

ASSOCIATIONS (REGISTRATION AND INCORPORATION) BILL, 2015

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ASSOCIATIONS (REGISTRATION AND INCORPORATION) BILL, 2015

A Bill for

AN ACT of Parliament to make provision for the registration and incorporation of associations the governance, financial accountability and other matters relating to the rules and membership of associations registered under this Act and for connected purposes-

ENACTED by Parliament of Kenya as follows-

PART I-PRELIMINARY

Short Title	1. This Act may be cited as the Associations Act, 2015.
Interpretation	2. In this Act– “body” means an incorporated association, registered association, club, institution or other body formed or carried on for any lawful purpose that has no fewer than five members seeking to be registered as a registered association under section 14 ; “books of accounts” include digital accounting records; “Department” means the department responsible for registration and incorporation of associations; “incorporated association” means an association registered as an incorporated association in accordance with section ; “registered association” means a body registered as a registered association in accordance with section 14 ; “Registrar” means the Registrar appointed under section 4 ; “qualified privilege” means a type of defense taken in defamation actions and otherwise defamatory statement gets qualified privilege protection when the communication statement is– (1) made in good faith; (2) on a subject matter in which the person making it has an interest or in reference to which he or she has a duty; and (3) made to a person or persons having a corresponding interest or duty even though it contains matters which without this privilege would be slanderous; (4) made without malice.

Object and purpose	<p>3. The object and purpose of this Act is–</p> <p>(a) to provide a framework for the registration and incorporation of associations;</p> <p>(b) to establish a scheme for the registration of voluntary associations and other registerable bodies and incorporation of associations; and</p> <p>(c) to make provision for the corporate governance, financial accountability and other matters relating to the rules and membership of associations registered under this Act.</p>
	<i>Administration of Act</i>
Appointment and qualifications of Registrar	<p>4. (1) The Cabinet Secretary shall through an open competitive process appoint a suitably qualified person to be the Registrar of Associations, (in this Act referred to as ‘Registrar), for purposes of this Act.</p> <p>(2) A person is qualified for appointment as the Registrar if the person—</p> <p>(a) is qualified as an advocate of the High Court of Kenya;</p> <p>(b) has at least ten years proven experience in matters relating to business registration;</p> <p>(c) meets the requirements of Chapter Six of the Constitution.</p>
Functions of Registrar	<p>5. (1) Registrar-General is–</p> <p>(a) the chief executive officer of the Department;</p> <p>(b) the accounting officer of the Department;</p> <p>(c) responsible for the–</p> <p>(i) implementation of the decisions of the Cabinet Secretary;</p> <p>(ii) formulation and development of an efficient administration;</p> <p>(iii) day-to-day administration and management of the affairs of the Department; and</p> <p>(iv) performance of such other duties as may be assigned by the Cabinet Secretary.</p> <p>(2) It is the responsibility of the Registrar to–</p> <p>(a) register associations;</p> <p>(b) incorporate associations;</p> <p>(c) keep and maintain in the prescribed form a register of–</p> <p>(i) incorporated associations;</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) registered associations; (iii) associations whose registration has been suspended or cancelled.
Powers of the Registrar	<p>6. The Registrar shall have power to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) conduct investigations and issues summons in accordance with the provisions of this Act; (ii) suspend and cancel the registration of an association as provided under this Act; (iii) initiate the winding up of an association; (iv) facilitate alternative dispute resolution when he or she deems it necessary to do so; (v) prescribe and receive fees; (vi) proscribe an association as unlawful.
Deputy Registrar and Assistant Registrars	<p>7. (1) The Cabinet Secretary shall appoint a Deputy Registrar and such Assistant Registrars as are necessary for the effective implementation of this Act.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar may in writing delegate to the Deputy Registrar and every Assistant Registrar such powers or duties as may be specified in the instrument of delegation who for such purposes, shall have all the powers, privileges and authority of the Registrar under this Act.</p>
PART II – REGISTRATION AND CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION	
<i>Chapter 1 - Lawful and Unlawful Associations</i>	
Associations established in Kenya	<p>8. (1) For the purposes of this Act, an association is established in Kenya, although it may be organized and have its headquarters or chief place of business outside Kenya, if any of its officers or members reside in Kenya or is present in Kenya, or if any person in Kenya manages or assists in the management of the association or solicits or collects money or subscriptions on its behalf, except during such time as—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is organized and is operating wholly outside Kenya; and (b) no office, place of business or place of meeting is maintained or used in Kenya by it or by any person on its behalf; and (c) no register of all or any of its members is kept in Kenya; and (d) no subscription is collected or solicited in Kenya by it or by any person on its behalf.

	<p>(2) A foreign association may be registered on making an application as provided in the Regulations.</p> <p>(3) An international organization registered outside Kenya shall on application, as provided under the Regulations, have the Kenyan chapter of the organization registered.</p>
<p>Unlawful associations</p>	<p>9. (1) An association shall be an unlawful association if it—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is not a registered association under this Act; or (ii) is engaged in immoral or illegal activities; (iii) carries out any international crime; <p>Provided that: an association shall not be an unlawful association where, within twenty eight days of its formation, it has applied for registration under section 14 of this Act and it has not been notified of the determination of its application, unless—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) it is formed for an unlawful purpose; or (ii) the Registrar has declared it, by order, to be an association dangerous to the good government of the Republic; or (iii) the Registrar has notified the association (whether or not before the making of the application) that he or she intends to refuse registration on one of the grounds specified in section 16(1)(b) of this Act. <p>(2) The Registrar shall consider every application for registration of an association and shall communicate the decision to the association within one hundred and twenty days of receipt of the application.</p> <p>(3) Where an association which is not a registered association has applied for registration and is saved by the proviso to subsection (1) of this section from becoming an unlawful association, no person shall, except with the written permission of the Registrar, collect or invite subscriptions or donations to the funds of the association or in any other way whatever organise or take part in any activity of or on behalf of the association, except only to apply to or correspond with the Registrar.</p> <p>(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (3) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty</p>

	<p>thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.</p>
Managing unlawful association an offence	<p>10. Any person who manages or assists in the management of an unlawful association shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings, or to both such fine and imprisonment.</p>
Being member of unlawful association	<p>11. Any person who, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe an association to be an unlawful association—</p> <p>(a) is a member, or attends any meeting, of that association; or</p> <p>(b) allows a meeting of that association, or of any members of that association, to be held in any house, building or place belonging to or occupied by that person, or over which he or she has control,</p> <p>commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings, or to both such imprisonment and such fine.</p>
Prohibition of specified acts by or on behalf of certain associations	<p>12. (1) The Registrar may, where it appears to him or her to be in the public interest, in relation to an association which has been refused registration under section 16, or has had its registration cancelled under section 17, of this Act, or is an association of one of the kinds mentioned in paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of the proviso to section 10(1) of this Act, by order, prohibit any act specified therein—</p> <p>(a) by any person on behalf of or in relation to any association associated with such association; or</p> <p>(b) by any person on behalf of or in relation to any association which in the opinion of the Registrar has objects similar to the objects of such association, in Kenya or in any particular area of Kenya (being the area in which it appears to the Registrar that such association carried on or, as the case may be, proposed to carry on its activities) or in any part of such area.</p> <p>(2) An order under subsection (1) of this section shall continue in force for such period (not exceeding six months) as may be specified in such order:</p> <p>Provided that: this subsection shall not preclude the Registrar from making a further order or orders, with or without variations, where it appears to him or her to be in the public interest so to do.</p>

	<p>(3) Any person who contravenes an order made under subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.</p> <p>(4) For the purposes of this section an association shall be deemed to be associated with an association which has been refused registration or has had its registration cancelled if the former association is the parent association of which the latter association is a branch or is derived from the same parent association or is the successor of such parent association.</p>
<i>Chapter 2 - Registration</i>	
<i>A – Registered Associations</i>	
Application and registration as registered association	<p>13. (1) A body which desires to be registered as an association under this Act shall within twenty-eight days after its formation, make an application in the prescribed form, to the Registrar for registration under this Act.</p> <p>(2) An application made under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the proposed name of the body to be registered; (ii) the address, telephone number and e-mail (if any) of the body to be registered; (iii) the names and addresses of the officials; (iv) the purpose of the body; (v) a copy of the rules of the body; (vi) application fee; (vii) any other prescribed information. <p>(3) Upon application being made under subsection (1), the Registrar shall, subject to this Act, register the body applying for registration by entering in the Register of Associations the prescribed particulars and the date of the entry.</p> <p>(4) The Registrar shall issue to an association registered under this section, a certificate of registration in the prescribed form and such certificate shall be deemed to be proof of the registration of such registered association.</p> <p>(5) The persons whose names are submitted as members of a body on application for registration, shall from the date of registration be entered as members of the registered association.</p>
Refusal of registration	<p>14. (1) The Registrar may refuse to register a body as a registered association where—</p>

- (a) satisfied that such association is a branch of, or is affiliated to or connected with, any organization or association of a political nature established outside Kenya; or
- (b) any of the proposed officers has been at any time an officer of an association which has been refused registration or which has had its registration cancelled under **section 17** of this Act.

