



LEGAL EDUCATION ACT (CAP. 16B)

**LEGAL EDUCATION (ACCREDITATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE)
REGULATIONS, 2025**

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**LEGAL EDUCATION ACT
(Cap. 16B)**

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Legal Education Act (Cap. 16B), the Attorney-General, on the recommendation of the Council of Legal Education, makes the following Regulations—

**LEGAL EDUCATION (ACCREDITATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE)
REGULATIONS, 2025**

PART I—PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

- Citation. 1. These Regulations may be cited as the Legal Education (Accreditation and Quality Assurance) Regulations, 2025.
- Interpretation. 2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—
- “accreditation” means the process by which a legal education programme is validated before the issuance of a licence by the Council to a legal education provider;
- Cap. 16B “Act” means the Legal Education Act;
- “Council” means the Council of Legal Education established under section 4 of the Act;
- “full-time faculty” means the teaching members of staff of a legal education provider engaged to carry a full workload including teaching, research and administration;
- “legal education” means any proficiency in law obtained after a training course or programme for the award of a certificate, diploma, post-graduate diploma, degree, or post-graduate degree or any other course or programme that the Council may declare to be legal education in accordance with these Regulations;
- “legal education provider” has the meaning assigned to it in the Act;
- “licence” means the authority granted under the seal of the Council to a legal education provider to offer legal education in Kenya;
- “part-time faculty” means the teaching members of staff of a legal education provider who are not full-time faculty but who are engaged to teach one or more courses;

“tracer study” means a study to measure the rate of absorption of graduates of a legal education programme in the labour market and connected matters; and

“virtual learning” means the application of information and communication technologies to enhance learning, implement open learning policies, make learning activities more flexible and enable those learning activities to be distributed among many learning venues;

Commented [EM1]: This is a new definition we inserted. CLE to confirm whether it is accurate.

Application.

- 3.** (1) These Regulations apply to—
- (a) the Council and its staff;
 - (b) existing and prospective legal education providers;
 - (c) staff members at legal education providers; and
 - (d) students at legal education providers;
- (2) Despite subregulation (1), these Regulations shall not apply to persons offering the following programmes—
- (a) the Advocates Training Programme; and
 - (b) the Paralegal Education Programme.

PART II—THE ACCREDITATION PROCESS

No person to offer legal education unless accredited.

- 4.** (1) A person shall not offer or purport to offer legal education in Kenya unless the person has been accredited and issued with a licence by the Council in accordance with these Regulations.
- (2) A person shall not be eligible to apply for accreditation under these Regulations unless the person is registered as an educational institution by the relevant government agency.
- (3) The Council shall not issue a licence to an applicant unless the applicant complies with the accreditation requirements prescribed by the Council under these Regulations

Application for accreditation.

- 5.** (1) A person who is intending to offer legal education in Kenya shall apply to the Council for accreditation.
- (2) An application under subregulation (1) shall be made in the manner set out in the First Schedule.

(3) A person making an application for accreditation in accordance with these Regulations shall provide—

- (a) a feasibility study of the legal education programme highlighting the gaps the programme intends to fill in the legal education sector;
- (b) evidence of innovations the programme intends to employ;
- (c) a detailed curriculum of the legal education programme;
- (d) a strategic plan, highlighting specific strategies applicable to ensure sustainability and growth of the legal education programme;
- (e) policy documents including staff recruitment and development policy, research policy and library policy;
- (f) evidence of the modern technology intended for use in the legal education programme;
- (g) evidence of the payment of the requisite application fees; and
- (h) any other relevant document required by Council.

(4) The Council shall review the application submitted within thirty days of receipt of the application and notify the applicant whether or not the application complies with subregulation (3).

(5) An applicant who has been notified by the Council that the application does not comply with subregulation (3) may amend the application and resubmit it to the Council within sixty days of receipt of the notification.

(6) Where the Council finds that the application meets the requirements of subregulation (3), the Council shall—

- (a) obtain an independent peer review of the curriculum; and
- (b) conduct an on-site audit of the applicant.

Audit.

6. (1) Where the Council determines that the application meets the requirements set out in regulation 5, the Council shall carry out an on-site audit of the applicant within ninety days of the determination.

Commented [EM2]: CLE to confirm the timeline.

