



Case Number:	Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal 22 of 2021
Date Delivered:	15 Oct 2021
Case Class:	Civil
Court:	Micro and Small Enterprises Tribunal
Case Action:	Judgment
Judge:	Dr J. Bett - Chairman R. Katina - Vice-Chair, Hon J. Were – Member, A. Gikuya – Member & A. Kibet – Member
Citation:	Canva Trading Kenya Ltd Mombasa v Mohamed Hatibu Dzugwe [2021] eKLR
Advocates:	Ms Eunice for Claimant
Case Summary:	-
Court Division:	Tribunal
History Magistrates:	-
County:	Mombasa
Docket Number:	-
History Docket Number:	-
Case Outcome:	-
History County:	-
Representation By Advocates:	One party or some parties represented
Advocates For:	-
Advocates Against:	-
Sum Awarded:	-
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**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**IN THE MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES TRIBUNAL**

**MSET MOMBASA No. 22 OF 2021**

**CANVA TRADING KENYA LTD MOMBASA.....CLAIMANT**

**VS**

**MOHAMED HATIBU DZUGWE.....RESPONDENT**

**JUDGEMENT**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. This claim dated 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021, was filed at the Tribunal's registry in Mombasa Law courts. The Claimant, Canva Trading Kenya Limited Mombasa was represented by the Managing Director Ms Eunice Okal who described the Claimant as "a small & micro finance giving soft loans to small business to buy motorbikes for riders on hire purchase. The claim was for recovery of Ksh 96,834/= being the accumulated amount of loan, accrued interest and penalties, incurred by the Respondent who borrowed Ksh70,000/= and failed to re-pay.

2. The respondent is referred to as a businessman from Ramisi, Kwale town.

3. The Cause came up ex-parte before the Tribunal on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2021 when the following directions were issued:

i. THAT the Claimant serves the claim and all the documents upon the Respondent by Friday 6<sup>th</sup> August 2021.

ii. THAT the Respondent files and serves the Response within fourteen of service of claim and in any case by 20<sup>th</sup> August 2021.

iii. THAT the claimant files and serves the reply to Response within seven days of service of the Response and in any case by 27<sup>th</sup> August 2021.

iv. THAT the Cause be mentioned on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021 to confirm compliance and fix a hearing date.

4. The Cause was mentioned on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021 when the Claimant confirmed that the Respondent was served with the claim and supporting documents on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2021. The Respondent requested to be served by way of WhatsApp. The affidavit of service was filed accordingly. The Respondent was however not present during the mention. The Cause was slated for hearing on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

5. The Respondent did not file any Response nor appeared during the hearing. The matter had to proceed by way of formal proof as Tribunal was convinced that it was proper in the circumstances to allow the matter to proceed since the claimant had sufficiently demonstrated to the Tribunal that she had made every effort to duly serve the claim and all supporting documents upon the Respondent. The hearing notice was also served.

**THE CLAIMANT'S CASE**

6. The Claimant avers that the Respondent applied for a soft loan of **Ksh70,000/=** from the Claimant, the **Canva Trading Kenya Ltd** which was approved and disbursed on 24th September 2020. The Respondent was to repay by 24th December 2020.

7. In addition, the Claimant avers that the loan was disbursed to the Respondent subject to a charge of 15% interest per month for a period of three months. Further, that as at the time of filing this claim the Respondent had not repaid the loan as per the payment schedule, thus attracting interest and penalties to a tune of **Ksh 96,834/=**.

8. The Respondent deposited a title deed with the Claimant as security for the loan.

9. The Claimant was reluctant to dispose the land before seeking legal redress.

10. She finally submitted that the Claimant is entitled to costs of this Cause as it had incurred more expenses while trying to locate the Respondent to serve her with the claim.