(2) The Registrar shall refuse to register a body as a registered association where—

- (a) he or she has reasonable cause to believe that the body has among its objects, or is likely to pursue or to be used for, any unlawful purpose or any purpose prejudicial to or incompatible with peace, welfare or good order in Kenya, or that the interests of peace, welfare of good order in Kenya would otherwise be likely to suffer prejudice by reason of the registration of the body, or-
- (b) the Registrar has, under paragraph (ii) of the proviso to **section 10(1)** of this Act, declared it to be a body dangerous to the good government of the Republic; or
- (c) the terms of the constitution or the rules of the body are in any respect repugnant to or inconsistent with any law; or
- (d) the Registrar is satisfied that-
 - (i) the application does not comply with this Act or its Regulations; or
 - (ii) the body does not exist; or
 - (iii) the name under which the body is to be registered—
 - (a) is identical to that of any other association which either is existing or has existed, or of anybody whose application for registration has been refused under this section; or
 - (b) so nearly resembles the name of any other association as, to be likely to deceive the public or the members of either association as to its nature or identity; or
 - (c) is, repugnant to or inconsistent with any law or is otherwise undesirable.

	<p>(d) the body is established for the purpose of securing pecuniary profit for its members.</p> <p>(3) The Registrar shall within twenty eight days of the refusal to register a body as a registered association under this section, inform the body of such refusal giving reasons thereof, in writing.</p>
Amalgamation of registered associations	<p>15. (1) A registered association may amalgamate with another registered association following a special resolution of each association and the emergent association shall apply for registration in accordance with section 13.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar shall make rules on the amalgamation of registered associations.</p>
<i>B – Incorporated Associations</i>	
Application for incorporation	<p>16. (1) An association registered under section 13 which desires to be registered as an incorporated association shall make an application, in the prescribed form to the Registrar, which shall be accompanied by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the name of the association to be incorporated; (ii) the address, telephone number and e-mail (if any) of the association to be incorporated; (iii) the names and addresses of the officials; (iv) a copy of the certificate of registration; (v) a copy of the rules of the association; (vi) a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting calling for incorporation of the association; (vii) application fee; (viii) any other prescribed information. <p>(2) A body incorporated under subsection (1) is an incorporated association and —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has perpetual succession; and (b) may have a common seal; and (c) may sue and be sued in its corporate name; and (d) subject to this Act, may acquire or hold (whether on trust or absolutely) and dispose of real and personal property; and (e) may do and suffer all acts and things that a body corporate may by law do and suffer.

<p>Manner of effecting incorporation</p>	<p>17. (1) Upon application being made in the prescribed manner for incorporation of an association, the Registrar shall, subject to this Act, register the incorporated association by entering in the register of incorporated associations the prescribed particulars and the date of the entry.</p> <p>(2) Upon registering an incorporated association the Registrar shall issue to the incorporated association a certificate of incorporation in the prescribed form.</p>
<p>Refusal to register incorporated association</p>	<p>18. (1) The Registrar may refuse to register an association as an incorporated association if satisfied that the application does not comply with the requirements for incorporation—</p> <p>(i) under this Act; or</p> <p>(ii) under the rules of the association.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar shall within thirty days of the refusal to incorporate an association under this section, inform the association of such refusal giving reasons thereof, in writing.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Chapter 3 –Suspension and cancellation of registration</i></p>	
<p>Cancellation or suspension of registration</p>	<p>19. (1) The Registrar may cancel the registration of a registered association or where—</p> <p>(a) an application for cancellation is made in accordance with the provisions of section 23; or</p> <p>(b) the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that the registration should be cancelled or suspended on the grounds that—</p> <p>(i) the association has among its objects, or is, likely to pursue, or to be used for, any unlawful purpose or any purpose prejudicial to or incompatible with peace, welfare or good order in Kenya; or</p> <p>(ii) the interests of peace, welfare, or good order in Kenya would be likely to be prejudiced by the continued registration of the association; or</p> <p>(iii) the terms of the constitution or of the rules of the association are in any respect repugnant to or inconsistent with any law; or</p>

	<p>(iv) the association has wilfully, and after notice from the Registrar, contravened any of the provisions of its constitution or of its rules, or has contravened section 23 of this Act; or</p> <p>(v) the association has failed to comply, within the time allowed for compliance, with an order made under section 30(1) of this Act; or</p> <p>(vi) the association has dissolved itself; or</p> <p>(vii) the executive of the association is constituted otherwise than in conformity with its constitution and rules; or</p> <p>(viii) a person has become an officer of the association who has been for some time an officer of an association which has been refused registration under this Act or which has had its registration cancelled under this section, and the Registrar has given written notice to the association in the prescribed form that such officer must be removed within a period (not being less than seven days from the date of the notice) specified in the notice, and the officer has not been removed within that period; or</p> <p>(ix) the association has failed to furnish, within the time allowed, one of the documents required by section 59(1) of this Act; or</p> <p>(x) the association is, or has without duly notifying the Registrar in the prescribed form become, a branch of or affiliated to, or connected with, any organization or group of a political nature established outside Kenya.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar shall, give written notice in the prescribed form to the association or incorporated association calling upon it to show cause, within such period as is specified in the notice, why its registration should not be cancelled or, as the case may be, suspended; and, if the association or incorporated association fails to show cause to the satisfaction of the Registrar within the time specified, the Registrar may cancel or suspend the registration or incorporation of the association.</p> <p>(3) The Registrar may, at any time cancel any registration made under sections 14 or 16 of this Act.</p>
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	<p>(4) The Registrar shall cancel the registration of any registered or incorporated association which has ceased to be an association within the meaning of this Act, or which the Registrar General has, under paragraph (ii) of the proviso to section 10(1) of this Act, declared to be an association dangerous to the good government of the Republic.</p> <p>(5) Where under subsection (1) of this section the Registrar cancels the registration of an association, he or she shall at the same time cancel the registration of every branch of that association.</p> <p>(6) Where the registration of an association has been suspended under this section, an association shall not take any action, nor permit any action to be taken, in furtherance of its objects except—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the collection of subscriptions; (ii) the payment of its debts; and (iii) such action as the Registrar may from time to time authorize. <p>(7) Any association which contravenes subsection (5) shall be guilty of an offence.</p>
Cancellation on winding up	<p>20. (1) The Registrar may, by notice published in the <i>Gazette</i>, cancel the registration of an incorporated association that has been wound up or has commenced to be wound up.</p> <p>(2) The cancellation of registration under this section shall not affect the winding up of the incorporated association.</p>
Cancellation on ceasing to operate	<p>21. (1) If the Registrar is of the opinion that an incorporated association is not in operation, the Registrar may, by written notice, require the incorporated association to show cause why its registration should not be cancelled.</p> <p>(2) The notice shall be—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) served on the association at its registered address; or (b) if service cannot reasonably be effected— be published in a newspaper having nationwide circulation. <p>(3) The Registrar may, by notice published in the Government Gazette, cancel the registration of the association if—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 28 days have expired since the notice under subsection (2) was given; and

	<p>(b) the Registrar is satisfied that the registration of the association should be cancelled.</p> <p>(4) If the registration of an association is cancelled under this section, the Registrar shall send notice of the cancellation to the registered address of the association.</p>
Cessation of existence of association	<p>22. (1) If the Registrar has reason to believe that any registered association or incorporated association has ceased to exist, he or she may publish in the a daily newspaper with nationwide circulation, a notice calling upon such association to furnish him or her, within a period of three months from the date of the notice, with proof of its continued existence.</p> <p>(2) If at the expiration of the period specified under subsection (1) the Registrar is satisfied that an association or an incorporated association has ceased to exist, he or she shall cancel the registration, of the association and publish in a daily newspaper with state wide circulation the notice of such cancellation or rescission.</p> <p>(3) If the Registrar is satisfied beyond doubt that an association, an incorporated association or an exempted association has ceased to exist, he or she may immediately proceed under subsection (2) of this section without having previously published a notice in a newspaper, and the remaining provisions of that subsection shall apply accordingly.</p>
Application for cancellation of registration	<p>23. (1) An application may be made to the Registrar to cancel the registration of an association or an incorporated association if the association—</p> <p>(a) has gross assets of less than 100, 000 shillings or such other amount as is prescribed by regulations; and</p> <p>(b) has no outstanding debts or liabilities; and</p> <p>(c) has paid all fees and penalties applying to it under this Act; and</p> <p>(d) is not a party to any legal proceedings.</p> <p>(2) The application may be made—</p> <p>(a) by the association or incorporated association if the association has passed a special resolution approving the making of the application; or</p> <p>(b) if the association is not in operation, by a member or former member of the association; or</p>

