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GAZETTE NOTICES

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CORRIGENDA

IN Gazette Notice No. 1554 of 2017, Cause No. 188 of 2016, *amend* the petitioner's name printed as "Paul Kihianyu Njoroge" to read "Paul Kihanyu Njoroge".

IN Gazette Notice No. 8159 of 2017, Cause No. 74 of 2017, *amend* the deceased's name printed as "Gladys Wachere Kimani" to read "Mary Wambui Karuga".

IN Gazette Notice No. 8094 of 2017, Cause No. 383 of 2017, *amend* the first petitioner's name printed as "Margaret Wagiri Wamwea" to read "Margaret Magiri Wamwea" and the place of death printed as "Nairobi West Hospital" to read "Nairobi Women Hospital".

IN Gazette Notice No. 6563 of 2017, Cause No. 143 of 2017, *amend* the deceased's date of death printed as "27th August, 2015" to read "27th August, 2016" and the signature date printed as "27th April, 2016" to read "27th April, 2017".

IN Gazette Notice No. 4091 of 2017, Cause No. 25 of 2017, *amend* the deceased's name printed as "Mukoma Njubi" to read "David Kanyutu Kariuki".

IN Gazette Notice No. 5581 of 2017, *amend* "Cause No. 18 of 2016, to read "Cause No. 18 of 2017" and the petitioner's name printed as "Alving Steve Chege Kibui" to read "Alvin Steve Chege Kibui".

IN Gazette Notice No. 8011 of 2017, Cause No. 2549 of 2015, *amend* the petitioner's name printed as "Hannah Wanjiku" to read "Hannah Wanjiru".

IN Gazette Notice No. 663 of 2017, Cause No. 47 of 2016, *amend* the petitioner's name printed as "Joseph Kalimbi Stephen" to read "Gothamuta M'Rarama".

IN Gazette Notice No. 8150 of 2017, Cause No. 175 of 2017, *amend* the deceased's name printed as "Eunice Wambui Muchori" to read "Eunice Wairimu Muchiri".

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8753

THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA

THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS ACT

(No. 2 of 2012)

DELINEATION OF FUNCTIONS

BETTING, CASINOS AND OTHER FORMS OF GAMBLING

IT IS notified for the general information of the public that the Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee has approved the delineation of the functions relating to betting, casinos and other forms of gambling between the National and county governments in the manner set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

	National Government		County Government
1	(a) Policy formulation, legislation, standards and norms; (b) Development of standards and norms; (c) Regulation of the gaming industry; (d) Capacity building and technical assistance.	1	(a) Implementation of policy, standards and norms; (b) Periodic monitoring and evaluation of betting, lotteries and gaming; (c) Development and implementation of county legislation on betting and other forms of gambling.
2	Licensing of public gaming (casino).	2	(a) Licensing of public gaming (casino) premises; (b) Enforcement and compliance i.e. sport checks, daily supervisions of casinos.

	National Government		County Government
3	Vetting, security checks and due diligence.	3	N/A
4	Licensing of prize competitions cross cutting several counties (on promotion of product and services).	4	Licensing of prize competitions for promotions confined to a county.
5	N/A	5	Licensing of amusement machines.
6	Licensing of national lotteries.	6	Licensing and supervision of county lotteries (lotteries confined within a county).
7	(a) Licensing of on-the course totalisators (b) Licensing of off-the course totalisators.	7	Licensing of premises for totalisators.
8	N/A	8	Licensing and issuance of pool table permits within the counties.
9	Licensing of bookmakers	9	Licensing of betting premises.
10	Online gaming.	10	N/A
11	Handling of complaints and arbitration.	11	Handling of complaints and arbitration.

KAREGA MUTAHI,

Chairman, Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8754

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

PROPOSED ACQUISITION

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 46 (6) (a) (ii) of the Competition Act, 2010, it is notified for general information of the public that the Competition Authority of Kenya has authorized the proposed acquisition of 40% of the ordinary shares in AAH (BVI) Limited by Oman Trading International Limited with certain veto rights.

Dated the 30th August, 2017.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,

Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8755

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

PROPOSED ACQUISITION

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 46 (6) (a) (ii) of the Competition Act, 2010, it is notified for general information of the public that the Competition Authority of Kenya has authorized the proposed acquisition of control in AON Kenya Insurance Brokers Limited by Extologix Proprietary Limited through Heartland Holdings Limited.

Dated the 30th August, 2017.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,

Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8756

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

PROPOSED ACQUISITION

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 46 (6) (a) (ii) of the Competition Act, 2010, it is notified for general information of the public that the Competition Authority of Kenya has authorized the

proposed acquisition of 56.2% shareholding in the Avenue Group Limited by Abraaj Healthcare Group Hospitals Mauritius Limited on condition that Abraaj Healthcare Group Hospitals Mauritius Limited retains all the employees of Avenue Group Limited.

Dated the 30th August, 2017.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8757

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

PROPOSED ACQUISITION

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 46 (6) (a) (ii) of the Competition Act, 2010, it is notified for general information of the public that the Competition Authority of Kenya has authorized the proposed acquisition of 100% shareholding in Ladnan Hospital Limited by Metropolitan Hospital Holdings Limited on condition that Metropolitan Hospitals Holdings Limited retains all the employees of Ladnan Hospital Limited.

Dated the 30th August, 2017.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8758

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

PROPOSED ACQUISITION

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 46 (6) (a) (ii) of the Competition Act, 2010, it is notified for general information of the public that the Competition Authority of Kenya has authorized the proposed acquisition of 100% shareholding in Metropolitan Hospitals Limited by Metropolitan Hospital Holdings Limited on condition that Metropolitan Hospital Holdings Limited retains all the employees of the Metropolitan Hospitals Limited.

Dated the 30th August, 2017.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8759

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

EXEMPTION

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 26 of the Competition Act, 2010, it is notified for general information of the public that the Competition Authority of Kenya has exempted the Franchise Agreement between Mr. Pretzels International LLC and Snackbyte Company for a period of five (5) years with effect from the 27th July, 2017.

Dated the 30th August, 2017.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8760

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

EXEMPTION

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 25(3) of the Competition Act, 2010, it is notified for general information of the public that Majid Al Futtaim Hypermarkets Limited (trading as Carrefour) (the lessee) and Two Rivers Lifestyle Centre Limited (the lessor) have

made an application under section 25 (1) of the Act for the exemption of clause 7.4 of the proposed seven year lease agreement from the provisions of section A of Part III of the Act.

In clause 7.4 of the lease agreement the parties propose that the lessor shall not lease any part of the Centre to any hypermarket, supermarket, butcheries, green grocers or fruit or vegetable stores or permit the expansion of the leased premises without the written consent of the lessee.

This clause is in contravention of section 21 (1), (3) (e) and 3 (i) of the Act unless an exemption is granted under section 25 (1), hence the application.

Interested persons are invited to submit the representations regarding the application in writing to the Authority within thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice.

Submissions may be delivered through the email address: info@cak.go.ke or hand-delivered between 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. during working days to:

The Competition Authority of Kenya, Railways Headquarters, Block "D" Ground Floor, Haile Selassie Avenue, P.O. Box 36265-00200, Nairobi. The authority may be contacted through telephone No. 254-20-2628233 or 254-20-2779000.

Dated the 4th September, 2017.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8761

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Hezekiah Maina Macharia, of P.O. Box 72972, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of all that piece of land known as L.R. No. 209/4401/372, situate in the city of Nairobi in the Nairobi Area, by virtue of a lease registered as I.R. 22822/1, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said lease has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 8th September, 2017.

MR/3534688
S. C. NJOROGE,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8762

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Nils Enquist, of P.O. Box 12346-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of all that piece of land known as L.R. No. 13453/6, situate in the city of Nairobi in the Nairobi Area, by virtue of a certificate of title registered as I.R. 54725/1, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said certificate of title has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 8th September, 2017.

MR/3534921
S. C. NJOROGE,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. XXXX

MONETARY POLICY STATEMENT: DECEMBER, 2016*Letter of Transmittal to the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury*

Dear Hon. Cabinet Secretary,

I have the pleasure of forwarding to you the 39th Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) of Central Bank of Kenya (CBK), pursuant to Section 4B of the Central Bank of Kenya Act. It reviews the outcome of the monetary policy stance during the second half of 2016, describes the current economic environment and outlook, and concludes with an outline of the direction of monetary policy for 2017.

Dr. Patrick Njoroge
Governor

The Principal Objectives of the Central Bank of Kenya

The role of the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) is anchored in Section 231 of Kenya's Constitution. The principal objectives of the CBK as established in the Central Bank Kenya Act, Cap 491, are:

- (1) to formulate and implement monetary policy directed to achieving and maintaining stability in the general level of prices;
- (2) to foster the liquidity, solvency and proper functioning of a stable, market-based, financial system; and
- (2) subject to (1) and (2) above, to support the economic policy of the Government, including its objectives for growth and employment.

Without prejudice to the generality of the above, the Bank shall:

- formulate and implement foreign exchange policy;
- hold and manage Government foreign exchange reserves;
- license and supervise authorised foreign exchange dealers;
- formulate and implement such policies as best promote the establishment, regulation and supervision of efficient and effective payment, clearing and settlement systems;
- act as banker and adviser to, and fiscal agent of, the Government; and
- issue currency notes and coins.

The CBK formulates and conducts monetary policy with the aim of keeping overall inflation within the allowable margin (currently 2.5 percent) on either side of the target prescribed by the National Treasury after the annual Budget Policy Statement. The achievement and maintenance of a low and stable inflation rate coupled with ensuring adequate liquidity in the market facilitates higher levels of domestic savings and private investment which leads to improved economic growth, higher real incomes and increased employment opportunities.

The CBK's monetary policy is therefore designed to support the Government's desired growth in the production of goods and services and employment creation through achieving and maintaining a low and stable rate of inflation.

Instruments of Monetary Policy

The CBK pursues its monetary policy objectives using the following instruments:

Open Market Operations (OMO): This refers to actions by the CBK involving purchases and sales of eligible securities to regulate the money supply and the credit conditions in the economy. OMO can also be used to stabilise short-term interest rates. When the Central Bank buys securities on the open market, it increases the reserves of commercial banks, making it possible for them to expand their loans and hence increase the money supply. To achieve the desired level of money supply, OMO is conducted by using:

- i. **Repurchase Agreements (Repos):** Repos entail the sale, through auction, of eligible securities by the CBK to reduce commercial banks' deposits held at CBK. Repos (also called Vertical Repos) have fixed tenors of 3 and 7 working days. Reverse Repos are purchases of securities from commercial banks and hence, they are an injection of liquidity by the CBK during periods of tighter than desired liquidity in the market. The current tenors for Reverse Repos are 7, 14, 21, and 28 days. The Late Repo, sold in the afternoon, has a 4-day tenor and is issued at an interest rate 100 basis points below the Repo on that day. When a weekend or public holiday coincide with the maturity date of the Repo, the tenor is extended to the next working day.
- ii. **Term Auction Deposit (TAD):** The TAD is used when the securities held by the CBK for Repo purposes are exhausted or when CBK considers it desirable to offer longer tenor options. The CBK seeks to acquire deposits through a transfer agreement from commercial banks at an auction price but with no exchange of security guarantee. Currently, the tenors for such deposits at CBK are 14, 21, or 28 day periods. At maturity, the proceeds revert to the respective commercial banks.
- iii. **Horizontal Repos:** Although Horizontal Repos are not strictly monetary policy instruments, they are modes of improving liquidity distribution between commercial banks, and are conducted under CBK supervision. They are transacted between commercial banks on the basis of signed agreements using government securities as collateral, and have negotiated tenors and yields. Commercial banks, short of deposits at the CBK, borrow from banks with excess deposits on the security of an appropriate asset, normally a government security. Horizontal Repos also help banks overcome the problem of limits to lines of credit, thus promoting more efficient management of interbank liquidity.

Central Bank Rate (CBR): The CBR is reviewed and announced by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) at least every two months. Movements in the CBR, both in direction and magnitude, signal the monetary policy stance. In order to enhance clarity and certainty in monetary policy implementation, the CBR is the base for all monetary policy operations. Whenever the Central Bank is injecting liquidity through a Reverse Repo, the CBR is the lowest acceptable rate by law. Likewise, whenever the Bank wishes to withdraw liquidity through a Vertical Repo, the CBR is the highest rate that the CBK will pay on any bid received. However, to ensure flexibility and effectiveness of monetary policy operations in periods of volatility in the market, the CBK can raise the maximum acceptable interest rates on TAD to above the CBR. Movements in the CBR are transmitted to changes in short-term interest rates. A reduction of the CBR signals an easing of monetary policy and a desire for market interest rates to move downwards. Lower interest rates encourage economic activity and thus growth. When interest rates decline, the quantity of credit demanded should increase. The efficiency in the Repo and interbank markets is crucial for the transmission of monetary policy decisions. The CBK monitors, but does not intervene, in the overnight interbank money market which is conducted by the banking industry. It responds to the tightness or slackness in the interbank market liquidity through OMO. Short-term international flows of capital are affected by short-term interest rates in the country. These are, in turn, affected by movements in the CBR and hence indirectly, the exchange rate could also be affected. The CBR is also currently the base rate for commercial banks' lending interest rates and deposit rates on interest earning accounts under the Banking (Amendment) Act, 2016, which came in force on September 14, 2016.

