

# *Aluochier Dispute Resolution*

*Arbitral Institution | Arbitration | Mediation*

*P O Box 436-40404, Rongo, Kenya  
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Registration No: BN-BGCLBG7*

25<sup>th</sup> January, 2024

**The Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny (Deceased) & Julius Oluoch Mbom**

**P O Box 85**

**Rongo**

**40404**

Dear Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny & Julius Oluoch Mbom

**CASE NUMBER 001 OF 2023: CAROLINE ATIENO ANDITI v THE ESTATE OF JULIUS ORINDA OWINY (DECEASED) & JULIUS OLUOCH MBOM**

Find enclosed documents related to the above-mentioned case that have previously been sent, by WhatsApp, to the Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny via the administratrix, Carren Akeyo Owiny on 0722 982384. This postal address has been obtained from records held at the Lands Registry, Migori as contained in the Mutation Form for the subdivision of Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/125, the mother title that produced Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/602 & 603. We have tried to find any updated contact details from Kisumu Law Courts pertaining to High Court of Kenya at Kisumu, Succession Cause No. 793 of 2007 – In The Matter Of The Estate Of Crispus Andom Mbom, but were informed that no records of Julius Oluoch Mbom's contact details were found. 10

Please respond to the statement of claim by Caroline Atieno Anditi within the next 15 days. Should no response be received, the arbitration proceedings will continue, seeing that they have been held up since 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2023 while waiting for your response.

**Yours faithfully**

**For and on behalf of**

**Aluochier Dispute Resolution**

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<b>ADR Case No. 001 of 2023</b>	<i>Caroline Atieno Anditi v the Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny &amp; Julius Oluoch Mbom</i>	<i>Page   1 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2024</i>
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**Isaac Aluochier**  
**Chief Executive**

**COPIED TO:**

1. **Caroline Atieno Anditi, WhatsApp: 0715 034969.**

**ENCLOSED:**

1. **Request for Arbitration dated 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2023**
2. **Letter dated 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2023 summarising claim and enclosing Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules, 2023 dated 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2023**
3. **Letter dated 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2023 enclosing supplementary documents**
4. **Mutation Form for Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/125 registered 21<sup>st</sup> November, 1980**
5. **Official Search for Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/603 dated 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2023**

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**IN THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA**  
**ALUOCHIER DISPUTE RESOLUTION**  
**REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION**

*(Pursuant to Rule 5.2 of the Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules, 2023)*

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Answer</b>
'5.2.1	Specify the name, address, nature and principal address of the person or business requesting for the arbitration	<i>Name: <b>Caroline Atieno Anditi</b> Address: Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/603 Telephone: 0715 034969 &amp; 0782 855806</i>
'5.2.2	Specify the contact details of each of the parties, including telephone and email	<i><b>1<sup>st</sup> Respondent:</b> Charles Orinda Owiny (Deceased), represented by Carren Akeyo Owiny of telephone 0722 982384 <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Respondent:</b> Julius Oluoch Mbom of P O Box 85-40404, Rongo as per the address on the Mutation Form for Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/125 registered on 21<sup>st</sup> November, 1980.</i>
'5.2.2	Specify the contact details of the claimant's representative, including telephone and email	<i>N/A</i>
'5.2.3	Attach a copy of the contract in which the arbitration clause is provided or in respect of which the arbitration arises; or a copy of a separate arbitration agreement invoked by the claimant; or copies of exchange of letters, telex or telegram, facsimile, electronic mail or other means of electronic communication which provide a record of the agreement; or an allegation of the existence of an arbitration agreement; or reference to a written law or laws providing for arbitration.	<i>No attached contract showing arbitration clause, or separate arbitration agreement.  I am invoking my right under Article 50(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 providing that every person has the right to have any dispute that can be resolved by the application of law resolved in a fair and public hearing before a court or, if appropriate, another independent and impartial tribunal or body. So just as I don't need an agreement to institute court proceedings, I also don't need an agreement to institute arbitration proceedings before an independent and impartial arbitration tribunal or body, such as is being facilitated by Aluochier Dispute Resolution.</i>
'5.2.4	Provide a statement describing the nature and circumstances of the dispute giving rise to the claim, and specifying the relief sought by the claimant against the respondent.	<i>On 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2023 Carren Akeyo Owiny, seemingly acting together with a neighbour, Mr Ojuka Andhoga, made a claim to recover Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/603, measuring 1.4 hectares, that is registered jointly in the</i>

		<i>names of her late husband, Charles Orinda Owiny and Julius Oluoch Mbom, with the registration having been made on 25<sup>th</sup> November, 1980. I, together with my 3 children, have been living on and farming about 0.47 hectares (1.16 acres) of the land from the year 2009, when my late husband died and was buried there. I did not seek permission or authority from the registered owners when I moved in and commenced living on and farming the land under my occupation. It is now about 14 years since I and my children have been living on the land. It is my belief that title to the land under my occupation and use, currently in the names of the registered owners, was cancelled upon I and my family having lived on the land for 12 years. I am therefore praying for the legal acknowledgement that title to the land under my occupation is no longer in the names of Charles Orinda Owiny and Julius Oluoch Mbom, and that I should be registered as the owner of the approximately 0.47 hectares (1.16 acres) under my occupation over the last 14 years.</i>
'5.2.5	Specify the language of arbitration, as agreed to in writing by the parties or as proposed by the claimant to the respondent.	<i>I understand both English and Luo and would prefer the arbitration to be in any of the two languages.</i>
'5.2.6	If the arbitration agreement provides for nomination of arbitrators by the parties, specify the name, address, telephone, e-mail address, nationality and qualifications of the claimant's nominee.	<i>N/A – as there is no arbitration agreement.</i>
'5.2.7	Provide a confirmation, addressed to the Chief Executive, that copies of the request for arbitration and all supporting documents have been served on all the parties to the arbitration and the means of service used or intended to be used.	<i>I have elected to serve the parties through the Institute, by availing all of my documents to the Institute for service to be effected by the Institute.</i>
'5.2.8	Provide evidence of payment of the non-refundable fee as prescribed in the First Schedule	<i>Payment of Kshs 1,000/- was made to Mpesa Paybill No. 5811529, Mpesa Ref: RKE0D2VD24 from 254715034969 on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2023.</i>

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Registration No: BN-BGCLBG7*

24<sup>th</sup> November, 2023

**The Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny (Deceased) & Julius Oluoch Mbom**

**c/o Carren Akeyo Owiny**

**WhatsApp: 0722 982384**

Dear Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny & Julius Oluoch Mbom

**CASE NUMBER 001 OF 2023: CAROLINE ATIENO ANDITI v THE ESTATE OF JULIUS ORINDA OWINY (DECEASED) & JULIUS OLUOCH MBOM**

Aluochier Dispute Resolution (ADR) is an arbitral institution that administers arbitrations under the Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules, 2023 (ADR Arbitration Rules). Article 1(3)(c) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides that part of the sovereign power belonging to the people of Kenya, and that is to be exercised only in accordance with the said Constitution, is delegated to the Judiciary and independent tribunals, with the Judiciary and independent tribunals to perform their functions in accordance with the said Constitution. Article 159(1) reiterates that judicial authority is derived from the people and vests in, and shall be exercised by, the courts and tribunals established by or under the said Constitution. Article 159(2)(c) provides that in exercising judicial authority, the courts and tribunals shall be guided by principles including the mandatory promotion of alternative forms of dispute resolution including arbitration. Article 50(1) provides that every person has the right to have any dispute that can be resolved by the application of law decided in a fair and public hearing before a court or, if appropriate, another independent and impartial tribunal or body. Consequently, independent and impartial arbitral tribunals, just as the courts, have the constitutional mandate derived from the people's sovereign power to exercise judicial authority on their behalf in the resolution of disputes capable of resolution by the application of law.

Section 2 of the Arbitration Act, 1995 provides that except as provided for in a particular case, the

<b>ADR Case No. 001 of 2023</b>	<b><i>Caroline Atieno Anditi v the Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny &amp; Julius Oluoch Mbom</i></b>	<b><i>Page   1 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2023</i></b>
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provisions of the said Act shall apply to domestic arbitration and international arbitration. The Arbitration Act is itself subject to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, as Article 2(1) of the Constitution provides that the said Constitution is the supreme law of Kenya and binds all persons and all State organs. And section 7(1) of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provides that all law in force immediately before the effective date of the Constitution – 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2010 – continues in force and shall be construed with the alterations, adaptations, qualifications and exceptions necessary to bring it into conformity with the said Constitution. The Arbitration Act, an existing law at the time the Constitution became effective, is therefore to be construed to bring it into conformity with the Constitution, including allowing for, pursuant to Article 50(1) of the Constitution, the institution of arbitral proceedings, just as is the case with the institution of court proceedings, by any person without the consent or agreement of any other person, as it is the right of every person to have any dispute that can be resolved by the application of law decided in a fair and public hearing before a court or, if appropriate, another independent and impartial tribunal or body. 10

Consequently, in the exercise of her right under Article 50(1) of the Constitution, Caroline Atieno Anditi, the Claimant, has instituted arbitral proceedings under the administration of ADR against the Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny (Deceased) and Julius Oluoch Mbom, who are registered as the owners of **Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/603**.

### **THE CLAIMANT'S CASE**

On or about the 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2023 a woman by the name of Carren Owiny, of telephone number 0722 982384, seemingly acting together with one of the Claimant's neighbours, one Mr Ojuka Andhoga, laid claim to the land presently occupied by the Claimant as her residence, and also her farmland, being part of Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/603. The Claimant is a widow, previously married to the late Raphael Anditi Othoo in the year 2000. Their marriage produced three children, being Roney Anditi, Oscar Anditi and Gideon Anditi. Her husband died in the year 2009, the year she commenced occupation of about 1.16 acres of Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/603 – the land on which her late husband was buried. Together with her children, she has been in quiet and uninterrupted occupation of the said portion of land, a period now amounting to 14 years. Throughout that period of occupation, she has not been harassed by anyone claiming ownership or possession rights over the said land, until about the 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2023 when Carren Owiny, 20

seemingly acting on behalf of the Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny, laid claim to Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/603.

The Claimant believes that as she has been in open, peaceful and uninterrupted occupation of about 1.16 acres of Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/603 for more than 12 years, and did not enter into the property with the permission of the registered joint owners Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny and Julius Oluoch Mbom, the title to the land that she has been in occupation of was cancelled, and that she is now the rightful owner of the said portion of land. She seeks to be declared the lawful owner of the about 1.16 acres of Kamagambo/Kanyamamba/603 that she has been in occupation of over the last 14 years, and so registered as the said owner, with title to the same presently registered in the name of Charles Orinda Owiny and Julius Oluoch Mbom cancelled, and that anyone representing the Respondents, including agents of the same, be prohibited from interfering with her quiet enjoyment of the same.

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#### **ACTION REQUIRED OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Under ADR Arbitration Rule 5.3, the arbitration commenced on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2023. The Claimant has until 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2023 to submit a Statement of Claim supplementing the information she provided in her request for arbitration, as described above, pursuant to Rule 15.2. The Respondents have up to 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2023 to submit their Statements of Defence pursuant to Rule 15.3. Should the Respondents wish to submit a counterclaim or counterclaims, they can do so pursuant to Rule 15.4. Once all documents have been received from the parties in accordance with the Rules, they shall be forwarded to the arbitral tribunal to conduct the arbitration.

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#### **COMMUNICATIONS IN THE ARBITRATION**

A WhatsApp group including the arbitral institution, the Claimant and the 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent's representative will shortly be set up to facilitate ease of communication and sending of documents. The 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent's representative is kindly requested to avail to the arbitral institution the communication contacts of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Respondent or his representative. All communications should be made to the said WhatsApp group, that all parties be fully aware of all communications when made.

Should any of the parties have any matters requiring clarification, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned via the WhatsApp group being set up. Otherwise we look forward to receipt of any Statement of Case from the Claimant as per Rule 15.2 and the Statements of Defence from the Respondents as per Rule 15.3, and any Counterclaims from the Respondents as per Rule 15.4.

**Yours faithfully**

**For and on behalf of**

**Aluochier Dispute Resolution**



**Isaac Aluochier**

**Chief Executive**

**COPIED TO:**

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1. **Caroline Atieno Anditi, WhatsApp: 0715 034969.**

**ENCLOSED:**

1. **Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules, 2023 dated 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2023**

# Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules

Aluochier Dispute Resolution  
P O Box 436-40404  
Rongo  
Kenya

Email: [info@aluochier.co.ke](mailto:info@aluochier.co.ke)

Dated 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2023

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## ARBITRATION RULES

### Rule 1 – Citation

#### 1 Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules, 2023.

### Rule 2 – Interpretation

#### 2 Interpretation

In these Rules unless the context otherwise requires —

**“administrative action”** includes –

- (a) the powers, functions and duties exercised by authorities or quasi-judicial tribunals; or
- (b) any act, omission or decision of any person, body or authority that affects the legal rights or interests of any person to whom such action relates;

**“administrator”** means a person who takes an administrative action or who makes an administrative decision;

**“Arbitral Court”** means the Arbitral Court established under these Rules;

**“Arbitral Tribunal”** means a sole arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators appointed in accordance with these Rules;

**“Chief Executive”** means the Chief Executive Officer of the Institute;

**“claimant”** means a person who commences an arbitration claim and serves a request for arbitration on the Chief Executive;

**“decision”** means any administrative or quasi-judicial decision made, proposed to be made, or required to be made, as the case may be;

**“domestic arbitration”** an arbitration is domestic if the arbitration agreement or reference provides expressly or by implication for arbitration in Kenya, and at the time when proceedings are commenced or the arbitration is entered into —

- (a) where the arbitration is between individuals, the parties are nationals of Kenya or are habitually resident in Kenya;
- (b) where the arbitration is between bodies corporate, the parties are incorporated in Kenya or their central management and control are exercised in Kenya;
- (c) where the arbitration is between an individual and a body corporate —
  - (i) the party who is an individual is a national of Kenya or is habitually resident in Kenya; and
  - (ii) the party that is a body corporate is incorporated in Kenya or its central management and control are exercised in Kenya; or
- (d) the place where a substantial part of the legal rights or interests of any party is affected by an administrative action, or the place where a substantial part of the obligations of the defined legal relationship is to be performed, or the place with which the subject-matter of the dispute is most closely connected, is Kenya.

