



THE JUDICIARY

TRIBUNALS

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



THE JUDICIARY

BUSINESS PREMISES RENT TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Where are we located?

A. The Tribunal is located at Upperhill, Kenya Re Towers, Ground Floor

What are the working hours of the Tribunal?

A: Monday to Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

What cases does BPRT handle?

A. The Tribunal hears and determines disputes arising out of a controlled tenancy or a tenancy relationship between a landlord and a tenant of a business premise.

What is the difference between controlled tenancy and protected tenancy?

A. The Landlord Tenants Act: Shops Hotels and Catering Establishments (Cap 301) defines a controlled tenancy (commonly known as a protected tenancy) as one where: either the establishment's lease has not been reduced into writing or. where there is one, it's not for a period exceeding 5 years

Do I need a lawyer to represent me at the Tribunal?

A. Not necessarily. A party can represent his/herself or choose representation by an advocate

What are the BPRT processes/processes of filing a case?

- A. File a Reference to initiate a complaint either by the Landlord or Tenant seeking redress at the BPRT (FORM C)
- B. File written application usually a Notice of Motion application either drawn up by an individual or an Advocate on behalf of the individual. The application must include the following details: Names and addresses of the Landlord and Tenant; Nature of the orders or relief sought from the Honourable Tribunal; and The grounds upon which such orders are sought.
- C. The application may be accompanied by a Certificate of Urgency which is filed by an Advocate certifying the matter as urgent

D. The application should be accompanied by a Supporting Affidavit which is duly sworn by the Tenant or Landlord and if it is a company, a duly authorized official such as Director.

E. Upon filing of the Reference and the Application by either the Landlord or the Tenant, the Tribunal may issue interim orders meant to preserve or maintain the status quo pending hearing and determination

What documents do I need to file a case?

A. After 3 above, depending on the Courts directions, a party may be directed to file various documents including supporting affidavit, affidavit of service, replying affidavit, witness statement/s among other improtant documents

Can I withdraw my case after filing?

A: Yes, a party can withdraw their case. First, they will be required to notify the Tribunal and all parties involved by filing a notice of withdrawal or it could be by consent . The Tribunal will issue directions to that effect.

How long does it take for a case to end?

A. Matter take a maximum of 180 days or less to its conclusion. The duration depends on the complexity and urgency of the case. Urgent matters are expedited, while others are handled based as per the Tribunal's procedures.

What are the costs involved in BPRT matters?

A. The filing fees vary depending on the nature of the case. For details on applicable fees, please refer to the Tribunals' Gazetted fees, Judiciary E-Filing portal or contact the Tribunal directly.

How is evidence presented to BPRT ?

A. A party may present his or her evidence in person or in writing

What should I do when my landlord is not complying with the lease terms agreement?

A. The Tribunal's decisions are legally binding. If a party fails to comply with the Tribunal's orders, enforcement measures, including legal actions, can be taken to ensure compliance.

What do I do if the tenant refuses to pay rent ?

A. ☐The Tribunal's decisions are legally binding. If a party fails to comply, enforcement measures and or legal actions, can be taken to ensure compliance.

How are the Tribunals orders enforced?

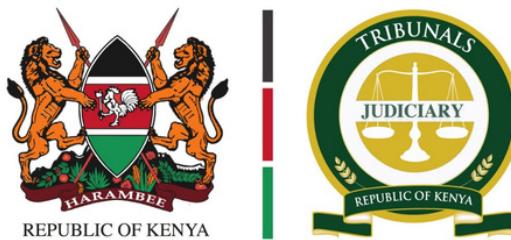
A. The orders of the Tribunal are enforced at the Chief Magistrates' Court within the locality of the subject business premise.

What do I do if dissatisfied with the Tribunal's decision?

A. If dissatisfied with the orders of the Tribunal, a party can file a memorandum of appeal at the High Court specifically Environment and Land Court within 30 days

What is the difference between BPRT and Rent Restriction Tribunal (RRT) Tribunals?

A. Business Premises Rent Tribunal (BPRT) deals with matters whose suit property, which is the subject matter of the dispute, is a business premise or a commercial space used for purposes of conducting business activities while Rent Restriction Tribunal (RRT) deals with mattters whose subject matter is a residential unit or living spaces whose matters



THE JUDICIARY

CAPITAL MARKETS APPEALS TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is a Tribunal and what is CMT?

A Tribunal is a Subordinate court established under Article 169 of the constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Capital Markets Tribunal is established under Section 35A of the Capital Markets Act 2012 to hear appeals arising from the decisions of the Capital Markets Authority

What does a Tribunal(s) do and what does the Capital Markets Appeals Tribunal do?

Tribunals are highly specialized, speedy and affordable fora of resolution of disputes. The Capital Markets Tribunal is established under Section 35A of the Capital Markets Act 2012 to hear appeals arising from the decisions of the Capital Markets Authority. The Tribunal hears and determines appeals made to it in writing by any party, or a reference made to it by the Authority or by any committee or officer of the Authority, on any matter relating to this Act, inquire into the matter, and make an award thereon. Any other disputes acceptable by the Tribunal.

Who may institute an appeal/Complaint/ Claim?

Individuals as well as groups or associations may institute an action at the tribunal. The person making a claim at the Tribunal is referred to as a claimant/appellant, Complainant/applicant while the one a claim/appeal, complaint is against is referred to as the respondent

How do I institute a claim at the Capital Markets Appeals Tribunal?

All claims filed in the Tribunal should be by way of statement of claim. The claim form is available on the Judiciary website i.e., www.judiciary.go.ke The Claimant may at the time of filing attach any supporting documents and statements.

If I am not conversant with Judiciary's e-filing, how do I go about the filing process?

If you have challenges filing your Claim at the portal, you are advised to either visit the nearest court station or reach us either by telephone or you can write to us on the email provided at the end of this FAQ.

.Do I need legal representation (A lawyer) to prosecute my Appellant/Complaint/Claim at the Capital Markets Appeals Tribunal?

A claimant/Applicant/Complainant, /Appellant may choose to bring his/ her claim in person OR through a representative who may be an advocate.

Do I need to serve the Respondent with a copy of the filed statement of claim?

Yes. To enable the respondent respond to the claim, the Claimant is required to serve the Respondent with a copy of the Statement of Claim as well as any supporting documents in support of the claim and file a Certificate of Service to that effect.

What does the Respondent do after receipt of the Statement of Appeal/Complaint/Claim?

Within seven (7) days of service of the Claim/appeal/complaint by the Claimant/appellant/complainant, the Respondent may;

- Ø Satisfy the Claim directly to the Claimant and the Claimant should report this to court,
- Ø Admit whole or any part of the Claim and the Court shall record the admission as an order of the Court in favour of the Claimant. Where there is part admission, the Tribunal may proceed to determine any part of the Claim that is denied.

What happens where the Respondent upon being served fails to respond to the Statement of Appeal /Claim/Complaint?

Where the Respondent fails to respond to the claim within the prescribed period, the Tribunal being satisfied that the Respondent has been duly served, may, on its own motion or on the Claimant's application enter Judgement for the Claimant and order the relief sought in the Statement of Claim.

How long does my matter take to be heard at the Capital Markets Appeals Tribunal?

As per the guidelines, all matters should be heard and determined within 60 days of filing of the Claim. In most cases, the matters are finalized before the maximum period of 60 days. Adjournments are highly discouraged and limited to a maximum of 3 given only under exceptional and unforeseen circumstances.

Can I file a claim or a matter at the Capital Markets Appeals Tribunal if I reside outside the set local limits of the Tribunal?

The Tribunal receives matters from across the country as long as it has the Jurisdiction.

Can I file a matter at the Capital Markets Appeals Tribunal if similar proceedings are pending before another Court?

No. However, a party may apply to withdraw a matter before another court and have it filed at the Capital Markets Appeals Tribunal or the matter may be transferred by a higher court to the Capital Markets Appeals Tribunal.

How soon after hearing can I get Judgement on my matter?

Where there is consent/agreement, it is drawn and parties sign immediately. Where there is Judgement to be delivered, it takes the tribunal at most two weeks.

Is there provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the Capital Markets Appeals Tribunal?

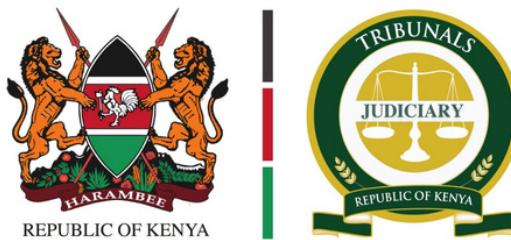
Yes, the Tribunal may with the consent of the parties adopt ADR mechanism and the agreement reached by the parties shall be recorded as a binding order of the Tribunal.

What redress does a party aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal have?

A person aggrieved by the decision or an order of the Tribunal may appeal that decision or order to the High Court, Civil Division. Such appeal shall be final.

What is the official language of the court?

The official language of the court is English, Kiswahili or any other appropriate language. With a view of achieving enhanced access to justice, the Tribunal will facilitate the use by parties of indigenous languages, braille and other forms of communication accessible to persons with disability.



THE JUDICIARY

CO-OPERATIVE TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Who is Co-operative Tribunal?

The Cooperative Tribunal is a quasi-judicial body established under the Co-operative Societies Act, No.12 of 1997 as amended by the Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2004.

What is the jurisdiction of the Co-operative Tribunal?

The Cooperative Societies Act provides for the type of disputes to be heard and determined and is found in Section

76. Disputes

(1) If any dispute concerning the business of a co-operative society arises: —
(a) among members, past members and persons claiming through members, past members and deceased members; or
(b) between members, past members or deceased members, and the society, its Committee or any officer of the society; or
(c) between the society and any other co-operative Society;
it shall be referred to the Tribunal.

