli za Bunge hili. Inatubidi pia tufuate maongozi ya chama yanayohusu nidhamu. Wale walio na kazi nyinginezo katika mashirika mengineyo, itawabidi pia wadumishe nidhamu kazini. Hii itatufanya tuwe mfano mwema kwa wale tunaongoza na pia toleo bora kwa kila mmoja wetu katika mwaka huu wa nidhamu.

AHSANTENI.

**SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT, HON.
DANIEL T. ARAP MOI, C.G.H., M.P., ON THE OCCASION
OF THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT ON
TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1987**

MR. SPEAKER,

The opening of a new session of Parliament is a ceremony of great significance in this country. The occasion signifies the continued existence of organized society and the rule of law. More important for us, is that this occasion gives us a justifiable cause for pride and glory in the continued peace and stability which is sustained by democratic rule for which Kenyans have much to be thankful for.

It is in this spirit that I first wish to welcome all Honourable Members to the fifth session of our fifth Parliament. I have no doubt that all of us have used the Christmas recess well to foster and further strengthen the bonds of unity that have over the years enabled our nation to prosper. It is also my ardent hope that it is the same spirit that will continue to guide us as we discharge our important duties in this august House during this year of discipline.

Honourable Members, and Kenyans in general, have much cause for optimism because the overall performance of the economy during 1986 was satisfactory. Gross Domestic Product grew at 5 per cent during the year, while the rate of inflation was reduced to 5.6 per cent or about half of the 1985 rate of 10.7 per cent. But more significant perhaps, is the fact that the growth in Gross Domestic Product was distributed widely over all sectors of our economic activity. Gross Domestic Product in agriculture is estimated to have grown by 4.6 per cent during the year, compared to 3.5 per cent growth during 1985, which is an improvement of 1.1 percentage points in twelve months. Similarly, the manufacturing sector experienced growth at the rate of 5.5 per cent during 1986, 1 percentage point higher than the 4.5 per cent growth rate registered in 1985. Sectors like building and construction and transport and communications which indicated some recovery in 1985 also improved their performance significantly during 1986.

Largely as a result of the favourable price of coffee and the low price of crude oil, the balance of trade improved substantially during the first nine months of 1986. Preliminary accounts indicate that the overall balance of payments was a surplus of some 2 billion shillings during 1986. However, as Honourable Members are aware, both these factors are now not in our favour. The price of coffee has declined steeply and much faster than we expected to below the 1985 average levels, while the price of crude oil, which was below 10 dollars per barrel in 1986, is now about 19 dollars per barrel. As a result, we cannot expect an increase in foreign exchange reserves owing to these factors during the year.

Another development which is not in our favour is the decline in real capital formation which our economy has experienced in recent years. The falling prices of coffee and rising prices of oil combined with a general decline in the flow of capital from the rest of the world, has created a number of difficulties in our ability to finance the overall budget deficit. The situation has been worsened by the rise in expenditure required to finance the National Cereals and Produce Board to enable it pay for a record maize crop after the devastating effects of the prolonged drought of 1984.

Honourable Members may wish to know that, at present, we are spending more than 27 per cent of the total budget on loan redemption and interest payments. In fact last year, and for the first time since independence, Kenya was a net exporter of capital to the tune of 1.8 billion shillings. This is a clear indication that we are entering into a difficult phase as regards our external debts, and it is imperative that we raise the rate of domestic savings significantly and rely less on foreign sources to finance our development.

My Government will continue to look for external resources particularly concessionary loans, grants and budgetary support in order to finance the balance of payments deficit in the next few years. However, it will be difficult for us to achieve the national growth targets we have specified in Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 unless we step up domestic savings substantially in the course of the next few years.

