LAWS OF KENYA



# THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ACT

CHAPTER 6A

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*Section*

# CHAPTER 6A

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# CHAPTER 6A

THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ACT

*Commencement: 4th January, 2013*

## An Act of Parliament to make further provision for the functions and powers of the Attorney-General; to provide for the discharge of duties and the exercise of powers of the Attorney-General and for connected purposes

(Act No. 49 of 2012, Act No. 3 of 2024.)

# PART I – PRELIMINARY

## Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Ofﬁce of the Attorney-General Act.

## Interpretation.

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Advisory Board" means the Advisory Board established under section 20A(1); "Attorney-General" means the Attorney-General appointed under Article 156 of

the Constitution;

"College of Arms" means the College of Arms established by section 3 of the College of Arms Act (Cap. 98);

"Council of Legal Education" means the Council of Legal Education established by section 4 of the Legal Education Act (Cap. 16B);

"Deputy Solicitor-General" means a Deputy Solicitor-General appointed under section 13;

"Disciplinary Tribunal" means the Disciplinary Tribunal established under section 57 of the Advocates Act (Cap. 16);

"Ofﬁce" means the Ofﬁce of the Attorney-General;

"public seal" means the seal referred to in Article 9 of the Constitution; "Solicitor-General" means the Solicitor-General appointed under section 9; "State Counsel" means a person appointed as such under section 21 and includes

the Solicitor-General and Deputy Solicitor-General; and

"subordinate ofﬁcer" means a State Counsel or any other member of staff employed under this Act and discharging his or her duties in the Ofﬁce.

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

## Application.

1. This Act shall apply to the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General and subordinate ofﬁcers who perform or discharge legal functions and such other duties as may be assigned to them in the Ofﬁce of the Attorney-General.

# PART II – ADMINISTRATION

## Administration of the Ofﬁce.

1. (1) The administration of the Ofﬁce, the discharge of duties, the exercise of the powers and the relationship of the Ofﬁce with other ofﬁcers discharging legal duties in the public service shall be governed by this Act.

(2) The Attorney-General shall discharge the constitutional mandate of the Ofﬁce speciﬁed under Article 156 of the Constitution either in person or through a subordinate ofﬁcer to whom the function is delegated.

## Functions of the Attorney-General.

1. (1) In addition to the functions of the Attorney-General under Article 156 of the Constitution, the Attorney-General shall be responsible for—
   1. advising Government Ministries, Departments, Constitutional Commissions and State Corporations on legislative and other legal matters;
   2. advising the Government on all matters relating to the Constitution, international law, human rights, consumer protection and legal aid;
   3. negotiating, drafting, vetting and interpreting local and international documents, agreements and treaties for and on behalf of the Government and its agencies;
   4. coordinating reporting obligations to international human rights treaty bodies to which Kenya is a member or on any matter which member States are required to report;
   5. drafting legislative proposals for the Government and advising the Government and its agencies on legislative and other legal matters;
   6. reviewing and overseeing legal matters pertaining to the registration of companies, partnerships, business names, societies, adoptions, marriages, charities, chattels, hire purchase and coat of arms;
   7. reviewing and overseeing legal matters pertaining to the administration of estates and trusts;
   8. advising the Government on the regulation of the legal profession in consultation with the Law Society of Kenya;
   9. representing the national Government in all civil and constitutional matters in accordance with the Government Proceedings Act (Cap. 40);
   10. representing the Government in matters before foreign courts and tribunals; and
   11. performing any function as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the duties and the exercise of the powers of the Attorney-General.

(2) In the execution of the functions conferred by the Constitution and this Act, the Attorney-General shall provide efﬁcient and professional legal services to the Government and the public for the purpose of facilitating, promoting and monitoring the rule of law, the protection of human rights and democracy.