(2) A dispute for the purpose of this section shall include—

(a) a claim by a co-operative society for any debt or demand due to it from a member or past member, or from the nominee or personal representative of a deceased member, whether such debt or demand is admitted or not; or
(b) a claim by a member, past member or the nominee or personal representative of a deceased member for any debt or demand due from a co-operative society, whether such debt or demand is admitted or not.
(c) a claim by a Sacco society against a refusal to grant or a revocation of licence or any other due, from the Authority.

Section 79 (5) The Tribunal shall have unlimited geographical and pecuniary jurisdiction.

Who may institute a claim?

- a. members, past members and persons claiming through members, past members and deceased members of Co operatives
- b. the Cooperative society, its Committee or any officer of the society; or

How do I institute a claim at the Co-operative Tribunal?

Claims are instituted by way of Statement of Claim. The Claimant should also file documents to support their claim.

How to file suit at the Cooperative Tribunal?

The filing is done through the E Judiciary filing portal.

Any challenges in filing a claim at the portal, one can visit the nearest court station where we have our liaison officers or reach us either by telephone or you can write to us on the email provided at the end of this FAQ flier.

What is the cost of filing suit?

It is calculated on an existing formula

- a. Liquidated Claim formula – Principal pleaded – $600 \times 2\% + 880$
- b. Unliquidated Claim – KShs. 1000.00 per prayer

Does one need legal representation to prosecute a Claim at the Co-operative Tribunal?

A claimant may choose to prosecute his/ her claim in person or through a representative who may be an advocate.

What happens where the Respondent upon being served fails to respond to the Statement of Claim?

- Once served with the Statement of Claim the Respondent has the duty to respond within the required time frame which is 15 days upon service.
- Where the Respondent fails to respond to the claim within the prescribed period, the Tribunal being satisfied that the Respondent has been duly served on the Claimant's application the Tribunal will enter Judgement in favour of the Claimant and order the relief sought in the Statement of Claim.

How long does a case take to be concluded at the Co-operative Tribunal?

As per the guidelines, all matters should be heard and determined within 180 days of filing of the Claim. In most cases, the matters are finalized before the maximum period of 180 days.

Is there provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the Co-operative Tribunal?

Yes, the Tribunal may with the consent of the parties adopt ADR mechanism and the agreement reached by the parties shall be recorded as a binding order of the Tribunal.

Can one appeal the decision of the Tribunal?

A person aggrieved by the decision or an order of the Tribunal may appeal that decision or order to the High Court, Civil Division.

Such appeal shall be final.

Does the Cooperative Tribunal enforce its orders?

Yes, we have warrants of attachment of property issued to Auctioneers, through warrants of arrest, Garnishee proceedings

What is the official language of the court?

- The official language of the court is English, Kiswahili or any other appropriate language.
- With a view of achieving enhanced access to justice, the Tribunal will facilitate the use by parties of indigenous languages, other forms of communication accessible to persons with disability.

Where is the Co-operative Tribunal located?

Re Insurance Plaza, 11th Floor

Taifa Road - Nairobi

We have regional offices in Eldoret, Kakamega, Kisumu, Meru, Mombasa, Nakuru and Nyeri in the respective Court Stations.

How can one reach the Tribunal?

You can reach the Tribunal through:-

Email: coptr@court.go.ke

Tel: 0798 500 066



THE JUDICIARY

COMPETITION TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is Competition Tribunal?

Competition Tribunal, is a tribunal established under the competition Act No.12 of 2010, Cap 504 Laws of Kenya.

What is the difference between the Competition Tribunal and Competition Authority of Kenya?

The Competition Authority of Kenya is a State Corporation established under the Competition Act of Kenya and is charged with promoting and safeguarding competition in the national market and protecting consumers from unfair and misleading market conduct. It is authorized to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate violations under the Competition Act.

Where does the Competition Tribunal sit?

The Tribunal currently sits at Kenya - Re Towers, 10th Floor, Upper Hill or such other place that the tribunal may determine including virtual sittings.

Who may file an appeal before the Tribunal?

Any person who, by a determination made by the Authority under the Competition Act:

1. Is directed to discontinue or not to repeat any trade practice.
 2. Is issued with a stop and desist order or any other interim order.
- is permitted to continue or repeat a trade practice subject to conditions prescribed by the

How do I commence a matter before the Tribunal?

- A person aggrieved by a decision of the Competition Authority of Kenya (CAK) may appeal by way of filing in the prescribed format a Notice of appeal within 14 days and a memorandum of the appeal within 30 days of receiving the Authority's decision.

- A party to a merger who is aggrieved by the Decision of the Authority in relation to a proposed merger may apply to the Tribunal in the prescribed form for review of the Authority's Decision within thirty (30) days after notice is given by the Authority in the Gazette of the determination made by
- The Party filing an Appeal or Review shall serve the other Parties within 14 days of filing the same before the Tribunal.
- A party who is served with the Memorandum of Appeal shall respond by filing a
- Replying affidavit within 14 days of service and may file a cross appeal within the same time.
- All documents filed before the Tribunal shall comprise 7 hard copies and an electronic copy that is legible, properly paginated and marked.

What orders may the Tribunal issue in respect of an appeal or application for Review?

- The Tribunal may confirm, modify, or reverse the order appealed against or any part of the order.
- The Tribunal may also refer the matter back to the Authority for reconsideration.

Is it possible to represent myself before the Tribunal?

Any person can appear before the Tribunal either in person or by an advocate of their choice.

Who may attend proceedings before the Tribunal?

- Generally, the proceedings of the Tribunal are open to members of the Public. However proceedings may be conducted in camera where the Tribunal considers it to be in the interest of the parties or either of the parties provided that such interest is not contrary public interest.
- To that end the Tribunal may prohibit the publication of reports and proceedings.
- A party may request for the confidential treatment of a document or any part thereof using the prescribed format.
- However, confidentiality shall not apply with respect to publication of names of their parties or their description and to any decision of the Tribunal.

What law governs the proceedings before the Tribunal?

Proceedings before the Tribunal are governed by the Competition Act of Kenya (No 12 of 2010) and the Competition Tribunal (Procedure) Rules 2017. The Tribunal is also guided by the principles set out under Article 159(2) of the Constitution of Kenya and strives to afford all parties before it a fair hearing.

How long does it take to have my case decided?

- Cases before the Tribunal often raise complicated issues and may involve a significant number of parties so it may be difficult to know at the outset how long a particular case will last. However, the Tribunal does seek to manage the cases tightly and, in general aims, to complete "straightforward" cases in less than nine months.
- Applications for review of merger decision must by operation of the law be completed within 4 months from the date the application is filed before the Tribunal.

What if I am dissatisfied with the decision of the Tribunal?

Any party aggrieved by a decision of the Tribunal may appeal to the High Court within 30 days from the date of receipt of the written decision and the decision of the High Court shall be final.

Can the Tribunal grant interim relief and/or Conservatory Orders pending determination of the Appeal?

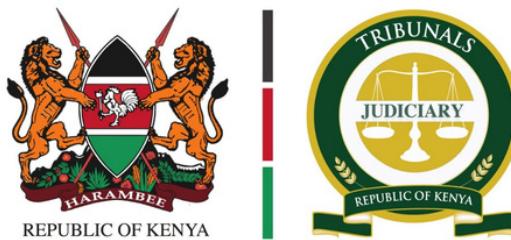
- Where an application for review emanating from the Authority's decision is filed, the finalization of the merger is automatically stayed pending determination of the appeal.
- In all other instances, the decision of the Authority shall be observed and implemented unless the Tribunal otherwise orders. Consequently, the Tribunal may grant interim or final, conditional, or unconditional, injunctive orders where it is just and convenient to SO.
- The Tribunal may also grant conservatory orders at any time prior to commencement of proceedings if the matter is urgent and where it is necessary to do so in the interest of justice.

What is the official language of the court?

The official language of the court is English, Kiswahili or any other appropriate language. With a view of achieving enhanced access to justice, the Tribunal will facilitate the use by parties of indigenous languages, braille and other forms of communication accessible to persons with disability.

Where is the Competition Tribunal located?

Kenya Re Towers, 10th Floor, Upper Hill



THE JUDICIARY

COPYRIGHT TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is the Kenya Copyright Tribunal?

The Kenya Copyright Tribunal is a quasi-judicial body established under Section 48(1) of the Copyright Act, 2001. Its primary function is to hear and determine disputes and appeals arising under the Act, including those related to the registration of copyright, fair compensation for the use of a work in a broadcast, and licensing issues.

What types of disputes does the Tribunal handle?

The Tribunal addresses disputes concerning:

- Registration of Copyright: Disputes related to the registration process of copyright works.
- Fair Compensation for Use of a Work in a Broadcast: Determining fair compensation when a musical work is used in an audio-visual broadcast, as outlined in Section 27 of the Copyright Act.
- Licensing and Grant of Licenses: Issues arising from the refusal or imposition of unreasonable terms by collective management organizations regarding the licensing of copyright works, as detailed in Sections 25 and 39A of the Act.

Who can file a case with the Tribunal?

Any individual or entity aggrieved by a decision or action under the Copyright Act can file a case with the Tribunal. This includes authors, creators, publishers, producers, and collective management organizations.

What is the procedure for filing a case?

To file a case:

- Submit a written application to the Tribunal, detailing the nature of the dispute and the relief sought.
- Ensure the application complies with the procedural rules outlined in the Draft Copyright Tribunal (Procedure) Regulations, 2022.

