Approved SNA 23/9/25

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT - FOURTH SESSION - 2025

PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

REPORT ON-

CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC PETITION NO. 55 OF 2023 BY MR. BENARD MOKAYA MAGEMBE, REGARDING ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION TO REGULATE THE CREDIT PROFESSION

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID

DATE:	23 SEP 2025
DAY.	Tuesday
TABLED BY:	Hon. Nichang Kalembe, MP Chairperson
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	A. Shitako

SEPTEMBER, 2025

Directorate of Audit, Appropriations and General Purpose Committees
Clerk's Chambers
Main Parliament Buildings
NAIROBI

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
RECEIVED
23 SEP 2025
SPEAKER'S OFFICE
P. O. Box 41842, NAIROBI.

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ACRONYMS

CBK - Central Bank of Kenya

ICM-K - Institute of Credit Management of Kenya

KBA - Kenya Bankers' Association

KLRC - Kenya Law Reforms Commission

KASNEB - Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examination Board

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

On behalf of the Public Petitions Committee and pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 227, it is my pleasant privilege and honour to present to this House the Report of the Public Petitions Committee regarding Public Petition no. 55 of 2023 by Mr. Benard Mokaya Magembe, Chairperson, Council of the Institute of Credit Management Kenya regarding the enactment of legislation to regulate the credit profession. The Petition was presented to the House pursuant to Standing Order No. 225 (2) (a) by the Deputy Speaker, Hon. Gladys J. Boss, MGH, M.P., on behalf of Mr. Bernard Mokaya Magembe, the Chairperson of the Council of the Institute of Credit Management Kenya.

The Petitioners prayed that the National Assembly, through the Public Petitions Committee, recommend legislation to regulate the credit profession, providing a qualified and well-regulated credit profession that, in the long term, will ensure the stability and sustainability of lending institutions, among other attendant provisions.

In consideration of the Petition, the Committee collected the views from the Kenya Bankers Association, the Central Bank of Kenya, and the Kenya Law Reform Commission.

The Committee observed that the existence of the Institute of Credit Management of Kenya (ICM-K), which is registered under the Societies Act, Cap 108, ensured the promotion of professionalism and standards in credit management. Further, there are provisions for the requisite training for certification, registration, and licensing of practitioners, and the enactment of the proposed Bill would also have significant fiscal implications, which is contrary to the Government's ongoing policy of rationalizing public expenditure. Therefore, the Committee rejected the enactment of legislation to regulate the credit profession,

The Committee is thankful to the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support offered during the consideration of the Petition. The Chairperson expresses gratitude to the Members of the Committee and the Secretariat for their devotion and commitment to duty during the consideration of the Petition.

On behalf of the Committee and pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 199, I now wish to table the report on the consideration of Public Petition No. 55 of 2023 by Mr. Benard Mokaya Magembe, regarding the enactment of legislation to regulate the credit profession on the table of the House.

Signed: ______________________ **Date:** 23/09/25

HON. MUCHANGI KAREMBA, CBS, M.P.
CHAIRPERSON, PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

PART ONE

1. PREFACE

1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

The Public Petitions Committee was established under the provisions of Standing Order 208A with the following terms of reference:

a) considering all public petitions tabled in the House;
b) making such recommendations as may be appropriate with respect to the prayers sought in the petitions;
c) recommending whether the findings arising from consideration of a petition should be debated; and
d) advising the House and reporting on all public petitions committed to it.

1.2 Committee Membership

The Public Petitions Committee was constituted in October 2022 and comprises the following Members–

Chairperson
Hon. Muchangi Karemba, CBS, M.P.
Runyenjes Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Vice Chairperson
Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, M.P
Turbo Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Patrick Makau King'ola, M.P.
Mavoko Constituency
Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya (WDM-K)

Hon. Edith Vethi Nyenze, M.P.
Kitui West Constituency
Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya (WDM-K)

Hon. Maisori Marwa Kitayama, M.P.
Kuria East Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Joshua Chepyegon Kandie, M.P.
Baringo Central Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Beatrice Kadeveresia Elachi, M.P.
Dagoreti North Constituency
Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