**“empowering provision”** means a law, a rule of common law, customary law, or an agreement, instrument or other document in terms of which an administrative action is taken or purportedly taken;

**“failure”** in relation to the taking of a decision, includes a refusal to take the decision;

**“Institute”** means Aluochier Dispute Resolution and includes its Board of Directors or any committee, sub-committee or Chief Executive and other staff or other body or person

specifically designated by the Institute to perform the functions referred to in these Rules;

**“international arbitration”** an arbitration is international if –

(a) the parties to an arbitration agreement have, at the time of the conclusion of that agreement, their places of business or residence or incorporation or exercise of central management and control in different states; or

(b) one of the following places is situated outside the state in which the parties have their places of business or residence or incorporation or exercise of central management and control –

(i) the juridical seat of arbitration if determined by, or pursuant to, the arbitration agreement; or

(ii) any place where a substantial part of the legal rights or interests of any party is affected by an administrative action, or any place where a substantial part of the obligations of the defined legal relationship is to be performed, or the place with which the subject-matter of the dispute is most closely connected; or

(c) the parties have expressly agreed that the subject-matter of the arbitration agreement relates to more than one state.

**“respondent”** means a person who receives a request for arbitration served by the claimant;

**“the seat of arbitration”** means the place of arbitration as provided under rule 18;

**“tribunal”** means a tribunal established under any written law.

### **Rule 3 – Application of these Rules**

#### **3 Application of these Rules**

3.1 These Rules shall apply to arbitrations instituted as of right, and therefore without any requirement for the existence of an arbitration agreement, pursuant to Article 50(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, that provides that every person has the right to have any dispute that can be resolved by the application of law decided in a fair and public hearing before a court or, if appropriate, another independent and impartial tribunal or body, pursuant also to Article 1(3)(c) that provides that the sovereign power of the people of Kenya under this Constitution is delegated to State organs that include the Judiciary and independent tribunals, which shall perform their functions in accordance with this Constitution, and pursuant also to Article 260 that provides that a “State organ” means a commission, office, agency or other body established under this Constitution, such as arbitral tribunals in arbitrations governed by the laws of Kenya, of which the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 is the supreme law and binds all persons and all State organs, pursuant to Article 2(1).

3.2 These Rules restate Article 159 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 providing that: (1) Judicial authority is derived from the people and vests in, and shall be exercised by, the courts and tribunals established by or under this Constitution. (2) In exercising judicial authority, the courts and tribunals shall be guided by the following principles – (a) justice shall be done to all, irrespective of status; (b) justice shall not be delayed; (c) alternative forms of dispute resolution including reconciliation, mediation, arbitration and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms shall be promoted, subject to clause (3); (d) justice shall be administered without undue regard to procedural technicalities; and (e) the purpose and principles of this Constitution shall be protected and promoted. (3) Traditional dispute resolution mechanisms shall not be used in a way that – (a) contravenes the Bill of Rights; (b) is repugnant to justice and morality or results in outcomes that are repugnant to justice or morality; or (c) is inconsistent with this Constitution or any written law.

- 3.3 These Rules shall apply to arbitrations instituted pursuant to section 7(1) of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, providing that any person who is aggrieved by an administrative action or decision may apply for review of the administrative action or decision to a tribunal in exercise of its jurisdiction conferred in that regard under any written law.
- 3.3.1 Pursuant to section 7(2) of the said Act, such a tribunal may review an administrative action or decision if –
- 3.3.1.1 the person who made the decision –
    - 3.3.1.1.1 was not authorised to do so by the empowering provision;
    - 3.3.1.1.2 acted in excess of jurisdiction or power conferred under any written law;
    - 3.3.1.1.3 acted pursuant to delegated power in contravention of any law prohibiting such delegation;
    - 3.3.1.1.4 was biased or may reasonably be suspected of bias; or
    - 3.3.1.1.5 denied the person to whom the administrative action or decision relates, a reasonable opportunity to state the person's case;
  - 3.3.1.2 a mandatory and material procedure or condition prescribed by an empowering provision was not complied with;
  - 3.3.1.3 the action or decision was procedurally unfair;
  - 3.3.1.4 the action or decision was materially influenced by an error of law;
  - 3.3.1.5 the administrative action or decision in issue was taken with an ulterior motive or purpose calculated to prejudice the legal rights of the applicant;
  - 3.3.1.6 the administrator failed to take into account relevant considerations;
  - 3.3.1.7 the administrator acted on the direction of a person or body not authorised or empowered by any written law to give such directions;
  - 3.3.1.8 the administrative action or decision was made in bad faith;
  - 3.3.1.9 the administrative action or decision is not rationally connected to –
    - 3.3.1.9.1 the purpose for which it was taken;
    - 3.3.1.9.2 the purpose of the empowering provision;
    - 3.3.1.9.3 the information before the administrator; or
    - 3.3.1.9.4 the reasons given for it by the administrator;
  - 3.3.1.10 there was an abuse of discretion, unreasonable delay or failure to act in discharge of a duty imposed under any written law;
  - 3.3.1.11 the administrative action or decision is unreasonable;
  - 3.3.1.12 the administrative action or decision is not proportionate to the interests or rights affected;
  - 3.3.1.13 the administrative action or decision violates the legitimate expectations of the person to whom it relates;
  - 3.3.1.14 the administrative action or decision is unfair; or
  - 3.3.1.15 the administrative action or decision is taken or made in abuse of power.
- 3.3.2 Pursuant to section 7(3) of the said Act, such a tribunal shall not consider an application for the review of an administrative action or decision premised on the ground of unreasonable delay unless it is satisfied that –
- 3.3.2.1 the administrator is under a duty to act in relation to the matter in issue;
  - 3.3.2.2 the action is required to be undertaken within a period specified under such law;
  - 3.3.2.3 the administrator has refused, failed or neglected to take action within the prescribed period.
- 3.3.3 Pursuant to section 11(1) of the said Act, such a tribunal may grant any order

or award that is just and equitable, including an order or award –

- 3.3.3.1 declaring the rights of the parties in respect of any matter to which the administrative action relates;
- 3.3.3.2 restraining the administrator from acting or continuing to act in breach of duty imposed upon the administrator under any written law or from acting or continuing to act in any manner that is prejudicial to the legal rights of an applicant;
- 3.3.3.3 directing the administrator to give reasons for the administrative action or decision taken by the administrator;
- 3.3.3.4 prohibiting the administrator from acting in a particular manner;
- 3.3.3.5 setting aside the administrative action or decision and remitting the matter for reconsideration by the administrator, with or without directions;
- 3.3.3.6 compelling the performance by an administrator of a public duty owed in law and in respect of which the applicant has a legally enforceable right;
- 3.3.3.7 prohibiting the administrator from acting in a particular manner;
- 3.3.3.8 granting a temporary interdict or other temporary relief; or
- 3.3.3.9 for the award of costs or other pecuniary compensation in appropriate cases.

3.3.4 Pursuant to section 11(2) of the said Act, in proceedings for review relating to failure to take an administrative action, the tribunal may grant any order that is just and equitable, including an order –

- 3.3.4.1 directing the taking of the decision;
- 3.3.4.2 declaring the rights of the parties in relation to the taking of the decision;
- 3.3.4.3 directing any of the parties to do, or to refrain from doing, any act or thing the doing, or the refraining from doing, of which the tribunal considers necessary to do justice between the parties; or
- 3.3.4.4 as to costs and other monetary compensation.

3.4 These Rules shall apply to arbitrations instituted as a condition precedent to a possible judicial review of an administrative action or decision under the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, pursuant to section 9(2) of the said Act, that provides that the High Court, or a subordinate court upon which original jurisdiction is conferred pursuant to Article 22(3) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, shall not review an administrative action or decision under the said Act unless the mechanisms, including internal mechanisms, for appeal or review and all remedies available under any other written law are first exhausted.

3.5 These Rules shall apply to arbitrations subject to section 20(2) of the Arbitration Act, 1995 as read together with section 4(6) of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, for circumstances where the parties in the arbitration have failed to agree on the procedure to be followed by the Arbitral Tribunal in the conduct of the proceedings, empowering the Arbitral Tribunal to conduct the arbitration in any manner it considers appropriate, having regard to the desirability of avoiding unnecessary delay or expense while at the same time affording the parties a fair and reasonable opportunity to present their cases. Section 4(6) of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015 provides that where the administrator is empowered by any written law to follow a procedure which conforms to the principles set out in Article 47 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the administrator may act in accordance with that different procedure. Article 47 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides that every person has the right to administrative action that is expeditious, efficient, lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair, and a right to be given written reasons for an administrative action where a right or fundamental

- freedom of the person has been or is likely to be adversely affected by the action.
- 3.6 These Rules shall apply to arbitrations where any agreement, submission or reference, whether entered into before or after a dispute has arisen, provides in writing for arbitration under the Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules, 2023 or such amended Rules as the Institute may have adopted to take effect before the commencement of the arbitration.
- 3.7 These Rules include the Schedules in effect at the commencement of the arbitration, as separately amended from time to time by the Institute.
- 3.8 These Rules incorporate the values and principles of public service provided for in Article 232(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, which include:
- 3.8.1 high standards of professional ethics;
  - 3.8.2 efficient, effective and economic use of resources;
  - 3.8.3 responsive, prompt, effective, impartial and equitable provision of services;
  - 3.8.4 accountability for administrative acts;
  - 3.8.5 transparency and provision to the public of timely, accurate information; and
  - 3.8.6 fair competition and merit as the basis of appointments and promotions.
- 3.9 Nothing in these Rules shall prevent parties to a dispute or arbitration agreement from naming the Institute as appointing authority without submitting the arbitration to the provisions of these Rules.

#### **Rule 4 – Notices, communications and time limits**

- 4 Notices, communications and time limits
- 4.1 All communications between a party and the Institute shall be made through the Chief Executive.
- 4.2 On the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal, all written communications between a party and the Arbitral Tribunal shall continue to be made through the Chief Executive, unless the Arbitral Tribunal directs that communications shall be made directly between the Arbitral Tribunal and the party.
- 4.3 Where the Arbitral Tribunal directs that communication be made directly to it as provided under paragraph 4.2, any such communication shall be copied to the Chief Executive for information purposes.
- 4.4 Where the Chief Executive sends any written communication to one party on behalf of the Arbitral Tribunal, the Chief Executive shall also send a copy of the communication to each of the other parties.
- 4.5 Where a party sends any communication under rule 15 to the Chief Executive including any written statements and documents, the party shall –
- 4.5.1 include a copy for each arbitrator; and
  - 4.5.2 send copies directly to all other parties and shall confirm service to the Chief Executive in writing.
- 4.6 A notice or other communication that is required to be given by a party under these Rules shall be in writing and shall be delivered by registered post or courier, or transmitted by facsimile, telex, e-mail or any other means of electronic communication that provides a record of its transmission.
- 4.7 In the course of the arbitration, a party or a party's representative's last-known place residence or business shall be considered as a valid address for the purpose of service of any notice or other communication, in the absence of any notification of a change of the address by that party to the other parties, the Arbitral Tribunal or the Chief Executive.

- 4.8 For purposes of determining whether service of any communication by a party is made within the time specified under these Rules, a notice or other communication shall be considered as having been received —
- 4.8.1 on the date it is delivered; or
  - 4.8.2 in the case of service by electronic communication or any other means, on the day it is transmitted in accordance with paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2.
- 4.9 For the purpose of determining compliance with a time limit, a notice or other communication shall be deemed to have been sent, made or transmitted if it is dispatched in accordance with paragraphs 4.5 and 4.6 prior to or on the date of the expiration of the time-limit.
- 4.10 Despite paragraphs 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7, a notice or communication by one party may be addressed to another party —
- 4.10.1 in the manner agreed to in writing between them;
  - 4.10.2 in the absence of an agreement as provided under paragraph 4.10.1, according to the practice followed in the course of their previous dealings; or
  - 4.10.3 in any other manner required by the Arbitral Tribunal.
- 4.11 For the purpose of calculating a period of time under these Rules –
- 4.11.1 time shall begin to run on the day following the day when a notice or other communication is received;
  - 4.11.2 if the last day of the period is an official holiday or a non-business day at the place of residence or business of the addressee, the period is extended until the first business day which follows; and
  - 4.11.3 official holidays or non-business days occurring during the running of the period of time are included in calculating that period.
- 4.12 The Arbitral Tribunal may, save where otherwise provided for in law, at any time extend time, where the period of time has expired, or abridge a period of time prescribed under these Rules or under an arbitration agreement for the conduct of arbitration or for the service of a notice or communication by one party on the other party.
- 4.13 Notwithstanding paragraph 4.12, pursuant to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, arbitrations for the review of an administrative action under the said Act shall be determined within ninety days of the commencement of the arbitration.