Is there a fee for filing a case?

Yes, there is a prescribed fee for filing cases with the Tribunal. The specific amount and payment details are provided in the Tribunal's procedural guidelines.

How long does it take for the Tribunal to resolve a dispute?

The duration varies depending on the complexity of the case. The Tribunal aims to resolve disputes expeditiously, adhering to timelines set in its procedural regulations.

Can decisions of the Tribunal be appealed?

Yes, parties dissatisfied with the Tribunal's decision can appeal to the High Court of Kenya within the stipulated time frame, as provided under the Copyright Act.

What are Anton Piller Orders?

An Anton Piller Order is a legal mechanism that allows a plaintiff to enter a defendant's premises to search for and seize evidence without prior warning. This is particularly useful in intellectual property cases where there's a risk that the defendant might destroy or conceal evidence of infringement. In Kenya, the Copyright Tribunal is empowered to issue such orders to preserve crucial evidence.

Under what circumstances can an Anton Piller Order be issued?

An Anton Piller Order can be issued when:

- There is a strong *prima facie* case against the defendant.
- The potential or actual damage to the plaintiff is serious.
- There is clear evidence that the defendant possesses incriminating documents or items.
- There is a real possibility that the defendant might destroy or hide such evidence if forewarned.

How can I contact the Tribunal?

For inquiries or submissions, you can contact the Tribunal through the Kenya Copyright Board's official channels:

- Email: copyright@court.go.ke
- Website:

For comprehensive information, refer to the Copyright Act, 2001, and the Draft Copyright Tribunal (Procedure) Regulations, 2022.



THE JUDICIARY

COMMUNICATIONS AND MULTIMEDIA APPEALS TRIBUNAL FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is a Tribunal and what is CAMAT?

A Tribunal is a Subordinate court established under Article 169 of the Constitution of Kenya. The Communications and Multi-Media Appeals Tribunal (CAMAT) is established under Section 102(1) of the Kenya Information and Communication Act, 1998(The Act).

What does a Tribunal do and what does the Communications and Multimedia Appeals Tribunal do?

Tribunals are specialized courts that offer affordable and speedy resolution of disputes. CAMAT is mandated to hear and determine disputes arising between the parties as provided for under the Act.

Who may institute a claim?

There are two types of cases that may be brought before CAMAT:

1. Complaints

A person aggrieved by— (a) any publication by or conduct of a journalist or media enterprise; (b) anything done against a journalist or media enterprise that limits or interferes with the constitutional freedom of expression of such journalist or media enterprise; or (c) any action taken, any omission made , or any decision made by any person under this Act, may file a complaint at CAMAT setting out the grounds for the complaint, nature of the injury or damage suffered and the remedy sought. The remedies that the tribunal may award are provided for strictly by the Act, but do not include monetary compensation.

2. Appeals to the Tribunal (1) A person that is dissatisfied with the decisions of the Media Council or the Communications Authority of Kenya may appeal to CAMAT may appeal to the Tribunal within 60 days of the decision

How do I file a matter at the Communications and Multimedia Appeals Tribunal?

All matters at the Tribunal are filed through the E – Filing platform on <https://efiling.court.go.ke/>

If I am not conversant with Judiciary's e-filing, how do I go about the filing process?

If you have challenges filing your matter at the e-filing portal, you are advised to either visit the nearest court station or reach us either by telephone or write to us on the email provided at the end of this FAQ.

Do I need a lawyer to prosecute or defend a complaint or appeal at the Communications and Multimedia Appeals Tribunal?

An Appellant /Complainant or a Respondent may choose to represent themselves or may be represented by a lawyer

Do I need to serve the Respondent with a copy of the filed statement of claim or memorandum of appeal?

Yes. To enable the respondent respond to the matter, the Complainant/Appellant is required to serve the Respondent with a copy of the Complaint /Memorandum of Appeal as well as any supporting documents in support of the case.

What does the Respondent do on receipt of the documents in the case?

The Respondent is expected to enter appearance and respond to the complaint/appeal according to the timelines that the tribunal may give or within a reasonable period in the circumstances.

What happens where the Respondent upon being served fails to respond to the Statement of Claim/Complaint/Appeal?

Where the Respondent fails to respond to the complaint/appeal, the Tribunals may give such orders as it may deem fit in the circumstances upon being satisfied that the Respondent has been duly served.

How long does my matter take to be heard at the Communications and Multimedia Appeals Tribunal?

All matters should be heard and determined within 180 days of filing of the complaint/appeal. Adjournments are highly discouraged and are granted under exceptional and unforeseen circumstances.

Can I file a claim or a matter at the Communications and Multimedia Appeals Tribunal if I reside outside the set local limits of the Tribunal?

The Tribunal receives matters from across the country as long as it has the Jurisdiction. All cases are filed through the e-filing portal and all cases are heard virtually and so parties can be heard from where they are situated, including outside the country. In exceptional circumstances and/or on application by the parties, the tribunal can allow a physical hearing.

Can I file a matter at the Communications and Multimedia Appeals Tribunal if similar proceedings are pending before another Court?

No . However, a party may apply to withdraw a matter before another court and have it filed at the Tribunal or the matter may be transferred to the Tribunal by a higher court.

How soon after hearing can I get Judgment in my complaint/appeal?

Judgment should be delivered within 60 days of the conclusion of the hearing

Is there provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the Communications and Multimedia Appeals Tribunal?

Yes, the Tribunal encourages parties to explore ADR mechanisms such as negotiation and mediation. If the parties are agreeable to ADR , the tribunal gives them time to engage and the agreement reached by the parties is recorded as a binding order/judgment of the Tribunal.

What recourse does a party who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Tribunal have?

A person who is dissatisfied with the decision or the order of the Tribunal may appeal from that decision or order in the High Court, Civil Division.

What is the official language of the tribunal?

The official language of the tribunal is English and Kiswahili. However, during hearings the Tribunal will, on request, procure interpreters for non-English or non-Kiswahili speakers and give the necessary accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Where is the Communications and Multimedia Appeals Tribunal located?

Kenya -Re Towers Ground Floor.

How can one reach the Tribunal?

You can reach the Tribunal through: - The Secretary, Communications and Multimedia Appeals Tribunal, Kenya-Re Towers Ground Floor,
P. O. Box 30041-00100, NAIROBI.

Tel. No.....

Email: camat@court.go.ke



THE JUDICIARY

EDUCATION APPEALS TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Who are we?

EAT is established under the Basic Education Act No. 14 of 2013 section 93 (2).

What we do?

The Tribunal resolves appeals from any persons aggrieved by the decision of the County Education Boards.

Who do we serve?

- Students
- Learners
- Parents
- Sponsors
- Education Partners
- County Governments
- Trade Unions
- Sponsors and
- Any other aggrieved persons

How do I file a case at the tribunal?

Through the e-filing system at <https://efiling.court.go.ke/> under the 'Tribunals' tab.

Do I need legal representation to prosecute my Appeal?

Absolutely not! You may choose to prosecute your matter in person or through a representative who may be an advocate, parent or guardian

Can I file a Case at the Tribunal if I reside outside the set local limits of the Tribunal?

Yes! The Tribunal sits virtually & listens to matters across the country if it has Jurisdiction.

Is there provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the Tribunal?

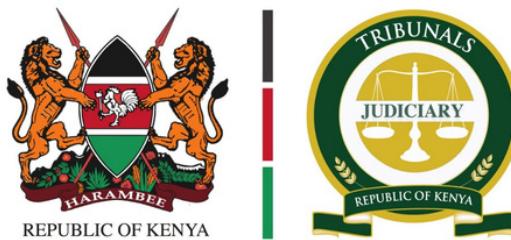
Yes, the Tribunal may with the consent of the parties adopt ADR mechanism and the agreement reached by the parties shall be recorded as a binding order of the Tribunal.

What redress does a party aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal have?

A person aggrieved by the decision or an order of the Tribunal may appeal that decision or order to the High Court, Civil Division. Such appeal shall be final.

You can reach the Tribunal through: -

The Secretary,
Education Appeals Tribunal,
Kenya Re Towers, Ground Floor,
Upper Hill Close P. O. Box 30041-00100, NAIROBI.
Tel. No. 254 - 103983848
Email: edutr@court.go.ke



THE JUDICIARY

ENERGY AND PETROLEUM TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is a Tribunal and what Is EPT?

A Tribunal is a Subordinate Court as established under Article 169(d) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Energy and Petroleum Tribunal (EPT) is established under Section 25 of the Energy Act, No.1 of 2019 (CAP 314) to hear all matters relating to the Energy and Petroleum Sector as set out under Section 36 of the Act.

What does a Tribunal(s) do and what does the Energy and Petroleum Tribunal do?

Tribunals are highly specialized, speedy and affordable fora for resolution of disputes.

The Energy and Petroleum Tribunal hears and determines;

1. All matters referred to it, relating to the Energy and Petroleum sector arising under this Act or any other Act.
 2. Original civil jurisdiction on any dispute between a licensee and a third party or between licensees and
 3. Appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the Authority and any licensing Authority and in the exercise of its functions may refer any matter back to the Authority or any licensing Authority for re-consideration
- Any other disputes acceptable by the Tribunal.

Who may institute a claim/Appeal?

Individuals as well as groups or associations may institute an action at the tribunal. The person making a claim/appeal at the Tribunal is referred to as a claimant/appellant, Complainant/applicant while the one a claim/appeal, complaint is against is referred to as the respondent

How do I institute a claim/appeal at the Tribunal?