Standing Facilities: The CBK does not have automatic standing facilities with respect to overnight lending. The CBK, as lender of last resort, provides secured loans to commercial banks on an overnight basis at a penal rate that is over the CBR. This facility is referred to as the Discount Window. Access to the Window is governed by rules and guidelines which are reviewed from time to time by the CBK. Banks making use of this facility more than twice in a week are scrutinised closely, and supervisory action taken.

The Cash Reserves Ratio (CRR): In accordance with the law, the CRR is the proportion of a commercial bank's total deposit liabilities which must be held as deposits at CBK. These deposits are held in the CRR Account at no interest. The ratio is currently 5.25 percent of the total of a bank's domestic and foreign currency deposit liabilities. To facilitate commercial banks' liquidity management, commercial banks are currently required to maintain their CRR based on a daily average level from the 15th of the previous month to the 14th of the current month and not to fall below a CRR of 3 percent on any day.

Foreign Exchange Market Operations: The CBK can also inject or withdraw liquidity from the banking system by engaging in foreign exchange transactions. A sale of foreign exchange to banks withdraws liquidity from the system while the purchase of foreign exchange injects liquidity into the system. Participation by the CBK in the foreign exchange market is usually motivated by the need to acquire foreign exchange to service official debt, and to build-up its foreign exchange reserves in line with the statutory requirement. The CBK uses its best endeavours to maintain foreign reserves equivalent to four months' imports as recorded and averaged for the last three preceding years. The CBK does not participate in the foreign exchange market to defend a particular value of the Kenya shilling but may intervene in the exchange market to stabilise the market in the event of excess volatility.

The following regulatory measures have been introduced, through Prudential Guidelines of banks, to support stability of the exchange rate:

- i. Limiting the tenor of swaps and Kenya Shilling borrowing where offshore banks are involved to a tenor of not less than one year;
- ii. Limiting the tenor of swaps between residents to not less than seven days;
- iii. Reduction of the foreign exchange exposure ratio of core capital from 20 percent to 10 percent. Furthermore, the foreign exchange limits should not exceed the 10 percent overall limit at any time during any day; and
- iv. Requiring that local banks obtain supporting documents for all transactions in the Nostro accounts of offshore banks.

Licensing and Supervision of Financial Institutions: The CBK uses the licensing and supervision tools to ensure stability and efficiency of the banking system; this includes vetting potential managers for suitability both with respect to qualifications and character.

The National Payments System: The modernisation of the National Payments System has continued to lower transaction costs, and improve the effectiveness of monetary policy instruments. The CBK ensures that the payment systems operate without major disruptions; offers efficient, reliable and safe services to customers; and operate in line with the specified regulatory legal framework.

Communication: The increasing use of communication media ensures a wider dissemination of monetary policy decisions and background data thereby increasing the efficiency of information transmission and managing expectations. The regular interaction between the MPC and the Chief Executive Officers of banks has ensured that monetary policy decisions are transmitted to the banking sector. The regular Governor's Press Conferences also enhance the media understanding of monetary policy decisions.

The CBK website is an important source of up-to-date data on all aspects of the financial market including interest rates, exchange rates, results of auctions of government securities, and the MPC releases. The CBK also participates in the regional and National Agricultural Society of Kenya Shows in order to sensitise the public on its functions.

Legal Status of the Monetary Policy Statement

1. Section 4B (1) of the CBK Act requires the Bank to submit to the Cabinet Secretary for The National Treasury, at intervals of not more than six months, a Monetary Policy Statement for the next twelve months which shall:
 - i. Specify policies and the means by which the Bank intends to achieve its policy targets;
 - ii. State reasons for adopting such monetary policies and means; and
 - iii. Contain a review and assessment of the progress made in the implementation of monetary policy by the Bank during the period to which the preceding Monetary Policy Statement relates.
2. The Cabinet Secretary shall – by law – lay every Statement submitted under subsection (1) before the appropriate committee of the National Assembly not later than the end of the subsequent session of Parliament after the Statement is so submitted.
- 3a. The Bank shall – by law – publish in the Kenya Gazette:
 - i. Its Monetary Policy Statement; and
 - ii. Its Monthly Balance Sheet.
- 3b. The Bank is further required to disseminate key financial data and information on monetary policy to the public.
4. In subsection (2) of section 4B, the expression “appropriate committee” means the committee of the National Assembly appointed to investigate and inquire into matters relating to monetary policy.

Executive Summary

This Monetary Policy Statement provides the direction of monetary policy in 2017. It also reviews the outcome of the monetary policy stance adopted in the second half of 2016. A significant development during the period was the coming into force of the Banking (Amendment) Act, 2016 in September 2016. Overall month-on-month inflation remained within the Government's target range during the second half of 2016 despite increases in food prices. It rose gradually from 5.8 percent in June 2016 to 6.3 percent in December largely due to increases in the prices of some food items. Food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation rose to 11.2 percent in December from 8.9 percent in June 2016 reflecting the impact of depressed rains in the second half of 2016. Nevertheless, month-on-month non-food-non-fuel (NFNF) inflation fell to 4.6 percent in December 2016 from 5.0 percent in June 2015, reflecting the dissipation of the impact of the excise tax implemented in December 2015. The relatively lower prices of petroleum products coupled with the stability of the Shilling moderated the risks of imported inflation. Demand pressures on inflation remained moderate. The foreign exchange market remained stable in the second half of 2016. This was supported by a narrowing of the current account deficit largely due to lower imports of petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment. In addition, improved horticulture and tea production, higher tourism receipts, and resilient diaspora remittances benefitted foreign exchange inflows. The CBK's foreign exchange reserves which stood at USD6,973.4 million (4.6 months of import cover) at the end of December, together with the Precautionary Arrangements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) continued to provide an adequate buffer against short-term shocks. In addition, closer monitoring of the market following the U.K. vote to leave the European Union (Brexit), and the U.S. elections supported the stability in the market. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) reduced the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from the June 2016 level of 10.5 percent to 10.0 percent in September following the persistent slowdown in private sector credit growth in 2016. The slowdown in private sector credit growth in the period largely reflected developments in the trade, manufacturing, real estate, and private households' sectors, which account for 60 percent of total credit to the private sector. The contribution of these sectors to total credit growth declined gradually partly due to a slowdown in the manufacturing sector, and availability of alternative external financing for key private sector projects. Liquidity management operations by the CBK were used to support stability in the interbank market. Reverse Repos were used to address temporary liquidity shortages in segments of the market. The monetary policy stance in 2017 will aim at maintaining overall month-on-month inflation rate within the Government's target range of 2.5 percent on either side of the 5 percent target. The price stability objective aims at supporting a strong and sustainable growth in the medium-term. The level of foreign exchange reserves together with the Precautionary Arrangements with the IMF will continue to provide an adequate buffer against short-term shocks. Overall macroeconomic stability and sustainability of public debt will be supported by continued coordination of monetary and fiscal policies. Consistent with the inflation and growth objectives in the Medium-Term Budget Statement for 2016, monetary policy will aim at containing annual growth in broad money (M3) at 10.5

percent by June 2017, and 12.3 percent by December. Monetary policy will also aim at ensuring that movements in the short-term interest rates support the Bank's primary objective of price stability. The predictability in government domestic borrowing is expected to continue supporting a stable yield curve. The Bank will also continue to review and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of its monetary policy instruments in order to maintain price stability while ensuring financial sector stability. The stability of the banking sector facilitates effectiveness of monetary policy transmission. The CBK will continue to strengthen banks through increased transparency, building stronger governance models, and, encouraging effective business models aimed at strengthening the resilience of banks, reducing costs, and supporting innovation. The guidance provided by the CBK to banks in November 2016 on the preparation of Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) will ensure that banks have adequate capital that is aligned to the risk profile and business opportunities. The Bank will also continue its regular interactions with stakeholders in the financial and real sectors as well as the media to obtain feedback, and ensure the timely release of relevant monetary and financial data. The CBK will continue to work with stakeholders to identify and implement measures to enhance the distribution of liquidity in the interbank market. The Bank will continue to monitor the impact of the capping of interest rates on the effectiveness of monetary policy, and the overall economy. Risks of capping banks' interest rates include possible perverse responses of credit growth to monetary policy in the case of credit rationing by banks, and diversion of loanable funds by banks to alternative assets such as government securities. The CBK will continue to closely monitor risks posed by developments in the domestic and global economies on its price stability objective. The main risks to inflation relate to the prevailing drought conditions which have resulted in a sharp increase in food prices and reduced hydro electricity generation, likely pickup in international oil prices following the decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to cut oil production, and rising global prices of food. Uncertainties in the global financial markets have also increased due to uneven pace of growth of the global growth, the Brexit outcome, and the future policies of the new U.S. administration.

(1) Introduction

This Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) provides the direction of monetary policy in 2017. It also presents the outcome of the monetary policy stance adopted in the second half of 2016. Price stability remains the primary objective of monetary policy formulation and implementation. The CBK targets for Net Domestic Assets (NDA) and Net International Reserves (NIR) are the operational parameters. The Bank also monitors targets for key monetary aggregates such as broad money (M3) and credit to the private sector. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) signals the monetary policy stance, and is the base for all monetary policy operations. The Bank's participation in the foreign exchange market is guided by the need to maintain adequate level of foreign exchange reserves, meeting the Government's external obligations, and ensuring stability of the value of the Shilling. The CBK foreign exchange reserves and the Precautionary Arrangements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) provide an adequate buffer against short-term shocks. On the domestic scene, rising food prices continued to influence movement in consumer prices in the second half of 2016. The stability in the exchange rate is expected to dampen the threat of imported inflation particularly with recent increase in international oil prices. On the global scene, uncertainties have increased relating to the future policy of the new U.S. administration, and the outcome of the Brexit negotiations. The rest of this Policy Statement is organized as follows. Section 2 reviews the outcome of the monetary policy stance proposed in the June 2016 MPS while Section 3 describes the current economic environment and outlook for 2017. Section 4 concludes by outlining the specific monetary policy path for 2017.

(2) Actions and Outcomes of Policy Proposals in the June 2016 Monetary Policy Statement

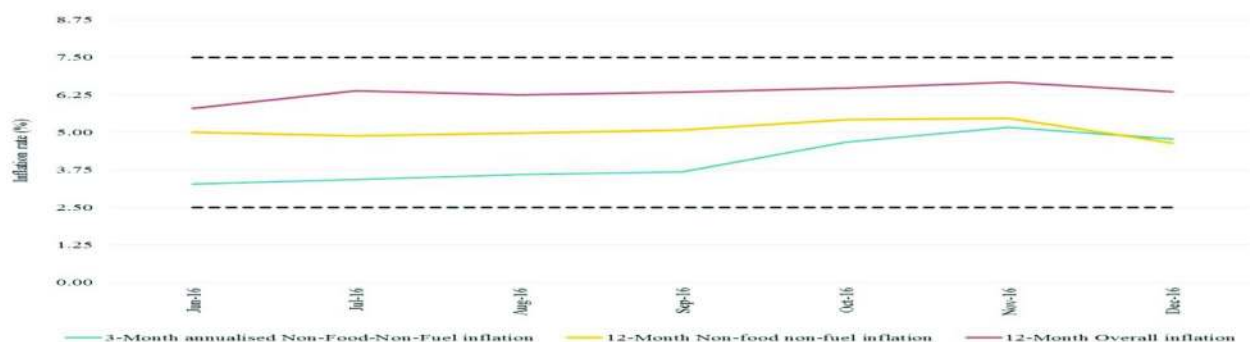
The overall aim of the Monetary Policy Statement for June 2016 (38th MPS) was to set monetary policy targets that would ensure low and stable inflation, encourage growth, support long-term sustainability of public debt through stable interest rates and, by enhancing financial access within the economy, contribute to lowering the cost of doing business in Kenya. The specific outcomes of the policy proposals in the 38th MPS, including on inflation, monetary aggregates, and the foreign exchange market, are outlined below.

a. Inflation

The monetary policy measures pursued by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) anchored inflation expectations and ensured market stability during the second half of 2016. The MPC lowered the CBR to 10.0 percent in September from 10.5 percent in June 2016 in order to support private sector credit growth while continuing to anchor inflation expectations. Despite increases in food prices, overall month-on-month inflation remained within the Government's target range (Chart 1a). The inflation rose gradually from 5.8 percent in June 2016 to 6.7 percent in November largely reflecting increases in the prices of some food items. Food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation rose to 11.2 percent in December from 8.9 percent in June 2016 reflecting the impact of depressed rains in the second half of 2016 (Chart 1b). Tomatoes, oranges, sugar, cabbages and kales contributed 1.5 percentage points to overall inflation in December. These food items contributed 4.1 percentage points to food inflation. Overall inflation decreased to 6.4 percent in December largely due to the dissipation of the impact of the excise tax introduced in December 2015.