Hon Suzanne Ndunge Kiamba, MP
Makueni Constituency
Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya (WDM-K)

Hon. Ntwiga Patrick Munene, M.P.
Chuka Igambang'ombe Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Bernard Muriuki Nebart, M.P.
Mbeere South Constituency
Independent

Hon. Bidu Mohamed Tubi, M.P.
Isiolo South
Jubilee Party (JP)

Hon. Peter Irungu Kihungi, M.P.
Kangema Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. John Bwire Okano, M.P.
Taveta Constituency
Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya (WDM-K)

Hon. Peter Mbogho Shake, M.P.
Mwatate Constituency
Jubilee Party (JP)

Hon. Sloya Clement Logova, M.P.
Sabatia Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

1.3 Committee Secretariat

The Public Petitions Committee was facilitated by members of the secretariat:

Mr. Leonard Machira
Principal Clerk Assistant II

Ms. Anne Shibuko
First Clerk Assistant

Mr. Willis Obiero
Clerk Assistant III

Ms. Patricia Gichane
Legal Counsel II

Ms. Roselyne Njuki
Principal Serjeant-at-Arms

Mr. Calvin Karungo
Media Relations Officer III

Ms. Miriam Modo
First Clerk Assistant

Mr. Benard Kipchumba
Clerk Assistant III

Ms. Nancy Ouma
Research Officer III

Mr. Paul Shana
Serjeant-at-Arms

Mr. Peter Mutethia
Audio Officer

PART TWO

2. BACKGROUND TO THE PETITION

2.1 Introduction

1. Public Petition No. 55 of 2023 by Mr. Benard Mokaya Magembe, Chairperson, Council of the Institute of Credit Management Kenya, regarding the enactment of legislation to regulate the credit profession. The Petition was presented on Thursday, 5th October, 2023, to the House pursuant to Standing Order No. 225 (2) (a) by the Deputy Speaker, Hon. Gladys J. Boss, MGH, MP, on behalf of the petitioner.

2. The petitioner averred that, according to the 2022 Kenya Financial Sector Deepening Report on Inclusive Finance, levels of financial inclusion, as measured by the access dimension, stood at 83.7 per cent, attributed to various developments in the financial services sector and general expansion of the economy.

3. The petitioner further noted that according to the World Bank, the domestic credit to the private sector of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) stood at 32 per cent in 2020, while gross loans listed as per the Credit Officer Survey Report by the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) totaled Ksh3.677 trillion as at December 2022, among other reports.

4. He stated that these were indicators of a robust credit market in the country. However, the Petitioner was concerned that, despite the growth of the sector, consumer lending raises significant consumer protection risks and concerns, which can be mitigated by having certified credit professionals.

5. The Petitioner noted that other professions in Kenya, including accountants, lawyers, fiscal analysts, engineers and doctors, among others, are regulated through a statute for the effective discharge of their mandate. Yet, the credit profession is not regulated.

6. The Petitioner was convinced that the enactment of the proposed legislation, which has numerous benefits, would be instrumental in sensitizing and cushioning consumers from several risks, including breach of transparency, unconscionable conduct and loss of assets, among others.

2.2 Petitioners Prayers

7. The Petitioners prayed that the National Assembly, through the Public Petitions Committee, recommend legislation to regulate the credit profession, providing a qualified and well-regulated credit profession that, in the long term, will ensure the stability and sustainability of lending institutions, among other attendant provisions.

PART THREE

3. STAKEHOLDERS' SUBMISSIONS ON THE PETITION

3.1 Petitioner

Mr. Benard Mokaya, the petitioner, appeared before the Committee on Thursday, 26th September, 2024 and submitted as follows—

8. He stated that a credit professional works in credit management across five key areas: assessing creditworthiness, managing credit risk, ensuring timely collections, acting as a credit risk manager, and working as a credit analyst.

9. He submitted that while banks have credit committees, those performing the work should be regulated and qualified to prevent substandard practices.

10. The petitioner noted that there was a need for appropriate legislation to regulate the growing number of non-regulated financial institutions involved in debt collection.

11. He further argued that the proposed legislation will provide for a qualified and well-regulated credit profession, thus ensuring the stability and sustainability of lending institutions.