	<p>(c) by a statutory manager of the association appointed under section 57; or</p> <p>(d) if the association is under voluntary administration, by the administrator of the association.</p> <p>(3) An application made under this section shall be—</p> <p>(a) in the approved form; and</p> <p>(b) accompanied by the prescribed fee;</p> <p>(c) shall include a declaration from the applicant—</p> <p>(i) that all of the matters specified in subsection(1) exist in relation to the association;</p> <p>(ii) that the applicant is qualified under subsection (2) to make the application;</p> <p>(iii) in the case of an application by a member or former member of the association, that the association is not in operation; and</p> <p>(iv) setting out the reasons why the applicant has formed the view that the registration of the association should be cancelled.</p>
<p>Ceasation of existence of association</p>	<p>24. (1) If the Registrar has reason to believe that any registered association has ceased to exist, he or she may publish in the a daily newspaper with national circulation, a notice calling upon such association to furnish him or her, within a period of three months from the date of the notice, with proof of its continued existence.</p> <p>(2) If at the expiration of the period specified under subsection (1) the Registrar is satisfied that the association has ceased to exist, he or she shall cancel the registration, of the association and publish in a daily newspaper with state wide circulation the notice of such cancellation or rescission.</p> <p>(3) If the Registrar is satisfied beyond doubt that a registered association or exempted association has ceased to exist, he or she may immediately proceed under subsection (2) of this section without having previously published a notice in a newspaper, and the remaining provisions of that subsection shall apply accordingly.</p>
<p>Appeal from order of refusal,</p>	<p>25. (1) A body aggrieved by the Registrar’s refusal to register it under section 13, or association aggrieved by the cancellation or suspension of its</p>

cancellation or suspension	<p>registration under section 20 may within thirty days of such refusal, cancellation or suspension appeal to the Registrar.</p> <p>(2) A body or association aggrieved by the decision of the Registrar under subsection (1), may within thirty days of such decision appeal to the Tribunal.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of section 10, where an association other than an association specified in paragraphs (i), (ii) or (iii) of the proviso to section 10(1), lodges an appeal under subsection (1) of this section, such association shall not, pending the decision on the appeal, be an unlawful association.</p>
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PART III – ADMINISTRATION OF ASSOCIATIONS

General powers of an association	<p>26. An association may, subject to its rules–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) invest and deal with funds of the association not immediately required in any manner as it thinks fit; and (b) raise and borrow money on any terms and in any manner as it thinks fit; and (c) secure the repayment of funds raised or borrowed by the association or the payment of a debt or liability of the association by giving mortgages, charges or securities on or over all or any of the property of the association; and (d) do anything that is incidental or conducive to the attainment of the purposes and the exercise of the powers of the association.
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Office and postal address	<p>27. (1) Every association shall have an office and a postal address, and shall give notice of the situation of the office and of the postal address to the Registrar in the prescribed form on application for registration.</p> <p>(2) All communication and notices required or authorized to be sent under or for the purposes of this Act or any subsidiary legislation, may be sent by post addressed to the postal address of the association or, on written request of the association, through electronic mail.</p> <p>(3) An association shall give notice to the Registrar, in the prescribed form, of any change of the situation of the office, the postal address or e-mail address, within fourteen days of the change, and the notice shall be signed by three of the officers of the association.</p> <p>(4) An association which—</p>
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	<p>(a) operates without having an office, or without having a postal address, or without having given notice of the situation of its office or of its postal address as required by subsection (1); or</p> <p>(b) operates at any place to which its office may have been removed without having given notice of the change in the situation to the Registrar as required by subsection (3); or</p> <p>(c) fails to give notice of any change of its postal address as required by subsection (3);</p> <p>shall be guilty of an offence.</p>
<p>Rules and constitution of associations</p>	<p>28. (1) Every registered association or incorporated association shall develop rules or a constitution and submit them to the Registrar together with its application for registration or if the application was accompanied by a statement that the model rules under section 26 have been approved as the rules of the proposed association—the model rules.</p> <p>(2) The rules of an association shall specify—</p> <p>(a) the name of the association; and</p> <p>(b) the purpose of the association;</p> <p>(c) the financial year of the association;</p> <p>(d) election of officials;</p> <p>(e) the annual general meeting;</p> <p>(f) any other matter that may be prescribed.</p> <p>(3) An association that adopts the model rules, under section 26 without modification, as its rules is taken to have met the requirements of subsection (3).</p> <p>(4) The rules of an association are the rules referred to in subsection (1) as amended from time to time in accordance with this Part.</p> <p>(5) If the rules of an association do not make provision for pre-registration contracts, the model rules, to the extent that they make provision for that matter, are taken to be included in the rules of the association.</p> <p>(6) A member of a registered association may request a Magistrates Court for an order requiring an association to enforce its Rules.</p> <p>(7) A rule or purpose of an association that is inconsistent with this Act or contrary to law is of no effect.</p>

<p>Model rules</p>	<p>29. (1) The Registrar shall prescribe model rules for registered associations and incorporated associations under the Regulations.</p> <p>(2) The model rules so prescribed shall make provision for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name of the associations; (b) the purposes of the associations; (c) the financial year of the associations; (d) election of officials; (e) annual general meeting; (f) any other matter the Registrar determines necessary. <p>(3) If an association approves the adoption of the model rules as its rules, it is taken to have adopted any subsequent amendment to the model rules as an amendment of its rules.</p> <p>(4) An amendment to the rules of an association referred to in subsection (3)—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) takes effect on the day the relevant amendment to the model rules comes into operation; and (b) takes effect without the requirement of a special resolution of the association; and (c) does not require the approval of the Registrar. <p>(5) If an association that has approved the adoption of the model rules as its own rules amends those rules under section 25, other than an amendment to its name, purposes or financial year, the association is taken to have adopted its own rules and subsections (3) and (4) will not apply to those rules.</p> <p>(6) An incorporated association may, by special resolution, approve the adoption of the model rules as the rules of the association at any time after its incorporation under this Act.</p> <p>(7) An incorporated association that approves the adoption of the model rules as its own rules under subsection (6), shall notify the Registrar and include in the notification—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name of the association; (b) the purposes of the association; (c) the financial year of the association.
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Amendment of rules or constitution.

30. (1) Subject to this Act an association may, by special resolution, passed at a special meeting amend its rules or Constitution.

(2) An amendment to the rules of a registered association or the Constitution of an incorporated association does not take effect unless and until the amendment is approved by the Registrar.

(3) An application for the approval of an amendment to the rules of a registered association or the constitution of an incorporated association shall be made by the secretary of such association in the approved form—

(a) within twenty eight days after the amendment was passed by a special resolution; or

(b) if a longer time has been allowed by the Registrar, within the time allowed.

(4) An application made under subsection (3) shall be accompanied by—

(a) a declaration signed by at least two officials to the effect that the special resolution was passed in accordance with this Act and the rules of the association or the constitution of the incorporated association; and

(b) a copy of the notice of the special resolution passed by the association setting out the particulars of the amendment;

(c) a consolidated copy of the rules that clearly shows the amendment; and

(d) the prescribed fee.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), if an application for the approval of an amendment to the rules or constitution of an association is made in accordance with subsections (3) and (4), the Registrar shall approve the amendment.

(6) The Registrar shall refuse an amendment to the rules or constitution of an association if the Registrar is satisfied that the amendment is contrary to this Act or its Regulations.

(7) If the Registrar approves the amendment of the rules or constitution of an association, he or she shall give written notice of approval to the association.

	<p>(8) If a special resolution provides for more than one amendment of the rules or the constitution of an association, nothing in this section shall prevent the Registrar from approving one or more and not all of those amendments.</p>
<p>Contents of constitution or rules</p>	<p>31. (1) The constitution or rules of every association formed after the commencement of this Act shall provide, to the satisfaction of the Registrar, for all the matters specified in the Schedule to this Act and shall not be amended so that it ceases so to provide.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar may, if he or she thinks fit, by order in writing, require any association which, at the commencement of this Act is registered, to amend its constitution or rules within three months after the date of the order to provide for all or any of the matters specified in the Schedule to this Act, and, notwithstanding its constitution or rules, the association, for the purpose of complying with the order, shall convene a meeting of the same kind as is required by its constitution or rules for amending its constitution or rules, or if the constitution or rules make no provision for such amendment the association shall convene a general meeting of members for the purpose.</p> <p>(3) If an association contravenes an order given under subsection (2) of this section, the association and every officer of the association shall each be guilty of an offence, and the association shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings, and every officer shall be liable to the like fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and such imprisonment:</p> <p>Provided that: an officer shall not be convicted of the offence under this subsection if such officer establishes to the satisfaction of the court that he exercised due diligence to prevent its commission and that the offence occurred by reason of matters beyond his control.</p>
<p>Association to obtain consent of Registrar before amending name, constitution, etc.</p>	<p>32. (1) No association shall—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) amend its name, or its constitution or rules; or (b) dissolve itself, <p>except with the prior consent in writing of the Registrar, obtained upon written application to him or her signed by three of the officers of the association.</p> <p>(2) An application by an association to do any of the things specified in subsection(1) of this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the minutes of the meeting at which the resolution to do that thing was</p>