(2) The Council shall, upon completion of the audit under subregulation (1)—

- (a) identify corrective actions to be carried out by the applicant, if any, and communicate them to the applicant; and
- (b) prepare a preliminary report indicating whether the applicant has met the threshold for the Council to conduct an inspection of the applicant facilities.

Commented [EM3]: Note to CLE: Who is the consumer of this report?

Inspection..

7. Where the Council determines that the application meets the threshold set out in regulation 6(2)(b), the Council shall carry out an inspection of the applicant's facilities within ninety days of the determination.

Commented [EM4]: We propose adding more detail to these provisions to distinguish between audits and inspections. CLE to assist.

Accreditation and issuance of licence.

8. (1) Where the Council, after conducting an inspection, determines that the application complies with these Regulations, the Council, shall, within thirty days of the determination, accredit the applicant and issue that applicant with a licence as set out in the First Schedule.

(2) The licence issued under subregulation (2) shall be valid for a period of five years.

(3) The Council shall enter the name of the legal education provider in a register of legal education providers and shall publish a notice in the Gazette providing that the legal education provider has been issued with a licence in accordance with these Regulations.

(4) Upon accreditation under subregulation (2), a legal education provider may—

- (a) advertise the legal education programme;
- (b) launch the legal education programme;
- (c) continue to mobilise resources to support and maintain quality standards set out in these Regulations; and
- (d) admit students.

(5) Where the Council determines that the applicant shall not be accredited, it shall communicate its decision to the applicant within fourteen days with reasons for its decision.

Renewal of licence.

- (6) A legal education provider shall not list with the relevant government agency unless it has been accredited under these Regulations.
9. (1) A legal education provider that intends to continue as a legal education programme shall apply to the Council for the renewal of its licence.
- (2) A legal education provider shall, at least six months before the date of the expiry of its licence, apply for the renewal of the licence in the manner set out in the First Schedule.
- (3) The application for the renewal of a licence shall be accompanied by—
- (a) a reviewed curriculum;
 - (b) a detailed report indicating the progress made in the maintenance of quality standards and the institution's strategies including a self-assessment on the impact of the legal education programme since the date of accreditation;
 - (c) cumulative data on students admitted and graduated throughout the extant licensing period;
 - (d) a tracer study; and
 - (e) the prescribed fee for accreditation.
- (4) Where the application for the renewal of the undergraduate degree programme, the tracer study under subregulation (3)(d) shall include details of how many students—
- (a) undertook the Advocates Training Programme;
 - (b) passed the Advocates Training Programme examinations during the period under review; and
 - (c) are working, including the nature of work.
- (5) The Council may issue guidelines on the contents of tracer studies.
- (6) Where the Council determines that the licence should be renewed, the Council shall issue the applicant with a licence in the manner set out in the First Schedule.

Commented [MM5]: We propose deleting KUCCPS and leaving 'relevant government agency' to provide for future name changes, if any.

(7) A licence issued under subregulation (6) shall be valid for a period of five years.

(8) Where the Council determines that the licence shall not be renewed, the Council shall communicate its decision to the legal education provider within fourteen days citing reasons for its decision.

(9) Following receipt of the communication of the decision of the Council under subregulation (8), the legal education provider shall—

- (a) suspend the legal education programme immediately;
- (b) furnish the Council with a closure plan within a period of three months; and
- (c) close the law programme within one year from the date of the inspection.

(10) The Council shall, where a legal education provider fails to apply for the renewal of its licence, require the legal education provider to provide a closure plan as provided under regulation 16 at least six months before the expiry of the licence.

(11) Despite the foregoing, the Council may receive a late application for renewal of licence provided that the application is made not later than sixty days before the expiry of the licence and the applicant pays a late submission fee of Kenya Shillings five hundred thousand, in addition to the prescribed renewal fee.

PART III—QUALITY STANDARDS

Quality standards for purposes of accreditation and quality assurance.

10. A legal education provider shall—
- (a) comply with the quality standards set out in the Third Schedule;
 - (b) comply with any lawful instruction issued by the Council or any other authority empowered to do so under the Act;
 - (c) ensure that the curriculum offered by the legal education provider is not revised or altered above thirty per cent without the approval of the Council; and
 - (d) submit an annual report in a format determined by the Council from time to time.

Commented [EM6]: Council guided that we should not stipulate the contents of the annual report in the regulations, hence paragraph (d). Kindly confirm the reversal of this instruction.