Honourable Members are, I am sure, aware that a start has been made towards attracting internal finance. Already, my Government has floated two-year and five-year Treasury Bonds with attractive rates of return to raise additional funds for the budget and to mop up excess liquidity in the economy. My Government will continue to provide appropriate market incentives and streamline administrative procedures in order to raise domestic savings. However, for these measures to have the desired effect, it will be necessary to maintain strict discipline on expenditure in order to ensure that the large growth in liquidity during 1986 does not have a delayed inflationary impact on our economy. Honourable Members of this House will have to take the lead in encouraging wananchi to be more frugal in satisfying immediate needs, and opt instead to save more in order to build a more prosperous and self-sustaining economy for the benefit of posterity.

Before I conclude this section of my address concerning the economy, I wish to make some remarks on the indigenization of our economy. Our independence cannot have meaning until indigenous Kenyans who are the majority of the citizens of this country are in complete control of a significant portion of their economic well-being. The indigenization policy of this country is intended to create a stable national environment in which Kenyan and other investors can work together to building an even stronger base for sustained economic development.

I would like to assure this august House that my Government is in the process of finalizing the procedures to enable indigenous Kenyans participate more effectively in managing the economy. In the commercial sector, for example, plans are underway to assist indigenous traders with a complete package of equipping them with capital, skills and other necessary facilities to enable them utilize the assistance more effectively. Similar arrangements will be made to assist industrialists, the import-export sector and the marketing and distribution of both inputs and outputs for the agricultural sector. It is, however, important for Kenyans to bear in mind that the success of the indigenization programme will depend on their individual management abilities as well as their willingness to pursue risky undertakings.

Mr. Speaker,

I have found it necessary to speak at length on these important matters of our economy in general in order to impress upon Honourable Members of this House the mood which must prevail in our deliberations during this session. As I have said on many occasions in this House, it is important for us to differentiate between politics and serious business. This being the fifth session of our fifth Parliament, the age of this Parliament is fairly advanced. All of us here, have had the necessary exposure to the deliberations of this House. I therefore believe that, as we make our contributions during this session, we shall seek to genuinely improve the well-being of our fellow men, and eliminate unproductive talk.

There are various Bills which will be brought before Honourable Members during this session, which I now wish to outline.

Honourable Members will recall that during the last session, we debated Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 in which my Government specified the development strategy we shall pursue. I wish to thank Honourable Members for their valuable ideas which will definitely contribute much towards the implementation of this strategy. Honourable Members may recall that on the industrial sector, the paper seeks to encourage export-oriented manufacturing, efficient import substitution and small-scale employment-intensive industries. As an important part of this objective, this House will be asked to debate the Industrial Registration Bill which seeks to make provisions for the registration of industrial undertakings in Kenya. The Bill will enable us obtain industrial information from prospective and existing firms so that we can be more effective in the planning and monitoring of industrial development in this country.

Mr. Speaker,

All of us are aware of the central role the land issue played in our struggle for independence. It is for this reason that much emphasis has been placed on guaranteeing wananchi the security of tenure for the land so that the country can derive maximum benefit from its

efficient use. Many landless wananchi have been allocated with land in settlement schemes, company and co-operative farms. Land consolidation and adjudication has been successfully undertaken in various parts of the country. During 1986 alone, some 25 settlement schemes comprising eight thousand one hundred parcels, fifty-seven company and co-operative farms covering over twenty-three thousand parcels and eighteen thousand five hundred parcels for individuals were surveyed for the issue of land titles in various parts of the country.

Mr. Speaker,

Existing legislation and the attendant procedures appear to have limited the number of qualified surveyors in the country. Although the demand for qualified surveyors has more than doubled since independence, the procedures for the admission of surveyors through the licence examination has produced only sixteen licensed surveyors in the past twenty-one years, out of a pool of some two hundred and fifty possible candidates who have received training from the university. My Government will propose amendments to existing Survey Act (Cap. 299 Laws of Kenya) to facilitate the licensing of qualified surveyors who can undertake the important work of surveying and mapping our land. The Bill will also seek to expand the membership of the Land Surveyors Board and provide for greater participation by the public sector.