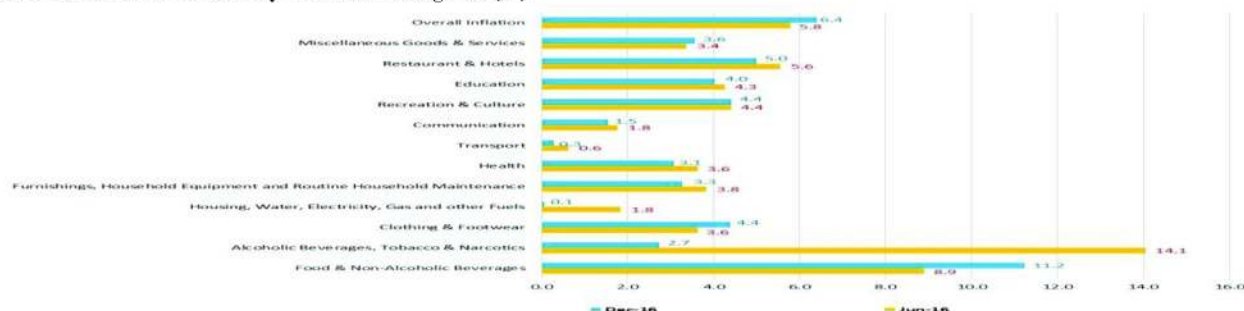
The alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics inflation fell sharply between June and December. The transport inflation decreased in the period reflecting the relatively lower international oil prices. Inflation rates for all categories except Food and non-alcoholic beverages and restaurants and hotels were below 5 percent in December 2016 (Chart 1b). The month-on-month non-food-non-fuel (NFnF) inflation decreased to 4.6 percent in December 2016 from 5.0 percent in June 2015, reflecting the dissipation of the impact of the excise tax implemented in December 2015 on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. The 3-month annualized NFnF inflation remained relatively stable below 5 percent, an indication of mild demand pressures in the economy. It stood at 4.8 percent in December compared with 3.3 percent in June 2016. The main risks to inflation in the short term relates to the drought conditions which could impact on food production and hydro electricity generation, rising global prices of food particularly sugar and a likely pickup in international oil prices following the decision by major oil exporters to trim production.

Chart 1: Overall and Non-Food-Non-Fuel Measures (%)



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Central Bank of Kenya

Chart 1b: 12-Month Inflation by Broad CPI Categories (%)



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

i. Credit to Private Sector

The 12-month growth in credit to the private sector decelerated from 9.0 percent in June 2016 to 4.3 percent by December 2016 (Table 1). Credit growth slowed down in most sectors during the period. Nevertheless, there was a rebound in the credit growth to the trade, private households and consumer durables sectors in the last quarter of 2016. The slowdown in private sector credit growth in the period largely reflected developments in the trade, manufacturing, real estate, and private households' sectors, which account for 60 percent of total credit to the private sector. The contribution of these sectors to total credit growth declined gradually to 5.1 percentage points in December 2016 from 13.6 percentage points in July 2015. This was partly due to a slowdown in the manufacturing sector, delays in registration of land titles and building approvals, and availability of alternative external financing for key private sector projects. Additionally, slower growth of deposits for some banks reduced the pool of loanable funds. Deposits are the main source of loanable funds in banks, accounting for about 70 percent of total liabilities for banks.

Table 1: 12-Month Growth in Private Sector Credit across Sectors (%)

	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16
Overall Credit to Private Sector	9.0	7.1	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.3
Agriculture	18.1	9.7	5.4	3.1	4.1	7.5	5.0
Manufacturing	13.3	12.5	-0.3	-2.0	-4.3	-4.0	-2.4
Trade	13.0	14.5	17.2	16.2	13.7	16.7	17.1
Building and construction	13.3	9.2	8.4	1.4	-4.8	-5.3	-2.8
Transport and communication	13.5	11.9	16.3	13.4	14.3	15.8	14.6
Finance and insurance	3.3	7.7	-7.9	-2.7	-4.7	-5.7	9.3
Real estate	11.9	8.8	9.5	9.2	9.4	8.9	11.2
Mining and quarrying	-1.6	-4.5	-32.8	-33.7	-36.4	-21.3	-19.1
Private households	5.8	3.2	7.3	10.6	9.9	10.5	19.5
Consumer durables	2.6	4.5	9.7	6.8	10.8	14.1	11.8
Business services	5.1	-4.4	-11.1	-10.1	-2.0	-11.6	-34.8
Other activities	-7.7	-8.7	-12.4	-18.7	-15.5	-24.2	-21.2

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

ii. Developments in the other Monetary Aggregates

Broad money (M3) and its main component, credit to private sector, were below their respective targets in the second half of 2016 (Table 2). Monetary policy implementation was guided by CBK targets on the Net International Reserves (NIR) and Net Domestic Assets (NDA) as the operational parameters. These targets were consistent with the performance measures aimed at safeguarding the economy against exogenous shocks that might lead to balance of payments needs. The CBK met its NDA and NIR targets for September and December 2016. In addition, inflation remained within the Government target range. The predictability of money demand continued to be affected by an unstable money multiplier and the long-term decline in the velocity of money in circulation. The money multiplier remained unstable in the period, fluctuating between 6.7 and 7.1 while the velocity of money ranged between 2.4 and 2.5. These outcomes on velocity of money and money multiplier are associated largely with financial innovations such as the mobile phone platforms which have continued to affect the design and conduct of monetary policy.

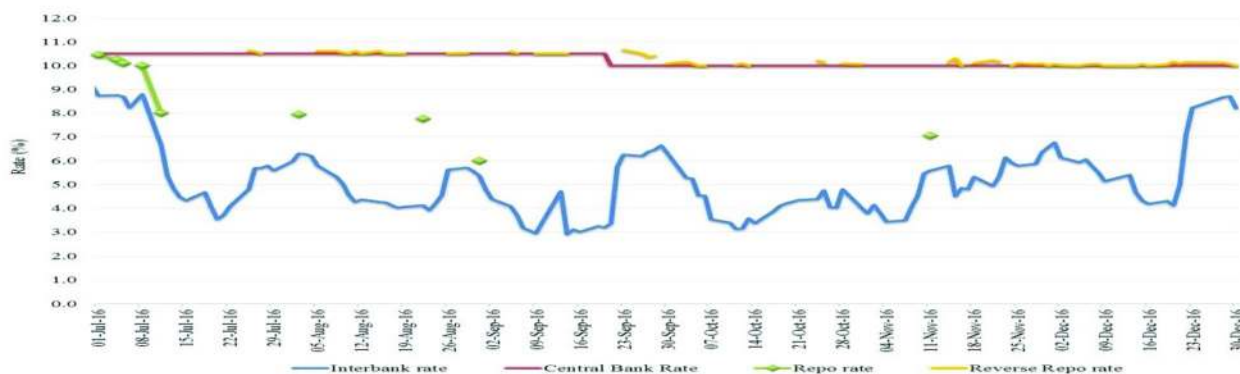
Table 2: Trends in the Key Monetary Aggregates

	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16
Actual Broad Money, M3 (Ksh Billion)	2,755.9	2,713.0	2,739.0	2,761.8	2,750.4	2,767.1	2,753.5
Target (Ksh Billion)	2,925.0	2,789.2	2,824.9	2,860.6	2,896.3	2,931.8	2,967.4
Actual Reserve Money (Ksh Billion)	390.2	383.7	392.6	392.8	401.8	393.1	411.1
Target (Ksh Billion)	421.0	384.6	394.0	396.1	405.7	414.3	421.5
Actual Net Foreign Assets of CBK (Ksh Billion)	694.6	683.2	681.5	687.2	678.3	645.0	621.6
Target (Ksh Billion)	671.0	638.7	632.7	619.5	604.8	590.0	676.8
Actual Net Domestic Assets of CBK (Ksh Billion)	-304.4	-299.6	-288.9	-294.4	-276.5	-251.9	-210.4
Target (Ksh Billion)	-251.0	-254.1	-238.6	-223.5	-199.1	-175.6	-255.3
Actual Credit to private sector (Ksh Billion)	2,239.4	2,245.3	2,246.4	2,266.9	2,265.2	2,281.9	2,299.7
Target (Ksh Billion)	2,388.0	2,272.5	2,287.3	2,304.5	2,325.5	2,348.7	2,374.1
Memorandum Items							
12-month growth in actual Reserve Money (Percent)	4.9	0.1	6.8	4.3	-7.4	0.5	4.8
12-month growth in Broad Money, M3 (Percent)	7.9	6.4	6.6	8.1	6.9	6.3	3.6

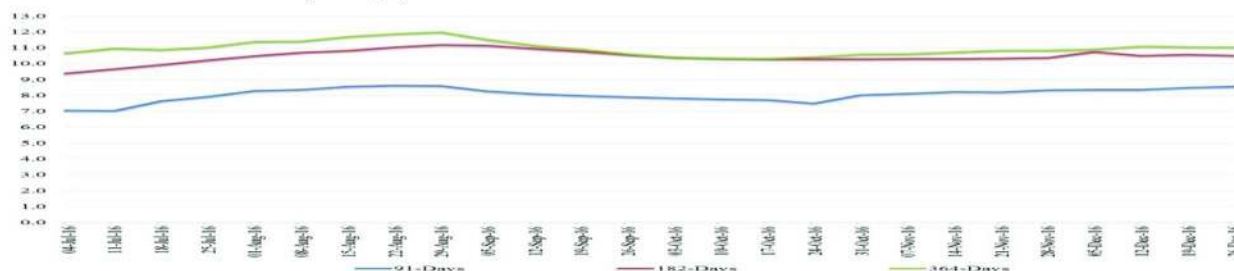
Source: Central Bank of Kenya

iii. Interest Rates and Liquidity

The interbank rate remained below the CBR during the six months to December 2016 reflecting improved liquidity conditions in the market. However, the liquidity distribution remained uneven across the bank tiers due to the segmentation in the interbank market. Liquidity management operations by the CBK in the second half of 2017 were aimed at supporting stability in the interbank market. The CBK used Reverse Repos to supply liquidity to segments of the market facing temporary shortages, and Repos and Term Auction Deposits to withdraw liquidity from segments of the market with surpluses (Chart 2a). The implementation of the government domestic borrowing programme continued to support market stability. Interest rates on government securities were relatively stable during the second half 2016 (Chart 2b). additionally, the stability of the yield curve in the period enhanced predictability in the government securities market.

Chart 2a: Trends in Short Term Interest Rates (%)

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

Chart 2b: Interest rates on Treasury Bills (%)

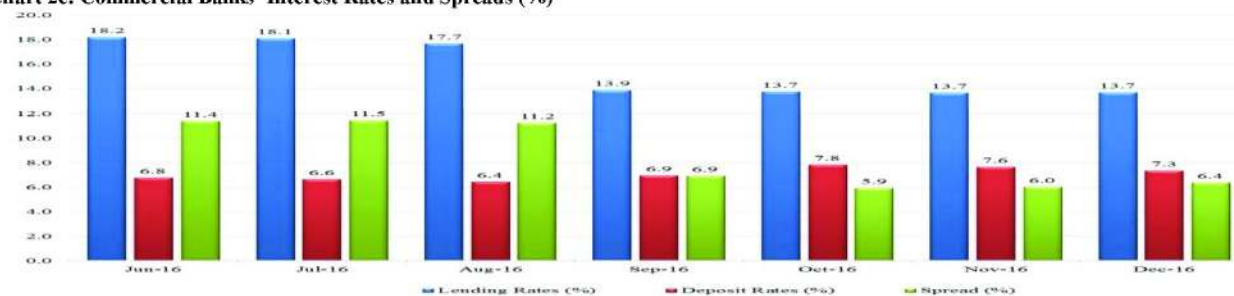
Source: Central Bank of Kenya

iv. Banking Sector Developments - Banking (Amendment) Act, 2016

The Banking (Amendment) Act, 2016 came into force on September 14, 2016. The Act set the maximum interest rate chargeable for a credit facility in Kenya at no more than 4 percent above the base rate set and published by the CBK. It also set the minimum interest rate granted on a deposit held in an interest earning account in Kenya to at least 70 percent of the base rate. The CBR was determined to be the base rate in the determination of the maximum lending rates and minimum deposit rates when implementing this law. The CBK is closely monitoring the impact of the law on monetary policy and the overall economy. Prior to the capping of banks' lending rates, the Kenya Banks' Reference Rate (KBRR) was the base rate for all commercial and microfinance banks' lending. The capping of interest rates was largely due to the non-responsiveness of commercial banks' lending and deposit rates to monetary policy signals over the years with consequent high interest rate spreads and comparably high returns on equity in the sector relative to other investments in the economy. The risks of capping banks' interest rates were noted to include possible perverse responses of credit growth to monetary policy in the case of credit rationing by banks. Caps could also distort the market with a risk of stifling financial inclusion. In the event of a decrease in credit to the private sector, investment by banks in alternative assets such as government securities could increase.