Commented [MM7]: The regs should contain a bare minimum of the contents of the report to provide guidance to the leps. Para (d) as worded means that Council will have to prepare another document setting out the format.

Quality control.

11. A legal education provider shall define and describe—

- (a) its policy on quality control and how the policy applies to the legal education programme it offers; and
- (b) its strategy for institutionalising internal quality control mechanisms and the maintenance of systems and structures.

Audits and investigations.

12. (1) The Council shall undertake an audit of the quality of legal education offered by a legal education provider after two years, but not later than three years, from the date of its accreditation.

(2) The audit referred to under subregulation (1) shall be conducted to—

- (a) track compliance with standards and licence conditions set out in these Regulations;
- (b) identify and mitigate risks at the legal education provider for corrective action; and
- (c) maintain the integrity of legal education and training in Kenya.

(3) The Council may investigate on its own motion or at the request of any person whether or not a legal education provider is complying with the Act or these Regulations and shall, if it deems it necessary, conduct an audit of any legal education programme offered by the legal education provider.

(4) Where the Council conducts an audit of a legal education provider, it may give the legal education provider a copy of the audit report or a summary of corrective actions the legal education provider needs to undertake.

PART IV—SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION OF LICENCE

Notice of intention to suspend.

13. (1) The Council shall, where an audit reveals that the legal education provider has failed to comply with quality standards set out in these Regulations, issue the legal education provider with a notice of intention to suspend the license of legal education programme.

(2) The notice issued under subregulation (1) shall be in the manner set out in the First Schedule.

(3) The notice issued under subregulation (1) shall be for a period of thirty days.

Commented [SK8]: Provide for consequences of non compliance

Commented [SK9R8]: Include 5 to provide for special audits and consequences of non compliance with corrective actions

Commented [EM10R8]: The consequence is the notice to suspend, which is set out in the next regulation.

(4) A legal education provider that has been issued with a notice in accordance with subregulation (2) shall, before the notice period expires, submit a recovery plan in relation to the action specified by the Council in the notice or show cause why the licence of programme should not be suspended.

(5) The Council shall, upon receiving a response under subregulation (3), confirm whether the legal education provider has complied with these Regulations.

(6) Where the Council is satisfied that the legal education provider has complied with these Regulations, it shall withdraw the notice of intention to suspend the licence of the legal education programme.

Suspension.

14. (1) The Council shall, where it is not satisfied with the recovery plan or explanation given by a legal education provider under regulation 12, in the form set out in the First Schedule, suspend the legal education provider's licence to offer legal education.

(2) The suspension under subregulation (1) shall be for a period of not more than one year.

(3) The Council shall, while suspending a licence under subregulation (1), prescribe the corrective action to be taken by the legal education provider before the suspension is lifted.

(4) A legal education provider whose licence has been suspended shall not admit new learners to the suspended programme but shall continue teaching existing learners.

(6) The Council shall, where a suspended legal education provider undertakes corrective measures to address the matters leading to the suspension, conduct an inspection to determine compliance.

(7) Where after conducting an inspection under subregulation (6), the Council is satisfied, that the suspended legal education provider has complied with these Regulations, the Council shall lift the suspension.

Termination
through revocation.

15. (1) The Council may revoke a licence to offer legal education in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) Where the Council, after carrying out an inspection of a legal education provider whose licence has been suspended in accordance with regulation 13, is not satisfied with the progress made to comply

with the provisions of these Regulations, it shall revoke the licence of the legal education provider in the manner set out in the First Schedule.

(3) The Council shall publish the notice of revocation of the licence of a legal education provider in the Gazette.

(4) A legal education provider whose licence has been revoked shall submit a closure plan to the Council within sixty days.

(5) Where the Council is satisfied that the legal education provider has complied with the provisions of the Act, these Regulations and the conditions of the Council, it shall publish the withdrawal of the notice of revocation of the legal education provider's licence in the Gazette within thirty days.

Voluntary termination.

16. (1) A legal education provider may, by notice to the Council, terminate its legal education programme.

(2) Where a legal education provider voluntarily terminates its legal education programme, the legal education provider shall submit a closure plan to the Council for approval.

(3) The Council shall, upon approving the closure plan, issue the legal education provider with a certificate of termination and publish a notice of termination of the legal education programme in the Gazette.

(4) The legal education provider shall cease to operate immediately after the issuance of a certificate of termination, save for the purposes of teaching out its continuing trainee advocates.

Closure plan.