12. The petitioner also observed that various professionals in Kenya, including accountants, lawyers, financial analysts, engineers, doctors, nurses, auctioneers, and human resource practitioners, among others, are regulated through statute. Their respective legislation provides for the requisite training for certification, registration, and licensing of practitioners, as well as the regulation of their practice, among other provisions for the effective administration of their roles.

13. He also stated that credit professionals lack a governing statute that regulates the credit profession, thereby failing to ensure high professional standards among practitioners in the credit sector. This has exposed consumers to several risks, including breaches of transparency, unconscionable conduct, and loss of assets.

14. He further submitted that the enactment of legislation regulating the credit profession will sensitize members of the public on who a credit professional is, the contribution of the credit profession to the safety, sustainability and stability of the credit market and the services that a credit professional offers to the general public regarding helping the public make an informed decision before using a credit facility.

15. In addition, the enactment of legislation regulating the credit profession will further benefit the credit market by—

    i. Providing accountable, reliable and certified credit professionals;

ii. Providing a pool of professionals knowledgeable in handling the credit portfolio and investment;
iii. Providing authoritative leadership in credit and debt management for sound, stable and sustainable businesses and economy;
iv. Reducing and eventually eradicating fraud in the credit market for the sustainability of the financial system and institutions; and
v. Alleviating the pain caused by unprofessional debt collectors in the handling of debt.

16. He also argued that the enactment of legislation regulating the credit profession will also benefit the credit profession by—

i. Establishing a recognized legislated position of credit professionals in matters of credit and debt management;
ii. Promoting credibility among employers for registered members.
iii. Providing continuous and well-structured professional development;
iv. Legally strengthening the profession in the delivery of credit professional services; and
v. Establishing regulations to govern the conduct of the professionals as per the proposed law, once enacted.

17. He further submitted that while accounting exams include financial analysis, credit management exams cover additional areas such as credit risk management and financial statement analysis. ICM exams, managed by KASNEB, ensure that individuals meet the necessary credit qualifications, enabling them to become well-trained members of the profession.

18. He informed the Committee that the CCP (Certified Credit Professional) syllabus had been updated. It was structured into different levels, including foundation, intermediate, credit risk management, principles of accounting, financial statement analysis, and corporate credit analysis.

19. Further, a significant number of individuals, including students pursuing the CCP exams modelled after the CPA, are being trained in various skills and competencies necessary for sound decision-making. As of the time of the petition, the number of credit professionals stood at 3,950, and this number continues to grow.

20. He concluded that regulating the credit profession would not hinder banks from hiring individuals with diverse skills. Instead, the proposed regulation aimed to protect consumer rights and provide guidance to both the banking sector and individuals seeking credit. It would also help prevent unethical practices by certain institutions, such as publicly shaming lenders who default on their loans.

3.2 Kenya Bankers Association

The Acting Chief Executive Officer of Kenya Bankers Association, Mr. Raimond Molenje, appeared before the Committee on Tuesday, 10th September 2024, and submitted as follows—

21. He stated that the Kenya Bankers Association opposed the enactment of the Bill in their entirety based on the following:

22. On the scope of the proposed Credit Professionals Bill, He argued that the credit function in banks was broad. He added that every staff member in a bank was, in one way or another, involved in a credit-related function or deliverable, from sales agents and account opening to customer service, lawyers, operations, credit, and digital teams, up to and including the Chief Executive Officer and the Board.

23. Therefore, all bank staff are involved in credit administration, and the petitioners have not provided a criterion to determine a credit staff/professional.

1. He submitted that the existing regulatory bodies provide adequate and necessary oversight within the banking sector. Any gap must be addressed through an amendment to the existing legal framework, and the creation of more parastatals and state agencies should be avoided, as the public seeks a lean government.

2. On Conflict in uniformity of credit standards, he submitted that_the banking business is all about credit provision, and it is a competitive area that requires regulation for the benefit of customers. The banks, microfinance banks, Saccos, credit-only providers, digital credit providers, retail stores, and shylocks all provide credit.