	<p>passed, certified as a true copy by three of the officers of the association, and the application shall be delivered to the Registrar within fourteen days after the day on which the resolution was passed.</p> <p>(3) An association which contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence.</p>
Officers of association	<p>33. (1) An association shall ensure officers of the association are elected in accordance with the provisions of this Act and its constitution or rules.</p> <p>(2) “office holder”, , means any of the following—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a member of the committee; (b) the secretary; (c) the treasurer;
Restriction of appointment of certain officers, etc.	<p>34. (1) A person who has been convicted of a crime involving fraud or dishonesty shall not be eligible to be appointed or elected—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to the office of treasurer, deputy treasurer or assistant treasurer of a registered association; or (b) to any other office in such an association the holder of which is responsible for the collection, disbursement, custody or control of the funds of the association or for its accounts; or (c) to be trustee or auditor of such an association. <p>(2) No person shall be capable of being appointed or elected auditor of a association who is an officer of that association.</p>
Change of officers or title of office	<p>35. (1) An association shall give notice to the Registrar, in the prescribed form, of any change of officers, or of the title of any office, within fourteen days of such change, and the notice shall be signed by three officers of the association.</p> <p>(2) An association which fails to give notice as required by subsection (1) of this section of any change of officers or of the title of any office of the association, shall remit to the Registrar a late filing fee for every month after the period specified under subsection (1).</p> <p>(3) The Cabinet Secretary shall make Regulations prescribing the procedure and amount of fines under this section.</p>

Disputes as to officers	<p>36. (1) If the Registrar is of the opinion that a dispute has occurred among the members or officers of an association as a result of which the Registrar is not satisfied as to the identity of the persons who have been properly constituted as officers of the association, the Registrar may, by order in writing,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) summon the disputing parties for an alternate dispute resolution; or (ii) refer the matter to the tribunal or the agreed dispute resolution mechanism; or (iii) require the association to produce to the Registrar, within one month of the service of the order, evidence of the settlement of the dispute and of the proper appointment of the lawful officers of the association or of the institution of proceedings for the settlement of such dispute. <p>(2) If an order under subsection (1) of this section is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Registrar within the period of one month or any longer period as the Registrar may allow, the Registrar may cancel the registration of the association.</p> <p>(3) An association aggrieved by the cancellation of its registration under subsection (2) may appeal to the Tribunal within thirty days of such cancellation.</p> <p>(4) Appeal from a decision or order of the Tribunal shall lie with the High Court.</p>
Officers on dissolution	<p>37. Notwithstanding the dissolution or purported dissolution of an association, the persons who, immediately before the dissolution or purported dissolution, were officers of the association shall be deemed, for the purposes of sections 20 and 21 of this Act, to have been and to be such officers.</p>
Indemnity of office holders	<p>38. An association shall indemnify each of its office holders against any liability incurred in good faith by the office holder in the course of performing his or her duties as an office holder.</p>
Purporting to act as officer	<p>39. Any person who—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) acts or purports to act as an officer of a registered association, and who has not been duly appointed or elected as an officer of that association; or

	<p>(b) having been appointed or elected as an officer of an association (otherwise than at the time of the formation of the association), acts as an officer of that association after the end of the period prescribed by section 30(1) of this Act for giving notice of such appointment or election to the Registrar, no such notice having been given within such period,</p> <p>shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding 100,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and such imprisonment:</p> <p>Provided that: this section shall not prevent a person who has been duly appointed or elected as officer of an association from signing the notice prescribed by section 30(1) of this Act.</p>
	<i>Provisions on membership</i>
Register of members	<p>40. (1) Every association shall keep a register of its members in such form as the Registrar may specify or as may be prescribed, and shall cause to be entered in the register the name and address of each member, the date of admission to membership and the date on which such person ceases to be a member.</p> <p>(2) If a registered association contravenes subsection (1) of this section, the association and every officer of the association-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) shall each be guilty of an offence; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings, and every officer shall be liable to the like fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and such imprisonment.</p> <p>(3) Every registered association shall submit to the Registrar an updated list of members-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) whenever required by the registrar; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) annually, within such period as may be specified.</p> <p>(4) A registered association which fails to submit an updated list of members within the specified period will attract a penalty for late filing.</p>

	<p>(5) The date on which a person ceases to be a member of the association shall be entered in the register of members within 14 days after that date.</p> <p>(6) Information about a person who is no longer a member of the association, other than the name of the person and the date on which the person ceased to be a member of the association, shall be removed from the register of members before the next annual submission of the list of membership to the Registrar.</p>
Membership of an association	<p>41.(1) On the registration of a body under this Act, the members of the association are—</p> <p>(a) the persons who were members of the association immediately before its incorporation;</p> <p>(b) the persons who were members of the registrable body immediately before its registration under this Act;</p> <p>(c) in the case of the amalgamation of two or more associations into a single association—the persons who were members of any of the associations so amalgamated immediately before the amalgamation.</p> <p>(2) Other persons may be admitted as members of an association in accordance with its rules or constitution.</p>
Limitation of rights and liabilities of members	<p>42. (1) Unless expressly provided by this Act or the rules or constitution of an association, membership of the association must not be taken to confer on a person any right, title or interest (whether legal or equitable) in the property of the association.</p> <p>(2) Except as otherwise provided by this Act or the rules or constitution of an association, a member of the committee, the secretary or a member of the association is not, merely because of being such a member or the secretary, liable to contribute towards the payment of—</p> <p>(a) the debts and liabilities of the association; or</p> <p>(b) the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up of the association.</p>
Inspection of rules and minutes	<p>43. (1) If requested to do so by one of its members, an association must permit the member at any reasonable time to inspect—</p>

	<p>(a) the rules of the association; (b) minutes of general meetings of the association.</p> <p>(2) A member of an association is also entitled to inspect the register of members of the association.</p> <p>(3) An association must give a member of the association a copy of anything referred to in subsection (1) within 14 days if the member—</p> <p>(a) makes a written request for the copy; and (b) pays the prescribed fee (if any).</p>
Inspection of register of members	44. An association shall, if requested to do so by one of its members and subject to section 43 , permit the member at a reasonable time to inspect the register of members.
Information relating to members	45. (1) A person shall not use information about another person obtained from the register of members of an association to contact or send materials to that other person. <p>(2) A person shall not disclose information about another person obtained from the register of members of an association knowing that the information is likely to be used to contact or send materials to the other person.</p> <p>(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if the use or disclosure of the information—</p> <p>(a) is directly related to the management or the purposes of the association; and (b) is not prohibited by the rules or constitution of the association.</p>
Restriction of access to personal information	46. (1) A request may be made to the secretary of an association to restrict access to the personal information of a person recorded in the register of members of the association. <p>(2) A request under subsection (1) may seek to restrict access so that the personal information is available only to—</p> <p>(a) the secretary and members of the committee; or (b) the secretary and members of the committee other than a specified member or specified members of the committee.</p>

	<p>(3) A request under subsection (1) shall be made by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the person; or (b) if the person is a child—by a parent or guardian of the person. <p>(4) If the secretary is satisfied that there are special circumstances which justify doing so, the secretary shall agree to the request.</p>
Disciplinary action	<p>47. (1) If an association proposes to take disciplinary action against a member in respect of that member's status as a member of the association it shall, subject to subsections (3) and (4), ensure the procedure under which disciplinary action is taken is in accordance with the procedure provided by the rules or constitution of the association.</p> <p>(2) In applying the disciplinary procedure, an association shall ensure that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the member who is the subject of the disciplinary procedure— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is informed of the grounds upon which the disciplinary action against the member is proposed to be taken; and (ii) has been given an opportunity to be heard in relation to the matter; and (b) the outcome of the disciplinary procedure is determined by an unbiased decision-maker; and (c) to the extent that doing so is compatible with paragraphs (a) and (b), the disciplinary procedure is completed as soon as is reasonably practicable. <p>(3) A member of an association who is the subject of a disciplinary procedure shall not initiate a grievance procedure in relation to the matter which is the subject of the disciplinary procedure until the disciplinary procedure has been completed.</p>
Grievance procedure	<p>48. (1) The rules of an association shall set out a grievance procedure for dealing with any dispute between—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a member and another member; or (b) a member and the association. <p>(2) A member may appoint any person to represent him or her under this section.</p>
PART IV - FINANCIAL PROVISIONS	

<p>Obligation to keep financial records</p>	<p>49. (1) Every association shall maintain financial records that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) correctly record and explain its transactions, its financial position and performance; and (b) would enable true and fair financial statements to be prepared in accordance with this Part. <p>(2) Every association shall retain its financial records for seven years after the transactions covered by the records are completed.</p>
<p>Books of account</p>	<p>50. (1) Every registered association shall keep one or more books of account, and shall cause to be entered therein details of all moneys received and payments made by the association.</p> <p>(2) Any registered association which contravenes subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence.</p>
<p>Treasurer to render accounts</p>	<p>51. (1) Every treasurer and every other officer of an association who is responsible for the accounts of the association or for the collection, disbursement, custody or control of its funds, shall subject to the constitution or rules of the association—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) at least once in every year at such time as may be specified in the constitution or rules of the association; and (b) at any other times at which such treasurer or officer may be required to do so by a resolution of the members of the association or by the rules thereof; and (c) upon resigning or otherwise vacating office, render to the association and its members a full and true account of all moneys received and paid by him or her during the period which has elapsed since the date of assuming office or, if such person has previously rendered an account, since the last date upon which he or she rendered such account, and of the moneys remaining in his or her hands at the time of rendering such account, and of all bonds, securities or other property of the association entrusted to his or her custody or under his control. <p>(2) After the account has been rendered, the treasurer or other officer referred to in subsection (1) of this section shall, if that officer is resigning or vacating office or if required to do so, forthwith hand over to the succeeding treasurer or officer, as the case may be, such moneys</p>