All matters at the Tribunal are filed through the E – Filing platform on <https://efiling.court.go.ke/>

If I am not conversant with Judiciary's e-filing, how do I go about the filing process?

If you have challenges filing your matter at the portal, you are advised to either visit the nearest court station or reach us either by telephone or you can write to us on the email provided at the end of this FAQ.

Do I need legal representation (A lawyer) to prosecute my Claim/appeal at the Tribunal?

A claimant/Applicant/Complainant, /Appellant may choose to bring his/ her claim in person OR through a representative who may be an advocate.

Do I need to serve the Respondent with a copy of the filed pleadings?

Yes. To enable the respondent respond to the claim/appeal, the Claimant/appellant is required to serve the Respondent with a copy of the pleadings as well as any supporting documents in support of the claim/appeal and file a Certificate of Service to that effect.

What does the Respondent do after receipt of the Statement of Claim/memorandum of appeal?

As per the direction of the Tribunal the Respondent is expected to enter appearance and respond to the suit in the prescribed timelines.

What happens where the Respondent upon being served fails to respond to the Statement of Claim/Complaint/Appeal?

Where the Respondent fails to respond to the suit the Tribunals may give orders as it may deem fit upon being satisfied that the Respondent has been duly served.

How long does my matter take to be heard at the Tribunal?

As per the guidelines, all matters should be heard and determined within 180 days of filing of the suit, and the delivery of the Judgment in 60 days after the conclusion of the hearing. Adjournments are highly discouraged and are granted under exceptional and unforeseen circumstances.

Can I file a claim or a matter at the Tribunal if I reside outside the set local limits of the Tribunal?

The Tribunal hears all matters as long as it is within their Jurisdiction irrespective of where one resides.

Can I file a matter at the Tribunal if similar proceedings are pending before another Court?

No. However, a party may apply to withdraw a matter before another court and have it filed at the Tribunal or the matter may be transferred by a higher court to the tribunal.

How soon after hearing can I get Judgement on my matter?

Where there is consent/agreement, it is drawn and parties sign immediately. Where there is Judgement to be delivered, the prescribed timelines are 60 days after the conclusion of the hearing.

Is there provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the Tribunal?

Yes, the Tribunal may with the consent of the parties adopt ADR mechanism and the agreement reached by the parties shall be recorded as a binding order of the Tribunal.

What redress does a party aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal have?

A person aggrieved by the decision or an order of the Tribunal may appeal that decision or order to the High Court, Civil Division.

What is the official language of the court?

The official language of the court is English, Kiswahili or any other appropriate language. With a view of achieving enhanced access to justice, the Tribunal will facilitate the use by parties of indigenous languages, braille and other forms of communication accessible to persons with disability.

Where is the Energy and Petroleum Tribunal located?

Kenya -Re Towers Ground Floor.

How can one reach the Tribunal?

You can reach the Tribunal through: -

The Secretary,
Energy and Petroleum Tribunal,
Kenya-Re Towers Ground Floor,
P. O. Box 30041-00100,
NAIROBI.

Tel. No.

Email: energytr@court.go.ke



THE JUDICIARY

FINANCIAL CENTRE TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is the Financial Centre Tribunal?

The Financial Centre Tribunal is a quasi-judicial body established under Section 34 of the Nairobi International Financial Centre Act, 2017. Its primary function is to hear and determine disputes and appeals arising from decisions made by the Nairobi International Financial Centre Authority (NIFCA).

What types of disputes does the Tribunal handle?

The Tribunal addresses disputes concerning:

- Certification of NIFC Firms: Appeals related to the certification process of firms seeking recognition as Nairobi International Financial Centre (NIFC) firms.
- Withdrawal or Suspension of Certification: Disputes arising from the withdrawal or suspension of a firm's NIFC certification.
- Regulatory Compliance: Issues related to compliance with the regulations and guidelines set forth by the NIFCA.

Who can file a case with the Tribunal?

Any individual or entity aggrieved by a decision or action of the NIFCA can file a case with the Tribunal. This includes firms seeking NIFC certification, certified NIFC firms, and other stakeholders affected by the Authority's decisions.

What is the procedure for filing a case?

To file a case:

- Submit a written application to the Tribunal, detailing the nature of the dispute and the relief sought.
- Ensure the application complies with the procedural rules outlined in the Nairobi International Financial Centre (General) Regulations, 2021.

Is there a fee for filing a case?

Yes, there is a prescribed fee for filing cases with the Tribunal. The specific amount and payment details are provided in the Tribunal's procedural guidelines.

How long does it take for the Tribunal to resolve a dispute?

The duration varies depending on the complexity of the case. The Tribunal aims to resolve disputes expeditiously, adhering to timelines set in its procedural regulations.

Can decisions of the Tribunal be appealed?

Yes, parties dissatisfied with the Tribunal's decision can appeal to the High Court of Kenya within the stipulated time frame, as provided under the Nairobi International Financial Centre Act, 2017.

How can I contact the Tribunal?

For inquiries or submissions, you can contact the Tribunal through the Nairobi International Financial Centre Authority's official channels:

- Email: info@nifc.ke
- Website:

For comprehensive information, refer to the Nairobi International Financial Centre Act, 2017, and the Nairobi International Financial Centre (General) Regulations, 2021.



THE JUDICIARY

HIV AND AIDS TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Who is HIV and AIDS Tribunal?

HIV and AIDS Tribunal is an informal court that is established under the HIV law, the HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act 2006 to safeguard the rights of people affected by the HIV.

What does it do?

We hear cases (violation of rights) on the basis of HIV status.

What are the types of cases filed at the Tribunal?

Most of the cases before the tribunal include-

HIV testing without consent;

HIV testing without pre and post counselling

Disclosure of one's HIV status to another without consent

HIV related stigma

HIV related discrimination

Is it only those living with HIV that can only file a case at the Tribunal?

No. perceived HIV status as well.

Can I file a case on behalf of someone?

Yes, the law allows one to file a case on behalf of someone else.

However, where there are rules, one needs to comply or seek clearance/permission from the tribunal/court to proceed.

What if I am afraid of coming forward due to stigma?

The law discourages HIV related stigma. There are consequences if one breaches the law.

Those affected may seek redress at the Tribunal. Tribunal safeguards the rights of those affected by HIV.

Can insurance company deny me services due to HIV status?

NO. All persons are equal before the law- equality before the law and equal protection; and no company should discriminate anyone on the basis of HIV status.

Can a healthcare facility refuse to give me services on the basis of HIV status?

Again, no. the law prohibits discrimination on the basis of HIV status.

What happens if someone refuses to comply with tribunal decisions?

The law has a way of punishing those who do not comply.

Do hearings take place in person or online?

Due to the judiciary digital strategy, all tribunals/courts have gone digital sessions are held virtually. However, the tribunal may hold physical sessions for the most vulnerable groups especially the elderly living with HIV and children matters.

Does tribunal offer legal aid services or any support?

The Tribunal has partnered with some legal aid services providers for legal representation, on pro bono basis. After filing of a complaint, the tribunal refers or links the client to a lawyer, but on need basis.

What happens after one files a complaint?

After filing a complaint, the registry establishes if the matter falls under the tribunal; if not the client is advised on which court they should seek justice from.

One is then issued with summons to serve the person who has wronged them.

How is the tribunal different from a regular court?

The tribunal operates with minimal rules and procedures. Unlike courts, the tribunal is not bound by Civil Procedure Rules.

How do I file a case?

You can call us to get instructions on how to file through the e-filing platform;

You can reach out to us through hivtr@court.go.ke

You can visit us at the Reinsurance Plaza 12th floor.

What remedies does the Tribunal provide?

The tribunal gives an award depending on the nature of complaint.

How long does it take to resolve a case?

A case takes 180 days to be completed after it has been filed; an application e.g. an objection application takes 45 days.

Who can file a complaint in the Tribunal?

A person who is 18 years

An advocate

A person can file on behalf of a group

Do I need a lawyer to file a case?

No. you do not require a lawyer to file a case as long as you are able to reach the tribunal, the registry will assist you to do so.

Do I need a lawyer for my case to be heard?

one can represent herself/himself before the tribunal as long as they understand the procedures and tribunal processes

How much is filing fees?

You can file a case at the tribunal free of charge.

The tribunal is zero-rated on e-filing.

Is tribunal ruling legally binding?

Yes. Tribunal decisions are legally binding.

Where do we appeal the decisions of the Tribunal?

Appeals lie at the High Court.

What other services?

The law allows the Tribunal to conduct public outreaches and legal clinics

Where can I find you?

Re-Insurance Plaza, 12th Floor, Nairobi

Email: hivtr@court.go.ke

Twitter: @HivTribunal

Facebook: HIV & AIDS Tribunal

LinkedIn: HIV AND AIDS TRIBUNAL



THE JUDICIARY

LAND ACQUISITION TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

The Land Acquisition Tribunal is established under Section 133A of the Land Act, 2012, Laws of Kenya.

What types of cases does the Tribunal handle?

The Tribunal hears and determines:

Appeals against decisions of the National Land Commission in matters relating to the process of compulsory acquisition.

Complaints relating to compulsory acquisition of land arising under Articles 23 (2) and 47 (3) of the Constitution, as set out under the Fair Administrative Action Act.

Who listens to the cases at the Tribunal?

The Tribunal shall consist of a Chairperson & two Members appointed by the Cabinet Secretary through a notice in the Gazette.

How do I file a case with the Tribunal?

All cases are filed online through the Judiciary E-Filing portal.

<https://efiling.court.go.ke/>. The Judiciary E-Filing portal has a well laid out procedure for guidance.

How do I know the date of my mention, hearing, or ruling?