## **Rule 5 – Request for arbitration**

### **5 Request for arbitration**

- 5.1 A party who intends to commence an arbitration proceeding shall submit to the Chief Executive a written request for arbitration.
- 5.2 A request for arbitration under paragraph 5.1 shall —
- 5.2.1 specify the name, address, nature and principal address of the person or business;
  - 5.2.2 specify the contact details of each of the parties and the claimant's representative which contacts include telephone, facsimile or email address;
  - 5.2.3 contain a copy of the contract in which the arbitration clause is provided or in respect of which the arbitration arises; or a copy of a separate arbitration agreement invoked by the claimant; or copies of exchange of letters, telex, telegram, facsimile, electronic mail or other means of electronic communications which provide a record of the agreement; or an allegation of the existence of an arbitration agreement; or reference to a written law or laws providing for arbitration;
  - 5.2.4 contain a statement describing the nature and circumstances of the dispute

- giving rise to the claim, and specifying the relief sought by the claimant against the respondent;
- 5.2.5 contain a statement specifying the language of arbitration, as agreed to in writing by the parties or as proposed by the claimant to the respondent;
- 5.2.6 if the arbitration agreement provides for nomination of arbitrators by the parties, specify the name, address, telephone, e-mail address, nationality and qualifications of the claimant's nominee;
- 5.2.7 contain a confirmation, addressed to the Chief Executive, that copies of the request for arbitration and all supporting documents have been served on all parties to the arbitration and the means of service used or intended to be used; and
- 5.2.8 be accompanied by a non-refundable fee as prescribed in the First Schedule.
- 5.3 The date on which the complete request for arbitration is received by the Chief Executive shall be considered to be the date on which the arbitration has commenced.
- 5.4 The request for arbitration is deemed to be complete when all the requirements of paragraph 5.2 are met.
- 5.5 The Chief Executive shall notify the parties of the commencement of arbitration.
- 5.6 A request for arbitration that has not met the requirements of paragraph 5.2 shall not be valid and the arbitration shall be considered as not having been commenced until the requirements of paragraph 5.2 are met.
- 5.7 The request for arbitration and the supporting documents shall be submitted to the Chief Executive electronically, or if submitted in hard copy —
- 5.7.1 in duplicate copies, in instances where, a sole arbitrator is to be appointed; or
- 5.7.2 in quadruplicate copies, in instances where the parties have agreed or the claimant proposes that three or more arbitrators should be appointed.

## **Rule 6 – Response to request for arbitration**

### **6 Response to request for arbitration**

- 6.1 The respondent shall send to the Chief Executive a written response to the request for arbitration within thirty days of service of the request for arbitration on the respondent, or within fourteen days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, or on such lesser period fixed by the Institute.
- 6.2 The response under paragraph 6.1 shall contain —
- 6.2.1 an admission or denial of all or part of the claims stated by the claimant in the request for arbitration;
- 6.2.2 where applicable, a statement describing the nature and circumstances of any counterclaims advanced by the respondent against the claimant;
- 6.2.3 comments on the particulars contained in the request for arbitration, as called for under paragraph 5.2.5, on matters relating to the conduct of the arbitration;
- 6.2.4 the name, address, telephone, facsimile, telex and e-mail address of the respondent's nominee, if the arbitration agreement calls for nomination of arbitrators by the parties;
- 6.2.5 where the respondent intends to join a third party, the name, address, contact details, nature and principal address of business of the third party and a brief statement describing the nature and circumstances of the dispute giving rise to the joinder; and
- 6.2.6 confirmation to the Chief Executive that copies of the response and all the supporting documents have been or are being served at the same time on all other parties to the arbitration by one or more means of service to be identified in such

confirmation.

- 6.3 The response and all supporting documents shall be submitted to the Chief Executive electronically, or if submitted in hard copy, in duplicate copies, and where the parties have agreed or the respondent proposes that a panel of arbitrators be appointed, the response shall be submitted to the Chief Executive in quadruplicate copies if submitted in hard copy.
- 6.4 Failure to send a response shall not prohibit the respondent from denying any claim or from advancing a counterclaim in the arbitration.
- 6.5 Where an arbitration agreement requires the nomination of arbitrators by the parties, failure to send a response or to nominate an arbitrator within the specified time shall constitute an irrevocable waiver of that party's opportunity to nominate an arbitrator.
- 6.6 Where an empowering provision provides or allows for arbitration, but does not provide for the appointment or nomination of an arbitrator or arbitrators by the parties, failure to nominate an arbitrator within fifteen days of commencement of the arbitration shall constitute an irrevocable waiver of that party's opportunity to nominate an arbitrator.

## **Rule 7 – Appointment of Arbitral Tribunal**

### **7 Appointment of Arbitral Tribunal**

- 7.1 A dispute subjected to arbitration under these Rules shall be decided by a sole arbitrator unless the parties to the dispute agree that the dispute shall be decided by three arbitrators.
- 7.2 Where the parties have agreed that a dispute shall be resolved by a sole arbitrator, they may, by agreement, nominate the sole arbitrator for confirmation.
- 7.3 If the parties fail to nominate a sole arbitrator within fifteen days from the date when the claimant's request for arbitration is received by the other party, or within such additional time as may be allowed by the Institute, the sole arbitrator shall be appointed by the Institute.
- 7.4 Where the parties have agreed that the dispute shall be resolved by three arbitrators, each party shall nominate in the request for arbitration and the response respectively, one arbitrator for confirmation.
- 7.5 Where a party fails to nominate an arbitrator in accordance with paragraph 7.4, the appointment shall be made by the Institute.
- 7.6 Where a dispute is to be referred to three arbitrators, the third arbitrator who shall act as president of the Arbitral Tribunal shall be appointed by the Institute, unless the parties have agreed on another procedure for the appointment, in which case the nomination shall be subject to confirmation pursuant to rule 9.
- 7.7 If the procedure agreed by the parties under paragraph 7.6 does not result in a nomination within fifteen days from the date of confirmation or appointment of the co-arbitrators or any other time limit agreed by the parties or fixed by the Institute, the third arbitrator shall be appointed by the Institute.
- 7.8 Where the parties have not agreed on the number of arbitrators the Institute shall appoint a sole arbitrator, unless it appears to the Institute that the dispute warrants the appointment of three arbitrators, in which case—
- 7.8.1 the claimant shall nominate an arbitrator within a period of fifteen days from date of receipt of the notification of the decision of the Institute, or within seven days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act,

- 2015; and
- 7.8.2 the respondent shall nominate an arbitrator within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of the notification of the nomination made by the claimant, or within seven days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015.
- 7.9 If a party fails to nominate an arbitrator in accordance with either paragraph 7.8.1 or 7.8.2, the appointment shall be made by the Institute.
- 7.10 Where there are multiple claimants or multiple respondents, and where the dispute is to be referred to three arbitrators, the multiple claimants, jointly, and the multiple respondents, jointly, shall nominate an arbitrator for confirmation pursuant to rule 9.
- 7.11 Where an additional party has been joined, and where the dispute is to be referred to three arbitrators, the additional party may, jointly with the claimant, or with the respondent, nominate an arbitrator for confirmation pursuant to rule 9.
- 7.12 In the absence of a joint nomination under paragraph 7.10 or 7.11, and where all parties are unable to agree to a method for the constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal, the arbitration agreement, if any, shall, for all purposes, be considered as an agreement by the parties for the appointment of a three member Arbitral Tribunal by the Institute.
- 7.13 The Institute shall, pursuant to paragraph 7.12, appoint each member of the Arbitral Tribunal and shall designate one of the members to act as president, in which case the Institute shall be at liberty to choose any person it considers suitable to act as an arbitrator, applying rule 17 when it considers this appropriate.
- 7.14 The Institute shall appoint the Arbitral Tribunal on —
- 7.14.1 receipt of the response by the Chief Executive;
  - 7.14.2 the expiry of fifteen days following service of the request for arbitration on the respondent, if response is not received by the Chief Executive; or
  - 7.14.3 the expiry of such lesser period fixed by the Institute.
- 7.15 The Institute shall appoint arbitrators with due regard to the methods or criteria of selection agreed to in writing by the parties.
- 7.16 The Institute shall, in selecting arbitrators, give consideration to —
- 7.16.1 the nature of the transaction;
  - 7.16.2 the nature and circumstances of the dispute;
  - 7.16.3 the nationality, location and languages of the parties; and
  - 7.16.4 the number of parties.
- 7.17 The designation of any arbitrator, whether made by the parties or the arbitrators, is subject to confirmation by the Institute, upon which the appointments shall become effective.
- 7.18 The decision of the Institute as to the appointment or confirmation of arbitrators shall be final.

## **Rule 8 – Impartiality and independence of arbitrators**

### **8 Impartiality and independence of arbitrators**

- 8.1 An arbitrator conducting arbitration under these Rules shall be impartial and independent of the parties and shall not act in the arbitration as advocate for any party.
- 8.2 An arbitrator shall not, whether before or after appointment, advise any party on the merits or outcome of the dispute.
- 8.3 Prior to the appointment or confirmation by the Institute, a prospective arbitrator shall –

- 8.3.1 furnish the Chief Executive with a written resume of his past and present professional positions;
  - 8.3.2 agree, in writing, on rates of fees in accordance with the First Schedule; and
  - 8.3.3 sign a declaration to the effect that there are no circumstances known to him that are likely to give rise to any justified doubts as to his impartiality or independence, other than the circumstances disclosed in the arbitrator's declaration.
- 8.4 An arbitrator shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable, inform the Institute, the other arbitrators and the parties where any circumstances referred to in paragraph 8.3.3 arise during the course of arbitration.

## **Rule 9 – Nationality of arbitrators**

### 9 Nationality of arbitrators

- 9.1 Where in an international arbitration the parties are of different nationalities, a sole arbitrator or chairman of the Arbitral Tribunal shall not have the same nationality as any party unless the parties who are not of the same nationality as the proposed arbitrator all agree in writing.
- 9.2 For purposes of this Rule —
  - 9.2.1 the nationality of a party shall be that of controlling shareholders or interests;
  - 9.2.2 a person who is a citizen of two or more countries shall be treated as a national of each state; and
  - 9.2.3 a citizen of a regional economic or political community, union or bloc shall be treated as a national of the citizen's individual member State.

## **Rule 10 – Expedited formation of an Arbitral Tribunal**

### 10 Expedited formation of an Arbitral Tribunal

- 10.1 In exceptional circumstances or due to an emergency, prior to or on the commencement of the arbitration, a party may apply to the Institute for the expedited formation of an Arbitral Tribunal, or the appointment of a replacement arbitrator under rules 12 and 13.
- 10.2 An application under paragraph 10.1 shall —
  - 10.2.1 be made in writing to the Institute;
  - 10.2.2 be copied to all other parties to the arbitration; and
  - 10.2.3 set out the specific grounds for exceptional circumstances or urgency in the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal.
- 10.3 The respondent shall be entitled to respond to the application and serve the response to the Chief Executive and the other parties within five days of receipt of the application from the applicant, or within two days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015.
- 10.4 The Chief Executive shall decide the application within three working days of receipt of the response, or within two working days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, and shall, on request, communicate the reasons for such decision to any party.
- 10.5 If the Chief Executive accepts the application under paragraph 10.4, the Institute may reduce any time-limit under the Rules for the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal, including service of the response and/or any matters or documents adjudged to be missing from the request for Arbitration, but shall not be entitled to reduce any other

time-limit.

## **Rule 11 – Removal of arbitrator**

### 11 Removal of arbitrator

- 11.1 A party may require the removal of an arbitrator if circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence.
- 11.2 A party may remove an arbitrator it has nominated, or in whose appointment it has participated, only for reasons of which the party becomes aware after the appointment has been made.
- 11.3 A party who intends to remove an arbitrator shall, within fifteen days of the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal or on becoming aware of any circumstances referred to in paragraph 11.1 and 11.2, or within seven days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, send a written statement of the reasons for requiring the removal, to the Arbitral Court, the Institute, the Arbitral Tribunal and all other parties.
- 11.4 Where an arbitrator is required to be removed by one party—
- 11.4.1 the other party may consent to the removal; or
- 11.4.2 the arbitrator may, in writing to the Institute and the parties, resign from office.
- 11.5 Despite paragraph 11.4, the removal or resignation from office by the arbitrator shall not indicate acceptance of the validity of the grounds of challenge.
- 11.6 The Arbitral Court shall make its decision on the removal of an arbitrator within fifteen days of receipt of the written statement, or within seven days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, unless –
- 11.6.1 the arbitrator resigns from office; or
- 11.6.2 all other parties agree to the removal of the arbitrator.
- 11.7 Upon resignation or acceptance of the removal under paragraph 11.6, a replacement arbitrator shall be appointed pursuant to rules 9 and 12.
- 11.8 The Institute shall decide on the amount of fees and expenses to be paid for the removed arbitrator's services, as it may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

## **Rule 12 – Replacement of arbitrator**

### 12 Replacement of arbitrator

- 12.1 An arbitrator shall be replaced upon acceptance by the Institute of the arbitrator's written notice of resignation, copied to the parties and the other arbitrators, where applicable.
- 12.2 An arbitrator shall be replaced if the arbitrator –
- 12.2.1 dies;
- 12.2.2 is rendered incapable of undertaking his functions for reason of physical or mental infirmity;
- 12.2.3 withdraws as arbitrator under paragraph 11.4.2;
- 12.2.4 refuses or is unable to act; or
- 12.2.5 is removed from office by a decision of the Arbitral Court on his removal, either on an application by a party or at the request of the remaining arbitrators.
- 12.3 The Institute shall —
- 12.3.1 revoke an arbitrator's appointment, pursuant to paragraphs 12.1 and 12.2 and

- appoint another arbitrator;
- 12.3.2 in exercising its powers under paragraph 12.3.1, have complete discretion to decide whether or not to follow the original nominating process, unless otherwise agreed by the parties;
- 12.3.3 appoint a replacement arbitrator, if an opportunity given by the Institute to a party to make a re-nomination is not exercised within fifteen days, or within seven days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, or such lesser time as the Institute may fix.
- 12.4 An opportunity given to a party to make a re-nomination shall be deemed as having been waived if it is not exercised within fifteen days, or within seven days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, or such lesser time as the Institute may fix, after which the Institute shall appoint a replacement arbitrator.
- 12.5 Upon the appointment of a replacement arbitrator, and after having given the parties an opportunity to make written comments, the Arbitral Tribunal shall determine whether and to what extent prior proceedings shall be repeated before the reconstituted Arbitral Tribunal, taking into consideration that section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015 provides that the review of an administrative action under the said Act shall be determined within ninety days of the commencement of the review.