## Powers of the Attorney-General.

1. (1) The Attorney-General shall, by virtue of his or her ofﬁce, be the titular head of the bar and shall take precedence in court in all matters whenever he or she appears in accordance with the Advocates Act (Cap. 16).
2. The Attorney-General shall, in discharging his or her functions under Article 156 of the Constitution have power to—
   1. with leave of the court or tribunal, appear at any stage of proceedings, appeal, execution or any incidental proceedings before any court or tribunal;
   2. require any ofﬁcer in the public service to furnish any information in relation to any matter which is the subject of legal inquiry;
   3. summon any ofﬁcer in the public service to explain any matter which is the subject of litigation by or against the Government; and
   4. issue directions to any ofﬁcer performing legal services functions in any Government Ministry.
3. The Attorney-General shall—
   1. establish such directorates, divisions, sections or units in the Ofﬁce as may be necessary;
   2. establish such county or regional ofﬁces as may be necessary;
   3. supervise the formulation of policies and plans of the Ofﬁce; and
   4. perform any other action necessary in the administrative interests of the Ofﬁce.
4. The Attorney-General may, upon request, appear and advise on any legal matter in any committee of Parliament.
5. In the exercise of the powers and performance of functions of the Ofﬁce, the Attorney-General shall not be under the direction or control of any person or authority.

## Audience by Attorney-General in matters of public interest, etc.

1. (1) Despite the provisions of any written law to the contrary or in the absence of any other written law, the Attorney-General shall have the right of audience in proceedings of any suit or inquiry of an administrative body which the Attorney- General considers—
   1. to be of public interest or involves public property; or
   2. to involve the legislature, the judiciary or an independent department or agency of the Government.
2. In the exercise of the powers of the Attorney-General under subsection (1), the Attorney-General shall—
   1. notify any court, tribunal or any other administrative body of the intention to be enjoined to the suit, inquiry or administrative proceedings; and
   2. satisfy the court, tribunal or any other administrative body of the public interest or public property involved, and comply with any direction of the court, tribunal or any such other administrative body on the nature of pleadings or measures to be taken for purposes of giving effect to the effective discharge of the duties of the Ofﬁce.
3. Where a suit, inquiry or any other proceedings is pending before a court, tribunal or any other administrative body to which the Attorney-General does not have a right of audience, it shall be sufﬁcient for the Attorney-General to ﬁle a certiﬁcate of the intention of the Attorney-General to be joined in the proceeding.
4. The court, tribunal or any such administrative body shall, upon receipt of a certiﬁcate under subsection (3), enjoin the Attorney-General in the proceedings.

## Protection from personal liability.

1. (1) No criminal proceeding or civil suit shall be brought against the Attorney- General, the Solicitor-General or a subordinate ofﬁcer in respect of any proceeding in a court of law or in the course of discharging of the functions of the Attorney- General under the Constitution and this Act.

(2) No matter or thing done by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General or a subordinate ofﬁce shall, if the matter or thing is done in good faith for executing the functions, powers or duties of the Commission, render the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General or other subordinate ofﬁcer personally liable to any action, claim or demand whatsoever.

## The Solicitor-General.

1. (1) There shall be a Solicitor-General who shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the National Assembly.
2. The President shall nominate a person for appointment as a Solicitor-General from among persons recommended by the Public Service Commission.
3. A person shall be qualiﬁed for appointment to the ofﬁce of Solicitor-General if the person—
   1. is qualiﬁed to hold the ofﬁce of judge of a superior court under the Constitution; and
   2. meets the requirements of Chapter Six of the Constitution.
4. The Solicitor-General shall assist the Attorney-General in the performance of the duties of the Attorney-General.
5. The Solicitor-General shall carry out any function, discharge any duty and exercise any power as may be directed by the Attorney-General and shall—
   1. organise, co-ordinate and manage the administrative and the legal functions of the Ofﬁce;
   2. assist the Attorney-General in the performance of his duties as the principal legal advisor to the Government;
   3. conduct, or assign and supervise all court cases, including appeals or petitions on behalf of the Attorney-General; and
   4. subject to section 20B, be responsible for the discipline of State Counsel and other members of staff of the Ofﬁce.
6. In the performance of the functions and the exercise of the powers of the Solicitor-General, the Solicitor-General shall be responsible for —
   1. organizing and coordinating the administrative and legal functions of the Ofﬁce;
   2. formulating and ensuring implementation of development strategies for Government Legal Services;
   3. undertaking duties of alternate chairperson of the Disciplinary Tribunal;
   4. performing duties of alternate Chairperson of the College of Arms;
   5. performing duties as a member of the Council of Legal Education;
   6. coordinating the attachment of candidates for pupillage in the Ofﬁce; and
   7. performing such other duties as may be conferred by law or otherwise assigned to the Solicitor-General by the Attorney-General.