v. Other Banking Sector Developments

The banking sector remained resilient in the second half 2016. The average commercial banks liquidity stabilized at 41.4 percent in December compared to 41.6 percent in June 2016, while the capital adequacy ratio stabilized at 18.7 percent compared to 18.9 percent in June. The guidance provided by the CBK to banks in November 2016 on the preparation of Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) will ensure that banks have adequate capital that is aligned to the risk profile and business opportunities. The CBK's enforcement of existing regulation, especially with respect to the classification of loans, continued to strengthen and ensure transparency in the sector. The ratio of gross non-performing loans (NPLs) to gross loans stood at 9.1 percent in December compared to 8.4 percent in June 2016, partly reflecting tighter credit standards in line with the required reporting standards, and slowdown in private sector credit growth. The CBK continued to closely monitor liquidity and credit risks in the sector. The average commercial banks' lending rates declined from 18.2 percent in June to 13.7 percent in December 2016 reflecting the impact of the implementation of the Banking (Amendment) Act, 2016, and lowering of the CBR in September (Table 4). The average commercial banks' deposit interest rates rose from 6.8 percent to 7.3 percent in the period. The rise in the deposit interest rates in the period was mainly in the large and medium tier banks. Small banks were already paying higher interest rates on deposits prior to the introduction of interest rate caps. The CBK is working with the Kenya Bankers Association (KBA) to implement measures to sustainably reduce the cost of credit. These measures include promoting innovation in the banking sector leveraging on information and communications technology (ICT), and strengthening the Credit Reference Bureaus to provide for a credit scoring framework.

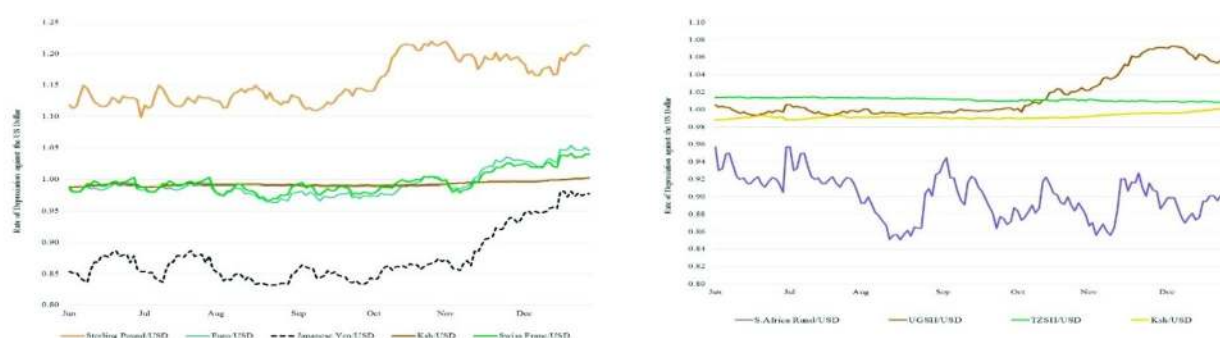
Chart 2c: Commercial Banks' Interest Rates and Spreads (%)

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

b. Foreign Exchange Market and Reserves Developments

Despite volatility in the global financial markets, the foreign exchange market remained relatively stable in the second half of 2016 (Charts 3a and 3b). This reflected a narrowing of the current account deficit largely due to lower imports of petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment. Additionally earnings from tea, coffee, and horticulture exports improved, while diaspora remittances remained resilient. Earnings from tourism improved in the period reflecting improved security and business environment. The stability of the foreign exchange market in Kenya also reflected the resilience and diversified nature of the economy relative to its peers. The economy is diversified in terms of both export products and external markets. About 40.6 percent of Kenya's exports in 2016 were to Africa, with the EAC accounting for slightly over 50 percent of the total exports to Africa. Most international currencies weakened against the U.S. dollar between June and December 2016 largely due to volatility in the global financial markets. Global financial markets were volatile reflecting increased risks posed by slowdown in the global growth, uncertainties with respect to Brexit and future U.S. policies under the new administration, and the divergent monetary policies in the advanced economies. Other factors affecting the global markets included concerns about China and uncertainty with respect to the resumption of the tightening of U.S. monetary policy. As a result, the currencies of most emerging and frontier market economies weakened against the U.S. dollar due to increased capital outflows. The major international and Sub-Saharan African (SSA) currencies depicted mixed trends against the U.S. dollar during the period (Chart 3a and 3b). Domestic currencies in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania were relatively stable against the U.S. dollar, while the South African Rand was more volatile reflecting the slump in commodity prices, and widening trade deficit attributed to weak growth in its main trading partners including Europe. The national currencies in other commodity dependent economies such as Nigeria, Zambia, and Ghana witnessed significant depreciations against the U.S. dollar in the period. The Sterling Pound depreciated against most currencies in June 2016 following Brexit.

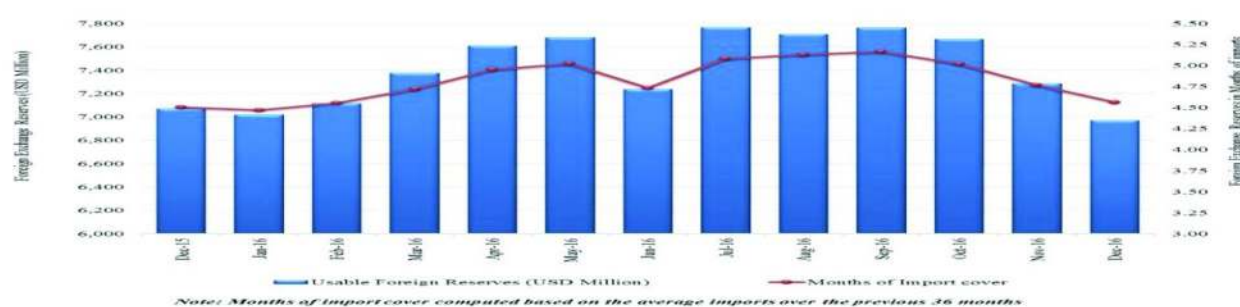
Chart 3a: Movement of Exchange Rates of the Kenya Shilling and Chart 3b: Movement of Exchange Rates of the Kenya Shilling and Major International Currencies against the U.S. dollar (4th Jan 2016=1)
2016=1)



Source: Central Bank of Kenya

The CBK level of usable foreign exchange reserves stood at USD7.0 billion (4.6 months of import cover) at the end of December 2016 compared to USD7.2 billion (equivalent to 4.7 months of import cover) at the end of June 2016 (Chart 3c). During the period, the reserves remained above the statutory requirement of 4 months of average imports. These reserves, together with the Precautionary Arrangements with the IMF (equivalent to USD1.5 billion) continued to provide an adequate buffer against short term shocks. The adequacy of reserves was corroborated by other alternative measures. The ratios of reserves to short-term debt and reserves to broad money exceeded the indicative thresholds. These ratios averaged above 400 percent and 27.9 percent, respectively, between July and December 2016. The ratio of reserves to short-term debt (Greenspan-Guidotti rule of 100 percent cover of short-term debt) is the most widely-used standard of reserves adequacy for emerging markets. For countries with large banking sector and open capital accounts, the prudent range for the ratio of reserves to broad money is 20 percent.

Chart 3c: CBK Usable Foreign Exchange Reserves



Note: The CBK usable foreign exchange reserves refer to reserves available for use without any restrictions. They exclude reserves held by CBK on behalf of the Government or commercial banks.

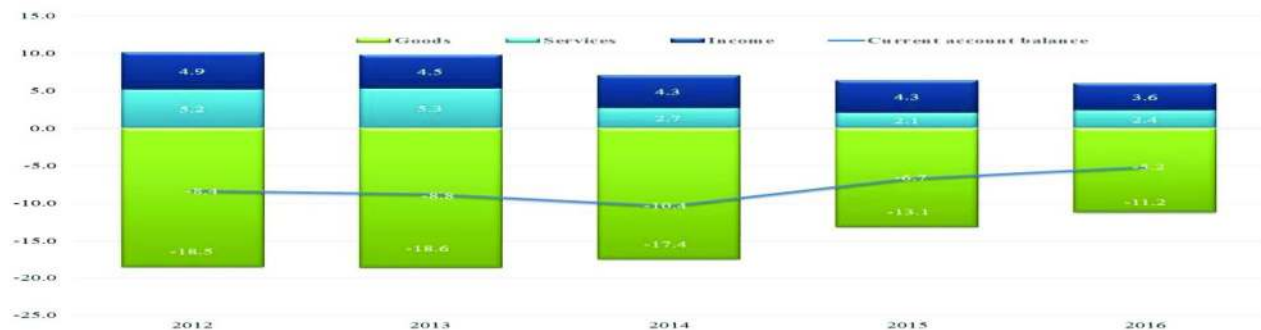
Source: Central Bank of Kenya

c. Balance of Payments Developments

The current account deficit narrowed to USD 3,653.1 million (5.2 percent of GDP) in 2016 from a revised USD 4,288.9 million (6.7 percent of GDP) in 2015 largely due to an improvement in the value of the merchandise account (Chart 4). The value of imports of petroleum products, and machinery and transport equipment decreased from USD 2,500.2 million and USD 5,431.5 million, respectively, in 2015 to USD2,087.1 million and USD 4,365.2 million, respectively, in 2016. In addition, export earnings from tea, coffee and horticulture grew by 1.2 percent, 3.8 percent, and 9.3 percent, respectively, between 2015 and 2016. The overall balance of payments position recorded a deficit of USD 129.0 million (0.2 percent of GDP) in 2016 from a surplus of USD 253.7 million (0.4 percent of GDP) in 2015. The change in the overall balance of payments in the period reflected the deficit in the financial account, and a lower surplus in the capital account. The demand for foreign exchange to finance imports of petroleum products, and machinery and transport equipment eased in the second half 2016. The 12-month cumulative proportion of imports of goods and services financed by exports of goods and services improved to 40.4 percent from 36.8 percent in 2015. The import bill of petroleum products continued to reduce due to lower international oil prices, which remained below their historical averages. Similarly, the value of imports of machinery and transport equipment decreased in part due to completion of construction of the first phase of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR). The

shares of the values of imports of petroleum products, and machinery and transport equipment in total imports decreased from 18.9 percent and 35.1 percent, respectively, in 2015, to 15.2 percent and 34.3 percent, respectively, in 2016. Although Kenya's current account balance improved during the period, the CBK continued to monitor the impact of Brexit since Kenya has significant trade and investment links with Europe. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics's Foreign Investment Survey for 2015 showed that the stock of inward foreign direct investment from Europe to Kenya stood at 45 percent of total foreign direct investment, with the UK accounting for 23 percent. Additionally, a significant proportion of tea and horticulture exports are largely to the EU. The main risks relate to the uncertainty surrounding future trading relationships, as well as uncertainty over the signing and subsequent ratification of the EU-EAC economic partnership agreement.

Chart 4: Current Account Particulars (% of GDP)



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Central Bank of Kenya

d. Economic Growth

The Kenyan economy remained resilient in 2016 having recorded a growth of 5.8 percent (Table 3). Growth was supported mainly by a stable macroeconomic environment, continued public investment in infrastructure which benefited the construction sector, low energy prices which supported the energy driven sectors of the economy, and the recovery of the tourism sector. The ongoing public infrastructure projects continued to crowd-in private investments through reduced transportation and energy costs. According to the World Bank 2017 Doing Business Report, Kenya climbed 16 ranks to position 92 from 108 in 2016, and is the World's third most reformed country. However, growth slowed down to 5.7 percent in the third quarter of 2016 compared to an average of 6.0 percent in the first two quarters of 2016 largely due to subdued performance of the agriculture sector. The slowdown in the agricultural sector performance was attributed to the below average rainfall witnessed in the second half of 2016, which escalated to the drought conditions in the last quarter of 2016.