### **Rule 13 – Majority power to continue proceedings**

- 13 Majority power to continue proceedings
- 13.1 If an arbitrator on a three-member Arbitral Tribunal refuses or persistently fails to participate in its deliberations, the two other arbitrators shall have the power, upon their written notice of such refusal or failure to the Institute, the parties and the third arbitrator, to continue the arbitration, including the making of any decision, ruling or award, despite the absence of the third arbitrator.
- 13.2 In determining whether to continue the arbitration, the two other arbitrators shall take into consideration —
- 13.2.1 the stage in which the arbitration proceedings have reached;
- 13.2.2 any explanation made by the third arbitrator for his non-participation; and
- 13.2.3 such other matters as they consider appropriate in the circumstances of the case.
- 13.3 The reasons for the determination made under paragraph 13.2 shall be stated in any award, order or other decision made by the two arbitrators without the participation of the third arbitrator.
- 13.4 In the event that the two other arbitrators determine at any time not to continue the arbitration without the participation of the third arbitrator, the two arbitrators shall notify, in writing, the parties and the Institute of such determination.
- 13.5 Upon the issue of the notification under paragraph 13.4, the two arbitrators or any party may refer the matter to the Institute for the revocation of the third arbitrator's appointment and his replacement under rule 12.

### **Rule 14 – Conduct of arbitral proceedings**

- 14 Conduct of arbitral proceedings
- 14.1 The parties may agree in writing or have the Arbitral Tribunal record in writing

its agreement on the conduct of the arbitral proceedings, consistent with the Arbitral Tribunal's general duties at all times to —

14.1.1 act fairly and impartially as between all parties, giving each a reasonable opportunity of putting its case and dealing with that of its opponent; and

14.1.2 adopt procedures suitable to the circumstances of the arbitration, avoiding unnecessary delay or expense, so as to provide a fair and efficient means for the final resolution of the parties' dispute.

14.2 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties under paragraph 14.1, the Arbitral Tribunal shall have the discretion to discharge its duties in accordance with the law and as the Arbitral Tribunal may determine.

14.3 The parties shall do everything necessary for the fair, efficient and expeditious conduct of the arbitration.

14.4 In the case of a three-member Arbitral Tribunal, the chairman may, with the prior consent of the other two arbitrators, make procedural rulings alone.

## **Rule 15 – Submission of written statements and documents**

15 Submission of written statements and documents

15.1 Unless the parties have agreed otherwise or on the determination of the Arbitral Tribunal, the parties shall in accordance with paragraphs 15.2 to 15.10 submit to the Chief Executive written statements together with supporting documents.

15.2 Within fourteen days of commencement of arbitration under paragraph 5.3, the claimant shall send to the Chief Executive a statement of case setting out in sufficient detail the facts and any contentious issues of law on which the claimant relies, together with the relief claimed against all other parties, except that and in so far as, such matters have not been set out in its request for arbitration.

15.3 Within fourteen days of receipt of the statement of case or written notice from the claimant that it elects to treat the request for arbitration as its statement of case, the respondent shall send to the Chief Executive a statement of defence setting out in sufficient detail which of the facts and contentions of law in the statement of case or request for arbitration, as the case may be, it admits or denies, on what grounds and on what other facts and contentions of law it relies.

15.4 Any counterclaims shall be submitted with the statement of defence in the same manner as claims are to be set out in the statement of case.

15.5 Within fourteen days of receipt of the statement of defence, the claimant shall send to the Chief Executive a statement of reply which, where there are any counterclaims, shall include a defence to counterclaim in the same manner as a defence is to be set out in the statement of defence.

15.6 If the statement of reply contains a defence to counterclaim, within fourteen days of its receipt, the respondent shall send to the Chief Executive a statement of reply to the defence to counterclaim.

15.7 A statement referred to in this rule shall be accompanied by copies or, if they are voluminous, lists of all essential documents on which the party concerned relies and which have not previously been submitted by any party, and, where appropriate, any relevant samples and exhibits.

15.8 The Chief Executive shall forward a file to the Arbitral Tribunal containing all statements referred to in this rule as soon as is practicable to do so, provided that the parties have complied with the directions by the Chief Executive under rule 26.

15.9 As soon as possible, following receipt of a statement specified in this rule, the

Arbitral Tribunal shall proceed in such manner as has been agreed in writing by the parties or pursuant to its authority under these Rules.

- 15.10 Where the respondent fails to submit a statement of defence or the claimant fails to submit a statement of defence to a counterclaim, or where at any point a party fails to avail himself of the opportunity to present his case in the manner specified under paragraphs 15.2 to 15.7 or directed by the Arbitral Tribunal, the Arbitral Tribunal may proceed with the arbitration and make an award.

## **Rule 16 – Joinder of parties**

### 16 Joinder of parties

- 16.1 A party wishing to join an additional party to the arbitration shall submit to the Chief Executive a request for Joinder of the additional party.
- 16.2 An additional party may be joined after the appointment of any arbitrator.
- 16.3 The party wishing to join the additional party shall, at the same time, submit a request for Joinder to the additional party and all other parties.
- 16.4 The date on which the request for Joinder is received by the Chief Executive shall be deemed to be the date of commencement of arbitration against the additional party.
- 16.5 Any joinder shall be subject to the provisions of rules 8 and 26.
- 16.6 A request for joinder shall contain the same information required of a request for arbitration under paragraph 5.2 and shall be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee.
- 16.7 The additional party shall submit a response in accordance with the provisions of rule 6.
- 16.8 The additional party may make claims, counterclaims, or assert set-offs against any other party in accordance with the provisions of rule 6.
- 16.9 Notwithstanding paragraphs 16.1 to 16.8, pursuant to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, arbitrations for the review of an administrative action under the said Act shall be determined within ninety days of the commencement of the arbitration.

## **Rule 17 – Consolidation of arbitration proceedings**

### 17 Consolidation of arbitration proceedings

- 17.1 The Institute may, at the request of a party, consolidate the arbitration proceedings with other pending arbitration proceedings commenced under these Rules or other Rules administered by the Institute on such terms as may be agreed, where —
- 17.1.1 the parties have agreed to consolidation; or
- 17.1.2 all of the claims in the arbitrations arise from the same administrative action; or
- 17.1.3 all of the claims in the arbitrations are made under the same arbitration agreement; or
- 17.1.4 the claims in the arbitrations arise from more than one administrative action, or are made under more than one arbitration agreement —
- 17.1.4.1 the arbitrations are between the same parties;
- 17.1.4.2 the disputes in the arbitrations arise in connection with the same legal relationship; and

- 17.1.4.3 the Institute finds the administrative actions or the arbitration agreements to be compatible.
- 17.2 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitrations shall be consolidated into the arbitration that commenced first.
- 17.3 Notwithstanding paragraphs 17.1 and 17.2, pursuant to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, arbitrations for the review of an administrative action under the said Act shall be determined within ninety days of the commencement of the arbitration.

#### **Rule 18 – Seat of arbitration and place of hearings**

- 18 Seat of arbitration and place of hearings
- 18.1 The seat arbitration shall be Rongo, Kenya, or such other place as the parties may agree in writing.
- 18.2 The Arbitral Tribunal may, with the consent of all the parties to the arbitration, meet physically at any geographical location it considers appropriate to hold meetings or hearings.
- 18.3 Where the Arbitral Tribunal holds a physical or electronic meeting or hearing in a place other than the seat of arbitration, the arbitration shall be treated as arbitration conducted at the seat of the arbitration and any award as an award made at the seat of the arbitration for all purposes.

#### **Rule 19 – Applicable law**

- 19 Applicable law
- The law applicable to the arbitration shall be the arbitration law of the seat of arbitration, unless and to the extent that the parties have expressly agreed in writing on the application of another arbitration law and such agreement is not prohibited by the law of the arbitral seat.

#### **Rule 20 – Language of arbitration**

- 20 Language of arbitration
- 20.1 The initial language of the arbitration shall be English, unless the parties have agreed in writing otherwise.
- 20.2 A non-participating or defaulting party shall have no cause for complaint if communications to and from the Chief Executive and the arbitration proceedings are conducted in English.
- 20.3 In the event that the arbitration agreement, where applicable, is written in more than one language, the Institute may, unless the arbitration agreement provides that the arbitration proceedings shall be conducted in more than one language, decide which of those languages shall be the initial language of the arbitration.
- 20.4 Upon the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal and unless the parties have agreed upon the language of the arbitration, the Arbitral Tribunal shall decide upon the language of the arbitration, after giving the parties an opportunity to make written comments and after taking into account —
- 20.4.1 the initial language of the arbitration; and
- 20.4.2 any other matter it may consider appropriate in all the circumstances of the

case.

20.5 If a document is expressed in a language other than the language of the arbitration and no translation of such document is submitted by the party relying upon the document, the Arbitral Tribunal or, if the Arbitral Tribunal has not been formed, the Institute may direct that party to submit a translation in a form to be determined by the Arbitral Tribunal or the Institute, as the case may be.

## **Rule 21 – Party representation**

### 21 Party representation

21.1 A party may be represented by a legal practitioner or any other representative.

21.2 The conduct of a party's representative shall be in accordance with the code, standards or guidelines as the Institute may issue from time to time.

21.3 The Arbitral Tribunal may require from a party proof of authority granted to the party's representative in such form as the Arbitral Tribunal may determine.

## **Rule 22 – Hearings**

### 22 Hearings

22.1 Each party has the right to be heard orally before the Arbitral Tribunal on the merits of the dispute, unless the parties have agreed on a documents-only arbitration.

22.2 The Arbitral Tribunal shall fix the date, time and physical place of any meetings and hearings in the arbitration, or credentials for electronic meetings and hearings in the stead of physical ones, and shall give the parties reasonable notice thereof.

22.3 The Arbitral Tribunal may in advance of a hearing submit to the parties a list of questions which it wishes them to answer with special attention.

22.4 Pursuant to Article 50(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, providing that every person has the right to have any dispute that can be resolved by the application of law decided in a fair and public hearing before a court or, if appropriate, another independent and impartial tribunal or body, all meetings and hearings, including those held electronically, shall have a public right of access to the same. Pursuant to Article 50(8) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the press and other members of the public may be excluded from any proceedings if the exclusion is necessary, in a free and democratic society, to protect witnesses or vulnerable persons, morality, public order or national security.

22.5 A hearing or any part of a hearing may be conducted via video-conference, telephone or such other electronic means, with the agreement of parties or at the discretion of the Arbitral Tribunal.

22.6 The Arbitral Tribunal shall have the fullest authority to establish time-limits for meetings and hearings, or for any parts thereof.

22.7 A party who desires a stenographer shall —

22.7.1 notify the Arbitral Tribunal at the pre-hearing conference; and

22.7.2 be responsible for meeting the cost of the stenographer within such proportions as the Arbitral Tribunal may determine.

## **Rule 23 – Experts to the Arbitral Tribunal**

### 23 Experts to the Arbitral Tribunal

- 23.1 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties in writing, the Arbitral Tribunal may —
- 23.1.1 appoint one or more experts, who shall be impartial and independent of the parties throughout the arbitration proceedings, and shall be required to report to the Arbitral Tribunal on specific issues; and
- 23.1.2 require a party to give the expert any relevant information or to provide access to any relevant documents, goods, samples, property or site for inspection by the expert.
- 23.2 Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties in writing, if a party requests or, if the Arbitral Tribunal considers it necessary, the expert shall, after delivery of the expert's written or oral report to the Arbitral Tribunal and the parties, participate in one or more hearings at which the parties shall have the opportunity to question the expert on the expert's report and to present expert witnesses in order to testify on the points at issue.
- 23.3 The fees and expenses of an expert appointed by the Arbitral Tribunal under this rule shall be paid out of the deposits payable by the parties under rule 26 and shall form part of the costs of the arbitration.