3. He further observed that there was no clarity on how the Credit Professionals law would establish uniform credit standards for all financial institutions and businesses that are already regulated. The diverse credit providers in the market cater for the different needs of society, and implementing a one-size-fits-all approach to credit standards will limit access to credit.

4. He further submitted that the proposed credit Professional law would limit internal bank staff cross-functional movements and promotions, such as moving an operations staff to a credit role, which would hinder the need for these certifications.

5. He informed the Committee that the Bill would create barriers to entry and promote unnecessary bureaucracy in professional bodies, limiting the banking sector's flexibility and dynamism. The focus should remain on practical

experience and adaptable skills rather than prescriptive academic and professional qualifications.

6. He submitted that credit service providers work in industries other than banking. It is unclear why the proposed Bill seeks to regulate credit professionals in the banking industry alone. In contrast, credit services are offered across various sectors, including telecommunications, hospitality, medicine, and law, among others. Therefore, the proposed Bill would create discrimination among credit service providers.

7. He concluded that the proposed Bill would have significant negative consequences for the banking sector, stifling innovation, increasing costs, and limiting both career progression and cross-sector employment.

8. The Chief Executive Officer concluded that the petitioner failed to demonstrate the existing gaps to be addressed by the proposed Bill. Furthermore, the Bill would duplicate the existing regulations. The Kenya Bankers Association, therefore, rejected the proposed Bill in its entirety.

3.3. Central Bank of Kenya

The Governor, Central Bank of Kenya (CBK), Dr. Kamau Thugge, CBS, provided a written submission, vide a letter dated 20th May 2025, as follows—

9. The Governor noted that the petition proposes the enactment of legislation to provide qualified and well-regulated credit professionals, ensuring the stability and sustainability of lending institutions.

10. He stated that the Institute of Credit Management of Kenya (ICM-K) is registered under the Societies Act, Cap 108, with established governance structures, and its primary objectives are to promote credit professionalism for the benefit of all members and enhance the standards of credit management in the country.

11. The Committee was also informed that the membership of the ICM-K is categorized into full and associate Membership and is acquired through a qualification examination administered by the Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examination Board (KASNEB).

12. The CBK concluded that with ICM-K and KASNEB in place, the value addition of the proposed legislation to regulate the Credit Profession was not apparent; therefore, CBK did not support the petition.

3.3 Kenya Law Reform Commission

The Kenya Law Reform Commission provided a written submission, vide a letter dated 20th May 2025 as follows—

13. The Chief Executive Officer stated that professionals occupy a position of great importance in society because they deliver esoteric services to individuals, organizations and the government. The professional space has evolved over the years, as more occupations seek to establish a professional identity in addition to the traditionally established professions. In seeking to admit other occupations into the category of professions and establishing mechanisms for professional regulation, one must begin by understanding the definition and characteristics of a profession.

14. Citing Prof. Horton B. (1958) criterion of a profession, he stated that a profession must:

    (a) Satisfy an indispensable social need and be based upon well-established and socially accepted scientific principles;
    (b) Demand adequate pre-professional and cultural training;
    (c) demand possession of a body of specialized and systemic knowledge;
    (d) Give evidence of needed skills which the public does not possess;
    (e) have developed a scientific technique which is the result of tested experience;
    (f) require the exercise of discretion and judgement in the manner of performance of duty;
    (g) have group consciousness designed to extend scientific knowledge in technical language;
    (h) have sufficient self-impelling power to retain its members throughout life, and must be used as a mere stepping stone to other occupations; and
    (i) recognize its obligations to society by insisting that its members live up to an established code of ethics."

15. He also stated that Hughes E. (1968) equally argues that the essence of the idea of professionalism is that professionals profess to know better than their clients on what ails them or their affairs.

16. He stated that Garoup N (2014) similarly considers a profession as an occupation with the following characteristics: specialized skills, which are partially or fully acquired by intellectual training, the service calls for a high degree of integrity, and it involves direct or fiduciary relations with clients.

17. He submitted that a profession can be defined as a disciplined group of individuals, who adhere to ethical standards and who hold themselves out as, and are accepted by the public as possessing special knowledge and skills in a widely recognized body of learning derived from research, education and training at a high level, and who are prepared to apply this knowledge and exercise these skills in the interest of others.