### **ISSUES FOR DETERMINATION**

11. Arising from the claim and the oral evidence at the formal proof hearing, the following issues presented themselves for the determination by this Tribunal;

a) Whether the Respondent was served with the claim.

b) Whether the Respondent obtained a loan of Ksh. 70,000/= from the Claimant.

c) Whether the **15%** interest charged by the Claimant on the borrowed amount of **Ksh 70,000/=** for a period of three months was justified.

d) Whether the Claimant Canva Trading Kenya Limited-Mombasa was entitled to demand as it did the **Ksh96,834/=** being the principal sum, accrued interests and penalties charged on the borrowed principal sum of **Ksh70,000/=**.

e) Who bears the cost of this claim"

### **DETERMINATION AND FINAL ORDERS**

#### **The right to be heard**

12. The first issue is whether the Respondent was granted the right to be heard. The Tribunal grappled with this issue as it is a Constitutional right for the Respondent to be accorded the right to be heard.

13. The Tribunal notes that the Claim was served upon the Respondent. Indeed, the Tribunal was informed that the Respondent requested to be served by way of WhatsApp. Further, the hearing notice was also served upon the Claimant. The Respondent however did not file the Response nor attended the hearing of the suit. No explanation was given for failure to file the Response. Further, no explanation was given for the failure to attend the hearing of this suit by the Respondent or his Representative.

14. The Tribunal heard from Ms Eunice that she had made numerous calls upon the Respondent. She told this Tribunal how she sought the assistance of the guarantor to urge the Respondent to file the Response and to attend the court on diverse dates when called upon all in vain.

15. The Tribunal underscores the right to be heard as was held by the Supreme Court of India in Sangram Singh v Election TribunalKoteh1955 AIR 425thus:-

*“[T]here must be ever present to the mind the fact that our laws of procedure are grounded on a principle of natural justice which requires that men should not be condemned unheard, that decisions should not be reached behind their backs, that proceedings that affect their lives and property should not continue in their absence and that they should not be precluded from*

*participating in them. Of course, there must be exceptions and where they are clearly defined they must be given effect to. But taken by and large, and subject to that proviso, our laws of procedure should be construed, wherever that is reasonably possible, in the light of that principle.”*

16. Every party in a case has a right to be heard and subsequently, that right should not be denied unless there are very good reasons for doing so. The Tribunal having considered the facts and prevailing circumstances set the suit for formal proof hearing on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2021. The Tribunal was convinced that Respondent was served with the claim and was accorded reasonable time to file and serve the Response. It cannot therefore be said that the Respondent was denied the Constitutional right to be heard.

17. In allowing this suit to proceed to formal proof hearing, the Tribunal was also guided by the Constitutional principles of the right to be heard and the reasoning of the appellate court in *James Kanyiita Nderitu & Another [2016] eKLR*, where the Court of Appeal stated thus:

*“From the outset, it cannot be gainsaid that a distinction has always existed between a default judgement that is regularly entered and one which is irregularly entered. In a regular default judgement, the defendant will have been duly served with summons to enter appearance or to file defence, resulting in default judgment.*

18. This point is further emphasised by *Ojwang. J (as he then was) in Mungai –vs- Gachuhi and Another [2005] eKLR* cited with approval in the case of **Signature Tours & Travel Limited -V- National Bank of Kenya Limited** [2017] eKLR when he stated as follows:

**“a court decision stands as a final decision only when a proper hearing has taken place and the parties and those who ought to be enjoined as parties have been fully heard and their representations concluded, unless they elect to forgo the opportunity.”**

19. The Tribunal is guided by the Constitutional principles of the right of a party to be heard while noting that this right should not create injustice and prejudice to others. Having found that there was proper service and that there was no justification for the failure to file the Response and attend the hearing of the suit, the Tribunal was convinced that it was proper and justifiable in the circumstances to allow the matter to proceed to formal proof on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

#### **Loan advanced**

20. As to whether the Respondent obtained a Ksh. 70,000/= loan from the Claimant, the Claimant relied on a loan agreement dated 24<sup>th</sup> September 2020. The agreement was signed by the Respondent on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2020. Other terms of the contract including the 15% interest rate payable per month for a period of three months were set out. The form was marked in red ink “*disbursed 70,000/=.*” No evidence was presented to the contrary. We therefore find that the Claimant granted the Respondent a loan facility of Ksh. 70,000/=.