## **Rule 24 – Jurisdiction of the Arbitral Tribunal**

- 24 Jurisdiction of the Arbitral Tribunal
- 24.1 The Arbitral Tribunal shall have the power to rule on its own jurisdiction, including any objection to the initial or continuing existence or validity of the arbitration agreement or other empowering provision.
- 24.2 For the purposes of paragraph 24.1, an arbitration clause which forms part of a contract shall be treated as an arbitration agreement independent of other terms of that contract, and a decision by the Arbitral Tribunal that such contract is null and void shall not entail by operation of law the invalidity of the arbitration clause.
- 24.3 A plea by a respondent that the Arbitral Tribunal does not have jurisdiction shall be raised not later than in the statement of defence or, with respect to a counterclaim, not later than in the statement of defence to the counterclaim, failing which such plea shall be considered as having been waived irrevocably.
- 24.4 A plea that the Arbitral Tribunal is exceeding the scope of its authority shall be raised at least within three days after the Arbitral Tribunal has indicated its intention to decide on the matter alleged by any party to be beyond the scope of its authority, failing which the plea shall be considered as having been waived irrevocably.
- 24.5 Despite paragraphs 24.3 and 24.4, the Arbitral Tribunal may admit an untimely plea if it considers the delay justified.
- 24.6 The Arbitral Tribunal may determine the plea to its jurisdiction or authority in an award as to jurisdiction or later in an award on the merits, as it considers appropriate in the circumstances.
- 24.7 The parties shall, by agreeing to arbitration under these Rules, be treated as having agreed not to apply to a judicial authority for any relief regarding the Arbitral Tribunal's jurisdiction or authority, except —
- 24.7.1 with the agreement in writing of all parties to the arbitration;
- 24.7.2 with the prior authorisation of the Arbitral Tribunal; or
- 24.7.3 after the Arbitral Tribunal's award ruling on the objection to its jurisdiction or authority.

## Rule 25 – Powers of the Arbitral Tribunal

### 25 Powers of the Arbitral Tribunal

- 25.1 Unless the parties at any time agree in writing, the Arbitral Tribunal shall, on the application of any party or of its own motion, and after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity to state their views, have the power to —
- 25.1.1 allow a party, upon such terms as to costs as it shall determine, to amend any claim, counterclaim, defence or reply;
  - 25.1.2 extend any time-limit provided by the arbitration agreement, these Rules or by the Arbitral Tribunal's orders during the conduct of the arbitration;
  - 25.1.3 conduct the enquiries as may appear to the Arbitral Tribunal to be necessary or expedient, including whether, and to what extent the Arbitral Tribunal shall take the initiative in —
    - 25.1.3.1 identifying the issues;
    - 25.1.3.2 ascertaining the relevant facts and the law or rules of law applicable to the arbitration;
    - 25.1.3.3 ascertaining the merits of the parties' dispute and the arbitration agreement;
    - 25.1.3.4 ordering any party to make any property, site or thing under that party's control and relating to the subject matter of the arbitration available for inspection by the Arbitral Tribunal, any other party, the party's expert or any expert to the Arbitral Tribunal;
  - 25.1.4 determine —
    - 25.1.4.1 whether or not to apply any strict rules of evidence, or any other rules, as to the admissibility, relevance or weight of any material tendered by a party on any matter of fact or expert opinion; and
    - 25.1.4.2 the time, manner and form, in which the material shall be exchanged between the parties and presented to the Arbitral Tribunal;
  - 25.1.5 order the correction of any contract between the parties or the arbitration agreement, but only to the extent required to rectify a mistake which the Arbitral Tribunal determines to be common to the parties and only to the extent to which the law or rules of law applicable to the contract or arbitration agreement permit the correction; and
  - 25.1.6 allow, upon the application of a party a third person to be joined in the arbitration as a party provided that the third person and the other parties have consented in writing thereafter and to make a single final award, or separate awards, in respect of all parties implicated in the arbitration.
- 25.2 The Arbitral Tribunal shall manage any necessary exchange of information among the parties with a view to achieving an efficient and economical resolution of the dispute, while at the same time promoting equal treatment and safeguarding each party's opportunity to fairly present its claims and defences.
- 25.3 The Arbitral Tribunal may, on application of a party or on the Arbitral Tribunal's own initiative—
- 25.3.1 require the parties to exchange documents in their possession or custody on which they intend to rely;
  - 25.3.2 require a party to update exchanges of the documents on which the party intends to rely as such documents become known to that party;
  - 25.3.3 require a party, in response to reasonable document requests, to make available to the other party documents, in the responding party's possession or

- custody, not otherwise readily available to the party seeking the documents reasonably believed by the party seeking the documents to exist and to be relevant and material to the outcome of disputed issues; and
- 25.3.4 require a party, when a document to be exchanged or produced is maintained in electronic form, to make such document available in the form most convenient and economical for the party in possession of such document, unless the arbitrator determines that there is good cause for requiring the document to be produced in a different form.
- 25.4 The Arbitral Tribunal shall have the authority to issue any orders necessary to enforce the provisions of paragraphs 25.1, 25.2 and 25.3 to achieve a fair, efficient and economical resolution of the case, including an order —
- 25.4.1 requiring any exchange or production of confidential documents and information, and the admission of confidential evidence at the hearing, on appropriate orders to preserve such confidentiality;
- 25.4.2 imposing reasonable search parameters for electronic and other documents, if the parties are unable to agree;
- 25.4.3 allocating costs of producing documentation, including electronically stored documents;
- 25.4.4 in the case of wilful non-compliance with any order issued by the Arbitral Tribunal, drawing adverse inferences, excluding evidence and other submissions, or making special allocations of costs or an interim award of costs arising from such non-compliance; and
- 25.4.5 issuing any other enforcement orders which the Arbitral Tribunal is empowered to issue under applicable law.
- 25.5 The parties shall, on agreeing to arbitration under these Rules, or otherwise becoming subject to these Rules, be considered as having agreed not to apply to any judicial authority for any order available from the Arbitral Tribunal under paragraph 25.1, except with the agreement in writing of all parties.
- 25.6 The Arbitral Tribunal shall decide the parties' dispute in accordance with the law or rules of law selected by the parties as applicable to the merits of their dispute, but if parties have made no such choice, the Arbitral Tribunal shall apply the law or rules of law which it considers appropriate.
- 25.7 The Arbitral Tribunal shall only apply to the merits of the dispute principles deriving from "*ex aequo et bono*", "*amiable compositeur*" or "*honourable engagement*" where the parties have so agreed expressly in writing.
- 25.8 Pursuant to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, arbitrations for the review of an administrative action under the said Act shall be determined within ninety days of the commencement of the arbitration.

## **Rule 26 – Costs and deposits**

- 26 Costs and deposits
- 26.1 The Institute may direct the parties to make one or several interim or final deposits on payments on account of the costs of the arbitration, in such proportions of amount as it considers appropriate.
- 26.2 The deposits under paragraph 26.1 shall be made to and held by the Institute and may be released by the Institute to the arbitrators, an expert appointed by the Arbitral Tribunal and the Institute itself as the arbitration progresses.
- 26.3 The Arbitral Tribunal shall not proceed with the arbitration without ascertaining

from the Chief Executive that the Institute is in possession of the deposit made under paragraph 26.1.

26.4 In the event that a party fails or refuses to provide any deposit as directed by the Institute, the Institute may direct the other party to effect a substitute payment to allow the arbitration to proceed subject to an award on costs, in which case the party paying the substitute payment shall be entitled to recover that amount as an immediate debt due from the defaulting party.

26.5 Failure by a claimant or counterclaiming party to provide, in full, the required deposit shall be considered by the Institute and the Arbitral Tribunal as a withdrawal of the claim or counterclaim.

26.6 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 26.1 to 26.5, the Institute may accept payment of the costs of the arbitration by third parties, or by bank guarantees, or by insurance company guarantees, or by securing a first or other acceptable charge on the subject matter of the dispute where appropriate.

## **Rule 27 – Interim and conservatory measures**

27 Interim and conservatory measures

27.1 The Arbitral Tribunal shall, unless otherwise agreed by the parties in writing, on the application of any party have the power to —

27.1.1 order a respondent party to a claim or counterclaim to provide security for all or part of the amount in dispute by way of deposit or bank guarantee or in any other manner and upon such terms as the Arbitral Tribunal considers appropriate, which terms may include the provision by the claiming or counterclaiming party of a cross-indemnity, secured in such manner as the Arbitral Tribunal considers appropriate, for any costs or losses incurred by such respondent in providing security as may be determined by the Arbitral Tribunal in an award;

27.1.2 order the preservation, storage, sale or other disposal of any property or thing under the control of any party and relating to the subject matter of the arbitration; and

27.1.3 order on a provisional basis, subject to final determination in an award, any relief which the Arbitral Tribunal may have power to grant in an award, including a provisional order for the payment of money.

27.2 The Arbitral Tribunal shall have the power, upon the application of a party, to order any claiming or counterclaiming party to provide security for the legal or other costs of any other party by way of deposit or bank guarantee or in any other manner and upon such terms as the Arbitral Tribunal considers appropriate, which terms may include the provision by that other party of a cross-indemnity, secured in the manner as the Arbitral Tribunal considers appropriate, for any costs and losses incurred by the claimant or counterclaimant in providing security, as may be determined by the Arbitral Tribunal in one or more awards.

27.3 In the event that a claiming or counterclaiming party does not comply with an order to provide security, the Arbitral Tribunal may stay that party's claims or counterclaims or dismiss them in an award.

27.4 The power of the Arbitral Tribunal under paragraph 27.1 shall not prejudice a party's right to apply to a judicial authority for interim or conservatory measures prior to the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal and in exceptional cases.

27.5 The applicant shall, after the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal inform the Arbitral Tribunal and all other parties of the existence of any application or orders made

in accordance with paragraph 27.4.

- 27.6 The parties shall, on consenting to an arbitration process in accordance with these Rules, or otherwise becoming subject to these Rules, be considered to have agreed not to apply to a judicial authority for any order for security for legal or other costs available from the Arbitral Tribunal under paragraph 27.2.

## **Rule 28 – Emergency arbitrator**

### 28 Emergency arbitrator

- 28.1 At any time prior to the formation or expedited formation of the Arbitral Tribunal, a party may make an application for emergency measures in accordance with the procedure set out in the Second Schedule.
- 28.2 The emergency arbitrator provisions shall not apply if the parties have agreed to opt out of the emergency arbitrator provisions.
- 28.3 The emergency arbitrator may make any order or award —
- 28.3.1 which the Arbitral Tribunal may make under the arbitration agreement or empowering provision; or
  - 28.3.2 adjourning the consideration of all or any part of the claim for emergency relief to the proceedings conducted by the Arbitral Tribunal.
- 28.4 Upon the formation or expedited formation of the Arbitral Tribunal, the emergency arbitrator shall have no further power to act in the dispute.
- 28.5 An order or award issued by the emergency arbitrator shall cease to be binding —
- 28.5.1 if the Arbitral Tribunal is not constituted within ninety days of the order or award, or within thirty days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015;
  - 28.5.2 where the Arbitral Tribunal makes a final award; or
  - 28.5.3 if the claim is withdrawn.
- 28.6 An order or award made by the emergency arbitrator shall be binding on the parties upon being issued.
- 28.7 The parties undertake to carry out an order or award of an emergency arbitrator immediately and without any delay.
- 28.8 The Arbitral Tribunal may upon application by a party or on its own motion confirm, vary, discharge or revoke, in whole or in part an order or award of the emergency arbitrator, except an order referring to the Arbitral Tribunal, when formed, any part of the claim for emergency relief.
- 28.9 Subject to the time-limit specified under rule 30,—
- 28.9.1 a party requesting the emergency arbitrator to make correction or make an additional order or award shall make the request within two days after the order or award is issued ; and
  - 28.9.2 the emergency arbitrator shall make the corrections or any additional order or award within three days on receipt of the request under paragraph 28.9.1.

## **Rule 29 – Award of Arbitral Tribunal**

### 29 Award of Arbitral Tribunal

- 29.1 The Arbitral Tribunal shall make its award in writing within a period of three months from the date of close of hearing, or within one month in the case of an

arbitration subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015.

- 29.2 The Arbitral Tribunal's award shall, unless all parties agree in writing —
- 29.2.1 state reasons on which the award is based;
  - 29.2.2 state the date when the award is made;
  - 29.2.3 state the seat of the arbitration; and
  - 29.2.4 be signed by the Arbitral Tribunal or those of its members consenting to the award.
- 29.3 The Arbitral Tribunal shall inform the Chief Executive of the date of close of hearing.
- 29.4 The Arbitral Tribunal may on application by any party, or on its own motion or with the consent of all parties, extend the time limit in paragraph 29.1 and shall notify the Chief Executive and all the parties of the extension, subject to compliance with section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, providing that a review of an administrative action under the said Act shall be determined within ninety days of the commencement of the review.
- 29.5 If an arbitrator fails to comply with the mandatory provisions of any applicable law relating to the making of an award, having been given a reasonable opportunity to comply, the remaining arbitrators may proceed in his absence and state in their award the circumstances of the other arbitrator's failure to participate in the making of the award.
- 29.6 Where there are three arbitrators and the Arbitral Tribunal fails to agree on any issue, the arbitrators shall decide that issue by a majority decision failing which the chairman of the Arbitral Tribunal shall make a determination.
- 29.7 If an arbitrator refuses or fails to sign the award, the signatures of the majority or if there is no majority, of the chairman shall be sufficient, provided that the reason for the omitted signature is stated in the award.
- 29.8 The sole arbitrator or chairman shall be responsible for delivering the award to the Institute, which shall transmit certified copies to the parties provided that the costs of arbitration shall be paid to the Institute in accordance with rule 32.
- 29.9 The Chief Executive shall notify the parties of the receipt of the award from the Arbitral Tribunal, and the award shall be considered to have been received by the parties upon collection by hand, by an authorized representative, or upon delivery by registered mail or upon delivery by electronic mail.
- 29.10 An award may be expressed in any currency.
- 29.11 The Arbitral Tribunal may order that simple or compound interest be paid by a party on any sum awarded at such rates as the Arbitral Tribunal determines to be appropriate, without being bound by legal rates of interest imposed by any judicial authority in respect of a period which the Arbitral Tribunal determines to be appropriate, ending not later than the date upon which the award is complied with.
- 29.12 The Arbitral Tribunal may make separate awards on different issues at different times which shall have the same status and effect as any other award made by the Arbitral Tribunal.
- 29.13 In the event of a settlement of the parties' dispute, the Arbitral Tribunal may render a consent award recording the settlement, if the parties request in writing.
- 29.14 An award made under paragraph 29.13 shall not contain reasons, but shall contain an express statement that it is an award made by the parties' consent.
- 29.15 If the parties do not require a consent award, on written confirmation by the parties to the Institute that a settlement has been reached, the Arbitral Tribunal shall be discharged and the arbitration proceedings concluded, subject to payment by the parties

- of any outstanding costs of the arbitration under rule 32.
- 29.16 An award shall be final and binding on the parties.
- 29.17 On being subjected to or consenting to arbitration under these Rules, the parties undertake to carry out an award immediately and without any delay, subject to rule 31.