	<p>as appear to be due from him or her, and all bonds, securities, effects, books, papers and property of the association in such officer’s hands or otherwise under his or her control.</p> <p>(3) Any treasurer or other officer referred to in subsection (1) who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.</p>
Annual returns	<p>52. (1) Every association shall furnish annually to the Registrar, on or before the prescribed date, such returns, audited accounts and other documents as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) The returns, audited accounts and other documents must have been adopted at the annual general meeting before being submitted under subsection (1).</p> <p>(3) If any return, account or other document furnished under subsection (1) of this section is incomplete in any material particular, it shall be taken not to have been furnished for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section.</p> <p>(4) An association which contravenes subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence.</p> <p>(5) Any person who wilfully makes or orders or causes or procures to be made any false entry in or omission from any return, account or other document furnished under this section shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.</p> <p>(6) Any association which files returns out of time shall pay such penalty for late filing as may be prescribed in the Regulations.</p>
Inspection of accounts and documents	<p>53. (1) An association shall make its books of account and all documents relating thereto, and a list of the members of the association, available—</p> <p>(a) for inspection by any officer or member of the association at such place and at such times as may be provided for in the constitution or rules of the association; and</p>

	<p>(b) for inspection by the Registrar, or by any person authorized by him in writing in that behalf, at the office of the Registrar at any reasonable time specified, in writing, by him or her;</p> <p>(c) when applying for renewal of registration.</p> <p>(2) An association which fails to make available to the Registrar, at his office and at the specified time, any books of account, documents or lists of members when required under subsection (1) of this section to make so available shall be guilty of an offence.</p> <p>(3) Any person who obstructs the Registrar or any such authorized person in the carrying out of an inspection under subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.</p>
<p>Registrar may call for information and accounts</p>	<p>54. (1) Where the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that circumstances have arisen which render it expedient for the proper performance of his or her functions under this Act to do so, the Registrar may, by order in writing, require any registered association to furnish him or her with—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a true and complete copy of its constitution or rules; (b) a true and complete list of its officers and members; (c) a true and complete copy of the minutes of any meeting held by the association at which officers of the association were elected or appointed or were ostensibly appointed or elected; (d) a true and complete return of the number of meetings held by the association in Kenya within the period of six months immediately preceding the date of the order, stating the place or places at which such meetings were held; (e) duly audited accounts of the association covering such period as he deems necessary for the purpose for which the order is made; (f) a copy of a current tax exemption certificate, (where applicable); (g) such other accounts, returns and other information as may be prescribed. <p>(2) An order given under subsection (1) shall require compliance within such period as may be specified (not being less than twenty-one days in respect of the documents specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f), and not less than sixty days in respect of the documents specified in paragraph (e) of that subsection):</p> <p>Provided that: the Registrar may, on application made to him or her, extend the period.</p>

	<p>(3) Where the Registrar has ordered duly audited accounts under paragraph (e) of subsection (1), the cost of the audit shall, unless the Registrar otherwise directs, be paid out of the funds of the association in respect of which the order is made.</p> <p>(4) An association which, on the ground of its failure to comply with an order to furnish duly audited accounts under this section, has had its registration cancelled under section 12 of this Act shall not be registered again, and no association which, in the opinion of the Registrar, is a successor of such an association, shall be registered, unless in either case, in addition to compliance with the provisions of this Act concerning registration, the application for registration is accompanied by the duly audited accounts required by the order.</p> <p>(5) An association, which fails to comply with an order given under subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence.</p> <p>(6) If any information or document furnished to the Registrar in pursuance of an order given under this section is false, incorrect or incomplete in any material particular there shall be deemed to have been no compliance with such order.</p> <p>(7) In this section, the expression “duly audited” means audited by a person approved by the Registrar.</p>
Discretion to publish certain information	<p>55. The Registrar may, where it appears to be in the interests of the members of any association, publish in the <i>Gazette</i>, or by advertisement in a newspaper having national circulation or in any other manner he or she may think fit, any information received by him or her under sections 47, 48 or 54 of this Act.</p> <p>Provided that any information published under this section shall not contain private details of members.</p>
<i>Annual General meeting</i>	
Annual general Meeting	<p>56. (1) Every association shall, at least once in every year, hold a general meeting, to be called an annual general meeting, to which all its members shall be invited, and shall at such meeting—</p> <p>(a) render a full and true account of the moneys received and paid by the association, such account being audited in accordance with the general accounting principles; and</p>

	<p>(b) cause to be elected or appointed all such officers, trustees and auditors and, where applicable, such committees as are required in accordance with the constitution or rules of the association.</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an association that holds its annual general meeting—</p> <p>(a) in accordance with subsection (3) or (4); or</p> <p>(b) within the period allowed under an extension granted by the Registrar.</p> <p>(3) An association may hold its first annual general meeting at any time within the period of eighteen months after its registration under section 13 or incorporation under section 16.</p> <p>(4) The second and any subsequent annual general meeting shall be held within five months after the end of the financial year of the association.</p> <p>(5) Any registered association which contravenes subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence.</p>
Use of technology at general meeting	<p>57. (1) An association may hold its general meeting, or permit members to take part in its general meeting, by using any technology that allows members to positively identify themselves and clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other participating member.</p> <p>(2) A member of an association who participates in a general meeting in a manner permitted under subsection (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.</p>
	<i>Statutory manager</i>
Appointment of statutory manager	<p>58. (1) The Registrar may apply to the Magistrates' Court for the appointment of a statutory manager to conduct the affairs of an association.</p> <p>(2) On an application under subsection (1), the Magistrates' Court may, by order, appoint a person as statutory manager of the association subject to the terms and conditions the Court determines.</p> <p>(3) The order shall specify—</p> <p>(a) the date of appointment; and</p> <p>(b) the appointee's name; and</p>

	<p>(c) the appointee's business address.</p> <p>(4) If the appointee's name or business address changes, the appointee shall immediately give written notice of the change to the Registrar.</p> <p>(5) The Magistrates' Court shall not appoint a statutory manager unless the Registrar certifies that following an investigation pursuant to the provisions of this Act into the affairs of the association or the working and financial condition of the association, the appointment is in the interests of its members, its creditors or the public.</p>
<p>Effect of appointment of statutory manager</p>	<p>59. (1) On the appointment of a statutory manager of an association the committee members and the secretary of the association cease to hold office.</p> <p>(2) A committee member or the secretary of the association is not eligible for appointment or election while the statutory manager is in office except as provided by this Part.</p>
<p>Powers of statutory manager</p>	<p>60. (1) The statutory manager of an association—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has control of, and may manage, the property and affairs of the association; (b) may dispose of all or part of the property of the association; (c) may engage or discharge employees on behalf of the association; and (d) may summon officials to give state of affairs. (e) may perform any function and exercise any power that could, were the association not under statutory management, be performed or exercised by— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the association; or (ii) the committee of the association; or (iii) a member of the committee or the secretary of the association; or (iv) the members of the association. <p>(2) For the avoidance of doubt and without limiting subsection (1)(e), the statutory manager may perform any function and exercise any power the association has as trustee.</p> <p>(3) A statutory manager shall, upon assuming the management control and conduct of the affairs and business of an association, discharge his or her duties with diligence and in accordance with sound financial</p>

	<p>principles and, in particular, with due regard to the interests of the members.</p> <p>(4) The responsibilities of a statutory manager shall include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) tracing, preserving and securing all the assets and property of the association; (b) recovering all debts and other sums of money due to and owing to the association (c) evaluating the solvency and liquidity of the association; (d) assessing the association’s compliance with the provisions of this Act and regulations made thereunder; (f) determining the adequacy of the capital and reserves and the management of the association and recommending to the Registrar any restructuring or reorganisation which he or she considers necessary and which, subject to the provisions of any other written law, may be implemented by him on behalf of the association; (g) obtaining from any former officer, secretary or employee of the association any documents, records, accounts, statements, correspondence or information relating to its business <p>(5) The statutory manager shall, within a period of twelve months from the date of his appointment, prepare and submit to the Registrar a report on the financial position and the management of the association with recommendations as to whether—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the association is capable of being revived; or (b) the association should be liquidated. <p>(6) Neither the Registrar or any other officer or employee of the Department, nor the statutory manager or any other person appointed, designated or approved by the Registrar under the provisions of this Part shall be liable in respect of any act or omission done in good faith in the execution of the duties undertaken by him or her.</p>
<p>Revocation of appointment of statutory manager</p>	<p>61. (1) A statutory manager of an association shall hold office until the revocation of such appointment.</p> <p>(2) The appointment of a statutory manager shall be revoked-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on completion of the work; or (b) on the written recommendation of the Registrar to the Magistrate’s Court, if the Registrar is dissatisfied with the statutory manager’s work.