A: The Causelist automatically appears on the Causelist Portal or on the Kenya Law website. If your number is mapped to your e-filing account, then you will receive message notification as well.

What powers does the Tribunal have?

Subject to the Act, the Tribunal has power to confirm, vary or quash the decision of the Commission.

If, on an application to the Tribunal, the form or sum which in the opinion of the Tribunal ought to have been awarded as compensation is greater than the sum which the Commission did award, the Tribunal may direct that the Commission shall pay interest on the excess at the prescribed rate.

Q: What are the working hours of the Tribunal?

Monday to Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Where is the Tribunal located?

The Land Acquisition Tribunal is located on the Ground Floor, Kenya Re Towers, Upper hill Nairobi.

How can I contact the Tribunal

You can contact the Tribunal through;

Email: lat@court.go.ke

Tel: 0729658178

Postal Address: P.O. Box 30041-00100, Nairobi

What are the costs involved in filing a case?

The filing fees vary depending on the nature of the case. For details on applicable fees, please refer to the Tribunals' Gazetted fees, Judiciary E-Filing portal or contact the Tribunal directly.

Is mediation or alternative dispute resolution (ADR) available?

A: Yes, the Tribunal encourages parties to explore ADR methods such as mediation and negotiation. These options are often faster, less formal, and more collaborative.

How long does it take to resolve a case?

A: The Tribunal hears and determines Appeals within sixty days from the date of filing.

Can I appeal a Tribunal decision?

Yes, you can appeal decisions of the Tribunal to the Environment and Land Court.



THE JUDICIARY

LEGAL EDUCATION APPEALS TRIBUNAL FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is a Tribunal and what is LEAT?

A Tribunal is a Subordinate court established under Section (1) of the Legal Education Act No.27 of 27 of 2012 [Rev.2015] Law of Kenya.

What does a Tribunal(s) do and what does the Legal Education Appeals Tribunal do?

- The Legal Education Appeals Tribunal has the authority to hear appeals from any individual or institution aggrieved by decisions made by the Council of Legal Education, its committees, or officers, as well as any matter arising under the Legal Education Act.
- This includes cases where the Council refuses to grant a license to operate as a legal education provider, imposes conditions on a license that may be deemed unfair or unreasonable, or suspends or revokes an existing license.
- The Tribunal ensures that such decisions are reviewed thoroughly and fairly, providing a platform for those affected to seek redress and ensuring that the principles of justice, accountability, and transparency are upheld in the regulation of legal education in Kenya. By offering an independent forum for resolving disputes, the Tribunal safeguards the rights and interests of legal education stakeholders while maintaining the integrity of the legal education system.
- -Any other disputes acceptable by the Tribunal.

Who may institute a claim?

- The Tribunal serves individuals and institutions directly affected by the decisions of the Council of Legal Education. Its clients include law students who may have grievances regarding admission or licensing decisions, the Kenya School of Law in cases involving institutional matters or compliance issues, and the Council of Legal Education itself when seeking clarity or resolution of disputes. The Tribunal ensures that all these parties have access to justice and fair consideration in matters related to legal education.

How do I institute a claim at the Legal Education Appeals Tribunal?

- All claims filed in the Tribunal should be by way of statement of claim. The claim form is available on the Judiciary website ie, www.judiciary.go.ke The Claimant may at the time of filing attach any supporting documents and statements at the time of filling .

If I am not conversant with Judiciary's E-filing, how do I go about the filing process?

- If you encounter any difficulties while filing your claim on the portal, you are encouraged to visit the nearest court station for assistance. Alternatively, you may contact us via telephone or email, as provided at the end of this FAQ.

Do I need legal representation (A lawyer) to prosecute my Claim at the Legal Education Appeals Tribunal?

- A Claimant, Applicant, Complainant, or Appellant has the option to file their claim either in person or through a duly authorized representative. The representative may be an advocate or another individual appointed to act on behalf of the party, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

Do I need to serve the Respondent with a copy of the filed statement of claim?

- A Claimant, Applicant, Complainant, or Appellant has the option to file their claim either in person or through a duly authorized representative. The representative may be an advocate or another individual appointed to act on behalf of the party, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

What does the Respondent do after receipt of the Statement of Claim?

- Yes, you are required to serve the respondent with a copy of the filed statement of claim. This ensures that the respondent is properly notified of the proceedings and has an opportunity to respond to the claim. Service should be done in accordance with the relevant procedural rules governing the Tribunal.

What happens where the Respondent upon being served fails to respond to the Statement of Claim/Complaint/Appeal?

- Where the respondent fails to respond to the claim within the prescribed period, and the Tribunal is satisfied that the respondent has been duly served, the Tribunal may, either on its own motion or upon the application of the claimant, enter judgment in favor of the claimant. In such a case, the Tribunal may also order the relief sought in the statement of claim, provided that the claimant has met all necessary procedural requirements.

How long does my matter take to be heard at the Legal Education Appeals Tribunal?

· As per the established guidelines, all matters should be heard and determined within 60 days from the filing of the claim. In most instances, these matters are resolved well before the maximum period of 60 days. Adjournments are strongly discouraged and will be granted only under exceptional and unforeseen circumstances. In any case, a maximum of three adjournments will be allowed.

Can I file a claim or a matter at the Legal Education Appeals Tribunal if I reside outside the set local limits of the Tribunal?

· The Tribunal receives matters from all regions across the country, provided that it has the appropriate jurisdiction to hear and determine the case. As long as the matter falls within the Tribunal's jurisdiction, it is eligible for consideration, regardless of its geographical origin within the country.

Can I file a matter at the Legal Education Appeals Tribunal if similar proceedings are pending before another Court?

· No. However, a party may apply to withdraw a matter from the Legal Education Appeals Tribunal and have it filed at another appropriate court or tribunal, or the matter may be transferred by a higher court to the Legal Education Appeals Tribunal.

How soon after hearing can I get Judgement on my matter?

· Where there is consent/agreement, it is drawn and parties sign immediately. Where there is Judgement to be delivered, it takes the tribunal at most two weeks.

Is there provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the Legal Education Appeals Tribunal?

· Where there is consent or an agreement between the parties, the agreement is promptly drafted and presented for the parties to sign immediately. This ensures that both parties are in full agreement and that the matter is resolved without delay. In cases where judgment is to be delivered, the Tribunal strives to provide a timely decision, typically within a maximum of two weeks.
· This period allows for careful consideration of the case and ensures that all relevant factors are taken into account before rendering a fair and just judgment.

What redress does a party aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal have?

- A person who is aggrieved by the decision or order of the Tribunal has the right to appeal that decision or order to the High Court, Civil Division. The appeal must be lodged in accordance with the relevant legal procedures and within the prescribed time limits.

Once the appeal is heard, the decision of the High Court shall be final and binding.

- This ensures that parties have an opportunity to challenge the Tribunal's decision, while maintaining the integrity and finality of the judicial process.
- The appeal process is designed to provide a mechanism for review while ensuring that justice is served in accordance with the law.

What is the official language of the court?

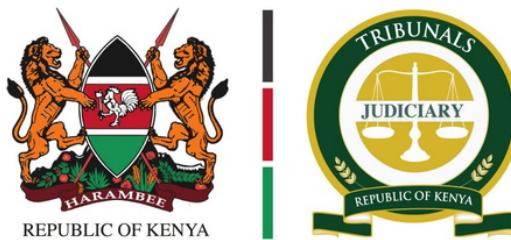
- The official languages of the court are English, Kiswahili, or any other language deemed appropriate based on the circumstances of the case. In line with its commitment to ensuring enhanced access to justice for all, the Tribunal strives to accommodate the diverse linguistic needs of the parties involved. This includes facilitating the use of indigenous languages, Braille, and other forms of communication that are accessible to persons with disabilities.
- The Tribunal aims to remove any language or communication barriers, ensuring that every individual, regardless of their linguistic background or physical ability, can fully participate in the proceedings and have access to a fair and equitable judicial process.

Where is the Legal Education Appeals Tribunal located?

- It's located at Kenya Re Towers (Ground Floor)
- P.O Box 30041-00100,
- NAIROBI

How can one reach the Tribunal?

Email us: Leat@court.go.ke



THE JUDICIARY

MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is a Tribunal and what is MSET?

A Tribunal is a Subordinate court established under Article 169 of the constitution of Kenya 2010.

Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal, is a tribunal established under Section 54 (1) of the Micro and Small Enterprises Act No.55 of 2012 (MSEA ACT).

What does a Tribunal(s) do and what does the Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal do?

Tribunals are highly specialized, speedy and affordable fora of resolution of disputes.

The Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal determines;

- disputes involving micro and small enterprises(SMEs)
- failure to comply with the terms of allocation of worksites (allocation of working station)
- Election and management of associations, SMEs.
- Failure to comply with the constitution or rules of SMEs, associations or their umbrella organisations.
- Unprocedural and illegal allocation, subdivision, subletting of a Micro and Small Enterprise worksite (SME workstations).
- Mismanagement and misappropriation of funds.
- Any other disputes acceptable by the Tribunal. (Disputes relating to SMEs)

Who may institute a claim?

Individuals as well as groups or associations may institute an action at the tribunal. The person making a claim at the Tribunal is referred to as a claimant while the one a claim is against is referred to as the respondent

How do I institute a claim at the Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal?

All claims filed in the Tribunal should be by way of statement of claim. The claim form is available on the Judiciary website ie, www.judiciary.go.ke The Claimant may at the time of filing attach any supporting documents and statements.

If I am not conversant with Judiciary's e-filing, How do I go about the filing process?