### **Rule 30 – Correction of awards and additional awards**

- 30 Correction of awards and additional awards
- 30.1 Within fourteen days of receipt of an award, or within seven days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, or such lesser period as may be agreed in writing by the parties, a party may by written notice to the Chief Executive, copied to all other parties, request the Arbitral Tribunal to correct a computation, clerical or typographical error, or any error of a similar nature contained in the award.
- 30.2 If the Arbitral Tribunal considers the request under paragraph 30.1 to be justified, it shall make the corrections within fourteen days of receipt of the request, or within seven days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015.
- 30.3 A correction shall take the form of an addendum dated and signed by the Arbitral Tribunal or if there are three arbitrators, signed by those of its members assenting to it and shall constitute part of the award.
- 30.4 The Arbitral Tribunal may also correct an error of the nature described in paragraph 30.1 on its own initiative within fourteen days of the date of the award, or within seven days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015.
- 30.5 Within fourteen days of receipt of the final award, or within seven days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, a party may by written notice to the Chief Executive, copied to all other parties, request the Arbitral Tribunal to make an additional award as to a claim or counterclaim presented in the arbitration but not determined in any award.
- 30.6 If the Arbitral Tribunal considers the request made under paragraph 30.5 to be justified, it shall make the additional award within thirty days of receipt of the request in accordance with the provisions of rule 29, or within fourteen days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015.

### **Rule 31 – Arbitration and legal costs**

- 31 Arbitration and legal costs
- 31.1 The costs of the arbitration shall, except the legal or other costs incurred by the parties, be determined by the Institute in accordance with the First Schedule.
- 31.2 The parties shall be jointly and severally liable to the Arbitral Tribunal and the Institute for the arbitration costs.
- 31.3 The Arbitral Tribunal shall specify in the award the total amount of the costs of the arbitration as determined by the Institute.
- 31.4 Unless the parties otherwise agree in writing, the Arbitral Tribunal shall determine the proportions in which the parties shall bear the arbitration costs.
- 31.5 If the Arbitral Tribunal has determined that all or any part of the arbitration costs shall be borne by a party other than a party which has already paid the costs to the

Institute, the party that had made the deposit shall have the right to recover the entire amount paid from the party required to pay costs.

- 31.6 The Arbitral Tribunal shall —
- 31.6.1 have the power to order, in its award, that all or part of the legal or other costs incurred by a party be paid by another party, unless the parties otherwise agree in writing; and
- 31.6.2 determine and specify the amount of each item comprising the costs on such terms as it considers fit.
- 31.7 The Arbitral Tribunal shall, unless the parties otherwise agree in writing, make its orders on both arbitration and legal costs on the general principle that costs shall reflect the parties' relative success or failure in the award or arbitration, except where the Arbitral Tribunal considers the general principle inappropriate.
- 31.8 An order for costs shall be made with reasons in the award containing such order.
- 31.9 If the arbitration is abandoned, suspended or concluded, by agreement or otherwise, prior to the final award being made, the parties shall be jointly and severally liable to pay to the Institute and the Arbitral Tribunal the costs of the arbitration, as the Institute shall determine in accordance with the First Schedule.
- 31.10 In the event that the arbitration costs are less than the deposits made by the parties, there shall be a refund by the Institute in the proportion as the parties may agree in writing, or in the absence of the agreement, in the same proportions as the deposits were made by the parties to the Institute.
- 31.11 Where parties refer their dispute to mediation pursuant to the Institute's Rules on mediation and a settlement is not reached and the parties opt to proceed to arbitration under these Rules, the one half of the administrative costs paid to the Institute for the mediation shall be credited to the parties account for the purposes of covering the administrative costs of the arbitration.

## **Rule 32 – Mediation**

### 32 Mediation

- 32.1 Upon receipt of the response under rule 6, the Institute may invite the parties to mediate in accordance with the Institute's Mediation Rules and the parties shall be at liberty to accept or decline the invitation.
- 32.2 Subject to paragraph 31.9, the parties may at any stage of the proceedings agree to mediate in accordance with the Institute's Mediation Rules.
- 32.3 The parties shall promptly notify the Arbitral Tribunal and the Institute of the agreement to mediate.
- 32.4 Arbitration proceedings under these Rules may be suspended pending the outcome of the mediation commenced pursuant to paragraph 32.1 or 32.2. In considering such a suspension, regard shall be had to the provisions of section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015 requiring determination of reviews of administrative actions under the said Act within ninety days of commencement of the said reviews.
- 32.5 Where a dispute has been referred to mediation under this rule, and the parties have failed to reach a settlement, the arbitration proceedings shall proceed under these Rules.

### **Rule 33 – Arbitral Court**

#### 33 Arbitral Court

- 33.1 There is hereby established a Court to be known as the Arbitral Court.
- 33.2 The Court shall consist of –
- 33.2.1 a President;
  - 33.2.2 two other members all of whom shall be leading international arbitrators; and
  - 33.2.3 the Chief Executive.
- 33.3 The President and the other members shall be appointed by the Board and shall hold office for a term of office of not more than five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for one further term of five years.
- 33.4 The President shall have supervisory powers over the Court and shall be answerable to the Board.
- 33.5 The Court shall have exclusive original and appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes referred to it in accordance with these Rules or any written law.
- 33.6 A decision of the Court in respect of a matter referred to it shall be final.
- 33.7 Subject to any other rules of procedure by the Court, the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, with necessary modifications, shall apply.
- 33.8 Nothing in these Rules may be construed as precluding the Court from adopting and implementing, on its own motion or at the request of the parties, any other appropriate means of dispute resolution, including internal methods, conciliation, mediation and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.

### **Rule 34 – Decisions of the Institute**

#### 34 Decisions of the Institute

The decisions of the Institute with respect to all matters relating to the arbitration shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties and the Arbitral Tribunal.

### **Rule 35 – Public right of access**

#### 35 Public right of access

- 35.1 The public have a right of access to arbitrations instituted under Article 50(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, providing that every person has a right to have any dispute that can be resolved by the application of law decided in a fair and public hearing before a court or, if appropriate, another independent and impartial tribunal or body.
- 35.2 Paragraph 35.1 does not, pursuant to Article 50(8) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, prevent the exclusion of the press or other members of the public from any proceedings if the exclusion is necessary, in a free and democratic society, to protect witnesses or vulnerable persons, morality, public order or national security.
- 35.3 The Institute may publish an award or any part of an award subject to these Rules without the prior written consent of any party or the Arbitral Tribunal.

### **Rule 36 – Exclusion of liability**

#### 36 Exclusion of liability

- 36.1 The members of the Board, the staff of the Institute, the Arbitral Court, the Chief

Executive, the arbitrators or the experts to the Arbitral Tribunal shall not be liable to any party for any act or omission in connection with any arbitration conducted pursuant to these Rules, except where the act or omission is proved by that party to constitute intentional act or omission committed by the body or person alleged to be liable to that party.

- 36.2 After the award has been made and the correction and additional awards referred to in rule 29 have lapsed or been exhausted, the Institute, the Arbitral Court, the Chief Executive, the arbitrator or expert to the Arbitral Tribunal shall not be under any legal obligation to make a statement to any person about any matter concerning the arbitration, and any party shall not be entitled to seek to make any of these persons a witness in any legal or other proceedings arising out of the arbitration.

## **Rule 37 – General rules**

### 37 General rules

- 37.1 A party who knows that a provision of the arbitration agreement or these Rules has not been complied with and opts to proceed with the arbitration without promptly stating its objection to such non-compliance, shall be considered as having irrevocably waived the right to object.
- 37.2 In all matters not expressly provided for in these Rules, the Arbitral Court, the Arbitral Tribunal and the parties shall act in such manner as is appropriate, and shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that an award is legally enforceable.
- 37.3 The Institute may, from time to time, amend these Rules.
- 37.4 The Rules applicable to the arbitration shall be those in force at the time of commencement of the arbitration, unless the parties have agreed otherwise.

## **FIRST SCHEDULE**

[Rules 8.3.2, 31.1 & 31.9]

### ***PART 1 – FEES AND COSTS***

## **1 – General**

### 1 General

- 1.1 The parties shall be jointly and severally liable to the Arbitral Tribunal and the Institute for the arbitration costs, other than the legal or other costs incurred by the parties themselves.
- 1.2 The Arbitral Tribunal's award shall be transmitted to the parties by the Institute provided that the costs of the arbitration have been paid in accordance with the provisions of rule 31.
- 1.3 The fees in this Schedule may attract Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate.
- 1.4 A dispute regarding administration costs or the fees and expenses of the Arbitral Tribunal shall be determined by the Institute in a manner compliant with the fair hearing principles of lawfulness, independence and impartiality.

***PART 2 – ARBITRATIONS ADMINISTERED UNDER THE INSTITUTE'S AND UNCITRAL RULES***

**2 – Registration fees**

- 2 Registration fees
  - 2.1 A non-refundable registration fee of USD100 for international arbitration and KES 1,000 in domestic arbitration.
  - 2.2 The registration fee under paragraph 2.1 does not constitute part of the Institute's administrative costs.
  - 2.3 The registration fee shall be payable by the Claimant in full.

**3 – Administrative costs of the Institute**

- 3 Administrative costs of the Institute
  - 3.1 The Institute's administrative costs shall be determined in accordance with Parts 3B or 4B of this Schedule.
  - 3.2 The administrative costs shall be payable by the parties in equal share and shall form part of the advance deposit.
  - 3.3 In addition to costs specified under paragraph 3.1 and 3.2, expenses incurred by the Institute in connection with the arbitration, such as postage, telephone, facsimile, travel and additional arbitration support services, whether provided by the Institute from its own resources or otherwise shall be charged as part of the Institute's administrative costs.
  - 3.4 The invoice by the Institute on fees and expenses in domestic arbitrations shall be in Kenya shillings, but may be paid in other convertible currencies, at rates prevailing at the time of payment.
  - 3.5 The invoice by the Institute on fees and expenses in international arbitrations shall be invoiced in US dollars, but may be paid in other convertible currencies, at the rates prevailing at the time of payment.
  - 3.6 Subject to paragraph 3.4 and 3.5, any transfer or currency exchange charges shall be borne by the person paying the fees and expenses.

**4 – Advance deposits**

- 4 Advance deposits
  - 4.1 The Institute may direct the parties to make one or several interim or final payments, in such proportions as it considers appropriate, on account of the costs of the arbitration and may limit the payments to a sum sufficient to cover fees, expenses and costs for the Institute and the Arbitral Tribunal.
  - 4.2 In the event that a party fails to provide any deposit as directed by the Institute, the Institute may direct the other party or parties to make a substitute payment to allow the arbitration to proceed, subject to any award on costs, in which case the party making the substitute payment shall be entitled to recover that amount as a debt immediately due from the defaulting party.
  - 4.3 Failure by a claimant or counterclaiming party to provide the required deposit in full, within the time specified by the Chief Executive, may be considered by the Institute and the Arbitral Tribunal as a withdrawal of the claim or counterclaim.

- 4.4 In the event that the Institute or the Arbitral Tribunal do not consider failure by a claimant or counterclaiming party to provide the required deposit in full, within the time specified by the Chief Executive, as a withdrawal of the claim or counterclaim, the Institute shall be entitled to recover interest at commercial rates on all such deposit shortfalls.
- 4.5 Any money paid by the parties on account of the fees and expenses of the Arbitral Tribunal and of the Institute shall be held in trust in the Institute's client accounts which shall be controlled by reference to each individual case and shall be disbursed by the Institute, in accordance with these Rules and provisions of this Schedule.
- 4.6 In the event that funds lodged by the parties exceed the costs of the arbitration at the conclusion of the arbitration, the Institute shall return surplus monies to the parties as the ultimate default beneficiaries under the trust.
- 4.7 Where applicable, the Institute shall credit interest on sums deposited to the account of each party depositing them, at the rate applicable to the amount deposited.