Before I leave this important subject of land, I will briefly comment on the Registered Land Act (Cap. 300) which currently makes provision for land certificates, as opposed to title deeds in other related legislation. This House will be asked to debate amendments proposing a redesignation of Land Certificates into title deeds to make land registered under this act be subject to the issue of title deeds.

Mr. Speaker,

Agriculture is the backbone of this country's development and it will remain so in the foreseeable future. The Government will, therefore, continue to give high priority in resource allocation to

service agriculture. Farmers have also played their part in responding favourably to production incentives. That, coupled with the good rains the country enjoyed in both 1985 and 1986, resulted in substantial growth of output of maize, beans and coffee as well as tea.

So far during the 1986/87 season, the National Cereals and Produce Board has purchased four million bags of maize and more than half a million bags of beans. It is expected that by the end of the season the amounts purchased will have doubled. A similar success story has been achieved in the sale of cash crops to the rest of the world.

As regards cotton production, however, the country continues to experience production shortfalls. In order to correct the situation, the Cotton Bill to be brought before the House during this session will seek to replace the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Act (Cap. 355), with the new measures aimed at restructuring the cotton industry. This is one of the measures which are aimed at reforming the agricultural sector in order to make it more responsive to the changing needs of our society.

Mr. Speaker,

Following the break-up of the East African Community, the three Governments have entered into discussions to establish useful forms of co-operation. The 1967 Treaty for East African Co-operation formally ceased to exist on the 14th of May, 1984, when the Presidents of Tanzania and Uganda and myself signed the East African Community Mediation Agreement. The remaining issues of the mediation exercise were concluded at the last meeting of Ministers from the three countries. The pension funds of the former East African Community, which had been invested by the Crown Agents, have now been remitted to the three partner states in proportion to each country's pension liability. I am glad to inform Honourable Members of this House that Kenya's share of 19 million pounds sterling has already been received by the Central Bank.

The East African Mediation Agreement Bill will be brought before the House, seeking to give legal effect to the Mediation Agreement of 14th May, 1984, and repeal the Treaty for East African Co-operation Act. Honourable Members of this House will be asked to give legal effect to the provisions of the Agreement establishing Eastern and Southern African Management Institute. With the conclusion of these legal and financial arrangements, the three sister states can continue with renewed determination to negotiate for new forms of regional co-operation.

Mr. Speaker,

There are various other Bills which my Government will present for debate in this House covering such diverse topics as: the disposal of uncollected goods; streamlining the registration of persons and the control of monopolies and restrictive trade practices. Other Bills concerning the manufacture and sale of weights and measures; the retirement ages for the constitutional offices of judges, the Attorney-General and Controller and Auditor-General have also been finalized for presentation to this House during the fifth session. Other Bills will be presented for debate after the necessary preparations have been completed.

Before concluding my remarks, I would like to observe that this session is, indeed, going to be a busy one. This work-load will, therefore, require that the Honourable Members of this House exert themselves by familiarizing themselves fully with the issues being deliberated on, in order to contribute meaningfully to the various Readings of the Bills in the House as well as in the discussions at Committee Stage.

Throughout your participation in the business of this august House, you should always bear in mind that you are members of the ruling party Kanu, a mass movement that is entrusted with the heavy responsibility of guiding this nation in its development process. This reflection would no doubt serve as a reminder to all Honourable Members that in order for the party to offer the required leadership it is vital for the party to be a disciplined organization.

You are all members of this mass movement, whose Government has declared this to be a Year of Discipline. You are members of the highest authority in the land according to our cherished constitution. I would like, therefore, to urge you all to observe fully all the Standing Orders of this House, the Kanu Code of Discipline, and all other rules and regulations which govern the conduct of those of you who undertake important responsibilities in various institutions. This will not only serve as an example to all, but will also be your own personal valuable contribution to the Year of Discipline.

THANK YOU.