If you have challenges filing your Claim at the portal, you are advised to either visit the nearest court station or reach us either by telephone or you can write to us on the email provided at the end of this FAQ.

Do I need legal representation (A lawyer) to prosecute my Claim at the Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal?

A claimant may choose to bring his/ her claim in person OR through a representative who may be an advocate.

Do I need to serve the Respondent with a copy of the filed statement of claim?

Yes. To enable the respondent respond to the claim, the Claimant is required to serve the Respondent with a copy of the Statement of Claim as well as any supporting documents in support of the claim and file a Certificate of Service to that effect.

What does the Respondent do after receipt of the Statement of Claim?

Within seven (7) days of service of the Claim by the Claimant, the Respondent may;

- Ø Satisfy the Claim directly to the Claimant and the Claimant should report this to court,
- Ø Admit whole or any part of the Claim and the Court shall record the admission as an order of the Court in favour of the Claimant. Where there is part admission, the Tribunal may proceed to determine any part of the Claim that is denied.

What happens where the Respondent upon being served fails to respond to the Statement of Claim?

Where the Respondent fails to respond to the claim within the prescribed period, the Tribunal being satisfied that the Respondent has been duly served, may, on its own motion or on the Claimant's application enter Judgement for the Claimant and order the relief sought in the Statement of Claim.

How long does my matter take to be heard at the Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal?

As per the guidelines, all matters should be heard and determined within 60 days of filing of the Claim. In most cases, the matters are finalized before the maximum period of 60 days. Adjournments are highly discouraged and limited to a maximum of 3 given only under exceptional and unforeseen circumstances.

Can I file a claim or a matter at the Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal if I reside outside the set local limits of the Tribunal?

The Tribunal receives matters from across the country as long as it has the Jurisdiction.

Can I file a matter at the Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal if similar proceedings are pending before another Court?

No. However, a party may apply to withdraw a matter before another court and have it filed at the Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal or the matter may be transferred by a higher court to the Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal.

How soon after hearing can I get Judgement on my matter?

Where there is consent/agreement, it is drawn and parties sign immediately. Where there is Judgement to be delivered, it takes the tribunal at most two weeks.

Is there provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal?

Yes, the Tribunal may with the consent of the parties adopt ADR mechanism and the agreement reached by the parties shall be recorded as a binding order of the Tribunal.

What redress does a party aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal have?

A person aggrieved by the decision or an order of the Tribunal may appeal that decision or order to the High Court, Civil Division. Such appeal shall be final.

What is the official language of the court?

The official language of the court is English, Kiswahili or any other appropriate language. With a view of achieving enhanced access to justice, the Tribunal will facilitate the use by parties of indigenous languages, braille and other forms of communication accessible to persons with disability.

Where is the Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal located?

Kenya-Re Towers Upperhill

How can one reach the Tribunal?

You can reach the Tribunal through:-

The Secretary,

Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal,

Kenya-Re Towers Upperhill,

P. O. Box 30041-00100,

NAIROBI.

Tel. No. 0730181893

Email: msetr@court.go.ke



THE JUDICIARY

NATIONAL EXAMINATION APPEALS TRIBUNAL (NEAT)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Who are we?

NEAT is established under Section 40B of the Kenya National Examination Council Act No. 29 of 2012, Laws of Kenya.

What we do?

The Tribunal considers all appeals made against a decision of the Council to withhold, nullify or cancel examinations prepared and administered by the Council.

Who do we serve?

- Pupils
- Education Institutions
- Students
- Parents/Guardians

How do I file a case at the tribunal?

Simple!!! Through the e-filing system at <https://efiling.court.go.ke/> under the 'Tribunals' tab.

Do I need legal representation to prosecute my Appeal?

Absolutely not! You may choose to prosecute your matter in person or through a representative who may be an advocate, parent or guardian.

Can I file a Case at the Tribunal if I reside outside the set local limits of the Tribunal?

Yes! The Tribunal sits virtually & listens to matters across the country if it has Jurisdiction.

Is there provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the Tribunal?

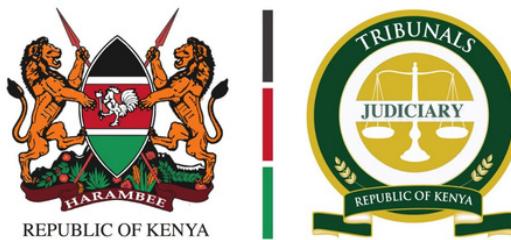
Yes, the Tribunal may with the consent of the parties adopt ADR mechanism and the agreement reached by the parties shall be recorded as a binding order of the Tribunal.

What redress does a party aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal have?

A person aggrieved by the decision or an order of the Tribunal may appeal that decision or order to the High Court, Civil Division. Such appeal shall be final.

You can reach the Tribunal through: -

The Secretary,
National Examinations Appeals Tribunal,
Kenya Re Towers, Ground Floor,
Upper Hill Close
P. O. Box 30041-00100,
NAIROBI.
Tel. No. 254 - 103983848
Email: neat@court.go.ke



THE JUDICIARY

NATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW TRIBUNAL(NCAART)?

The National Civil Aviation & Administrative Review Tribunal is established under Section 66 of the Civil Aviation Act 2013 (as amended 2016).

What is the jurisdiction of the National Civil Aviation Administrative Review Tribunal?

The Tribunal's mandate is captured under Section 69 of Civil Aviation Act 2016 to hear and

determines complaints or appeals arising from;

(a) any refusal to grant a licence, a certificate or any other authorisation by the Authority or transfer

of a licence under this Act or regulations made thereunder;

(b) the imposition of any condition, limitation or restriction on a licence under this Act or regulations

made thereunder;

(c) any revocation, suspension or variation of a licence under this Act or regulations made

thereunder;

(d) any amount of money which is required to be paid as a fee under this Act or regulations made

thereunder;

(e) the imposition of any order or direction by the Authority under this Act or regulations made

thereunder;

(f) consumer protection compliance and enforcement activities related to areas such as right

violations, unfair and deceptive practices and unfair competition by air carriers and travel agents,

deceptive airline advertising including fare, on-time performance, schedule, code sharing, and

violations of rules concerning denied boarding compensation, ticket refunds, baggage liability

requirements, flight delays and charter flights or

(g) any exercise of powers to make decisions, but not powers in respect of staff employment,

granted to the Director-General or the Authority under this Act or regulations made thereunder.

Who may institute a complaint/appeal?

The general public who consume civil aviation services, travel agents, civil air operators, Civil aviation training institutions, civil aviation authority, air craft maintenance organizations, Aeronautical Personnel.

How do I institute a complaint/appeal at the Tribunal?

All cases are filed online through the Judiciary E-Filing portal.

<https://efiling.court.go.ke/>. The Judiciary E-Filing portal has a well laid out procedure for guidance.

If I am not conversant with Judiciary's e-filing, How do I go about the filing process?

If you have challenges filing your case on the portal, you are advised to either visit the nearest court station or reach us either by telephone or you can write to us on the email provided at the end of this FAQ.

Do I need legal representation to prosecute my matter at the Tribunal?

You may choose to prosecute your case in person or through a representative who may be an Advocate of the high Court.

What powers does the Tribunal have?

The Tribunal can award damages; confirm, set aside or vary the order or decision in question; make an order for the maintenance of the status quo of any matter or activity which is the subject of a complaint or appeal before it until the complaint or appeal is determined; & award the costs of any proceedings before it

What is the quorum of the Tribunal?

The Chairperson and two other members of the Tribunal shall form a quorum.

Can I file a matter at the Tribunal if I reside outside the set local limits of the Tribunal?

The Tribunal entertains matters from across the country as long as it has the Jurisdiction.

Can I file a matter at the Tribunal if similar proceedings are pending before another Court?

No. However, a party may apply to withdraw a matter before another court and have it filed at the Tribunal or the matter may be transferred by a higher court to the Tribunal.

Can the tribunal appoint assessors?

Yes, the Tribunal may appoint in writing any person with special skills or knowledge on aviation issues which are the subject matter of any proceedings or inquiry before the Tribunal to act as assessors in an advisory capacity in any case where it appears to the Tribunal that such special skills or knowledge are required for proper determination of the matter.

IHow long does my matter take to be heard at the Tribunal?

As per the guidelines, all matters should be heard and determined within 60 days of filing of the Case. In most cases, the matters are finalized before the maximum period of 60 days. Adjournments are highly discouraged and limited to a maximum of 3 given only under exceptional and unforeseen circumstances.

Is there provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the Tribunal?

Yes, the Tribunal may with the consent of the parties adopt ADR mechanism and the agreement reached by the parties shall be recorded as a binding order of the Tribunal.

What redress does a party aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal have?

A person aggrieved by the decision or an order of the Tribunal may appeal that decision or order to the High Court within thirty days of such decision or order. A person aggrieved by the decision or order of the High Court may, within sixty days of that decision or order, appeal against that decision or order to the Court of Appeal on matter of law.

What is the official language of the court?

The official language of the court is English, Kiswahili. With a view of achieving enhanced access to justice, the Tribunal will facilitate the use of by parties of indigenous languages through an interpreter, braille and other forms of communication accessible to persons with disability.

Where is the National Civil Aviation Administrative Review Tribunal located?

Transcom House, 3 rd Floor.

How can one reach the Tribunal?

You can reach the Tribunal through :-

The Secretary,
National Civil Aviation Administrative Review Tribunal,
Transcom House, 3 rd Floor,
P. O. Box 30041-00100,
NAIROBI.
Email: ncaartr@court.go.ke



THE JUDICIARY

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PETITION COMMITTEE

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is a Tribunal and what Is PPPPC?