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

## Private practice prohibited.

1. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General and State Counsel shall not engage in any other gainful employment.

## Resignation.

1. The Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General may resign from ofﬁce in writing, addressed to the President.

## Removal from ofﬁce.

1. (1) The President may remove the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General from ofﬁce only for—
   1. serious violation of the Constitution or any other law;
   2. gross misconduct, whether in the performance of their functions or otherwise;
   3. physical or mental incapacity to perform the functions of ofﬁce;
   4. incompetence; or
   5. bankruptcy.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the President may, upon election under the Constitution, appoint a person who is qualiﬁed as Attorney- General in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and this Act.

## Deputy Solicitors-General.

1. The Attorney-General may, in consultation with, the Advisory Board, appoint such Deputy Solicitors-General as the Attorney-General may consider necessary for the proper and efﬁcient discharge of the functions of the Ofﬁce.

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

## Delegation by Attorney-General.

1. (1) The Attorney-General may, either generally or otherwise as provided by the instrument of delegation, by writing under his hand delegate to the Solicitor- General or any State Counsel all or any of his powers and functions under any written law, except this power of delegation.
2. A power or function delegated under this section may be exercised or performed by the Solicitor-General or State Counsel in accordance with the instrument of delegation.
3. A delegation under this section may be revoked at will and does not prevent the exercise of a power or performance of a function by the Attorney-General.

## Legal ofﬁcers in Government Ministries, departments.

1. (1) All State Counsel in any Government Ministry or Department shall be ofﬁcers of the Attorney-General and shall be answerable to the Attorney-General.

(2) The Attorney-General shall have the power to issue directions to any State Counsel with regard to the manner of performing the legal functions within their respective Ministries or Departments.

# PART III – PERFORMANCE OF FUNCTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## Reserve of matters to the Attorney-General.

1. No State Counsel shall render advice in any of the following matters without the written approval of the Attorney-General—
   1. interpretation of the Constitution;
   2. any matter relating to international agreements and treaties;
   3. any matter that the Attorney-General may from time to time designate;
   4. any matter which the law reserves to the Attorney-General.

## Engagement of consultant.

1. (1) No Ministry or Department shall engage the services of a consultant to render any legal services relating to the functions of the Attorney-General without the approval of the Attorney-General.
2. For the purpose of observing standards, maintaining quality or capacity building, the Attorney-General may—
   1. direct a State Counsel to participate in the work of the consultant; and
   2. prescribe the terms and conditions for a State Counsel who participates in such consultancy.

## Power to issue directives and practice notes.

1. (1) The Attorney-General shall exercise powers, issue directives or practice notes to any ofﬁcer to whom this Act applies for the purpose of maintaining standards and uniformity.

(2) The directives or practice notes issued pursuant to subsection (1) shall be in such form and manner as the Attorney-General may determine.

## Reference of matter for opinion of the Attorney-General.

1. All Government Ministries, Departments and State Corporations shall seek the opinion of the Attorney-General on any matter raising substantial legal or constitutional issues.

## Ministries to notify the Attorney-General.

1. All Government Ministries and Departments shall notify the Attorney- General of all material litigation within three days upon the ﬁling of any pleadings.

# PART IIIA – ADVISORY BOARD OF THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## Advisory Board.

**20A.** (1) There is established a board to be known as the Advisory Board to the Ofﬁce of the Attorney-General.

1. The Advisory Board shall consist of—
   1. the Attorney-General;
   2. the Principal Secretary responsible for matters relating to the public service;
   3. the Principal Secretary responsible for matters relating to the National Treasury;
   4. the Chairperson of the Public Commission or a representative designated in writing by the Chairperson;
   5. the Chairperson of the Council of the Institute of Human Resource Management established under the Human Resource Management Professionals Act (Cap. 538) or a representative designated in writing by the Chairperson; and
   6. the President of the Law Society of Kenya or a representative designated in writing by the President.
2. The Attorney-General shall be the chairperson of the Advisory Board.
3. The Solicitor-General shall be the secretary to the Advisory Board.