#### **Interest charged**

21. The Tribunal while considering the claim herein was concerned that the principal sum of Ksh.70,000/= advanced on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2020 had attracted interest and penalties to the tune of Ksh. 96,834/= in 15 months. In **Pius Kimaiyo Lagat v Co-operative Bank of Kenya Limited** [2017] eKLR, the Court of Appeal was confronted with a related challenge and ruled thus:

**“There is a perennial vexing nightmare for borrowers who take a relatively small loan from a lending institution, but few years down the line, the institution drops a bombshell of a demand for the immediate payment of a colossal sum, literally bankrupting the borrower, if not confining him/her to a hospital bed due to depression. The main bones of contention are invariably; uncertainty of lending terms and documentation, fluctuating rates of interest, penalty interest, default charges, interests on arrears, additional interest, commissions, bank charges, Bank statements or lack of them, among others which may or not have been part of the written contract”**

22. The loan agreement was signed by Respondent on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2020 It is believed the Respondent therefore received Ksh. 70,000/=.

23. Our reading of the agreement is that the Respondent was bound to pay **15%** interest on the loan per month for a period of three months. However, on the face of the Loan agreement and Loan application, we are unable to find the time limit of the defaulting party's interest rate accrual. We also take note that the interest on the principal sum has increased exponentially and stood at Ksh. 96,834/= against the principal sum of Ksh. 70,000/= in 15 months.

24. The Tribunal notes that whereas it *is not for the court to rewrite a contract for the parties*, where a contract between parties is exploitative, courts have not been shy to interfere as held by the Court of Appeal in the case of **National Bank of Kenya Ltd Vs. Pipe plastic Sankolit (K)Ltd Civil Appeal No.95 of 1999**. The court held as follows:

**“a court of law cannot rewrite a contract with regard to interest as parties are bound by the terms of their contract. Nevertheless, courts have never been shy to interfere with or refuse to enforce contracts which are unconscionable, unfair or oppressive due to procedural abuse....”**

25. We hold the view that whereas the parties are bound by their agreements and terms thereto, such terms should apply in accordance with the law and where it is determined to be unfair, unconscionable and oppressive, we should not hesitate to re-state the law so as to protect the interest of the parties and by extension advance the public interest.

26. We therefore find that the interest chargeable without clarity on time limit upon the determination that the loan is non-performing is unmerited. In the case of **Danson Muriuki Kihara-v-Amos Kuthua Gatungo (2012) eKLR**, the court addressed a related issue thus:-

**“the plaintiff/appellant filed a claim for Ksh.40,000/=plus interest at 50% per month. The matter proceeded to full hearing and the learned trial magistrate entered judgement for Ksh 40,000/= plus cost and interests at court rates. The appellant appealed against the Judgement on ground that the interest payable was reduced from 50% per month to court rates. The court held that the interest rate of 50% was unconscionable and upheld the decision of allowing interest at Court rates.”**

27. Thus, clearly showing that the Court can interfere even where parties have agreed on a rate of interest as long as it is shown that the rate is illegal, unconscionable or oppressive. We therefore find that the parties were at liberty to agree on the interest rate chargeable for a determinable period of time and that once the loan is non performing, it shall be subject to the limitations set out under the *in duplum rule*.

#### **Amount due and interest payable**

28. As regards the third issue, the Tribunal was concerned by the finding that the Respondent's debt rose exponentially from the principal sum of **Ksh70,000/=** to the current **Ksh96,834/=** before this claim was filed.