- (3) The Magistrates' Court shall, before revoking the appointment of a statutory manager of an incorporated association,—
- (a) appoint another statutory manager; or
 - (b) be satisfied that the committee members of the association have been elected in accordance with its rules at a meeting convened by the statutory manager in accordance with those rules; or
 - (c) be satisfied that the Registrar has appointed committee members of the association under subsection (9).
- (4) A statutory manager's appointment is revoked if any of the following occurs—
- (a) on application by the Registrar, the Magistrates' Court orders the revocation of the appointment of a statutory manager;
 - (b) a liquidator of the association is appointed by the High Court;
 - (c) the association is registered, within the meaning of this Act;
 - (d) the Registrar cancels the registration of the association **under section 20(1)**.
- (5) Immediately on the revocation of a statutory manager's appointment, the statutory manager shall submit to the Registrar a report showing how the statutory management was carried out.
- (6) The statutory manager shall have access to the records and documents of the association for purposes of preparing the report under subsection (3).
- (7) The Registrar may provide a copy of the report to the association.
- (8) On submitting the report under subsection (3) and accounting fully in relation to the statutory management of the association to the satisfaction of the Registrar, the statutory manager is released from any further duty to account in relation to the statutory management of the association other than on account of fraud, dishonesty, negligence or wilful failure to comply with this Act or its Regulations.
- (9) The Registrar shall appoint committee members of an association for which a statutory manager is appointed in the manner prescribed under the Regulations.

	<p>(10) Committee members elected or appointed in accordance with this section—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) take office on revocation of the statutory manager's appointment; and (b) in the case of committee members appointed by the Registrar—hold office, subject to section 62, until the next annual general meeting of the association after that revocation.
Statutory manager to report to Registrar	<p>62. (1) On the receipt of a request from the Registrar, a statutory manager shall, without delay, prepare and give to the Registrar a report showing how the statutory management is being carried out.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar may give a copy of the report to the association.</p>
Additional powers of Registrar	<p>63. (1) If the Registrar appoints committee members of an association under section 60 the Registrar may, by written notice given to the association, specify—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a time during which this section is to apply in relation to the association; and (b) the terms and conditions on which all or any of the committee members hold office; and (c) with the consent of the Magistrates' Court, the rules that are to be the association's rules. <p>(2) While this section applies to an association, the Registrar may—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) from time to time remove and appoint committee members; and (b) from time to time, vary, revoke or specify new terms and conditions in place of all or any of the terms and conditions specified under subsection (1)(b); and (c) with the consent of the Magistrates' Court, amend all or any of the rules specified under subsection (1)(c). <p>(3) The Registrar may, by written notice to the association, extend the time for which this section is to apply in relation to the association.</p> <p>(4) A rule specified by the Registrar under this section as a rule of an association—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is not to be altered except in the way set out in this section; and (b) if it is inconsistent with any other rule of the association, prevails over the other rule, and the other rule is to the extent of the inconsistency invalid; and (c) is a rule of the association for the purposes of this Act.

PART - WINDING UP

<p>Winding up</p>	<p>64. The Registrar may apply to the High Court for the winding up of an association if the association—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has by special resolution resolved that it be wound up by the Registrar; or (b) suspends its operations for a whole year; or (c) is unable to pay its debts; or (d) has secured pecuniary profit for its members; or (e) has, as trustee, secured pecuniary profit for its members; or (f) has engaged in activities outside the scope of its purposes; (g) has not lodged with the Registrar copies of the financial statements of the association for each of the preceding two years; or (h) obtained its registration by fraud or mistake; or (i) exists for an illegal purpose; or (j) has— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) been given notice by the Registrar of a breach of this Act or the regulations or the rules of the association; and (ii) failed to remedy the breach within the time specified in the notice. <p>(2) An application for the winding up of an association under this section shall be made by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the association; or (b) a member of the association; or (c) a creditor of the association; or (d) the Registrar.
<p>Winding-up of certain associations</p>	<p>65. The Registrar General may, by instrument in writing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) appoint a person (in this Part referred to as the receiver) to be the receiver of an association which under Part II has been declared an unlawful association or which has had its registration cancelled or has otherwise ceased to exist; and (b) vest in the receiver all property, both movable and immovable, of the association and where he or she does so, the receiver shall proceed to wind up the affairs of the association.
<p>Procedure where association solvent</p>	<p>66. (1) If, after all the debts and liabilities of the association of which the receiver has notice and the costs of the winding-up have been satisfied or provided for, there are any surplus assets, the receiver shall prepare and submit to the Registrar a scheme for the disposal of those assets.</p>

	<p>(2) A scheme developed under paragraph (1) shall be as close as possible to the goals and objectives of the association which has been wound up.</p> <p>(3) If, after making such amendments (if any) as he or she may think fit, the Registrar approves a scheme submitted under subsection (1) of this section, the Registrar shall endorse his or her approval, after which the receiver shall distribute the surplus assets in accordance with the scheme.</p>
<p>Procedure where association insolvent</p> <p>Cap. 486</p>	<p>67. (1) Where the assets of the association are insufficient to enable the debts and liabilities of which the receiver has notice and the costs of the winding-up to be satisfied in full, the receiver shall set aside a sum sufficient to meet the costs of the winding-up, and shall divide the balance among the creditors who have proved in proportion to the size of their claims.</p> <p>(2) Sections 309 to 317 inclusive of the Companies Act shall apply to the winding-up of an association under this section as they apply to the winding-up of a company.</p>
<p>Supplementary provisions as to winding-up</p> <p>Cap. 53</p> <p>Cap 486</p>	<p>68. (1) No stamp duty shall be payable on an instrument made under section 33 of this Act, and so far as the instrument affects registered land—</p> <p>(a) it shall be delivered by the receiver to the person responsible for registration of title, who shall register it accordingly without payment of any fee; and</p> <p>(b) the vesting of the land in the receiver shall take place on the registration of the instrument.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of discovering, taking possession of, recovering and realizing the property of the association, the receiver shall have all the powers vested in the official receiver or a trustee in bankruptcy by the Bankruptcy Act.</p> <p>(3) Before distributing any assets under this Part, the receiver shall appoint a day before which the creditors of the association are required to prove their claims or be excluded from any distribution made before they have proved their claims, and shall give notice of the appointment in the <i>Gazette</i>, and individually to the creditors where practicable.</p>

	<p>(4) The receiver may charge fees on winding-up an association at the rate specified in the Companies Act (Winding-up Fees) Rules, or such other fees as the Registrar General in any particular case, may order.</p> <p>(5) The Registrar General may, for the purpose of enabling an association to wind up its own affairs, in writing, suspend the operation of any instrument made under section 33 of this Act for such period as he or she may seem expedient.</p>
Part not to apply to forfeited property	69. The provisions of this Part shall not apply where an association has forfeited its property.
PART VI – INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS	
Power to investigate	<p>70. (1) If the Registrar General determines it is necessary to do so he or she may constitute an investigative panel consisting of not less than three persons to investigate such cases as the Registrar General may refer to it.</p> <p>(2) The panel shall have power to require any person who it has reason to believe is able to give any information as to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the existence or operation of any unlawful association, or suspected unlawful association; or (b) the operations of any registered association; or (c) the operations or property of an association which has been dissolved or has otherwise ceased to exist; <p>to attend before it at a specified time, and such attendance may be required at any police station or police office situated within the county in which that person resides, or for the time being is or is found, or at the office of any administrative officer within such county, or at the office of the Registrar.</p> <p>(2) Any person who without reasonable cause-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fails to comply with a requirement made under subsection (2) of this section; or (b) having attended in compliance therewith, refuses or fails to give his or her correct name and address and to answer truly all questions that may be properly put to that person; or (c) fails to produce all documents in his or her custody, possession or power relating to such association or suspected association which he or she has been required to produce;

<p>Act No ...of ...</p>	<p>shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.</p> <p>(4) The Registrar shall be the secretary to the panel and shall record in writing any statement made to him or her by the person attending before him, whether such person is suspected of having committed an offence under any law or not.</p> <p>(5) A written statement under subsection (3) shall be read to the person making it in a language he or she understands and after making such corrections as that person may wish, be signed by the person making it.</p> <p>(6) If any person does anything which constitutes an offence under subsection (3) of this section, the Registrar may, if such he or she considers it advisable to provide for the future identification of such person, order that a photograph and impressions of fingerprints of such person be taken, and section21 (but not including the proviso to subsection (1) thereof of the Police Service Act shall apply accordingly as though the person were in lawful custody.</p>
<p>Powers of entry, arrest and search</p> <p>(Cap. 75)</p>	<p>71. A magistrate, a police officer of or above the rank of Assistant Superintendent or any police officer authorized in writing by a magistrate or by such a police officer may without warrant enter with or without assistance any house or building or any place in which such officer has reason to believe that a meeting of an unlawful association, or of persons who are members of an unlawful association, is being held, and may without warrant arrest or cause to be arrested all persons found therein, and search such house, building or place, and seize or cause to be seized all insignia, banners, arms, books, papers, documents and other property which the officer has reasonable cause to believe belong to an unlawful association or are in any way connected with the purpose of the meeting:</p> <p>Provided that:</p> <p>(i) an officer shall act under this section without a warrant only if he has reasonable cause to believe that the delay occasioned in obtaining a warrant would seriously hinder him in the performance of his duties;</p> <p>(ii) section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall apply in the case of every person arrested without a warrant under this section;</p> <p>(iii) if anything is seized by such officer he shall cause it to be forthwith brought before a court, in order that it may be dealt with according to law.</p>