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

## Functions of the Advisory Board.

**20B.** The Advisory Board shall advise the Attorney-General on—

* 1. recruitment and appointment of Deputy Solicitors-General, State Counsel and other members of staff of the Ofﬁce;
  2. promotion of State Counsel and other members of staff of the Ofﬁce;
  3. discipline of the Deputy Solicitors-General, State Counsel and other members of staff of the Ofﬁce;
  4. remuneration of Deputy Solicitors-General, State Counsel and other members of staff of the Ofﬁce in consultation with the Salaries and Remuneration Commission; and
  5. matters that may be referred to the Advisory Board by the Attorney- General.

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

## Remuneration of the Advisory Board.

**20C.** The members of the Advisory Board shall be paid such allowances as the Attorney-General shall approve upon the advice of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission.

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

## Meetings and quorum.

**20D.** (1) The Advisory Board shall meet at least four times in every ﬁnancial year and not more than three months shall elapse between one meeting and the next meeting.

1. Unless four members of the Advisory Board otherwise agree, at least fourteen days’ notice of a meeting shall be given to every member.
2. The quorum at a meeting of the Advisory Board shall be four members.
3. The chairperson of the Advisory Board shall convene and preside over the meetings of the Advisory Board or in the absence of the chairperson, a member of the Advisory Board elected by the members present from among their number.
4. The proceedings of the Advisory Board shall not be invalidated by reason of a vacancy or absence among the members.
5. A member of the Advisory Board or a person present at a meeting of the Advisory Board who has interest in a matter for consideration by the Advisory Board or by the Ofﬁce shall disclose in writing the nature of that interest and is disqualiﬁed from participating in the deliberations of the Advisory Board or the Ofﬁce in respect of that matter, unless the Advisory Board or Ofﬁce decides otherwise.

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

# PART IV – APPOINTMENT AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

## State Counsel.

1. (1) The Attorney-General may, in consultation with, and on the recommendation of the Advisory Board appoint such number of State Counsel as may be necessary for the proper and efﬁcient discharge of the functions of the Ofﬁce.
2. A person qualiﬁes for appointment as a State Counsel under subsection (1) if such person—
   1. is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya; and
   2. is a ﬁt and proper person with due regard to the discharge of his or her duties under this Act.
3. The Attorney-General shall comply with the values and principles under the Constitution in the appointment of State Counsel.
4. The Attorney-General shall cause to be published in the *Gazette*, the names of all persons appointed as State Counsel under subsection (1).
5. The Attorney-General may deploy a State Counsel appointed under subsection

(1) to any Ministry.

1. The State Counsel appointed under subsection (1) shall perform such functions as may be assigned by the Attorney-General.
2. A person shall not act as a State Counsel unless that person has been appointed as such under subsection (1).
3. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Act shall entitle any ofﬁcer who is not qualiﬁed in law to perform legal services functions in the public service.

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

## Terms and conditions of service.

1. The State Counsel appointed under this Act shall serve on such terms as the Attorney-General may, on the advice of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission and Advisory Board, determine.

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

## Secondment.

1. (1) The Ofﬁce may, upon request, second any State Counsel to any agency, organization or institution on such terms and conditions as the Ofﬁce may, in consultation with the agency to which the person is being seconded, agree upon.

(2) A State Counsel who is seconded under subsection (1) shall be deemed to be an employee of the agency, organization or institution, shall enjoy the same beneﬁts and shall be required to comply with such orders and directions of the agency, organization or institution in the same manner as an employee who is directly recruited by that agency, organization or institution.

## Code of conduct.

1. (1) A State Counsel appointed under section 21(1) shall subscribe to and observe the Code of Conduct set out in the Schedule.
2. The Attorney-General may from time to time amend the Schedule.
3. A State Counsel who breaches the Code of Ethics shall be liable to disciplinary action.

## Other staff.

1. (1) There shall be such ofﬁcers and other members of staff of the Ofﬁce as the Attorney-General considers necessary for the proper and efﬁcient discharge of the functions of the Ofﬁce.
2. The Attorney-General may procure the services of such other persons as may be reasonably necessary for the purposes of assisting the Attorney-General in the performance of the functions of the Attorney-General.
3. The composition of the staff of the Ofﬁce shall reﬂect the—
   1. regional and ethnic diversity of the people of Kenya; and
   2. gender equity.
4. The Attorney-General shall ensure that in the appointment of staff, persons with disabilities are taken into account.