Table 3: Kenya's Real GDP Growth by Sector (%)

	Annual Growth			2016 Quarterly Growth			
	2014	2015	2016	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture	4.3	5.5	4.0	5.5	4.3	3.3	2.0
Mining and Quarrying	14.9	12.4	9.5	6.7	10.6	9.8	11.2
Manufacturing	2.5	3.6	3.5	1.7	5.3	4.4	2.5
Electricity and water supply	6.1	8.5	7.1	8.6	9.6	5.4	4.7
Construction	13.1	13.9	9.2	10.2	7.6	7.8	11.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6.9	5.9	3.8	3.6	2.3	4.3	5.0
Accommodation and restaurant	-16.7	-1.3	13.3	10.4	15.8	13.5	14.2
Transport and Storage	5.5	8.0	8.4	10.2	8.8	8.9	6.1
Information and Communication	14.5	7.4	9.7	10.9	9.1	8.8	9.8
Financial and Insurance	8.3	9.4	6.9	8.2	8.1	7.1	4.1
Public administration	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.7	6.6	5.1	3.6
Professional, Administration and Support Services	3.2	2.5	4.3	3.3	5.4	3.8	4.7
Real estate	5.6	7.2	8.8	10.1	9.5	8.5	7.0
Education	7.8	4.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.9	6.3
Health	8.1	6.1	5.8	5.1	6.6	7.1	4.5
Other services	4.2	3.9	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.3	2.8
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FSIM)	11.3	13.5	3.0	8.4	5.2	1.7	-2.7
All Industries at basic prices	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.4
Taxes on products	3.4	2.8	4.5	3.5	2.6	3.1	8.6
GDP at market prices	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.8

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

e. Fiscal Developments and Debt

The Government's borrowing plan in the second half of the Fiscal Year 2016/17 ensured that the build-up in domestic debt was consistent with the thresholds set in the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy. The Government continued to review its borrowing plan in line with market conditions and prudent budget management that focused on rationalization of expenditures. The coordination between monetary and fiscal policies continued to support macroeconomic stability.

f. Stakeholder Forums, MPC Market Perception Surveys, and Communication

The MPC held regular stakeholder forums in the second half of 2016 in order to enhance the understanding of the background and impact its decisions. Bi-monthly meetings were held with Chief Executive Officers of banks. The Committee also continued to improve on the information gathering processes through the Market Perception Surveys and communication with key stakeholders on the MPC decisions to obtain feedback. The MPC Press Releases were simplified to enhance their clarity to the public, media, financial sector and other stakeholders.

The Governor held press conferences after MPC Meetings to brief the media on measures undertaken by the CBK to ensure macroeconomic and financial stability. The media and public understanding of monetary policy decisions and their expected impact on the economy continued to improve as can be noted by increased analysis and coverage in the press. MPC members participated in the preparatory activities leading to the epic celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of the CBK on September 14, 2016. Particularly, MPC members were involved in the drafting of the book on the History and Development of Money in Kenya. The Governor held meetings with potential investors and International Rating Agencies in order to appraise them on recent economic developments and the outlook for the economy. He also held consultative meetings with the relevant Committees of Parliament to discuss economic and banking sector developments. MPC members participated in local and international conferences as part of enhancing their responsibility, and to share experiences. The MPC Members held meetings with potential investors, and also participated in the World Bank and IMF Annual Meetings as well as other forums organized by these institutions to launch country and regional economic reports.

(3) The Current Economic Environment and Outlook for 2017**a. International Economic Environment**

Global economic activity is projected to pick up in 2017 particularly in emerging market and developing economies (Table 4). The outlook for advanced economies has also improved, reflecting stronger activity in the second half of 2016, projected fiscal stimulus in the U.S., and pick up in commodity prices. However, uncertainties with regard to the future policies of the new U.S. administration and Brexit. The growth outlook for Kenya's main trading partners in the region remains strong, suggesting better prospects for exports performance. The inflation outlook in advanced and emerging market economies remain low in 2016 and 2017 reflecting lower commodity prices and weak domestic demand. Inflation in advanced economies is expected to rise to 0.7 percent in 2016, and 1.6 percent in 2017. In the emerging market and developing economies, inflation is projected to decline from 4.6 percent to 4.4 percent in the period. This indicates that the policy challenges are diverse across advanced and emerging market economies in terms of supporting demand and structural reforms to stimulate medium term growth.

Table 4: Performance and Outlook for the Global Economy

	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Act.	Est.	Proj.	Proj.
World	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.6
Advanced Economies	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0
United States	2.6	1.6	2.3	2.5
Japan	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5
Euro Area	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6
United Kingdom	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.4
Other Advanced economies	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4
Emerging and developing economies	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4	1.6	2.8	3.7
Developing Asia	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.3
China	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.0
India	7.6	6.6	7.2	7.7
Middle East and North Africa	2.5	3.8	3.1	3.5

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook

b. Domestic Economic Environment**i. Economic Growth**

The CBK's price stability objective aims at supporting a strong sustainable economic growth in the medium term. The Government expects real GDP growth to be 5.9 percent in 2017 supported by sustained investment in infrastructure, strong agricultural production, recovery in tourism, increased investor and consumer confidence, buoyant services sector, and macroeconomic stability. The proposed measures by the Government to enhance security, and improve governance will also support the business environment and growth. The increased Budget allocation for tourism promotion activities is expected to foster confidence in the tourism sector. The FY2017/18 has also prioritized completion of ongoing projects and high priority infrastructure. This, together with proposals to revamp agriculture and manufacturing sectors will support growth in the medium term. The increased budgetary allocations for youth and women empowerment programmes will enhance the potential of youth and women in supporting inclusive growth. The MPC Market Perceptions Surveys conducted in the second half of 2016 showed that private sector firms expected growth to be resilient 2017 on account of continued investment in infrastructure, the recovery of tourism and macroeconomic stability macroeconomic stability, robust agricultural performance, public investment in infrastructure, low energy prices, and the recovery of the tourism sector. The risks to growth relate to the drought conditions which could slowdown agricultural production, uncertainties on the pace of global growth which has implications on Kenya's exports, and implications of the interest rates caps on private sector credit growth. Any significant increases in the prices of international crude oil prices could lead to higher production costs especially in the manufacturing sector.

ii. External Sector and Foreign Exchange Market

The Shilling is expected to be stable in 2017 on account of a narrowing current account deficit attributed to lower petroleum products import bill reflecting lower international oil prices and improved performance of tea and horticulture exports; strong diaspora remittances; recovery in tourism, and increased foreign direct investment in infrastructure. The current account deficit is projected at 5.8 percent of GDP in 2017 compared with 5.2 percent in 2016. The growth outlook for Kenya's main trading partners in the region remains strong, suggesting better prospects for exports performance. The Shilling will also be supported by the adequate buffer of foreign exchange reserves and the Precautionary Facilities with the IMF. The FY2017/18 Budget proposals to revamp the tourism sector will support foreign exchange market stability. These include continued improvement of security and increased budgetary allocations for tourism promotional activities.

The main risks to the foreign exchange market in 2017 relate to possible volatility in the global financial markets due to increased uncertainties related to the outcome of Brexit and policy developments in the U.S.

iii. Inflation

Although food prices are expected to be high in the first quarter of 2017 due to the drought, demand pressures on inflation are expected to be muted. Overall inflation is expected to decline to within the Government's target range in 2017 with the onset of the long rains. This will also be supported by the monetary policy measures, relatively lower international oil prices, and a stable Shilling which is expected to dampen any risks of imported inflation. The main risks to inflation include the drought conditions which could result in further increases in food and electricity prices in the first quarter of 2017, a likely increase in fuel prices following the decision by the major oil producing countries to reduce oil production, and the increase in global prices of food particularly sugar which could make importation of food expensive.

iv. Fiscal Policy

Government borrowing in the FY2016/17 and FY2017/18 is anchored in the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy which aims at maintaining public debt at sustainable levels. The budget deficit is projected to decline from an estimated 9.0 percent of GDP in FY2016/17 to 6.0 percent in FY2017/18, and 4.0 percent in the medium-term. Net domestic borrowing is projected to increase marginally from 3.0 percent of GDP to 3.0 percent and 3.1 percent in the period. It is therefore not expected to exert pressure on interest rates. The CBK will continue to work with the National Treasury to strengthen the coordination between monetary and fiscal policies.

v. Confidence in the Economy

Confidence in the economy is expected to remain strong in 2017 due to macroeconomic stability, improved security, and higher country profile. Kenya overall ranking in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Report improved in 2016. Additionally, the MPC Market Perception Surveys in the second half of 2016 showed private sector firms expected the business environment to be stable in 2017 supported by macroeconomic stability, infrastructure investments benefits, improved security and confidence in the economy, and tourism recovery.

(4) Direction of Monetary Policy in 2017

Monetary policy in 2017 will focus on: setting monetary targets which are consistent with the objective of achieving and maintaining a low and stable inflation, encouraging growth, and supporting the long-term sustainability of public debt; and, enhancing financial inclusion.

a) Monetary Policy Path and Foreign Exchange Reserves

The monetary targets for 2017 are consistent with the inflation and growth targets in the Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement for 2016. The monetary targets for the period are presented in Table 5. Monetary policy will aim at containing the annual growth in broad money (M3) to 10.5 percent by June 2017 and 12.3 percent by December. Growth in private sector credit is expected to pick up gradually to 6.2 percent by June 2017, and 7.1 percent by December. Monetary policy will aim at ensuring that movements in the short-term interest rates are consistent with the Bank's primary objective of price stability. The Bank will also continue to review and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of its monetary policy instruments in order to maintain price stability while ensuring financial sector stability. These monetary targets are expected to enable the Bank to achieve and maintain overall inflation within the current allowable margin of 2.5 percent on either side of the Government's medium-term target of 5 percent, and to anchor inflation expectations. The CBK foreign exchange reserves and the Precautionary Facility with the IMF will provide a buffer against short-term shocks in the foreign exchange market. The monetary policy stance will aim at ensuring that short-term interest rates are consistent with the CBK's price stability objective, while also ensuring the long-term sustainability of public debt. The coordination of monetary and fiscal policies will also support macroeconomic stability and sustainable public debt.

Table 5: Monetary Targets for 2017

	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17
Broad Money, M3 (Ksh Billion)	2,856.5	3,045.3	3,032.5	3,092.2
Reserve Money, RM (Ksh Billion)	430.0	432.3	454.9	465.0
Credit to Private Sector (Ksh Billion)	2,329.1	2,378.3	2,366.6	2,463.0
NFA of CBK (Ksh Billion)	727.0	832.0	736.0	747.0
NDA of CBK (Ksh Billion)	-296.0	-399.0	-281.0	-282.0
12-month growth in RM (Percent)	7.0	10.8	15.8	13.1
12-month growth in M3 (Percent)	7.3	10.5	9.8	12.3
12-month growth in Credit to Private Sector (Percent)	5.1	6.2	4.4	7.1

Source: Central Bank of Kenya and the National Treasury

The Bank will continue to monitor developments in the Monetary Targets and make any necessary reviews. The information will be reviewed and incorporated in the data so as to inform the MPC decision process accordingly. Monetary policy implementation will be based on the targets for NDA, NIR, RM and broad money (M3) to be achieved through Open Market Operations (OMO). The Repurchase agreements (Repos) and Term Auction Deposits instruments will be used to withdraw any excess liquidity in the banking system on a timely basis and where necessary Reverse Repos will be used to inject liquidity. The CBK will continue to monitor the impact of the interest rate caps on private sector credit growth.

The achievement of the targets set will depend on stability in the international prices of oil, favourable weather conditions, and continued commitment by the Government to operate within the domestic borrowing target in the FY2016/17 and FY2017/18. The success of the monetary policy measures will also depend on the effectiveness of the institutions charged with the responsibility of managing the supply side of economy that would have a direct impact on food and fuel prices.

b) Measures to Enhance Market Efficiency and Monetary Policy Transmission

The CBK will continue to work with stakeholders to identify and implement measures to enhance the distribution of liquidity in the interbank market. The Bank is exploring the use of pooled securities under the control of a central counterparty as collateral for interbank money market transactions. This is expected to address the problem of market segmentation and eliminate the credit risk premiums that small banks pay whenever they borrow from the interbank market. Forums with Chief Executive Officers will continue to be held both to obtain feedback and to explain the background to MPC decisions. These initiatives will support improvements in the financial sector that contribute to the lowering of the cost of doing business. The CBK will also continue with its transparency policy through the timely dissemination of all the requisite data through its website. The CBK will also continue to support development of new products and innovations towards enhancing financial access in order to encourage economic growth. Appropriate legislation and regulations will be proposed to ensure that such innovations are operationalized accordingly so as to enhance market confidence. The Bank will monitor any new financial derivatives and /or innovations in the market that could have adverse effects on market stability. The CBK will work closely with the other stakeholders to improve the monetary policy transmission to lending rates, and promote transparency in credit pricing.

ANNEX: CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS OF PARTICULAR RELEVANCE TO MONETARY POLICY (JULY - DECEMBER 2016)

Date	Events
July 2016	The CBR was retained at 10.5 percent in order to anchor inflation expectations, and to maintain market stability.
September 2016	Banking (Amendment) Act, 2016 came into force on September 14, 2016. The law caps banks' lending rates, and also sets the minimum interest rates on deposits in interest earning accounts. The CBR was reduced by 50 basis points to 10.0 percent.
November 2016	The CBR was retained at 10.0 percent. Increased uncertainties in the global markets due to the outcome of the U.S. elections.
December 2016	Resumption of tightening of U.S. monetary policy.

