



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**IN THE EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS COURT AT MOMBASA**

**CAUSE NO 279 OF 2015**

**JAMES GITAU KAMAU & 9 OTHERS.....CLAIMANTS**

**VERSUS**

**HABO GROUP OF COMPANIES LIMITED.....RESPONDENT**

**HGC HABO GROUP LIMITED.....OBJECTOR**

**RULING**

1. On 9<sup>th</sup> September 2016, **Makau J** entered judgment in favour of the Claimants, in the aggregate sum of Kshs. 1,014,862 plus costs and interest.
2. The present proceedings by the Objector, HGC Habo Group Limited, are in response to execution by the Claimants, towards satisfaction of the said judgment.
3. In its objection, the Objector asserts that it is the legal owner of assets attached by High Class Auctioneers being office seats, computers, office chairs, conference table/chairs, reception chairs, sofa set, cabinet and photocopy machine as listed in the Proclamation of Attachment dated 15<sup>th</sup> October 2020.
4. The Objector therefore asks the Court to stop the attachment, stating that it will suffer great financial loss should the attachment proceed.
5. In an affidavit sworn by the Objector's Legal Assistant/Acting Human Resource Officer, Omboko Sammy on 29<sup>th</sup> October 2020, it is deponed that the proclaimed assets belong to the Objector and not to the Respondent.
6. It is further deponed that the Objector is a distinct legal entity and is not in any way related to the Respondent.
7. The Claimants' response is by way of a replying affidavit sworn by the 10<sup>th</sup> Claimant, James Gitau on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2020.
8. The Claimants' position is that the Objector has failed to demonstrate any legal or equitable interest over the proclaimed goods.
9. The Claimants further state that the Objector and the Respondent share the same directors/shareholders and that the Respondent is simply using the certificate of incorporation of one of its companies to defeat execution.
10. The Objector's objection is brought under Order 22 Rule 51(1) of the Civil Procedure Rules which provides as follows:

***51. (1) Any person claiming to be entitled to or to have a legal or equitable interest in the whole of or part of any property attached in execution of a decree may at any time prior to payment out of the proceeds of sale of such property give notice in writing to the court and to all the parties and to the decree-holder of his objection to the attachment of such property.***

11. The law is that the Objector bears the burden of demonstrating to the Court that they indeed have a legal or equitable interest in the attached property (see *Akiba Bank Ltd v Jetha & Sons Ltd [2005] eKLR* and *Kennedy Njuguna Mwangi v Collins Kiprono Bett & others [2018] eKLR*).
12. The Objector pursues these proceedings on two fronts; first, that the Claimant's Notice of Intention to Proceed with Execution was served outside the prescribed time, without leave of the Court and second that the Objector and the Respondent are distinct entities in law.
13. Regarding the first issue of time, the only thing I will say is that under Article 159(2)(d) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, a rule of procedure setting the time within which parties are to file their respective notices cannot be used to determine objection proceedings in

*limine.*

14. It seems to me that the second issue on the relationship between the Objector and the Respondent is not before me at this stage. I say so because there is no application for piercing of the corporate veil of either the Objector or the Respondent.

15. What the Objector was required to do was to demonstrate to the Court that it has a legal or an equitable interest in the attached property.

16. In this regard, the Court disagrees with the submission made by Counsel for the Objector that because the Proclamation Notice bears a rubber stamp in the name of the CEO of the Objector, the legal and evidential burden is lifted from the Objector.

17. I hold this position for two reasons; first, the rubber stamp was not authenticated nor was the name of the said CEO disclosed and second, on the face of it, the Proclamation Notice could have been received either directly by the Judgment Debtor or by an agent. At any rate, the legal and evidential burden imposed on an Objector by Order 22 Rule 51(1) of the Civil Procedure Rules cannot shift to a Decree Holder by the mere imprint of a rubber stamp on a Proclamation Notice.

18. The Objector, having moved the Court in these proceedings, ought to have produced evidence to show its interest in the attached property. Having failed to do so, the objection fails and execution will proceed.

19. The Objector will meet the costs of these proceedings.

20. Orders accordingly.

**DATED SIGNED AND DELIVERED AT MOMBASA THIS 4<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF FEBRUARY 2021**

**LINNET NDOLO**

**JUDGE**

**ORDER**

In view of restrictions in physical court operations occasioned by the COVID-19 Pandemic, this ruling has been delivered via Microsoft Teams Online Platform. A signed copy will be availed to each party upon payment of court fees.

**LINNET NDOLO**

**JUDGE**

Appearance:

Mr. Nyange for the Claimant

Mr. Wameyo for the Objector