A Tribunal is a Subordinate court established under Article 169 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Public Private Partnership Petition Committee is quasi-judicial Tribunal established under section 75(1) of the public private partnership act,2021

What does a Tribunal(s) do and what does Public Private Partnership Petition Committee Tribunal do?

Tribunals are highly specialized, speedy and affordable fora of resolution of disputes.

The Public Private Partnership Petition Committee hears and determines all petitions regarding from any decision during the PPP tendering and entering into project agreement under the Act.

-Any other disputes acceptable by the Tribunal.

Who may institute a claim/Appeal?

Parties may institute an action at the tribunal by lodging a petition. The person lodging the petition is referred to as a petitioner and the one being sued is referred to as the respondent.

How do I institute a claim/appeal at the Tribunal?

All matters at the Tribunal are filed through the E – Filing platform on <https://efiling.court.go.ke/>

If I am not conversant with Judiciary's e-filing, how do I go about the filing process?

If you have challenges filing your matter at the portal, you are advised to either visit the nearest court station or reach us either by telephone or you can write to us on the email provided at the end of this FAQ.

Do I need legal representation (A lawyer) to prosecute my Claim/appeal at the Tribunal?

A petitioner may choose to bring their petition in person OR through a representative who may be an advocate.

Do I need to serve the Respondent with a copy of the filed pleadings?

Yes. To enable the respondent to respond to the matter, the petitioner is required to serve the Respondent with a copy of the petition as well as any supporting documents in support of the suit.

What does the Respondent do after receipt of the Statement of Claim/memorandum of appeal?

As per the direction of the Tribunal the Respondent is expected to enter appearance and respond to the suit in the prescribed timelines.

What happens where the Respondent upon being served fails to respond to the Statement of Claim/Complaint/Appeal?

Where the Respondent fails to respond to the suit the Tribunals may give orders as it may deem fit upon being satisfied that the Respondent has been duly served.

How long does my matter take to be heard at the Tribunal?

As per the guidelines, all matters should be heard and determined within 28 day of filing of the suit, and the delivery of the Judgment. Adjournments are highly discouraged and are granted under exceptional and unforeseen circumstances.

Can I file a claim or a matter at the Tribunal if I reside outside the set local limits of the Tribunal?

The Tribunal receives matters from across the country as long as it has the Jurisdiction.

Can I file a matter at the Tribunal if similar proceedings are pending before another Court?

No. However, a party may apply to withdraw a matter before another court and have it filed at the Tribunal or the matter may be transferred by a higher court to the tribunal.

How soon after hearing can I get Judgement on my matter?

Where there is consent/agreement, it is drawn and parties sign immediately. Where there is Judgement to be delivered, it takes the tribunal 28 days to determine the matter after filing of the suit

Is there provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the Tribunal?

Yes, the Tribunal may with the consent of the parties adopt ADR mechanism and the agreement reached by the parties shall be recorded as a binding order of the Tribunal.

What redress does a party aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal have?

A person aggrieved by the decision or an order of the Tribunal may appeal that decision or order to the High Court, Civil Division.

What is the official language of the court?

The official language of the court is English, Kiswahili or any other appropriate language. With a view of achieving enhanced access to justice, the Tribunal will facilitate the use by parties of indigenous languages, braille and other forms of communication accessible to persons with disability.

Where is the Public Private Partnership Petition Committee Tribunal located?

Kenya –Re Towers Ground Floor.

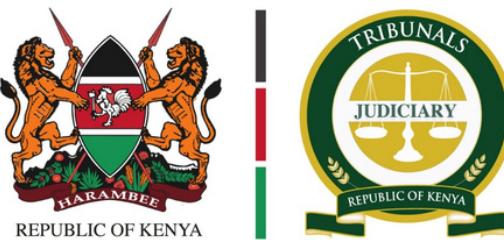
How can one reach the Tribunal?

You can reach the Tribunal through: -

The Secretary,
Public Private Partnership Petition Committee,
Kenya-Re Towers Ground Floor,
P. O. Box 30041-00100,
NAIROBI.

Tel. No.

Email: pppctr@court.go.ke



THE JUDICIARY

STANDARDS TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is Standards Tribunal?

The Standards Tribunal is a Tribunal established under section 16 A-H of the Standards Act Chapter 496 Laws of Kenya.

What is the Mandate of the Standards Tribunal?

The Tribunal's Mandate is to hear appeals from any person aggrieved by a decision of Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) or the Standards Council on the following matters: -

- a) Cancellation and Suspension of permits under section 10A of Standards Act,
- b) Standards Levy orders made by The Cabinet Secretary under section 10B and 10 of the Standards Act
- c) Decision and/ or directives of the Standards Council,
- d) Destruction of goods

Who may institute an appeal?

A natural person or persons as well as body corporates may institute an action at the Tribunal. A person lodging an appeal at the Tribunal is referred to as an appellant whilst a person being sued is referred to as the respondent.

How do I institute an appeal at the Standards Tribunal?

All appeals filed in the Tribunal should be by way of a statement of appeal. The statement of appeal format is provided for under the Standards Tribunal (Practice and Procedure) Rules, 2013.

If I am not conversant with Judiciary's e-filing, How do I go about the filing process?

If you have challenges filing your appeal at the portal, you are advised to either visit the nearest court station or reach us either by Telephone or you can write to us on the email provided at the end of this FAQ

Do I need legal representation to prosecute my appeal at the Standards Tribunal?

An appellant may choose to prosecute his/her appeal in person or through a representative who may be an advocate.

Do I need to serve the respondent with a copy of the filed Statement of appeal?

Yes. To enable the respondent responds to the appeal, the appellant is required to serve the respondent with a copy of the statement of appeal as well as any supporting documents in support of the appeal and file a certificate of service to that effect.

What does the respondent do after receipt of the statement of appeal?

A respondent who wishes to oppose an appeal has fourteen days from the date of service of the statement of appeal to file and serve a statement of response containing the particulars prescribed under the Rules in the form ST.3 as set out in the schedule.

What happens where the respondent upon being served fails to respond to the statement of appeal?

Where the respondent fails to respond to the statement of appeal, The Tribunal may proceed to hear the appeal or issue such directions as it may deem appropriate in the circumstances.

How long does my matter take to be heard at the Standards Tribunal?

As per the guidelines, all filed appeals should be heard and determined within 180 days of filing the appeal. In most cases, the appeals are finalized before the maximum period of 180 days. Adjournments are highly discouraged.

Can I file an appeal at the Standards Tribunal if I reside outside the set local limits of the Tribunal?

The Tribunal entertains matters from across the country as long as it has the jurisdiction.

How soon after hearing can I get my judgement on my matter?

Where there is consent, it is drawn and the parties sign immediately.

Where there is judgement to be delivered, it takes the Tribunal at most one month.

What redress does a party aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal have?

A person aggrieved by the decision or an order of the Tribunal may appeal that decision to the High Court Civil Division. Such appeal shall be final.

Where is the Standards Tribunal located?

KIRDI Premises South 'C', along Popo Road

12.How can one reach the Tribunal?

You can reach the Tribunal through:-

The Secretary,

Standards Tribunal,

Kirdi building, Block 'D' South 'C'

Along Popo Road

P.O Box47709 - 00100

NAIROBI

Telephone - 0773360195

Email - standardstr@court.go.ke



THE JUDICIARY

SPORTS DISPUTES TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What types of cases does the Tribunal handle?

A: The Tribunal handles:

Appeals against disciplinary decisions or team selection by National Sports Organizations.

Sports-related disputes referred by all parties involved and agreed upon by the Tribunal.

Appeals from decisions made by the Registrar of Sports.

Doping cases as per the Anti-Doping Act No. 5 of 2016 (amended 2020).

Who listens to the cases at the Tribunal?

A: The Tribunal is composed of 9 members. For each case, the Chair, or in their absence, the Deputy Chair, forms a panel to hear the matter.

Filing and Hearings

How do I file a case with the Tribunal?

A: All cases are filed online through the Judiciary E-Filing portal. Follow the Judiciary E-Filing procedure for guidance.

What if my case is urgent?

A: When filing your case, clearly indicate its urgency and provide valid reasons. If accepted, the Tribunal will prioritize it.

How do I know the date of my mention, hearing, or ruling?

A: You can check the cause list on the Kenya Law website for updates on your case schedule. If your number is mapped to your e-filing account, you will receive message notification as well.

What happens if I cannot attend a mention or hearing?

A: If you are unable to attend, notify the Tribunal in advance. If not communicated, the case may proceed in your absence, provided you were aware of the scheduled date.

What are the costs involved in filing a case?

A: The filing fees vary depending on the nature of the case. For details on applicable fees, please refer to the Tribunals' Gazetted fees, Judiciary E-Filing portal or contact the Tribunal directly.

Is mediation or alternative dispute resolution (ADR) available?

A: Yes, the Tribunal encourages parties to explore ADR methods such as mediation and negotiation. These options are often faster, less formal, and more collaborative.

How long does it take to resolve a case?

A: The duration depends on the complexity and urgency of the case. For Example, cases filed under Certificate of urgency are handled within 30 days of filing while other applications take 90 days.

Can I appeal a Tribunal decision?

A: Yes, you can appeal decisions of the Sports Disputes Tribunal to the High Court. However, appeals must follow the prescribed legal procedures and timelines.

A: For Anti-Doping Cases, you can Appeal to the Tribunal or Court of Arbitration in Switzerland.

What happens if the other party refuses to comply with the Tribunal's ruling?

A: The Tribunal's rulings are legally binding. If a party fails to comply, enforcement measures, including legal actions, can be taken to ensure compliance.