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Overall Inflation

Overall inflation is a measure of price change in the economy calculated as the weighted year-on-year movement of the indices of the prices charged to consumers of the goods and services in a representative basket established in a base year. The indices are derived from data collected monthly by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Reserve Money

Reserve Money is computed as the CBK's monetary liabilities comprising currency in circulation (currency outside banks and cash held by commercial banks in their tills) and deposits of both commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) held by the CBK. It excludes Government deposits.

Money Supply

Money supply is the sum of currency outside banks and deposit liabilities of commercial banks. Deposit liabilities are defined in narrower and broader senses as follows: narrow money (M1); broad money (M2); and extended broad money (M3). These aggregates are computed as follows:

Narrow Money

M0: Currency outside the banking system

M1: M0 + demand deposits of banks (or depository corporations).

Broad Money

M2: M1 + quasi (long term) money deposits i.e. time and savings deposits of banks and non-bank financial institutions.

Extended Broad Money

M3: M2 + residents' foreign currency deposits.

Overall Liquidity

L: M3 + non-bank holdings of Government Paper. This however, is not a monetary aggregate.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. XXXX

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. XXXX

THE ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SCHEDULE OF TARIFFS 2013 FOR ELECTRICITY TARIFFS, CHARGES, PRICES AND RATES

FUEL COST CHARGE

PURSUANT to clause 1 of Part III of the Schedule of Tariffs 2013, notice is given that all Prices for Electrical Energy specified in Part II of the said Schedule will be liable to a Fuel Cost Charge of **Plus 335 Kenya cents per kWh** for all meter readings to be taken in **September, 2017**.

Information used to calculate the Fuel Cost Charge.

Power Station	Fuel Price in August, 2017 KSh/Kg. (Ci)	Fuel Displacement Charge/ Fuel Charge August, 2017 KSh./kWh	Variation from	Units in August, 2017 in kWh (Gi)
			July, 2017 Prices Increase/(Decrease)	
KIPEVU I DIESEL PLANT	40.95		(4.83)	19,113,000
KIPEVU II DIESEL PLANT (Tsavo)	48.61		(0.39)	1,014,100
KIPEVU III DIESEL PLANT	40.12		(5.30)	33,591,000
EMBAKASI GT 1-Muhoroni	77.37		3.61	3,744,400
RABAI DIESEL with steam turbine	41.61		(1.51)	52,804,000
IBERAFRICA DIESEL	47.67		0.10	1,114,290
IBERAFRICA DIESEL -Additional Plant	47.56		0.61	16,123,270
THIKA POWER DIESEL PLANT	52.10		(0.27)	2,448,000
THIKA POWER DIESEL PLANT (With Steam Unit)	52.10		(0.27)	13,318,800
GULF POWER	54.16		0.55	11,673,632
TRIUMPH POWER	54.89		(0.17)	712,800
MUMIAS SUGAR CO.		3.52	(0.01)	-
BIOJOULE		7.25	(0.02)	17,604
REGEN-TEREM		7.61	(0.02)	1,655,752
CHANIA		7.61	(0.02)	14,480
GURA		7.61	7.61	101,172
OLKARIA IV STEAM CHARGE		2.07	(0.01)	91,335,499
OLKARIA I Unit IV&V STEAM CHARGE		2.07	(0.01)	94,545,075
Orpower 4		-	-	19,023,540
UETCL IMPORT (Non Commercial)		10.15	(0.73)	2,279,413
UETCL IMPORT (Commercial)		15.12	(0.04)	11,076,932
UETCL EXPORT (Non Commercial)		10.15	(0.73)	(1,464,815)
UETCL EXPORT (Commercial)		9.53	(0.96)	-
LODWAR DIESEL (Thermal)	109.20		(3.48)	732,524
MANDERA DIESEL (Thermal)	115.04		(0.17)	830,550
MARSABIT DIESEL (Thermal)	103.87		(4.32)	444,339
WAJIR DIESEL	105.32		(1.18)	991,645
MOYALE DIESEL (Thermal)	114.29		-	215
MERTI (Thermal)	123.19		(2.96)	40,379
HABASWEIN (Thermal)	111.73		(0.17)	128,745
ELWAK (Thermal)	112.53		(3.79)	113,408

BARAGOI	114.72		8.09	28,745
MFANGANO (thermal)	147.57		-	50,934
LOKICHOGIO	109.90		(0.24)	115,641
TAKABA (thermal)	114.33		(0.54)	54,297
ELDAS	110.26		-	34,386
RHAMU	114.87		-	40,589
LAISAMIS	91.26		-	15,860
NORTH HERR	120.50		-	7,188
LOKORI	149.19		-	11,504
DAADAB	109.52		7.03	74,218
FAZA-ISLAND	163.69		(1.86)	51,100
LOKITAUNG	139.71		-	4,300
Kiunga	123.90		19.57	11,049

Total units generated and purchased including hydros, excluding exports in August, 2017 (G) = 841,415,565 kWh

Robert Pavel Oimeke,
Ag. Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. XXXX

THE ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SCHEDULE OF TARIFFS 2013 FOR ELECTRICITY TARIFFS, CHARGES, PRICES AND RATES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FLUCTUATION ADJUSTMENT

PURSUANT to clause 2 of Part III of the Schedule of Tariffs 2013, notice is given that all prices for Electrical Energy specified in Part II of the said Schedule will be liable to a Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Adjustment of **Plus 64.30 Kenya cents per kWh** for all meter readings to be taken in **September, 2017**.

Information used to calculate the Adjustment:

	<i>KenGen (FZ)</i>	<i>KPLC (HZ)</i>	<i>IPPs (IPPZ)</i>	<i>Over recovery (OR) August 2017</i>	<i>Total (ZF+ZH+IPPZ+OR)</i>
<i>Exchange Gain/(Loss)</i>	98,723,490.49	251,122,608.51	663,368,486.36	(558,390,180.6)	454,824,404.76

Total Units Generated and Purchased (G) Excluding exports in August, 2017 =841,415,565kWh

Robert Pavel Oimeke,
Ag. Director-General

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. XXXX

THE ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SCHEDULE OF TARIFFS 2013 FOR ELECTRICITY TARIFFS, PRICES, CHARGES AND RATES

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY LEVY

PURSUANT to clause 5 of Part III of the Schedule of Tariffs 2013, notice is given that all prices for Electrical Energy specified in Part II - (A) of the said Schedule will be liable to a Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA) levy of **Plus 1.78 Kenya cents per kWh** for all meter readings to be taken in **September, 2017**.

Information used to calculate the WRMA Levy:

Approved WRMA levy for energy purchased from hydropower plants of capacity equal to or above 1MW = 5 Kenya cents per kWh.

	Units Purchased in August, 2017 (KWh.)
Hydropower Plant	
Gitaru	55,182,000
Kamburu	27,665,000
Kiambere	48,187,000
Kindaruma	11,627,120
Masinga	10,162,000
Tana	5,980,749
Wanjii	2,586,448
Sagana	340,300
Ndula	-
Turkwel	35,345,170
Gogo	701,843
Sondu Miriu	38,511,000
Sangoro	12,781,150
Regen-Terem	2,387,732

Chania	14,480
Gura	101,172

Total units purchased from hydropower plants with capacity equal to or above 1MW = 251,573,163 kWh

Total units generated and purchased including hydros excluding exports in August, 2017 = 841,415,565 kWh

Robert Pavel Oimeke,
Ag. Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8848

THE INSOLVENCY ACT

(No. 18 of 2015)

MEMBERS VOLUNTARY WINDING-UP

APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR

NOTICE is given that at an extraordinary general meeting of Skytrain Limited held on 22nd May, 2017. The following special resolution was duly passed.

“THAT the company be voluntarily wound up; and that the official receiver of the Republic of Kenya, P.O. Box 30031-00100, Nairobi be and is appointed as the liquidator for purposes of winding-up.

Creditors of the company are required on or before the 27th September, 2017, to send full particulars of all the claims they may have against the scheme to the undersigned, the liquidator of the company, personally or by his advocates, to come in and prove their debts or claims set out in such notice, or in default thereof, they may be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The liquidator acts on behalf of the company without any liability.

Dated the 18th August, 2017.

THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA,

Liquidator

MR/3534756

P. O. Box 30031, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8849

THE INSURANCE ACT

(Cap. 487)

IN THE MATTER OF UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Under Statutory Management)

EXTENSION OF THE MORATORIUM

PURSUANT to the application by the Commissioner of Insurance in exercise of his powers conferred under section 67 C (3) of the Insurance Act, and to the Orders of the Court subsequently issued on the 17th July, 2017, the period of Statutory Management was extended for a further period of three (3) months effective 24th July, 2017.

Now take further notice that in exercise of powers conferred by section 67 C (10) of the Insurance Act, the Statutory Manager extends the Moratorium on payments by the said Insurer to its policyholders

and all other creditors for a period of three (3) months, with effect from the date of this notice.

Dated the 24th April, 2017.

THE MANAGING TRUSTEE,
Policyholders' Compensation Fund,
Statutory Manager.

MR/3534686

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8850

THE COMPANIES ACT

(No. 17 of 2015)

THE INSOLVENCY ACT

(No. 18 of 2015)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT NAIROBI COMMERCIAL AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION MILIMANI LAW COURTS

IN THE MATTER OF EAGLE VET KENYA LIMITED

INSOLVENCY CAUSE NO. 11 OF 2017

NOTICE is given that a petition for the insolvency/liquidation of the above-named company by the High Court of Kenya at Milimani Law Courts, Nairobi, was on the 6th June, 2017, presented to the said court by Ezekiel Onyango (Dr.), c/o Ochieng' K. and Associates, Advocates, Kantaria House, 2nd Floor, 25 Muindi Mbingu Street, P.O. Box 41722-00100, Nairobi.

And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the High Court sitting in Nairobi, Commercial and Admiralty Division at 9.00 a.m. on the 22nd September, 2017, and any creditor or contributory of the said company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may give notice to the petitioner's advocate not later than 4.00 o'clock of the afternoon before the petition is to be heard and appear at the time of hearing, in person, or by his advocate, for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 18th August, 2017.

OCHIENG' K. & ASSOCIATES,
Advocates for the Petitioner,
Kantaria House, 2nd Floor,
25 Muindi Mbingu Street, P.O. Box 41722-00100, Nairobi.

NOTE

Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention to do so. The notice must state the name and

address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their advocate, if any, and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post, in sufficient time to reach the above named.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8851

THE COMPANIES ACT

(No. 17 of 2015)

DISSOLUTION

PURSUANT to section 897 (4) of the Companies Act, it is notified for general information that the under mentioned companies are dissolved.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>
CPR/2010/25790	Al-Haramayan Holdings Limited
CPR/2012/78437	Anabananaz Limited
CPR/2015/215324	Beattic Limited
CPR/2012/77113	Birmingham County Investment Limited
CPR/2012/81006	Bomet County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/83843	Bungoma County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2014/169110	Chicha B Limited
CPR/2012/64744	Embu County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2009/13794	Everest Dental Group Limited
CPR/2012/81891	Garissa County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2015/211385	Hitech Construction Limited
CPR/2012/64761	Isiolo County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2015/194237	Joglo Investment Limited
CPR/2010/32846	Kirana Limited
CPR/2012/81885	Kajiado County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/64672	Kakamega County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/64925	Kericho County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/64745	Kiambu County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/81010	Kilifi County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/64919	Kirinyaga County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/81016	Kisii County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2009/1834	Lynn and Lee Limited
CPR/2010/25147	M-Care Limited
CPR/2013/97716	Mji Data Limited
CPR/2013/111141	Naphg Comm-Tech Limited
CPR/2015/191385	New and Superior Housing Limited
CPR/2012/64759	Laikipia County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/82045	Lamu County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/81901	Migori County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/77115	Minnesota Investment Limited
CPR/2012/82035	Nyamira County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/82026	Nyandarua County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/87423	Omni One Limited
CPR/2013/116250	PJC Enterprises Limited
CPR/2015/201949	Provestia Africa Operations Limited
CPR/2012/91714	Prudent Quartet Limited
CPR/2013/107698	Rico International Holdings Limited
CPR/2013/104274	Sangsam Limited
CPR/2012/81001	Siaya County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/81881	Samburu County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/82042	Tana River County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/64893	Tharaka Nithi County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/64674	Transzoia County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2015/200731	Tikiti-Lane Investments Limited
CPR/2012/81889	Wajir County Investment Company Limited
CPR/2012/81387	Uthiru Eighty Seven Limited

CPR/2016/220212	Wajir Hilton Palace Hotel Limited
CPR/2016/016057	Amahoro Quality Suppliers Limited
CPR/2012/74326	Annafrica Holdings Limited
CPR/2015/187079	Car Beauty Limited
CPR/2013/96396	Car-Tex Services Limited
C170614	Color Vision Roses Limited
PVT/2016/005948	Complaint Pharmacy Limited
C136822	Donholm Caltex Services Limited
C98472	Dontex Limited
CPR/2014/167363	Ecathe City View Hotel Limited
C131299	Face Publications Limited
PVT/2016/033666	Guutale General Trading Limited
CPR/2014/153446	Ibnu Hambal General Merchant Limited
CPR/2012/74913	Imara Telecommunications (K) Limited
CPR/2015/196762	Jules Bazaar Company Limited
C48932	Ngatha House Limited
<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>

PVT/2016/001357	One University Network Kenya Limited
PVT/2016/005446	Oneuni Kenya Limited
CPR/2012/66866	Softer Solution Limited
CPR/2015/214029	South B Wholesalers Limited
C137848	Sperkjet Holdings Limited
C22736	Uthiru 87 Limited

Dated the 30th August, 2017.