# PART V – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

## Prohibition of unauthorized disclosure of information.

1. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of any other written law, an ofﬁcer or member of staff of the Ofﬁce shall not disclose or use any information gained by the ofﬁcer or member of staff otherwise than in the course of the ofﬁcial duties of the ofﬁcer or member of staff or with the authority of the Attorney-General.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a ﬁne not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both.

## Depository of laws and agreements.

1. The Ofﬁce shall be the depository of all laws, local and international documents, agreements and treaties signed for or on behalf of the Government.

## The public seal.

1. The Attorney-General shall have custody of the public seal of the Republic of Kenya.

## Seal of the Ofﬁce.

**28A.** (1) There shall be a seal of the Ofﬁce which shall be such device as the Attorney-General shall determine.

1. The seal of the Ofﬁce shall be kept in the custody of the Attorney-General or such person as the Attorney-General may authorise in that regard.
2. The seal of the Ofﬁce shall be used in accordance with the orders of the Attorney-General.
3. The seal of the Ofﬁce, when afﬁxed to a document and duly authenticated, shall be judicially and ofﬁcially noticed and, unless the contrary is proved, any

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necessary order or authorization of the Attorney-General in respect of the seal under this section shall be presumed to have been duly given.

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

## Accessibility.

1. The Attorney-General is entitled to have access to persons, relevant records, documents and property pertaining to a civil or criminal case, in the performance of the duties of the Attorney-General.

## Facilities.

1. The Government shall provide adequate facilities for the efﬁcient functioning of the Ofﬁce.

## Annual report.

1. (1) The Attorney-General shall, as soon as practicable after thirtieth June in each year, prepare and furnish to the President a report of the operations of the ofﬁce during the year that ended on thirtieth June.
2. The report prepared under subsection (1), shall, in respect of the year to which it relates, contain—
   1. the ﬁnancial statements of the Ofﬁce;
   2. a description of the activities of the Ofﬁce; and
   3. such other information relating to its functions that the Ofﬁce may consider necessary.
3. The Attorney-General shall cause a copy of the report furnished under subsection (1) to be laid before each House of Parliament within ﬁfteen days after the day on which the President receives the report.

## Regulations.

1. The Attorney-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters required or permitted to be prescribed, or necessary or convenient to be prescribed or carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

## Savings.

1. A person who immediately before the coming into force of this Act was the Solicitor-General, a Deputy Solicitor-General, a State Counsel or a member of staff of the Ofﬁce shall continue to be a Solicitor-General, a Deputy Solicitor-General, a State Counsel or a member of staff of the Ofﬁce as if that person has been appointed under this Act.

## Further saving.

**33A.** Any State Counsel, ofﬁcer or member of staff employed and deployed by the Public Service Commission and serving in the Ofﬁce immediately before the commencement of this section shall—

* 1. on the commencement of this section, be deemed to have been employed and deployed in accordance with this Act;
  2. retain any rights that have accrued or are accruing to him or her before the commencement of this Act;
  3. continue to contribute to any superannuation scheme to which he or she was a contributor immediately before the commencement of this Act;
  4. be entitled to receive any deferred or extended leave and any payment, pension or gratuity as if he or she has continued to be such an ofﬁcer, contributor or person during his or her service as a member of the Ofﬁce;
  5. be deemed to have been employed in accordance with this Act for the purposes of any written law under which any rights accrued or were accruing to him or her under which he or she continues to contribute or by which any entitlement has been conferred; and
  6. be deemed to be a State Counsel, ofﬁcer or employee of the Ofﬁce for the purposes of any superannuation scheme to which he or she is entitled to contribute.

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

## Application.

SCHEDULE (s. 24(1))

CODE OF CONDUCT

(Act No. 3 of 2024, Sch.)

Ethical Values and Principles

1. (1) This Code of Ethics shall apply to all State Counsel.

(2) This Code of Ethics shall be supplementary to the Rules of Professional Conduct and Etiquette of the Law Society of Kenya.

## Loyalty and Dedication.

1. A State Counsel shall perform the functions of the Ofﬁce with complete loyalty and dedication and shall not indulge in any activity that may affect the sovereignty and interests of the nation.

## Responsibility.

1. A State Counsel shall ensure that his personal conduct is consistent with the dignity, image and integrity of the Ofﬁce.