What types of evidence can I present during a hearing?

A: You can present any relevant evidence, including documents, witness testimonies, videos, or any other material that supports your case. Ensure that your evidence complies with the Tribunal's rules of procedure.

Can a case be reopened after a ruling?

A: In exceptional circumstances, such as new evidence or procedural errors, you may apply for a review of the ruling.

Does the Tribunal handle Employment/breach of contract of Sports persons

A: The Tribunal primarily handles disputes within Kenya's sports jurisdiction. If it is stipulated in the athletes contract that upon a breach of contract, the Tribunal is the preferred dispute resolution Mechanism, the Tribunal shall hear the matter.

Can I withdraw my case after filing?

Yes, you can withdraw your case. You must notify the Tribunal and all parties involved. The Tribunal will issue an order to formally close the matter

Are hearings open to the public?

Most hearings are open to the public unless the Tribunal orders otherwise, such as in sensitive matters involving minors or confidential information in Anti-doping matters.

Who is responsible for serving the parties in a case?

The applicant is responsible for serving the parties. However, if the Tribunal issues orders, it will handle the service directly.

Operational Information

What are the working hours of the Tribunal?

Monday to Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Where is the Tribunal located?

The Sports Disputes Tribunal is located on the Ground Floor, Kenya Re Towers, Upper hill Nairobi.

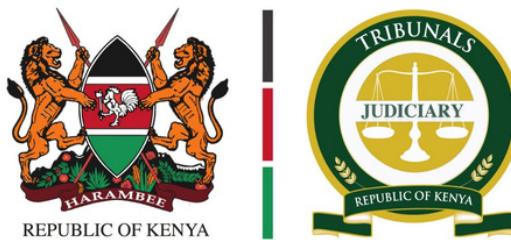
Q: How can I contact the Tribunal

You can contact the Tribunal through;

sportstribunal@court.go.ke

sportstribunal@gmail.com

Postal Address: P.O. Box 37530-00100, Nairobi



THE JUDICIARY

TRANSPORT LICENSING APPEALS BOARD

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Who is TLAB?

The Transport Licensing Appeals Board is a Tribunal under Judiciary that hears and determines appeals against the licensing decisions of the National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) as Provided for under section 38 and 39 of the National Transport AND Safety Authority Act (NO.33 OF 2012).

Who is eligible to appeal /file a case before the Transport Licensing appeals Board?

- a. Individual
- b. Transport Companies
- c. Matatu Saccos
- d. Tour Companies
- e. Bodaboda Operators
- f. TukTuk Operators

What kind of Appeal Can one file before the Board?

All appeals filed before the Board Must relate to the decision of NTSA to issue, revoke or suspend any license.

What if NTSA delays in issuance of a license?

The Board also hears such matter more so of delaying of issuance of licenses to an operator to operate.

Where does TLAB derives its powers from?

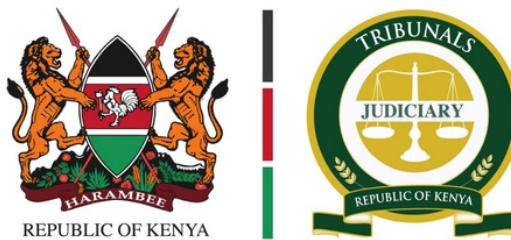
As a tribunal ,TLAB also derives its powers from the constitution of Kenya Which provides, under Art 159 (1) ,that the judicial authority is delivered from the people and vests in ,and shall be exercised by ,the courts and tribunals established by or under the constitution .Whilst hearing appeals against NTSA decisions, TLAB is guided by Article 47 of the Constitution and the Fair ADMINISTRATIVE Action Act 2015,which guarantee every person the right to administrative action that is expeditious,efficient,lawful,reasonable and procedurally fair.

Where are we located?

Transcom House
2nd Floor RM 227
Community Area

How can you reach Us?

Our Contacts
Cell:0799 000 584
Email: ceo.tlab@gmail.com
tlabtr@court.go.ke



THE JUDICIARY

TAX APPEAL TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is required to file a miscellaneous case (MISC)

- Notice of Motion
- Certificate of urgency
- Supporting affidavit
- Supporting documents
- Official payment receipt

What is required for to file a Tax Appeals Tribunal appeal case (TAT)

- Creation of an e-filing account
- Notice of appeal
- Memorandum of appeal
- Statement of facts and documents attached thereto
- Objection decision / Appealable decision
- Official payment receipt

Is the Tax Appeals Tribunal part of KRA?

TAT is not under the KRA but a Tribunal under the Judiciary.

Where is the tax Appeals Tribunal located?

Kenya Re Towers – Off Ragati Road Upperhill

At what point should I come to the Tax Appeals Tribunal?

If aggrieved by the tax decision of the Commissioner KRA.

Can the Tax Appeals Tribunal direct KRA to lift Agency notices?

The Tribunal will issue such orders as may deem fit.

Does an ordinary Kenyan have a chance of winning a case at the Tribunal?

The Tribunal may be approached by any Kenyan or tax agent/advocate

What is the cost of filing an Appeal?

One-time fees of Kshs. 20,000 is payable for TAT /Misc Matters

How many members are in the Tribunal?

The TAT Act envisions 20 members and a chairperson.

What matters does the Tribunal handle

The Tribunal is established under section 3 of the Tax Appeals Act and has the mandate to determine appeals against the Commissioner's decisions on any matters arising in tax law

Requirements for Hearing and determination of appeals

- Notice of appeal
- Memorandum of appeal
- Statement of facts
- Objection decision/Appealable decision
- Written submissions (where applicable)



THE JUDICIARY

WATER TRIBUNAL

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is a Tribunal and what Is Water Tribunal?

A Tribunal is a Subordinate court established under Article 169 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Water tribunal is established under section 119(1) and (2) of the water Act

What does a Tribunal(s) do and what does Water Tribunal do?

Tribunals are highly specialized, speedy and affordable fora of resolution of disputes.

The Water Tribunal hear and determine appeals at the instance of any person or institution directly affected by the decision or order of the Cabinet Secretary, the Authority and Regulatory Board or of any person acting under the authority of the Cabinet Secretary, the Authority and Regulatory Board.

The water Tribunal also hear and determine any dispute concerning water resources or water services where there is a business contract, unless the parties have otherwise agreed to an alternative dispute resolution mechanism.

-Any other disputes acceptable by the Tribunal.

Who may institute a claim/Appeal?

Individuals may institute an action at the tribunal. The person making a claim at the Tribunal is referred to as an Claimant/Appellant, while the one being sued is referred to as the respondent

How do I institute a claim/appeal at the Tribunal?

All matters at the Tribunal are filed through the E – Filing platform on <https://efiling.court.go.ke/6>. If I am not conversant with Judiciary's e-filing, how do I go about the filing process?

If I am not conversant with Judiciary's e-filing, how do I go about the filing process?

If you have challenges filing your claim/appeal at the portal, you are advised to either visit the nearest court station or reach us either by telephone or you can write to us on the email provided at the end of this FAQ.

Do I need legal representation (A lawyer) to prosecute my Claim/appeal at the Tribunal?

A claimant/Applicant/Complainant, /Appellant may choose to bring his/ her claim in person OR through a representative who may be an advocate.

Do I need to serve the Respondent with a copy of the filed pleadings?

Yes. To enable the respondent to respond to the matter, the Complainant/Appellant is required to serve the Respondent with a copy of the Statement of Claim/Memorandum of Appeal as well as any supporting documents in support of the suit.

What does the Respondent do after receipt of the Statement of Claim/memorandum of appeal?

As per the direction of the Tribunal the Respondent is expected to enter appearance and respond to the suit in the prescribed timelines.

What happens where the Respondent upon being served fails to respond to the Statement of Claim/Complaint/Appeal?

Where the Respondent fails to respond to the suit the Tribunals may give orders as it may deem fit upon being satisfied that the Respondent has been duly served.

How long does my matter take to be heard at the Tribunal?

As per the guidelines, all matters should be heard and determined within 180 days of filing of the suit, and the delivery of the Judgment in 60 days after the conclusion of the hearing. Adjournments are highly discouraged and are granted under exceptional and unforeseen circumstances.

Can I file a claim or a matter at the Tribunal if I reside outside the set local limits of the Tribunal?

The Tribunal receives matters from across the country as long as it has the Jurisdiction.

Can I file a matter at the Tribunal if similar proceedings are pending before another Court?

No. However, a party may apply to withdraw a matter before another court and have it filed at the Tribunal or the matter may be transferred by a higher court to the tribunal.

How soon after hearing can I get Judgement on my matter?

Where there is consent/agreement, it is drawn and parties sign immediately. Where there is Judgement to be delivered, the prescribed timelines are 60 days after the conclusion of the hearing.

Is there provision for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the Tribunal?

Yes, the Tribunal may with the consent of the parties adopt ADR mechanism and the agreement reached by the parties shall be recorded as a binding order of the Tribunal.

What redress does a party aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal have?

A person aggrieved by the decision or an order of the Tribunal may appeal that decision or order to the High Court, Civil Division.

What is the official language of the court?

The official language of the court is English, Kiswahili or any other appropriate language. With a view of achieving enhanced access to justice, the Tribunal will facilitate the use by parties of indigenous languages, braille and other forms of communication accessible to persons with disability.

Where is the Water Tribunal located?

Kenya –Re Towers Ground Floor.

How can one reach the Tribunal?

You can reach the Tribunal through: -

The Secretary,
Water Tribunal,
Kenya-Re Towers Ground Floor,
P. O. Box 30041-00100, NAIROBI.

Email: WATERTR@COURT.GOV.KE