MERCELINE LUBIA,
for Registrar of Companies.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8852

THE COMPANIES ACT

(No. 17 of 2015)

DISSOLUTION

PURSUANT to section 991 (3) of the Companies Act, it is notified for general information that the under mentioned company is dissolved.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>
F35/61	Mitsui and Company Limited

Dated the 30th August, 2017.

MERCELINE LUBIA,
for Registrar of Companies.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8853

THE COMPANIES ACT

(No. 17 of 2015)

INTENDED DISSOLUTION

PURSUANT to section 897 (3) of the Companies Act, it is notified that at the expiration of three (3) months from the date of this gazette, the names of the under mentioned companies shall unless cause is shown to the contrary be struck off the register of companies and the company shall be dissolved.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>
PVT/2016/009607	Abbey Logistics Limited
C156174	Aldwych Africa Developments Limited
CPR/2012/78110	Anycar Auto Limited
CPR/2014/154940	Apollo TTG East Africa Limited
C143615	Aquva Agencies Nairobi (2007) Limited
CPR/2015/193157	Atari Properties Limited
CPR/2011/41506	AT Trading World Limited
PVT/2016/009637	Bargain Traders Limited
CPR/2015/185922	Bestlink Traders Limited
C101072	Burycroft Limited
C120601	Circle Lines Agency Limited
C80049	Consumer Care Limited
PVT/2016/009609	Danjosh Handlers Limited
CPR/2013/102496	Dayan Manpower and General Suppliers Limited
CPR/2011/60766	Depac (K) Limited
CPR/2010/37389	Eight Fifty Investments Limited

C158183	El Molo Gardens Managements Company Limited
CPR/2013/104991	Fahrenheit Investment Limited
CPR/2011/45179	Flame Tree Holdings Limited
CPR/2014/153071	Fujian Construction Engineering China Aided Sino Africa Corporation Limited
CPR/2010/16312	Gemigo Limited
CPR/2012/81233	Hopeland Investment Group Limited
CPR/2012/80100	Hydrodive Kenya Limited
CPR/2014/147382	Kemapex Holdings Limited
CPR/2014/157887	Kharis Company Limited
CPR/2015/200897	Kika Mahiu Investment Group Limited
C116219	Kung'u Investments Limited
C124799	Longfield Limited
PVT/2016/028904	Malya Company Limited
CPR/2011/38770	Mombasa Bond Warehouses Limited
<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>
PVT/2016/009608	Morose Trading Limited
CPR/2011/39524	Mosaic Limited
CPR/2014/169791	Mount Kenya Properties Limited
PVT/2016/009611	Multistar Distributors Limited
C169398	Muthama Heights Limited
CPR/2011/47208	Nakuru Fast-Fit Tyre Centre Limited
C37781	One-Stop Hardware Supplies Limited
CPR/2012/83837	Onshore Business Consultants Limited
CPR/2014/153380	Peak Consultancy Limited
CPR/2015/175446	Sahara Oilgas Energy Africa Limited
C. 36821	Sea Adventures Limited
CPR/2014/142116	Tape Tech Limited
C114559	Tesco Corporation Limited
CPR/2015/193315	Think High Properties Limited
CPR/2014/136714	Voltrex Limited
C74632	Warner Lambert (Kenya) Limited
CPR/2015/180304	Willowbrook Trading Limited

Dated the 6th September, 2017.

MERCYLINE LUBIA,
for Registrar of Companies.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 8854

THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT

(Cap. 286)

INTENTION TO PLAN PLAN

Nyandarua County Spatial Development Plan (2016–2026)

NOTICE is given to all residents and stakeholders of Nyandarua County that pursuant to the Physical Planning Act (Cap. 286), Urban Areas and Cities Act (Cap. 275), the County Governments Act (No. 17 of 2012), the County Government of Nyandarua intends to prepare a County Spatial Development, that will guide the growth of Nyandarua County for a period of ten (10) years.

The plan will cover the entire County of Nyandarua comprising the sub-counties of Ol Kalou, Oljoro-Orok, Ndaragwa, Kinangop and Kipipiri.

The purpose of the plan is to prepare a framework that will promote integrated and sustainable social economic development of the country. The plan will endeavor to organize and allocate sufficient space for all land use.

The plan preparation will be participatory and the county invites all stakeholders to the planning process. Stakeholders who wish to make comments or suggestions on the same may do so in writing within thirty (30) days of publication of this notice. Comments or view should be addressed to: The County Secretary, County Government of Nyandarua, P.O. Box 701–20303, Ol Kalou.

Dated the 23rd August, 2017.

COUNTY DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL PLANNING,
MR/3534593 *Nyandarua County.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 8855

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL APARTMENTS ON PLOT L.R. NO. 330/279 ALONG KINGARA ROAD AT LAVINGTON IN NAIROBI COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The Proponent, Newcourt Company Limited, is proposing to construct three (3) blocks of twelve storied residential apartments with a total of two hundred and sixteen (216) units. The main design components of the project include: Upper and lower basements each accommodating ninety nine (99) car parking spaces. Lower ground floor 3 will have thirty (30) car parking spaces. Ground floor will have 90 parking spaces. Block A and B will have eight (8) units in each floor. These will include two (2) and three (3) bedroomed units. The total amount in two blocks will be ninety six (96). Block D and E will have eight (8), two (2) and three (3) bedroom units; the sum of units in the entire block will be ninety six (96) units. Block C will have two (2) units of four (4) bedroomed units with DSQ. The entire block will have twenty four (24) units. Lifts and lobby areas, gate, boundary wall, guard house, a system of drainage for disposing of sewage, surface and silage water, site landscaping, and development of water channels

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

<i>Impacts</i>	<i>Proposed mitigation measures</i>
Collapse of building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Building Strength and stability. Use of appropriate construction materials and reinforcements as per specifications. Ensuring building components are as per designs. Proper supervision.
Traffic flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper signage. Awareness creation. Education to truck drivers. dropping of materials during off-peak hours.
Site disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavate only areas to be affected by buildings. Dumping of excess excavated materials to sites designated by NEMA and County Authority. Restoration of sites Excavated.
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and Maintain soil traps and embankments. Landscaping after completion of construction.
Noise pollution and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure use of serviced and greased equipment. Switch off engines not in use. Construction work to be confined to between 8am to 6 p.m. Ensure use of earmuffs by machine operators. Adherence to Noise And Excessive Vibration Pollution (Control) Regulations, 2009.
Solid waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure waste materials are disposed of on County Authorities and NEMA approved sites. Ensure re-use of materials that can be re-

- used.
- Use of the 3rs – Reduce, Re-use, Re-cycle.
 - Strict adherence to Waste Management Regulations, 2006.
- Air quality
- Water sprinkling of driveways or the use of biodegradable hydrant e.g. Terrasorb polymer will reduce dust emission during construction.
 - Ensure servicing of vehicles regularly.
 - Strict adherence to Air Quality Regulations, 2014.
- Energy consumption
- Use electricity sparingly since high consumption of electricity negatively impacts on natural resources and their sustainability.
 - Use of Standby Generators.
- Excessive water Use
- Excessive water use may negatively impact on the water source and its sustainability.
- Health and safety
- Education and awareness to all construction workers.
 - Ensure use of appropriate personal protective clothing.
 - Provide First Aid Kits on site.
 - Proper supervision.
 - Proper signage and warning to public of heavy vehicle turning.
 - Ensuring Building Strength and stability
 - Provide clean water and food to the workers.
 - Adherence to provisions of Occupational Health and Safety Act, 2007.

The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:

(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.

(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.

(c) County Director of Environment, Nairobi City County.

The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.

GEOFFREY WAHUNGU,
Director-General,

MR/3534539 National Environment Management Authority.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8856

TRANSFER OF BUSINESSES ACT (CAP. 500) (the "Act")

THIS NOTICE IS GIVEN PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 3 AND 4 OF THE ACT

BUSINESS PARTNERS INTERNATIONAL KENYA SME FUND LP (LP.01/2006), a limited partnership registered under the laws of the Republic of Kenya for the purposes hereof of Post Office Box Number 20942-002020 Nairobi, Kenya (hereinafter referred to as the "Transferor"), carries on the business of managing investments and

providing technical assistance funding directed at small and medium enterprises in Kenya (the "Business").

The Transferor carries on the Business from the premises situated on Land Reference Number 209/13762, 1st Floor Africa Re Centre Hospital Road Upper Hill Nairobi comprising of an office space (the "Business Location").

BUSINESS PARTNERS INTERNATIONAL KENYA (II) LIMITED, (Company Number CPR/2015/208998), a private limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Kenya for the purposes hereof of Post Office Box Number 20942-00202, Nairobi, Kenya, (hereinafter referred to as the "Transferee") has entered into an Agreement with the Transferor for the Transfer of Certain Assets and Business dated 4th August, 2017 (the "Agreement"), pursuant to which the Transferor has agreed to sell and the Transferee has agreed to acquire certain assets of Transferor which form a substantial part of the assets of the Business undertaken by the Transferor subject to the satisfaction of, *inter alia*, certain conditions precedent set out in the Agreement.

In the event that the Agreement is duly completed in accordance with its terms, the Transferee intends to carry on the Business from the Business Location. The Transfer is subject to fulfilment of the conditions precedent set out in the Agreement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transferee shall not and shall not be deemed to assume any of the debts or liabilities incurred by or on behalf of the Transferor in connection with or relating to the Business. All creditors are hereby advised to forthwith notify the following persons in writing of any claims in respect of debts and liabilities incurred by or on behalf of the Transferor in connection with or relating to the Business:

Mr Mark Paper
BUSINESS PARTNERS INTERNATIONAL KENYA SME FUND LP
1st Floor Africa Re Centre
Hospital Road, Upper Hill
P. O. Box 20942-00202
Nairobi
Telephone No: +27 0117136600
E-mail: mpaper@businesspartners.co.za

If the Agreement is not completed in accordance with its terms, the NOTICE shall be void ab initio and shall be of no effect.

Dated the day 28th of August, 2017

SIGNED for the Transferor by
Name: Mr. Mark Paper
Signature: _____
Designation: Chief Operating Officer
Postal Address: 37 West Street, Houghton Estate Johannesburg

SIGNED for the Transferee by
Name: Mr. Mark Paper
Signature: _____
Designation: Chief Operating Officer
MR/3487210 Postal Address: 37 West Street, Houghton Estate Johannesburg

DANCA TRADERS LIMITED

DISPOSAL OF UNCOLLECTED GOODS

NOTICE is given pursuant to the provisions of the Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act (Cap. 38) of the laws of Kenya, to the owners of motor-vehicles reg. No. KBJ 764W, KAJ 118H and UAH 755A to take delivery of the same from Messrs. Danca Traders Limited premises within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice upon payment of storage, repair charges and any other incidental charges plus cost of publishing this notice failure to which

the said motor vehicles will be disposed off either by public auction or private treaty without any further reference to the owners in order to defray the storage, repair charges and other related charges in accordance with this Act.

Dated the 28th August, 2017.

MR/3534838 PETER MWARA DANIEL,
Proprietor.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 8857

AL SARH KENYA CARGO

DISPOSAL OF UNCOLLECTED GOODS

NOTICE is issued pursuant to the provisions of the Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act (Cap. 38) of the laws of Kenya, to all customers who brought the following goods: fridges, gas cookers, washing machines, televisions, microwaves, CD's, home theatres, DVD's, radios, dinner sets, bicycles, aluminium doors and windows, vacuum cleaners, clothes, suit cases, hand bags, carpets, dates, sofa sets, cupboards, beds, dining tables, coffee tables, cameras, shoes, ladies materials, cosmetics, cooker etc. for door to door services on or before 31st December, 2016, and the goods are still with Al Sarh Kenya Cargo, that the said goods need to be collected upon payment of any outstanding charges within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice, failure to collect the said goods within the given notice period shall lead to the goods being disposed. This is a final reminder and no further claims for the disposed goods shall be made after the expiry date of this notice.