## 5 – Fees and costs

### 5 Fees and costs

- 5.1 The Arbitral Tribunal's fee shall be calculated in accordance with Parts 3A or 4A of the First Schedule.
- 5.2 The Arbitral Tribunal shall agree in writing upon fee rates conforming to this Schedule of Fees and Costs prior to its appointment by the Institute.
- 5.3 Subject to paragraph 5.4 the Chief Executive shall, at the time of appointing the Tribunal, advise the parties on the rates of payment of fees and costs in such proportions as the Chief Executive considers appropriate.
- 5.4 The rates under paragraph 5.3 may be reviewed, on an annual basis, depending on the duration of the arbitration.
- 5.5 Despite paragraph 5.3, in exceptional cases, the rates of payment of fees and costs may be higher than the rates provided, while taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, including its complexity and the special qualifications of the arbitrators provided that, in such cases —
- 5.5.1 the fees of the Arbitral Tribunal shall be fixed by the Institute on the recommendation of the Chief Executive, following consultations with the arbitrators; and
- 5.5.2 all the parties shall expressly agree to the fees.
- 5.6 The Arbitral Tribunal may in addition recover such expenses as are reasonably incurred in connection with the arbitration, and as are in a reasonable amount.
- 5.7 Subject to paragraph 5.6, claims for expenses should be supported by invoices or receipts.
- 5.8 The expenses shall be borne by the parties and reimbursed at cost.
- 5.9 The Arbitral Tribunal's fees may include a charge for time spent travelling.
- 5.10 The Arbitral Tribunal's fees may be invoiced either—
- 5.10.1 in US dollars or in Kenya shilling for international arbitrations; or
- 5.10.2 in Kenya Shillings for domestic arbitrations.
- 5.11 The expenses of the Arbitral Tribunal may be invoiced in the currency in which they were incurred or in Kenya shillings.
- 5.12 In the event of the removal of an arbitrator, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 12.3, the Institute shall decide on the amount of fees and expenses to be paid

for the removed arbitrator's services as it may consider appropriate in all the circumstances.

## 6 – Interim payments

### 6 Interim payments

- 6.1 Where interim payments are required to cover the Institute's administrative costs or the Arbitral Tribunal's fees or expenses, including the fees or expenses of an expert appointed by the Arbitral Tribunal, the Institute may, on the approval of the Arbitral Court, make payments out of the deposits held.
- 6.2 The Institute may, in any event, submit interim invoices in respect of all current arbitrations, periodically, for payment direct by the parties or from funds held on deposit.

## 7 – Requests to act as appointing authority

### 7 Requests to act as appointing authority

- 7.1 Any party intending to nominate the Institute to act as appointing authority shall make the request to the Chief Executive together with payment of a non-refundable appointment fee of USD 1000 in international arbitration and KES 5,000 in domestic arbitration payable to the Institute.
- 7.2 A request shall not be processed, unless accompanied by the appointment fee.
- 7.3 For additional services, the Institute may charge administrative expenses incurred by the Institute in connection with the arbitration which include postage, telephone, facsimile or travel expenses and arbitration support services.

## ***PART 3 – FEES AND COSTS (INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION)***

### **A: Arbitrator's Fees**

<b>Amount in dispute (USD)</b>	<b>Arbitrator's Fees (USD)</b>
Up to 50,000	1,000/-
50,001 to 100,000	2,000/-
100,001 to 500,000	4,000/-
500,001 to 1,000,000	8,000/-
1,000,001 to 2,000,000	16,000/-
2,000,001 to 5,000,000	16,000 + 2.8% above 2,000,000
5,000,001 to 10,000,000	100,000 + 0.6% above 5,000,000
10,000,001 to 50,000,000	130,000 + 0.05% above 10,000,000
Above 50,000,000	150,000 + 0.02% above 50,000,000

The amount of arbitrator's fee indicated in this annex is the rate payable to one arbitrator.

## B: Administrative Costs

Amount in dispute (USD)	Administrative Costs (USD)
Up to 50,000	200/-
50,001 to 100,000	400/-
100,001 to 500,000	800/-
500,001 to 1,000,000	1,600/-
1,000,001 to 2,000,000	3,200/-
2,000,001 to 5,000,000	3,200 + 0.56% above 2,000,000
5,000,001 to 10,000,000	20,000 + 0.12% above 5,000,000
10,000,001 to 50,000,000	26,000 + 0.01% above 10,000,000
Above 50,000,000	30,000 + 0.004% above 50,000,000

## PART 4 – FEES AND COSTS (DOMESTIC ARBITRATION)

### A: Arbitrator's fees

- Where the value of the subject matter can be ascertained –

That value exceeds (KES)	But does not exceed (KES)	Arbitrator's Fees (KES)
0/-	50,000/-	26,460/-
50,000/-	100,000/-	35,280/-
100,000/-	200,000/-	52,920/-
200,000/-	500,000/-	88,200/-
500,000/-	1,000,000/-	150,000/-
1,000,000/-	20,000,000/-	150,000/- plus an additional 1%
20,000,000/-	250,000,000/-	340,000/- plus an additional 0.5%
250,000,000/-	N/A	1,490,000/- plus an additional 0.1%

- The fees shall be 50% of those in paragraph 1 above where the dispute is disposed of *ex parte*, by consent or by a decision on a preliminary question of law not dependant on fact.
- Where the value of the subject matter cannot be ascertained, such fees as are reasonable but not less than KES 52,920 if undefended or unopposed or disposed of by consent or by a

decision on a preliminary question of law not dependant on fact. Hourly based fees to be at rates advised by the Institute at the time of filing the request for arbitration, but shall not exceed KES 25,000 per hour.

The rate of arbitrator's fee indicated in this annex is the rate payable to one arbitrator.

**B: Administrative costs**

That value exceeds (KES)	But does not exceed (KES)	Administrative costs (KES)
0/-	50,000/-	5,292/-
50,000/-	100,000/-	7,056/-
100,000/-	200,000/-	10,584/-
200,000/-	500,000/-	17,640/-
500,000/-	1,000,000/-	30,000/-
1,000,000/-	20,000,000/-	30,000/- plus an additional 0.2%
20,000,000/-	250,000,000/-	68,000/- plus an additional 0.1%
250,000,000/-	N/A	298,000/- plus an additional 0.02%

***PART 5 – FEES AND COSTS (EMERGENCY ARBITRATOR)***

**Administrative Costs**

International Arbitration	USD 1,000
Domestic Arbitration	KES 10,000

**Emergency Arbitrator's Fee**

International Arbitration	USD 10,000
Domestic Arbitration	KES 200,000

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

[Rule 28]

## ***EMERGENCY ARBITRATOR RULES***

- 1 A party who intends to make an application for an emergency arbitration pursuant to these Rules shall submit a written request to the Chief Executive.
- 2 The request under paragraph 1 shall —
  - 2.1 specify the applicant's name, address, and other contact details of each of the other parties in the arbitration;
  - 2.2 contain a copy of the written arbitration clause or separate written arbitration agreement invoked by the claimant and the contractual documentation in which the arbitration clause is contained or in respect of which the arbitration arises, or other empowering provision in respect of which the arbitration arises;
  - 2.3 contain a brief description of the nature and circumstances of the dispute giving rise to the application;
  - 2.4 contain a statement of the reasons why the applicant seeks emergency relief against another party to the arbitration;
  - 2.5 specify the name in full, address, telephone, and e-mail address and other relevant description of any person representing the applicant;
  - 2.6 contain a confirmation to the Chief Executive that copies of the request for arbitration and all supporting documents have been served on all other parties to the arbitration by one or more means of service to be identified in such confirmation; and
  - 2.7 be accompanied by a non-refundable application fee specified in the First Schedule.
- 3 The Chief Executive shall, if he determines that the request should be accepted, proceed to appoint an emergency arbitrator within two days of receipt by the Chief Executive of such payment of fees as may be required.
- 4 The decision of the Chief Executive to accept or refuse the request for emergency arbitration shall be in the Chief Executive's sole discretion and shall be final.
- 5 Prior to appointment by the Chief Executive, each prospective arbitrator shall agree in writing on the rates of fees, and shall sign a declaration to the effect that there are no circumstances known to the arbitrator likely to give rise to any justified doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence, other than any circumstances disclosed by the arbitrator in the declaration.
- 6 An emergency arbitrator may not act as an arbitrator in any future arbitration relating to the dispute, unless the parties consent.
- 7 The Chief Executive shall, as soon as practicable, notify all parties to the arbitration of the appointment of an emergency arbitrator.
- 8 On receipt of the notice under paragraph 7, all written communication by the parties shall be submitted directly to the emergency arbitrator with a copy to the Institute.
- 9 A party may challenge an emergency arbitrator in which case, the procedure provided under these Rules shall apply except that the time limits set out in paragraph 11.3 are for purposes of this Schedule reduced to one day.
- 10 Upon withdrawal or acceptance of the challenge, the replacement arbitrator shall be appointed in accordance with rule 12.
- 11 The emergency arbitrator shall, within two days of appointment, establish a schedule for consideration of the application for emergency relief.
- 12 The emergency arbitrator shall be under a continuing duty to act fairly and impartially as between the parties and adopt procedures suitable to the circumstances of the application including proceedings by video-conferencing or written submissions as

alternatives to a formal hearing.

- 13 The emergency arbitrator shall have the same powers vested in the Arbitral Tribunal under these Rules, including the power to rule on his own jurisdiction and any objection to the application of this Schedule.
- 14 The emergency arbitrator shall make an order or award within fourteen days from the date of appointment, which period may be extended by agreement of the parties.
- 15 The emergency arbitrator shall be responsible for delivering the award to the Institute, which shall transmit certified copies to the parties provided that the costs of arbitration have been paid to the Institute in accordance with rule 31.
- 16 The Chief Executive shall, on receipt of the award from the emergency arbitrator, notify the parties of the award.
- 17 The award shall be deemed to have been received by the parties upon collection by hand, by an authorized representative, or upon delivery by registered mail, or upon delivery by electronic mail.

## NOTES:

### *Arbitration Clauses*

1. It is recommended that parties intending to commence arbitration in their contracts pursuant to these Rules shall use the following model clause —  
*Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in connection with this contract, or breach, termination or invalidity thereof shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules.*
2. Any parties to a contract without an existing arbitration clause intending to commence an arbitration under the Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules; or any parties to a contract with an existing arbitration clause intending to substitute the clause in the contract for a clause making reference to the *Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules* may adopt the following by agreement —  
*The parties hereby agree that any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in connection with the contract dated ..... or breach, termination or invalidity thereof shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules.*

### *Mediation and Arbitration Clause*

3. A party who intends to refer a dispute to mediation under the Institute's Mediation Rules in the first instance followed by arbitration under the Institute's Arbitration Rules, if required, may use the following model clause —  
*In the event of a dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in connection to this contract, or breach, termination or invalidity thereof shall first refer the dispute to mediation under the Aluochier Dispute Resolution Mediation Rules. If the dispute has not been settled pursuant to the said rules within thirty days following the filing of the request for mediation, or within fourteen days in the case of arbitrations subject to section 8 of the Fair Administrative Action Act, 2015, or within such other period as the parties may agree in writing, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the Aluochier Dispute Resolution Arbitration Rules.*
4. The parties may also adopt the model clause to suit, their specific mediation and arbitration requirements.

# *Aluochier Dispute Resolution*

*Arbitral Institution | Arbitration | Mediation*

*P O Box 436-40404, Rongo, Kenya  
Telephone: +254 716 446 500  
[info@aluochier.co.ke](mailto:info@aluochier.co.ke) | [www.aluochier.co.ke](http://www.aluochier.co.ke)  
Registration No: BN-BGCLBG7*

3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2023

**The Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny (Deceased) & Julius Oluoch Mbom  
c/o Carren Akeyo Owiny  
WhatsApp: 0722 982384**

Dear Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny & Julius Oluoch Mbom

**CASE NUMBER 001 OF 2023: CAROLINE ATIENO ANDITI v THE ESTATE OF  
CHARLES ORINDA OWINY (DECEASED) & JULIUS OLUOCH MBOM  
SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS**

Find attached supplementary documents received by the Institute:

1. Kenya Gazette Notice No. 7781 of 2002, dated 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2002 and published on 29<sup>th</sup> 10  
November, 2002 notifying that Charles Orinda Owiny died at Ahero on 10<sup>th</sup> September,  
2002, with an application for representation by his widow, Carren Akeyo Owiny of P O Box  
333, Ahero, in Succession Cause No. 690 of 2002 in the High Court of Kenya at Kisumu.
2. Kenya Gazette Notice No. 10643 of 2007, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2007 and published on 2<sup>nd</sup>  
November, 2007 notifying that Julius Oluoch Mbom had filed for representation in the  
Estate of Crispus Andom Mbom in Succession Cause No. 793 of 2007 in the High Court of  
Kenya at Kisumu.

**Yours faithfully**

**For and on behalf of**

**Aluochier Dispute Resolution**



**Isaac Aluochier**

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<b>ADR Case No. 001 of 2023</b>	<b><i>Caroline Atieno Anditi v the Estate of Charles Orinda Owiny &amp; Julius Oluoch Mbom</i></b>	<b><i>Page   1 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2023</i></b>
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**Chief Executive**

**COPIED TO:**

- 1. Caroline Atieno Anditi, WhatsApp: 0715 034969.**

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 7781

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CHARLES  
 ORINDA OWINY  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 690 OF 2002

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died at Ahero, on 10th September, 2002, has been filed in this registry by Carren Akeyo Owiny, of P.O. Box 333, Ahero, in her capacity as widow of the deceased.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such order as it thinks fit.

Dated the 12th November, 2002.

J. M. MUNGUTI,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 7782

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN  
 OBAT ONDURU  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 749 OF 2002

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died at Kisumu, on 10th April, 2002, has been filed in this registry by Dorine Akoth Obat, in her capacity as widow of the deceased.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such order as it thinks fit.

Dated the 6th November, 2002.

SAMUEL ATONGA,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 7783

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF DAMIANUS  
 ONUNGA OMOLLO OF WATHOREGO, KAJULU  
 LOCATION, KISUMU DISTRICT  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 760 OF 2002

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died on 10th November, 2001, has been filed in this registry by (1) Clement Gumba Omollo and (2) Joseph R. D. Nyagol, both of P.O. Box 1995, Kisumu, in their respective capacities as brother and relative of the deceased.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such order as it thinks fit.