## Honesty.

1. A State Counsel shall act honestly and with propriety in the performance of his duties and functions.

## Competence.

1. A State Counsel shall—
   1. perform the functions and discharge duties of the Ofﬁce in a competent manner;
   2. handle matters without undue delay, risk or unnecessary expense to the Government.

## Quality of service.

1. A State Counsel has a duty to serve the Government and the public in a conscientious, diligent and efﬁcient manner in order to provide quality service.

## Fairness and Diligence.

1. A State Counsel shall not make an ofﬁcial decision without ﬁrst giving due consideration to the matter at hand and the impact it is likely to have on the rights and interests of the people involved.

## Conﬁdentiality.

1. A State Counsel has a duty to hold in strict conﬁdence all information concerning the business and affairs of the Government and the public generally where the information is acquired by virtue of ofﬁce and except where the disclosure is expressly authorized by the Attorney-General, or required by law.

## Integrity.

1. A State Counsel shall—
   1. not be inﬂuenced in any manner whatsoever by any individual or body of individuals in the discharge of his ofﬁcial duties;
   2. perform the functions and discharge the duties of the Ofﬁce with integrity;
   3. respect and comply with this Act and any written law and shall conduct himself both in private and ofﬁcial capacities in a manner that promotes public conﬁdence, the integrity of the public service, Ofﬁce of the Attorney-General and the legal profession;
   4. not allow outside interest to compromise or in any way jeopardize the integrity of the legal professional, independence or competence;
   5. at all times observe a standard of conduct that reﬂects credit on the legal profession and the public service and administration of justice generally; and
   6. desist from conduct capable of drawing an impression of being involved in corruption.

## Selﬂessness.

1. A State Counsel shall take decisions solely in the interest of the nation and justice and not on any other factors.

## Transparency.

1. The decisions and actions of a State Counsel shall be made in a transparent manner and the State Counsel shall provide reasons for his decisions.

## Leadership.

1. A State Counsel shall—
   1. at all times display high moral values and conduct himself or herself in a manner that reﬂects credibility on the Ofﬁce;
   2. abide by the spirit and letter of the law; and
   3. adhere to the ethical standards expressed in this Schedule.

## Rule of law and the administration of justice.

1. A State Counsel has—
   1. a duty to promote respect for the rule of law and administration of justice;
   2. a duty to treat the court with candour, courtesy and respect and shall not attempt to inﬂuence court decisions by use of deceptive or reprehensible methods;
   3. a duty to deal with other lawyers fairly, courteously and in good faith; and
   4. a duty to uphold the integrity and reputation of the legal profession and promoting principles of fairness, justice and honesty.

## Appropriate presentation and attire.

1. A State Counsel shall at all times in and outside the place of work appear in smart, proper and decent dress and behave in a manner beﬁtting both the public service and the legal profession.

## Personal Conduct.

1. (1) A State Counsel shall comply with and execute laws, uphold the administration of justice and protect the integrity of public life.

(2) A State Counsel entrusted with the responsibility to serve the nation shall—

1. refrain from indulging in habits and behaviour that infringe upon the performance of ofﬁcial duties or tarnish the image of the Ofﬁce;
2. maintain the dignity and decorum of the Ofﬁce;
3. not use Government resources for personal purposes and beneﬁts;
4. be liable for unlawful and improper behaviour or the non-performance of his duties;
5. not do or direct to be done, in abuse of his ofﬁce or power, any act prejudicial to the rights of another person knowing that such act is unlawful or contrary to Government policy;
6. maintain transparency in the policies of the Ofﬁce and in his decisions and actions;
7. not knowingly mislead the Government on any matter of signiﬁcance arising from his functions;
8. not maintain or operate a bank account in any country outside Kenya;
9. not provide information which is detrimental to the interest, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Kenya;
10. protect and uphold professionalism, render decisions based on merit, and shall prohibit all forms of discrimination; and
11. not accept any gifts, presents or beneﬁts.

## Conﬂict of Interest.

1. (1) A State Counsel shall ensure that no conﬂict arises or appears to arise between his or her ofﬁcial duties and his or her private interests.

(2) A State Counsel shall not—

1. appear, advise or represent any party against the Government; and
2. be a member of, belong to, or take part in any society the membership of which is incompatible with the functions or dignity of his or her ofﬁce.

