

## Summary of The Law Making Process

### 1 FIRST READING

The Bill is introduced in the House for the first time, The Clerk reads the Title of the Bill. No debates or vote arise at this stage. The Bill is then committed to the relevant Departmental Committee for consideration and further scrutiny, which then facilitates public participation by way of inviting relevant stakeholders. This is done through;

- Inviting submission of memoranda;
- Holding public hearings;
- Consultation with relevant stakeholders and other technical experts.

### 2 SECOND READING

This is the debate stage of a Bill. The sponsor of the Bill moves it on the floor of the House. This marks the beginning of the debates where the legislators discuss the merits and demerits of the Bill.

Consequently, a Bill originating from the National Assembly and not seconded will be deemed defeated. When the Bill has been debated conclusively, the Speaker authorizes the proposer to respond to any issues arising from related debates. This therefore, determines whether the Bill moves to the next stage.

### 4 REPORT STAGE

This stage marks the point where **the report is presented to the House**, through a procedural motion where the legislators take a vote. Subsequently any Member wishing to have the Bill recommitted may do so.

### 3 COMMITTEE STAGE

This Stage comprises of the whole membership of the House and is presided over by the Deputy Speaker or any other member of the Speakers/ Chairpersons Panel .It involves the scrutiny of the Bill and is done clause by clause , thus any proposed amendments done on the clauses of the Bill would be considered and a vote taken on each one of them. Consequently all clauses and their schedules without amendments will be approved as they are. A report on the same is then submitted to the House through the Chairperson seeking the approval of the House

### 5 THIRD READING

This marks the final stage of a Bill in the National Assembly as a final vote is taken on this stage. Thereafter no further substantive amendments are considered.

### 6 PRESIDENTIAL ASSENT

Once a Bill is passed by the House, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall present it to the President for Assent if it is a Bill not concerning counties. The President is therefore expected to act on the Bill within seven or fourteen days as the case may be. Whereas the President may assent to the Bill he/she may refer it to the House expressing reservations. The House will review the Bill confining itself to the particular clause(s) where reservations were expressed, and thereafter relevant amendments may be considered. The President's reservations may be overturned by a two-third majority.