18. On the need to regulate professionals, He stated that the Regulation of professionals in any given industry is crucial for various reasons, including the need to set uniform standards for the services of that profession, ensuring that

consumers are protected, promoting accountability, and fostering continuous competencies and skills through ongoing learning.

19. He also argued that the regulation of professional groups has often been justified as being in the public interest, with some scholars seeing professional associations and other similar groups as one of the four institutional bases of social order (along with the community, the market, and the state).

20. Under a typical statutory regulatory scheme, He informed the Committee that legislation establishes a regulatory authority comprising a majority of members who are either re-elected by or appointed from the profession regulated by that authority. In Australia, these authorities are called *'registration boards'*, in the United Kingdom, they are known as *'Councils'* and in various provinces of Canada, *'professional colleges'*.

21. He also informed the Committee that the regulatory authorities have powers conferred by statute to determine qualification and other requirements for registration and to maintain a publicly accessible register of qualified persons. Under this regime, it is an offence for an unregistered person to use those professional titles reserved for the profession.

22. Further, the relevant statute also sets up a disciplinary system that, in most cases, empowers the regulatory authority to investigate complaints of professional misconduct and to impose sanctions on a practitioner, including deregistration if necessary. The effect of the regulatory scheme is to create an enforceable barrier to entry to the regulated profession and to regulate the standards of practice and conduct of registered practitioners.

23. Regarding the regulation of the credit profession in Kenya, he stated that credit is a form of agreement between two parties in which the creditor or lender gives money, goods, services, or securities in return for a promised future payment by the debtor or borrower. The lender earns a profit by getting interest on the borrowed amount from the borrower.

24. He further submitted that in Kenya, there has been a rise in the number of credit professionals who offer credit at exorbitant interest rates.

25. He observed that due to ineffective regulation of the credit industry, there have been numerous complaints from borrowers, including unfairly high interest rates, hidden and unreasonable methods of computing interest, oppressive penalties, irregular enforcement of security interest over assets of the borrowers, harassment and breach of privacy, humiliation and stressful relationships between borrowers and lenders.

26. He informed the Committee that the Consumer Protection Act contains provisions addressing unfair lending practices, including the rescission of

agreements resulting from such practices, default charges, and penalties charged by credit providers.

27. Further, the Act also sets out various rights of Consumers, including the right to prepayment, so that lenders cannot prohibit prepayment of loans, and the right to receive statements on the loans.

28. He also submitted that The Business Laws (Amendment Act) 2024 amended, among others, the Central Bank of Kenya Act, Cap 491, Laws of Kenya and the Microfinance Act, Cap 493C, Laws of Kenya, to extend the regulatory oversight of the Central Bank of Kenya to credit providers that were previously not subject to oversight by CBK.

29. He further informed the Committee that previously, non-deposit-taking credit providers were not under the regulatory oversight of the CBK. The Business Laws (Amendment) Act 2024 replaced the definition of digital credit providers under the CBK Act with non-deposit-taking credit providers. This means that credit providers that were previously unregulated now fall under the regulatory oversight of the CBK, regardless of the medium through which they offer their credit services.

30. In addition, despite the fragmented efforts to regulate certain aspects of the credit industry, there remains a need for a robust and comprehensive legal framework to address pertinent issues, particularly those related to professionalism in the industry.

31. Regulation of the credit profession involves controlling access to the credit practice through registration and certification, or licensure. The aim is to ensure that credit professionals provide services in a competent, ethical and safe manner. This will guarantee quality credit services at affordable interest rates.

32. The Chief Executive Officer concluded that the appropriate model of credit profession regulation is self-regulation. This means regulating the profession independently. The credit profession may be regulated by a professional body vested with statutory powers under legislation. These self-regulatory powers and functions include the registration, certification, or licensure of members of the credit profession.

PART FOUR

4. COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

Upon hearing from the Petitioner, Kenya Bankers Association, Central Bank of Kenya, and Kenya Law Reform Commission, the Committee observed that—

33. The existence of the Institute of Credit Management of Kenya (ICM-K), which is registered under the Societies Act, Cap 108, ensured the promotion of professionalism and standards in credit management. Further, qualification examination administered by KASNEB was a requirement of membership in the ICM-K; therefore, there are provisions for the requisite training for certification, registration, and licensing of practitioners.