29. It was apparent that the Claimant demanded more than 2 times the principal amount borrowed by the Respondent.

30. Therefore, in order to make a just determination of this issue, the Tribunal had to rely on the principles of lending by financial institutions drawn from Section 44A of the Banking Act which provides statutory application of the *Induplum rule*. For clarity, we cite the Court of Appeal in **Kenya Hotels Ltd Vs. Oriental Commercial Bank Ltd (Formerly Known as Delphis Bank Limited) (2019) eKLR**, which stated that the rule is to the effect that interest ceases to accumulate upon any amount of loan owing once the accrued interest equals the amount of loan advanced....”

31. It was observed by the Court of Appeal that the principle of *Induplum* has been applied by the courts with reasonable degree of consistency citing the following cases;

1) **Lee G. Muthoga V. Habib Zurich Finance (K) Limited (2016)**

2) **Mwambeja Ranching Company limited & another V. Kenya National Capital Corporation (2019) eKLR**, just to cite a few where the *In duplum* rule has been invoked.

32. Similarly, in the most recent case, the Court of Appeal in **Housing Finance Company of Kenya Limited v Scholarstica Nyaguthii Muturi & Another** [2020] e KLR reiterated the application of the rule thus:

**“As we have shown section 44A of the Banking Act came into force on the 1st May, 2007. That provision of law sets up the maximum amount of money a banking institution that grants a loan to a borrower may recover on the original loan. The banking institution is limited in what it may recover from a debtor with respect to a non performing loan and the maximum recoverable amount is defined as follows in section 44A(2): “The maximum amount referred in subsection (1) is the sum of the following –**

- a) **The principal owing when the loan becomes non -performing;**
- b) **Interest, in accordance with the contract between the debtor and the institution, not exceeding the principal owing when the loan becomes non- performing; and**
- c) **Expenses incurred in the recovery of any amounts owed by the debtor.**

**By that provision if a loan becomes non -performing and the debtor resumes payment on the loan and then the loan becomes non performing again the limitation under the said paragraphs shall be determined with respect to the time the loan last became non performing.”**

33. The rationale for this rule is therefore to safeguard the interests of the parties against any form of injustice, oppression or exploitation as they perform their contractual obligations. Despite their right to freely contract, they must at all material times put themselves into an inquiry on the existence and the potential application of the rule.

34. An analysis of the foregoing rule and its safeguards, leads the Tribunal to make a determination of this claim guided by the provisions of S.44A of the Banking Act which sets the maximum amount of money a banking institution that grants a loan to the borrower. The Claimants by their own description consider themselves small and micro finance institution, we are of the considered view that the Claimant herein should also abide by the *Induplum* rule as required of any financial institution.

35. This Tribunal is therefore persuaded that the Claimant is not entitled to the ksh.96,834/= since this amount is more than double the principal amount it disbursed to the Respondent. The Tribunal is equally persuaded that the 15% interest rate chargeable is only applicable for a determinable period subject to the *in duplum* rule set out above.

#### **Costs**

36. On the issue of costs, the Tribunal notes that the Claimant has encountered considerable cost in sustaining this claim. We find that it is fair and just to award costs to the Claimant.

#### **Orders**

37. Flowing from the findings, we find that in the interest of justice, the Respondent should pay the Claimant:-

- a) Principal sum of Ksh. 70,000/=
- b) Interest on (a) above of Ksh. 70,000/=
- c) Costs of the suit of Ksh 10,000/=

Those then are the Orders of the Tribunal.

**DATED DELIVERED AND SIGNED ON THIS 15<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2021**

**Dr J. BETT ..... [CHAIRMAN]**

**R. KATINA.....[VICE-CHAIR]**

**Hon J. WERE .....[MEMBER]**

**A. GIKUYA.....[MEMBER}**

**A. KIBET.....[MEMBER]**

Judgement delivered virtually in the presence of:

1. Ms Eunice for Claimant
2. Ms Joy Kendi –Tribunal Administrator
3. Ms Zulekha Abdullahi –Tribunal Assistant



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