Dated the 24th July, 2017.

MR/3534587 OMAR MOHAMED,
Manager, Al Sarh Kenya Cargo.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 8858

KIBWARI LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 45560-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATES

Certificates for 1,405 shares issued in the name of the underlisted—

SCHEDULE

Shareholder	Address	Number of shares
Samuel Kiptogom Rotich	P.O. Box 152, Kapsabet	120
Joseph Kibirot Siteni	P.O. Box 33, Nandi Hills	200
Abraham Chepkwony Chumo	P.O. Box 2779, Eldoret	660
Isaack Kiprotich Chumo	P.O. Box 97, Nandi Hills	325
Malakwen arap Chumo Kirwa	P.O. Box 33, Nandi Hills	100

The share certificates as detailed above having been lost or misplaced, notice is given that a duplicate of the said certificates will be issued after thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice unless valid objection is lodged with the registrars prior thereto and that on issue of duplicate of the share certificates, the original share certificates detailed above will be deemed to have been cancelled.

Dated the 25th August, 2017.

MR/3534755 ERIC BII,
*Group General Manager,
Finance and Administration.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 8859

MBOI-KAMITI FARMERS COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 300-009000, Kiambu

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATE

Certificate No. 6820 in the name of Washington Njuguna

WHEREAS Washington Njuguna, of P.O. Box 400-00900, Kiambu, is registered as proprietor of Share Certificate No. 6820 in Mboi-Kamiti Farmers Company Limited, and whereas sufficient

evidence has been adduced to show that the share certificate issued thereof has been lost.

Notice is given that after the expiry of thirty (30) days from the date hereof the company will issue a new share certificate to Washington Njuguna.

MR/3534715 D. K. THUO & COMPANY,
Advocates for Washington Njuguna.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 8860

MBOI-KAMITI FARMERS COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 300-009000, Kiambu

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATE

Certificate No. 2816 in the name of Felistas Mwereini Kamau

WHEREAS Felistas Mwereini Kamau, of P.O. Box 300, Kiambu, is registered as proprietor in original Share Certificate No. 2816 in Mboi-Kamiti Farmers Company Limited, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the share certificate issued thereof has been lost.

Notice is given that after the expiry of thirty (30) days from the date hereof a new share certificate will be issued to Felistas Mwereini Kamau provided that no objection has been received within that period.

MR/3534806 EDWIN MUTAI,
Advocate for Felistas Mwereini Kamau.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 8861

PIONEER ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 20333-00200, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 290003125 in the name and on the life of Joseph Mwangi Thuo.

REPORT has been made to this company on the loss of the above numbered policy. Notice is given that unless objection is lodged to Pioneer Assurance Company Limited within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, a duplicate policy will be issued and shall be used as the only valid document by the company for all future transactions.

MR/3534669 TIMOTHY MUTUA,
Life Manager.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 8862

THE JUBILEE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENYA LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30376-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 210799/0 in the name of Mary Mwongeli Maingi.

REQUEST has been made to this company for the issue of duplicate of the above-numbered policy, the original having been reported as lost or misplaced. Notice is given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the office of the company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy document will be issued, which will be the sole evidence of the contract.

MR/3534650 LYNETTE ROP,
Life Department.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 8863

THE JUBILEE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENYA LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30376-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 192975/5 in the name of Japheth Abuyeka Ndolo.

REQUEST has been made to this company for the issue of duplicate of the above-numbered policy, the original having been reported as lost or misplaced. Notice is given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the office of the company within thirty (30)

days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy document will be issued, which will be the sole evidence of the contract.

MR/3534650
LYNETTE ROP,
Life Department.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8864

THE JUBILEE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENYA
LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30376-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. IL201200035610 in the name of Richard Kihara Chacha.

REQUEST has been made to this company for the issue of duplicate of the above-numbered policy, the original having been reported as lost or misplaced. Notice is given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the office of the company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy document will be issued, which will be the sole evidence of the contract.

Dated the 23rd August, 2017.

MR/3534650
LYNETTE ROP,
Life Department.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8865

CORPORATE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 34172, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. CL/20/7815 in the name and on the life of Beth Waihera Ndung'u.

APPLICATION has been made to this company for the issue of a duplicate of the above-mentioned policy, the original having been reported lost or misplaced. Notice is given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the office of the company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, a duplicate policy will be issued, which will be the sole evidence of the contract.

Dated the 21st August, 2017.

MR/3534674
JOAN NJUKI,
Life Department.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8866

CORPORATE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 34172, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. CL/20/20101 in the name and on the life of John Matura ole Manini.

APPLICATION has been made to this company for the issue of a duplicate of the above-mentioned policy, the original having been reported lost or misplaced. Notice is given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the office of the company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, a duplicate policy will be issued, which will be the sole evidence of the contract.

Dated the 18th August, 2017.

MR/3534674
JOAN NJUKI,
Life Department.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8867

ICEA LION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 46143-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 026/VES/070258 in the name of Donald Kivungi Mbiuko.

NOTICE having been given on the loss of the above numbered policy, a duplicate will be issued and where applicable due benefits

will be paid out unless an objection is filed with the undersigned within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice.

Dated the 23rd August, 2017.

MR/3534664
MUIRI WAICHINGA,
Manager, Ordinary Life Operations.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8868

ICEA LION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 46143-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 026/AEN/072606 in the name of Otieno Steve Nicholas.

NOTICE having been given on the loss of the above numbered policy, a duplicate will be issued and where applicable due benefits will be paid out unless an objection is filed with the undersigned within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice.

Dated the 17th August, 2017.

MR/3534664
MUIRI WAICHINGA,
Manager, Ordinary Life Operations.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8869

ICEA LION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 46143-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 026/CEA/048357 in the name of Mulu David Muthama.

NOTICE having been given on the loss of the above numbered policy, a duplicate will be issued and where applicable due benefits will be paid out unless an objection is filed with the undersigned within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice.

Dated the 17th August, 2017.

MR/3534664
MUIRI WAICHINGA,
Manager, Ordinary Life Operations.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8870

THE JUBILEE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENYA
LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30376-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. IL201300280020 in the name of Jacinta Wahu Njeri.

REQUEST has been made to this company for the issue of duplicate of the above-numbered policy, the original having been reported as lost or misplaced. Notice is given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the office of the company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy document will be issued, which will be the sole evidence of the contract.

Dated the 30th August, 2017.

MR/3534873
LYNETTE ROP,
Life Department.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8871

THE JUBILEE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENYA
LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30376-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. IL201200116460 in the name of Mary Wanja Njoroge.

REQUEST has been made to this company for the issue of duplicate of the above-numbered policy, the original having been reported as lost or misplaced. Notice is given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the office of the company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy document will be issued, which will be the sole evidence of the contract.

Dated the 23rd August, 2017.

MR/3534873

LYNETTE ROP,
Life Department.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8872

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 31st May, 2017, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 2370, in Volume DI, Folio 148/2436, File No. MMXVII, by our client, Tabitha Ng'ondutava, of P.O. Box 370-90139, Kibwezi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Tabitha Ngondutava formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of her former name Tabitha Ngondutava, and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Tabitha Ng'ondutava for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address her by her assumed name Tabitha Ng'ondutava only.

K. ITONGA & COMPANY,
*Advocates for Tabitha Ng'ondutava,
formerly known as Tabitha Ngondutava.*

Gazette Notice No. 7400 of 2017 is revoked.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8873

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 18th August, 2017, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 1638, in Volume DI, Folio 209/3666, File No. MMXVII, by our client, Mariam Wairimu, of P.O. Box 9067-00300, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Mariam Desimo Amin formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of her former name Mariam Desimo Amin and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Mariam Wairimu, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address her by her assumed name Mariam Wairimu only.

Dated the 29th March, 2017.

CHEGE KIBATHI & COMPANY,
*Advocates for Mariam Wairimu,
formerly known as Mariam Desimo Amin.*

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8874

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 15th May, 2017, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 3501, in Volume DI, Folio 192/3389, File No. MMXVII, by our client, Moreen Jepkosgei Chirchir, (guardian) on

behalf of Nigel Kipkorir Lucarini (minor), of P.O. Box 51390-00200, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Nigel Kipkorir, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name Nigel Kipkorir and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Nigel Kipkorir Lucarini, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Nigel Kipkorir Lucarini only.

Dated the 28th August, 2017.

MUTUERANDU KIAMENYI MOSE & COMPANY,
MR/3534752 *Advocates for Moreen Jepkosgei Chirchir,
Guardian on behalf of Nigel Kipkorir Lucarini (minor),
formerly known as Nigel Kipkorir.*

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8875

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 20th June, 2017, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 1478, in Volume DI, Folio 204/3599, File No. MMXVII, by our client, Jakes Mugambi Kithia, of P.O. Box 652 Maua in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Jacob Mugambi Kithia formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name Jacob Mugambi Kithia and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Jakes Mugambi Kithia, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Jakes Mugambi Kithia only.

Dated the 5th September, 2017.

OKOTH & KIPLAGAT,
MR/3534996 *Advocates for Jakes Mugambi Kithia,
formerly known as Jacob Mugambi Kithia.*

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 8876

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 23rd August, 2017, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 1724, in Volume DI, Folio 210/3678, File No. MMXVII, by our client, James Wainaina, of P.O. Box 1689-20100 Nakuru in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as James Wainaina Njuguna formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name James Wainaina Njuguna and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name James Wainaina, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name James Wainaina only.

MIRUGI KARIUKI & COMPANY,
MR/3487138 *Advocates for James Wainaina,
formerly known as James Wainaina Njuguna.*

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Transfer and Vesting of Assets and
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Corporation of Kenya

Transfer of Employees of the Kenya
Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation

(Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 59).

Price: KSh. 550

**THE KENYA COMMUNICATIONS
ACT
(No. 2 OF 1998)**

Transfer and Vesting of Assets and
Liabilities—Telkom Kenya Limited

(Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 59A and 59B)

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Price: KSh. 1,300

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OF STATE CORPORATIONS OF
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA
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POLICY ON HIV/AIDS**

April, 2005

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The Strategic Framework
Administrative Structure, Training
Requirements and Standardization
Framework

March, 2004

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STRATEGY FOR WEALTH AND
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(2003—2007)**

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POLICY FOR PUBLIC SERVICE**

May, 2005

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On Development of Micro and Small
Enterprises for Wealth and Employment
Creation for Poverty Reduction

Price: KSh. 300

**SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 9 OF 2005
ON FOREST POLICY**

Price: KSh. 300

**STRATEGY FOR REVITALIZING
AGRICULTURE
(2004—2014)**

March, 2004

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COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO
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30TH JUNE, 2011**

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OF THE
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FOR YEAR ENDING
30TH JUNE, 2011**

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**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
CONSTITUENCIES AND COUNTY
ASSEMBLY WARDS ORDER, 2012**

*Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 13**(Legal Notice No. 14 of 2012)**Price: KSh. 880***STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 2011***Price: KSh. 1,000***THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA***Price: KSh. 250*

For further Information contact: The Government
Printer, P.O. Box 30128-00100, Nairobi, Tel.
317840/41/57/86/87.

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- (1) *The Kenya Gazette* contains Notices of a general nature which do not affect legislation. They are, therefore, submitted to the Government Printer directly.
- (2) *Legislative Supplement* contains Rules and Regulations which are issued by the Central Government. Because of this, they must be submitted to the Government Printer through the office of the Attorney-General.
- (3) *Bill Supplement* contains Bills which are for introduction in the National Assembly.
- (4) *Act Supplement* contains Acts passed by the National Assembly.

All "copy" submitted for publication should be prepared on one side of an A4 sheet no matter how small the Notice is, each page being numbered and should be typewritten with double spacing. Copy should be clear, legible and contain no alterations.

Particular attention should be paid to the following points:

- (i) Signature must be supported by rubber-stamping or typing the name of the signatory in capital letters.
- (ii) Must be correct and filled in where necessary.
- (iii) Care should be taken to ensure that all headings to Notices and references to legislation are up to date and conform with the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya.

EXTRACT FROM THE CODE OF REGULATIONS, SECTION D—

Kenya Gazette

"D 34. (1) Communications for the *Kenya Gazette* should reach the Government Printer not later than 9 a.m. on Friday of the week before publication is desired. The Government Printer will not publish communications received after that hour until the next subsequent issue of the Gazette.

(2) Ministries will be required to pay for the *Kenya Gazette* and to meet the cost of advertising in it.

It is emphasized that these notes are for guidance only, but it is requested that persons submitting copy for publication first satisfy themselves that such copy is complete in every respect.

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With effect from 1st July, 2012, subscription and advertisement fee for the *Kenya Gazette* are as follows:

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