34. The establishment of a new statutory regulatory body for credit would have significant fiscal implications, including additional administrative costs, which is contrary to the Government's ongoing policy of rationalizing public expenditure.

35. The Committee noted numerous complaints regarding unethical lending practices, including harassment, exploitation, breach of privacy, and excessive interest rates. These concerns reflect a systemic gap that could be abundantly addressed through the Data Protection Act, Cap 411C, which has ensured protection of the privacy and data of data subjects, as well as the Central Bank of Kenya Act, Cap. 491 has a provision of regulating credit providers, including non-deposit-taking credit providers.

36. Credit functions are provided by various entities, including banks, microfinance banks, SACCOS, credit-only providers, digital credit providers, and retail stores, which are already regulated and provide diverse credit needs. Therefore, the proposed Bill will hinder diversity and consistent growth in the credit industry.

37. There were divergent views among stakeholders on the need for regulating the credit profession through legislation. Those opposed to the proposed Bill cited overregulation, potential job market barriers, and duplication of roles, arguing that existing frameworks and institutions, including the Institute of Credit Management (ICM-K) and KASNEB, already address professional development needs. Conversely, views in support of statutory regulation highlighted the need for a comprehensive legal framework to standardize and professionalize the credit practice sector.

PART FIVE

5. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

38. Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 227, the Committee responds as follows-

On the prayer that the Committee enact legislation to regulate the credit profession, the Committee notes that the existence of the Institute of Credit Management of Kenya (ICM-K) ensures the promotion of professionalism and standards in credit management. Further, there are provisions for the requisite training for certification, registration, and licensing of practitioners. The enactment of the proposed Bill would also have significant fiscal implications. **Therefore, the Committee rejects the enactment of legislation to regulate the credit profession.**

Signed: ______________________ **Date:** 23/09/25

THE HON. KAREMBA MUCHANGI, M.P.
CHAIRPERSON, PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID
DATE: 23 SEP 2025 DAY.
TABLED BY: Hon. Muchangi Karemba, MP Chairperson
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE: A. Shibuko

ANNEXURES

Annex 1: The Adoption List

Annex 2: Public Petition No. 55 of 2023 regarding Enactment of legislation to regulate the credit profession

Annex 3: Minutes of the 49th Sitting of the Public Petitions Committee held on 10th September 2024

Annex 4: Minutes of the 55th Sitting of The Public Petitions Committee held on 26th September 2024

Annex 5: Correspondence by the Central Bank of Kenya dated 20th May 2025

Annex 6: Correspondence by the Kenya Law Reform Commission dated 20th May 2025

PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

ADOPTION LIST

(i) Consideration and adoption of the Report on Public Petition No. 55 of 2023 by Mr. Bernard Mokaya Magembe, regarding enactment of legislation to regulate Bank Credit Management Professionals.

We, the undersigned, hereby affix our signatures to this Report to affirm our approval:

DATE: 16/9/2025

	HON. MEMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Muchangi Karemba,CBS, M.P.(Chairperson)	
2.	Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, CBS, M.P.(Vice Chairperson)	
3.	Hon. Patrick Makau King'ola, M.P.	
4.	Hon. Beatrice Kadeveresia Elachi, CBS, M.P.	
5.	Hon. Joshua Chepyegon Kandie, M.P.	
6.	Hon. Maisori Marwa Kitayama, M.P.	
7.	Hon. Edith Vethi Nyenze, M.P.	
8.	Hon. Patrick Ntwiga Munene, M.P.	
9.	Hon. Bidu Mohamed Tubi, M.P.	
10.	Hon. (Eng.) Bernard Muriuki Nebart, M.P.	
11.	Hon. Peter Mbogho Shake, M.P.	
12.	Hon. Suzanne Ndunge Kiamba, M.P.	
13.	Hon. John Bwire Okano, M.P.	
14.	Hon. Sloya Clement Logova, M.P.	
15.	Hon. Peter Irungu Kihungi, M.P.	