Dated the 4th November, 2002.

SAMUEL ATONGA,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 7784

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH  
 AKUKO NYAMIRI  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 786 OF 2002

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died at District Hospital, Kisumu, on 9th October, 2002, has been filed in this registry by (1) Jackline Atieno and (2) Harrison Nyamiri Akuko, both of Kisumu, in their respective capacities as daughter and son of the deceased.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such order as it thinks fit.

Dated the 15th November, 2002.

J. M. MUNGUTI,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 7785

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALICE  
 OSURI AKUKO  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 787 OF 2002

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died at Nairobi Hospital, on 4th March, 2001, has been filed in this registry by (1) Jackline Atieno and (2) Harrison Nyamiri Akuko, both of Nakuru, in their respective capacities as daughter and son of the deceased.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such order as it thinks fit.

Dated the 15th November, 2002.

J. M. MUNGUTI,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 7786

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF TIMOTHY  
 ODUOR OPONDO  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 790 OF 2002

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died at Aga Khan Hospital, on 16th October, 2002, has been filed in this registry by (1) Beatrice Induswe Branda and (2) Eustone Allain Wabuti, both of P.O. Box 111, Kisumu, in their respective capacities as an administratrix and administrator of the deceased's estate.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such order as it thinks fit.

Dated the 14th November, 2002.

SAMUEL ATONGA,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 10639

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF BARNABAS  
 OMORO OWUOR  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 562 OF 2006

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died at Kisumu, on 15th December, 1986, has been filed in this registry by (1) Phoebe Anyango Omoro and (2) Martin Owuor Omoro, both of P.O. Box 1371, Kisumu, in their respective capacities as widow and son of the deceased.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such orders as it thinks fit.

Dated the 30th October, 2006.

ABDUL EL-KINDIY,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 10640

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF PETER  
 JUNGA ABABI  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 242 OF 2007

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died on 10th October, 2006, has been filed in this registry by (1) Daniel Owuor Junga and (2) Anjeline Achieng Junga, in their respective capacities as son and an administratrix of the deceased's estate.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such orders as it thinks fit.

Dated the 3rd August, 2007.

ABDUL EL-KINDIY,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 10641

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH  
 OGOLA AUJA  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 404 OF 2007

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died on 7th August, 2006, has been filed in this registry by (1) Rusalía Okiri Ogola and (2) Godfrey Ochieng Ogola, in their respective capacities as widow and son of the deceased.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such order as it thinks fit.

Dated the 1st June, 2007.

ABDUL EL-KINDIY,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 10642

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF PETER  
 KONGI OLOO  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 586 OF 2007

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died at Konya, on 9th July, 2003, has been filed in this registry by (1) Norbetus Ojunga Oloo, (2) Isaac Moro Omenyo and (3) Jacob Odera Omenyo, all of P.O. Box 510, Kisumu, in their respective capacities as brother and grandsons of the deceased.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such orders as it thinks fit.

Dated the 22nd October, 2007.

A. C. ONG'INJO,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 10643

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CRISPUS  
 ANDOM MBOM  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 793 OF 2007

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died at Jalaram Nursing and Maternity Home, on 28th May, 2007, has been filed in this registry by (1) Julius Oluoch Mbom and (2) Joash Otieno Andom, in their respective capacities as brother and son of the deceased.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such order as it thinks fit.

Dated the 22nd October, 2007.

A. C. ONG'INJO,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

## GAZETTE NOTICE No. 10644

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT KISUMU  
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM  
 ODHIAMBO AKONGO  
 PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION  
 SUCCESSION CAUSE No. 785 OF 2007

LET ALL the parties concerned take notice that a petition for a grant of letters of administration intestate to the estate of the above-named deceased, who died on 2nd May, 1994, has been filed in this registry by (1) Henry Onyango Akongo and (2) Judith Awuor Akongo, in their respective capacities as brother and sister of the deceased.

And further take notice that objections in the prescribed form to the making of the proposed grant are invited and must be lodged in this registry within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice.

And further take notice that if no objection has been lodged in this registry in the prescribed form within thirty (30) days of the date of publication of this notice, the court may proceed to make the grant as prayed or to make such order as it thinks fit.

Dated the 29th October, 2007.

ABDUL EL-KINDIY,  
 Deputy Registrar, Kisumu.

28/10/80

SURVEY FEE 345/-  
RECEIPT NO 136089

(This form to be completed in triplicate)

Date received for registration:

Part Two  
Presentation Book

Registration Fees: Sh. 25/-

12-11-

1980 No.

75/17

/1980

paid. Receipt No. A326138

Form R.L. 29

To be completed by the Registered Proprietor(s)

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

(Print in caps)

THE REGISTERED LAND ACT, 1963

MUTATION FORM

Title No. MIGORI/KAMAGAMBO/KANYAMAMBA/125

Approximate Area 3.0 Hectares.

Registry Map Sheet No. 11 & 12

Registered Proprietors' Instructions to Director of Surveys

1. Present boundaries of parcel are shown on the sketch below.

- (a) (i) The proprietor wishes to subdivide the parcel as shown by the dotted lines on the sketch.  
or
- (ii) The proprietors wish to change their common boundary as shown by the dotted lines on the sketch.  
or
- (iii) The proprietors wish to partition the parcel as shown by the dotted lines on the sketch.

(b) The new parcel numbers will be:  
relevant approximate area

502	603				
14	16	HA			

Job No 11/42/3

- (c) The relevant Letter or Consent to subdivide/partition the parcel is attached.
- (d) The persons interested, and their address are:

MR. GEORGE OGUTU ADHOGA @ Job Ogutu  
P.O. RONKO

DRINDA  
MR. CHARLES OWINY @ Long  
JULIUS OLUOCH ABOM @ Abom  
P.O. Box 85 M.S./7/VOL III/25  
RONKO 26/2/81

They will meet the District Surveyor at .....  
on ....., 19... at ..... a.m./p.m. or on the land  
at a time appointed by him.

(e) Please advise the Land Registrar when the mutation is surveyed and registry map amended.

Signature or Mark of the Proprietor(s)

Date

Registration Fee: KSh 200/-  
Land Registration No. 1134087

Presenting Book

Date received for registration

SKETCH

To be completed by the Registered Proprietor(s)  
REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
(Not to scale)

Form R.I. 29

THE REGISTERED LAND ACT, 1963

MUTATION FORM



Title No. M.P. 1134087 / K.M.A. 102  
Approximate Area  
Registry Map Sheet No. M. 11 & 12

Registered Proprietors' Instructions to Director of Surveys

1. Present boundaries of parcel are shown on the sketch below.
- (a) (i) The proprietor wishes to subdivide the parcel as shown by the dotted lines on the sketch
  - or
  - (ii) The proprietor wish to change their common boundary as shown by the dotted lines on the sketch
  - or
  - (iii) The proprietors wish to partition the parcel as shown by the dotted lines on the sketch

(b) The new parcel numbers will be:

11	12	13	14	15	16

- (c) The relevant Letter of Consent to subdivide/partition the parcel is attached.
- (d) The persons interested, and their address are:

MR. GEORGE ODUO ADHOLA @ Jairo Oduo  
 P.O. Box 82  
 Nairobi  
 MR. CHARLES OWING @  
 JUNIOR OLUWAH ABAM @  
 P.O. Box 82  
 Nairobi

They will meet the District Surveyor at 10.00 a.m. on the land at 10.00 a.m. or on the land at 10.00 a.m. or on the land at 10.00 a.m.

SELLER J. J. ODUO  
 Date 28/10/80

Signature or Marks of the Proprietor(s)

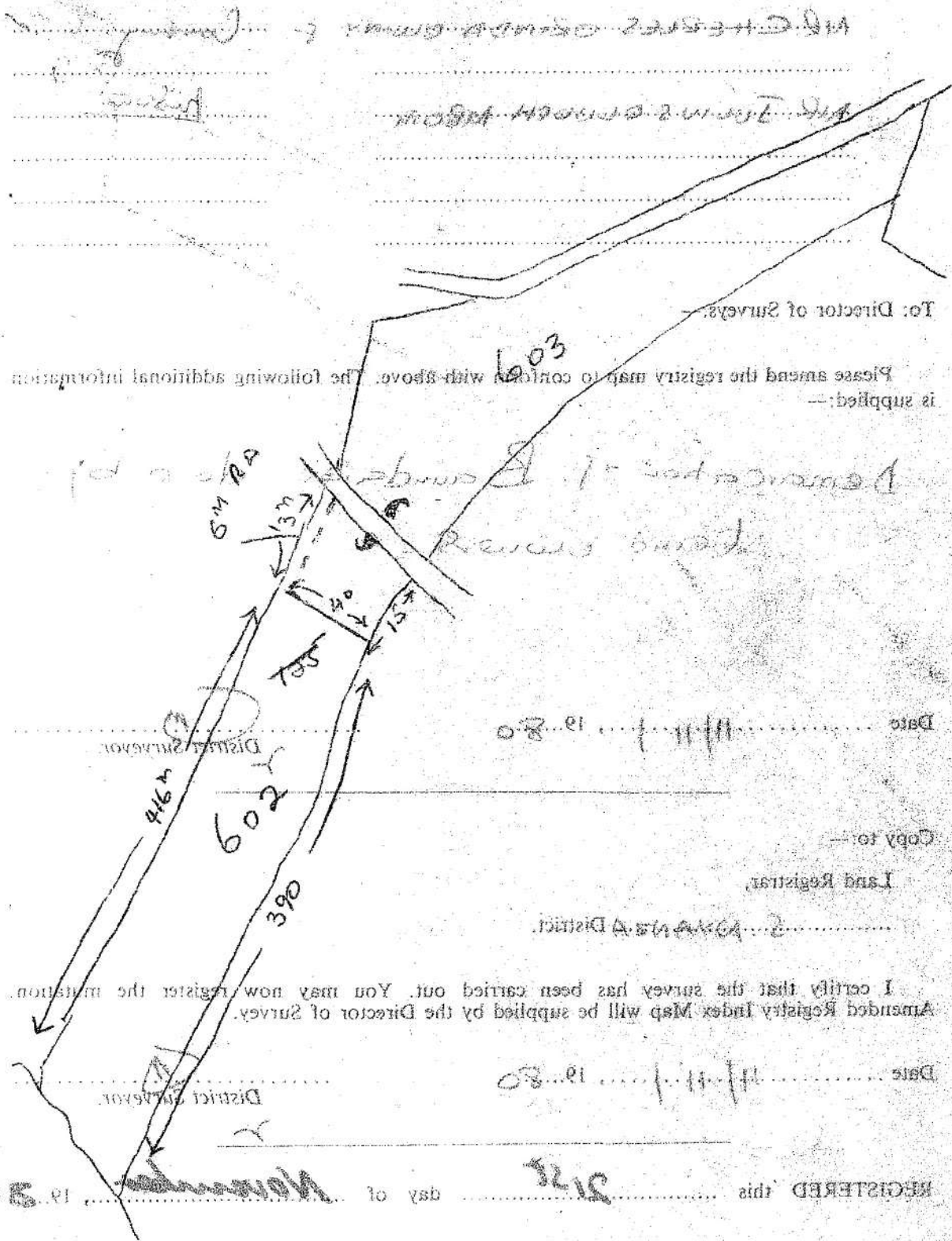
11/19/80

Signature of registered proprietor(s) the land at the time of survey: —

SKETCH

To be completed by District Surveyor

(Not to scale)



Please amend the registry map to conform with above. The following additional information is supplied: —

Date 11/11/80 District Surveyor

Copy to: Land Registrar, District

I certify that the survey has been carried out. You may now register the mutation. Amended Registry Index Map will be supplied by the Director of Survey.

Date 11/11/80 District Surveyor

REGISTERED this 11th day of November 1980

Date 11/11/80 Land Registrar

Charted by DATE 16/3/81  
checked by Prinsah 24/3/81

D. J. WATSON District Surveyor

M. G. ... District





## THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

## THE LAND REGISTRATION (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 2017

Date Received ..... Presentation Book No. .... Official Fees Paid (KSh.) .....

APPLICATION FOR OFFICIAL SEARCH TITLE No. KANYAMAMBA/603

<b>Date of Application</b>	
<b>Applicant</b>	<p>Name: .....</p> <p>ID/Passport No.: .....</p> <p>PIN No.: .....</p> <p>Address: .....</p> <p>Telephone No.: .....</p> <p>E-mail Address (if any) .....</p> <p>NB: Application for searches can be made by interested parties or their Agents. For purposes of this document, an agent is any person or firm registered by a professional body.</p>
<b>Purpose of Search</b>	
<b>Scope of Search</b>	<p>(a) particulars of the subsisting entries in the register of the above-mentioned title; or</p> <p>(b) particulars noted on: the Property Section/the Proprietorship Section/Encumbrances Section of the Register*.</p> <p><i>*select as appropriate</i></p>
<b>Copy of Documents Requested</b>	<p>Please supply a certified copy of each of the following:-</p> <p>(a) .....</p> <p>(b) .....</p> <p>(c) .....</p> <p>(d) .....</p> <p>NB: There is a fee for each copy</p>
<b>Signature of Applicant</b>	
Search Application No.	
Time of Receipt	
Booking Officer	
Search Collected by	<p>Name: .....</p> <p>ID/Passport No.: .....</p> <p>Signature: .....</p> <p>Date: .....</p>

## Notes:

- (1) Application to be submitted in triplicate.
- (2) Applicant to attach copy of original title document, unless exempted by Registrar.
- (3) Duplicate to be stamped and released to the Applicant.
- (4) Triplicate to be retained by the Land registry for its records.