Offences cognisable	72. Offences under sections 5, 6 and 7 of this Act shall be cognizable to the police.
False and misleading statements	<p>73. (1) A person shall not, in a document referred to in subsection (6) of this section, make or authorise the making of a statement that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.</p> <p>(2) A person shall not, from a document referred to in subsection (6), omit or authorise the omission of anything knowing that the omission makes the document false or misleading in a material respect.</p> <p>(3) A person shall not, in a document referred to in subsection (6), make or authorise the making of a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular without having taken reasonable steps to ensure that the statement was not false or misleading in a material particular.</p> <p>(4) A person shall not, from a document referred to in subsection (6), omit or authorise the omission of anything without which the document would be misleading, without having taken reasonable steps to ensure that the document did not omit anything without which the document would be misleading.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of this section, a person is taken to have authorised the making of a statement in, or the omission of a thing from, a document if at a meeting, a person votes in favour of a resolution approving, or otherwise approves, the document.</p> <p>(6) This section applies in relation to a document that is—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) required by or for the purposes of this Act; or (b) lodged with, or submitted to, the Registrar; or (c) a declaration made under this Act; or (d) submitted to a general meeting of members of an incorporated association.
Use of the word "Incorporated"	74. Only an association registered as an incorporated association under this Act may use the title "Incorporated" or "Inc." after its name
Qualified privilege	75. (1) A person who performs any functions or exercises any powers as the auditor or statutory manager of an association has qualified privilege in respect of a statement made by the person, whether orally or in writing, in the course of performing those functions or exercising those powers.

	<p>(2) An independent accountant who conducts a review of the accounts of an association under section 93 or 96 has qualified privilege in respect of a statement made by the person, whether orally or in writing, in the course of conducting that review.</p> <p>(3) A person has qualified privilege in respect of publishing a document—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) prepared by an auditor for the purposes of this Act; or (b) required by or under this Act to be lodged, regardless of whether or not the document has been lodged.
Proceedings against associations	<p>76. (1) Where an association is charged with an offence under this Act or any rules made thereunder, the association may appear by a representative, who may enter a plea on behalf of the association and conduct the association’s defence on its behalf.</p> <p>(2) In this section, “representative” in relation to an association means a person who the court is satisfied has been duly appointed in writing by the association to represent it, but a person so appointed shall not by virtue of such appointment be qualified to act on behalf of the association before any court for any purposes other than those specified in this section.</p>
Forfeiture	<p>77. A court may at any time order that any books, accounts, writings, banners, insignia or other property belonging to any unlawful association shall be forfeited and delivered to the Registrar for disposal in such manner as he or she may see fit.</p>
PART VII - EVIDENCE	
Admissibility of certified copies and extracts	<p>78. (1) In any legal proceedings, a paper purporting to be a be a copy of or an extract from any register or document kept by the Registrar, and purporting to be certified by him as a true copy or extract as aforesaid, shall be admissible as <i>prima facie</i> evidence of the contents of such register or document.</p> <p>(2) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it shall be presumed that the signature on any such certificate is genuine and that the person signing it held the office and qualifications which they professed to hold at the time when he or she signed it.</p> <p>(3) No process for compelling the production of any document kept by the Registrar shall issue from any court except with the leave of that court, and any such process which is so issued shall bear a statement that it is issued with the leave of the court.</p>

	<p>(4) The Registrar shall not, in any legal proceedings to which he is not a party, be compellable—</p> <p>(a) to produce any document the contents of which can be proved under subsection (1) of this section; or</p> <p>(b) to appear as a witness to prove the matters, transactions or accounts recorded in any such document;</p> <p>unless the court for special cause so orders.</p>
<p>General presumptions</p>	<p>79.(1) In any prosecution or other proceedings under this Act—</p> <p>(a) where it is proved that a club, company, partnership or association is in existence, it shall be presumed that such club, company, partnership or association is an association within the meaning of this Act unless the contrary is proved;</p> <p>(b) where it is alleged that an association is an unlawful association, the burden of proving that it is a registered association, or that it is not an association, shall lie on the person charged;</p> <p>(c) a person named in the register kept by the Registrar as the holder of an office of an association shall be presumed to be the holder of that office or as the case may be, an office of that association, until the contrary is proved;</p> <p>(d) it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that an association possesses a name, or that it has been constituted or is usually known under a particular name.</p>
<p>Presumption of membership and existence of association</p>	<p>80.(1) In any prosecution under this Act, where any books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia of or relating to, or purporting to relate to, an association are found in possession of any person, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such person is a member of that association, and the association shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be in existence at the time such books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia are so found.</p> <p>(2) Where any books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia of or relating to an association are found in the possession of any person, it shall be further presumed, until the contrary is proved, that that person assists in the management of the association.</p>

Evidence of membership of unlawful association	81. In any prosecution under this Act, it shall be no objection to the admissibility of evidence as to the constitution or rules, objects or activities of any association that the witness tendering such evidence is not or has not been a member of any unlawful association.
PART VIII - ASSOCIATIONS TRIBUNAL	
Establishment of the Associations Tribunal	<p>82.(1) There is established a Tribunal to be known as the Associations Tribunal (in this Act referred to as the “Tribunal”), which shall consist of the following members, appointed by the Cabinet Secretary—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) a chairperson, nominated by the Judicial Service Commission;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) four advocates of the High Court of Kenya.</p> <p>(2) (a) A person shall be qualified for appointment as chairperson if that person is qualified for appointment as a judge of the High Court of Kenya;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) A person shall be qualified for appointment as a member if that person is an advocate of the High Court with not less than five years experience.</p> <p>(3) The Cabinet Secretary shall comply with constitutional requirements regarding gender, minorities and persons with disabilities when appointing members under subsection (1).</p> <p>(4) All appointments to the Tribunal shall be by name and by <i>Gazette</i> Notice issued by the Cabinet Secretary.</p> <p>(5) The members of the Tribunal shall be appointed at different times so that the respective expiry dates of their terms of office shall fall at different times.</p> <p>(6) The office of a member of the Tribunal shall become vacant—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) at the expiration of three years from the date of his appointment;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) if the member accepts any office the holding of which, if he or she were not a member of the Tribunal, would make him or her ineligible for appointment to the office of a member of the Tribunal;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) if the member is removed from membership of the Tribunal by the Cabinet Secretary for failure to discharge the functions of his</p>

	<p>office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or from any other cause) or for gross misconduct;</p> <p>(d) if the member resigns; and</p> <p>(e) if the member dies.</p>
Jurisdiction of the tribunal	<p>83. (1) The Tribunal shall have power to entertain cases arising out of the Registrar’s decision or in any other matter prescribed under this law.</p> <p>(2) The jurisdiction conferred upon the Tribunal under sub-section (1) excludes criminal jurisdiction.</p>
Proceedings of the Tribunal (Cap. 80).	<p>84.(1) The Tribunal shall not be bound by the rules of evidence as set out in the Evidence Act.</p> <p>(2) The Tribunal shall, upon an application made to it in writing by any party on any matter relating to this Act, inquire into the matter and make an award, give directions, make orders or make decisions thereon, and every award, direction, order or decision made shall be notified by the Tribunal to the parties concerned or any relevant committee thereof, as the case may be.</p> <p>(3) The Tribunal shall sit at such times and in such places as it may appoint.</p> <p>(4) The proceedings of the Tribunal shall be open to the public save where the Tribunal, for good cause, otherwise directs.</p> <p>(5) Except as expressly provided in this Act or any regulations made thereunder, the Tribunal shall regulate its own proceedings.</p>
Quorum	<p>85. (1) For the purposes of hearing and determining any cause or matter under this Act, the Chairperson and two members of the Tribunal shall form a quorum.</p> <p>(2) A member of the Tribunal who has a direct interest in any matter which is the subject of the proceedings before the Tribunal shall not take part in those proceedings.</p>
Awards of the Tribunal	<p>86. (1) The Tribunal may—</p> <p>(a) make such orders for the purposes of securing the attendance of</p>

	<p>any person at any place where the Tribunal is sitting, discovery or production of any document concerning a matter before the Tribunal or the investigation of any contravention of this Act as it deems necessary or expedient;</p> <p>(b) take evidence on oath and may for that purpose administer oaths; or</p> <p>(c) on its own motion summon and hear any person as witness.</p> <p>(2) Any person who—</p> <p>(a) fails to attend the Tribunal after having been required to do so under subsection (1)(a);</p> <p>(b) refuses to take oath or affirmation before the Tribunal or being a public officer refuses to produce any article or document when lawfully required to do so by the Tribunal;</p> <p>(c) knowingly gives false evidence or information which he knows to be misleading before the Tribunal; or</p> <p>(d) at any sitting of the Tribunal—</p> <p>(i) willfully insults any member or officer of the Tribunal;</p> <p>(ii) willfully interrupts the proceedings or commits any contempt of the Tribunal;</p> <p>(e) fails or neglects to comply with a decision order, direction or notice confirmed by the Tribunal,</p> <p>commits an offence under this Act.</p>
<p>Appeals to the High Court</p>	<p>87. (1) Any person aggrieved by a decision or order of the Tribunal may, within thirty days of such decision or order, appeal against such decision or order to the High Court.</p> <p>(2) No decision or order of the Tribunal shall be enforced until the time for lodging an appeal has expired or, where the appeal has been commenced, until the appeal has been determined.</p> <p>(3) Upon the hearing of an appeal under this section, the High Court may—</p> <p>(a) confirm, set aside or vary the decision or order in question;</p>

	<p>(b) remit the proceedings to the Tribunal with such instructions for further consideration, report, proceedings or evidence as the court may deem fit to give;</p> <p>(c) exercise any of the powers which could have been exercised by the Tribunal in the proceedings in connection with which the appeal is brought; or</p> <p>(d) make such other order as it may deem just, including an order as to costs of the appeal or of earlier proceedings in the matter before the Tribunal.</p> <p>(4) The decision of the High Court on any appeal under this section shall be final.</p>
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PART IX – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Official seal	<p>88. (1) The official seal of the Registrar—</p> <p>(a) shall be kept as directed by the Registrar; and</p> <p>(b) shall not be used except as authorised by the Registrar.</p> <p>(2) All courts, tribunals and other persons acting judicially—</p> <p>(a) shall take judicial notice of the official seal of the Registrar on a document; and</p> <p>(b) until the contrary is proved, shall presume that it was duly affixed.</p>
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Agents of the Registrar	<p>90. The Registrar may enter into arrangements or agreements with any person or body to act as the agent of the Registrar in the performance of the Registrar's functions under this Act.</p>
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Register	<p>91. (1) The Registrar shall keep a register of associations in the prescribed form.</p> <p>(2) The register shall be open for public inspection to enable members of the public to have access to—</p> <p>(a) information about the purposes, rules, contact details and secretaries of associations; and</p> <p>(b) the financial statements of associations.</p>
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	<p>(3) The register shall include the following details for each association registered under this Act—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the number issued to the association by the Registrar on its registration or incorporation; (b) its name; (c) any previous names and the dates they were current; (d) its current registered address and the date registered; (e) its previous registered address and the date registered; (f) its current postal address; (g) whether or not it is currently registered; (h) the date it was registered; (i) the name and date of appointment of its current secretary; (j) the name and date of appointment of each previous secretary and public officer; (k) the date on which the financial year of the association ends; (l) a copy of each financial statement lodged and the date of lodgement; (m) the date of its last annual general meeting; (o) a copy of its rules or constitution and the date they were approved by the association; (r) any other information prescribed by the Regulations. <p>(5) The register shall contain the following details for each association the registration of which has been cancelled—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name of the association immediately before its incorporation was cancelled; (b) the date that its registration was cancelled. <p>(6) Subject to any other relevant law the Registrar may destroy or dispose of any document contained in the register if—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a transparency or electronic copy of the document has been incorporated in the register; and (b) the Registrar considers it is no longer necessary or desirable to retain the original document.
<p>Correction of register</p>	<p>92. (1) The Registrar may, if the Registrar decides it is necessary to do so, correct any error or omission in the register of incorporated associations.</p> <p>(2) The Registrar may correct the register by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) inserting an entry; (b) amending an entry; (c) omitting an entry. <p>(3) Despite subsection (2) the Registrar shall not omit an entry in the register unless satisfied that the whole of the entry was included in error.</p>

<p>Restriction on personal information</p>	<p>93. (1) A person whose personal information is held on the register of associations may apply to the Registrar to restrict public access to some or all of that personal information.</p> <p>(2) If the Registrar is satisfied that there are special circumstances which justify doing so, the Registrar may restrict public access to some or all of that person's personal information.</p> <p>(3) The restriction of public access under subsection (2) may be for such period and subject to such conditions as the Registrar thinks fit.</p>
<p>Release of restricted information</p>	<p>94. (1) A person may apply to the Registrar for the release of personal information the access to which is otherwise restricted under section 93.</p> <p>(2) If the Registrar is satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, the Registrar may decide to release some or all of the information to the person on any condition that the Registrar thinks fit.</p> <p>(3) If the Registrar decides to release restricted personal information, the Registrar shall give written notice of the decision to the person to whom the information relates.</p> <p>(4) The Registrar shall not release a person's restricted personal information without the consent of the person unless—</p> <p>(a) at least 28 days have elapsed since the Registrar gave notice to the person under subsection (3); and</p> <p>(b) the person has not sought a review of the decision.</p>
<p>Right of review</p>	<p>95. (1) A person whose interests are affected by a decision of the Registrar under section 94 may apply to the Registrar for a review of the decision.</p> <p>(2) The application shall be lodged with the Registrar within 28 days after notice of the decision was given.</p>
<p>Inspection of register and obtaining copies of documents</p>	<p>96. (1) Any person may, on payment of the prescribed fee, inspect—</p> <p>(a) the register of associations; or</p> <p>(b) prescribed documents or documents of a prescribed class kept by the Registrar relating to an association.</p> <p>(2) Any person may, on payment of the prescribed fee, obtain—</p> <p>(a) a copy of a document that the person may inspect under subsection (1)(b); or</p>

	<p>(b) a certified copy of a document that the person may inspect under subsection (1)(b).</p> <p>(3) If a reproduction, transparency or electronic copy of a document or an extract of information contained in a document and recorded in the register is produced for inspection, a person is not entitled under subsection (1) to require the production of the original of the document.</p>
Duplicate certificate of registration	97. A person may, on payment of the prescribed fee, obtain from the Registrar a certified duplicate of a certificate of registration of an association.
Lodgement of documents on Payment of fee	98. Where a fee is payable to the Registrar for the lodgement of a document with the Registrar, the document is taken not to have been lodged until the fee has been paid.
Orders binding if served	<p>99. An order made by the Registrar to any association under sections 18, 19 or 31 of this Act shall be binding—</p> <p>(a) upon the association if served in accordance with section 58(1) of this Act; and</p> <p>(b) upon every officer thereof upon whom the order or a copy thereof is served.</p>
Service of summons	<p>100. (1) Every order, notice, summons or other document issued under this Act or under its Regulations shall be validly served—</p> <p>(a) on an association, if it is sent by registered post addressed to it at its registered postal address; or</p> <p>(b) on an individual, if it is served or is sent by registered post addressed to him at the registered postal address of the association with which he is concerned.</p> <p>(c) through substituted service in a newspaper or any other manner for the time being recognized by law</p> <p>(2) Any document served by being sent through registered post shall be deemed to have reached the person or association to whom or to which it is addressed at the end of seven days after the time of posting.</p>

Indemnification of public officers	101. No suit shall lie against any public officer for anything done or omitted to be done by him in good faith and without negligence in the intended exercise of any power or the intended performance of any duty conferred or imposed on him by or under this Act.
General penalty	<p>102. (1) Where an association is guilty of an offence under this Act for which no penalty is expressly provided, the association shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand shillings, and in addition every officer thereof shall be guilty of the like offence and be liable to the like fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.</p> <p>(2) Where an employee or agent of an association commits an offence, or aids another to commit offence he or she shall on conviction be liable to a fine of not exceeding fifty thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.</p> <p>Provided that: an officer shall not be convicted of the offence if he or she establishes to the satisfaction of the court that he or she exercised due diligence to prevent its commission and that the offence occurred by reason of matters beyond his control.</p>
Regulations	<p>103. (1) The Cabinet Secretary may make regulations prescribing anything which under this Act may be prescribed, and generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of this section, regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) prescribing fees and forms; (b) prescribing the form of accounts to be used by such associations as maybe named by the Cabinet Secretary responsible for matters relating to finance from time to time by notice in the <i>Gazette</i>; (c) securing the submission to the Registrar of periodical returns relating to the constitution, rules, membership and management of associations; (d) prescribing penalties for the breach of any such rules, not exceeding in any case a fine of five thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term of six months or both such fine and such imprisonment; (e) prescribing the particulars to be included in—

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) applications or notifications to the Registrar; (ii) certificates of registration issued by the Registrar; (f) prescribing forms for the purposes of this Act; (g) prescribing the fees payable to the Registrar in relation to— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) applications and notifications; (ii) lodgment of documents; (iii) inspection of the register of associations; (iv) the production of copies of documents or duplicate certificates of registration or incorporation; (h) prescribing the reasons for which the Registrar may refuse to register an association or other body or decide that the continued registration of an association is inappropriate; (i) prescribing rules to be model rules; (j) prescribing matters which the financial statements of an association must deal with; (k) prescribing additional information to be included in the register of associations; (l) the documents contained in the register of associations that a person may inspect; (n) prescribing the amount of total revenue of an association— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) below which the association is a class one association; (ii) above which the association is a class three association; (o) the security the liquidator of an association must give; (p) the value of the gross assets of an association below which the association may apply to the Registrar to cancel its incorporation; (q) the fees an association may charge a member for the inspection or the copying of its rules and minutes; (r) prescribing fines, that the committee of an association may impose on a member who breaches its rules; (s) prescribing offences against this Act or the regulations to be infringement offences; (t) prescribing in relation to each infringement offence, the penalty that is payable to expiate the offence; (u) generally prescribing any other matter or thing required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed or necessary to be prescribed to give effect to this Act.
Repeal of Cap 108	104. The Societies Act (Cap 108) is repealed.