17. (1) A legal education provider whose programme has been terminated shall, within sixty days of the termination, submit to the Council a closure plan which shall, in addition to any other matter provided for under any other written law, provide for—

- (a) a management plan and process for teaching out or the transfer of students to other legal education providers;
- (b) a management plan for the staff following the closure of the legal education programme; and
- (c) the end of the academic year in which accreditation is denied or revocation of the licence takes effect which shall be designated as the actual date of closure.

(2) Upon review of the closure plan, the Council may direct—

Commented [SK11]: Proposed reinstatement

Commented [SK12R11]: Add marginal note

Commented [EM13R11]: The agreement at the retreat was that you cannot withdraw a revocation, that is why it is the last resort. The LEP can only apply for a fresh licence after revocation. An LEP is given an opportunity to comply right from audit, notice to suspend and actual suspension. The proposed reinstatement will blur the line between suspension and revocation.

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(a) that the legal education provider shall teach out the students on such terms as may be prescribed by the Council; or

(b) closure of the legal education programme.

(3) Where the Council directs that a legal education provider shall teach out its students, the legal education provider shall—

(a) not admit any new students;

(b) teach out the existing students;

(c) maintain the library and other physical facilities required under these Regulations;

(d) maintain adequate qualified staff to manage the course programme;

(e) facilitate academic processes including graduation and attachment supervision; and

(f) ensure that the operations of the institution's administrative bodies are not disrupted.

(4) Where the Council directs that a legal education programme shall close, the legal education provider shall—

(a) not admit any new students; and

(b) in consultation with the Council, transfer all the students to other legal education providers.

(5) For the purpose of this regulation, "teach out" means an arrangement where a legal education provider ceases to admit new students as a result of the suspension or revocation of its licence but continues to serve existing students until the students complete their course of study.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Conduct of legal education programmes.

18. (1) A legal education programme may be conducted through—

(a) on-site learning;

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- (b) virtual learning;
- (c) a blend of virtual and on-site learning.

(2) The Council shall prescribe standards for the virtual learning and blended learning programmes.

- Remedial classes. **19.** The Council may require a graduate of a foreign institution who has not met the minimum course content in the undergraduate law degree to undertake remedial classes at an accredited legal education provider in Kenya.
- Evaluation of a programme under any other written law. **20.** The Council may evaluate a programme of an institution undergoing accreditation under any other written law.
- Submission of documents. **21.** (1) Any document submitted to the Council shall be in an official language.
(2) The Council may require a notarised translation of any document submitted to it.
- Fees. **22.** (1) An application made under these Regulations shall be accompanied by the fees set out in the Second Schedule.
(2) Where a legal education provider has one or more campuses, the legal education provider shall pay an additional fifty per cent of the application fees set out in the Second Schedule for each campus.
(3) Fees once paid to the Council shall not be refunded.
- General penalty. **23.** A person who contravenes any of the provisions of these Regulations commits an offence and is liable, upon conviction, to a fine, not exceeding Kenya Shillings one million shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or both.
- Conflict of interest. **24.** A member of the Council who is a member of staff or a faculty or is in any way connected to or has a direct interest in the affairs of a legal education provider that is the subject of accreditation shall not participate in the evaluation of that legal education provider's programme or inspection of its facilities.

FIRST SCHEDULE

FORMS

FORM CLE/L/001 [reg. 5(2)]

APPLICATION FOR ACCREDITATION

1. Name of the applicant
2. Physical address (Location)
3. Contact information:
 - (a) Postal address
 - (b) Telephone
 - (c) Email
 - (d) Others
4. Date of application
5. Physical address of legal education programme
6. Programme level (degree, diploma, certificate, etc.)
7. Planning process and governance structure
8. Admission requirements, class size and enrolment data
9. Curriculum and modes of delivery
10. Examinations and administration of examinations
11. Academic staff and qualifications
12. Research and publications
13. Infrastructure and resources
14. Library and library resources
15. Student services and support

On behalf of the applicant hereinabove mentioned, I
the (designation) hereby make application for the licencing of the
applicant as a legal education provider to offer a
(certificate, diploma, post- graduate diploma, degree or post-graduate
degree) in Kenya in the name and style of being an institution
registered as a higher education institution
under..... (laws of Kenya) (attach registration certificates) and
confirm payment of Kshs being the requisite application fee.

I declare that the information given herein is correct to the best of my

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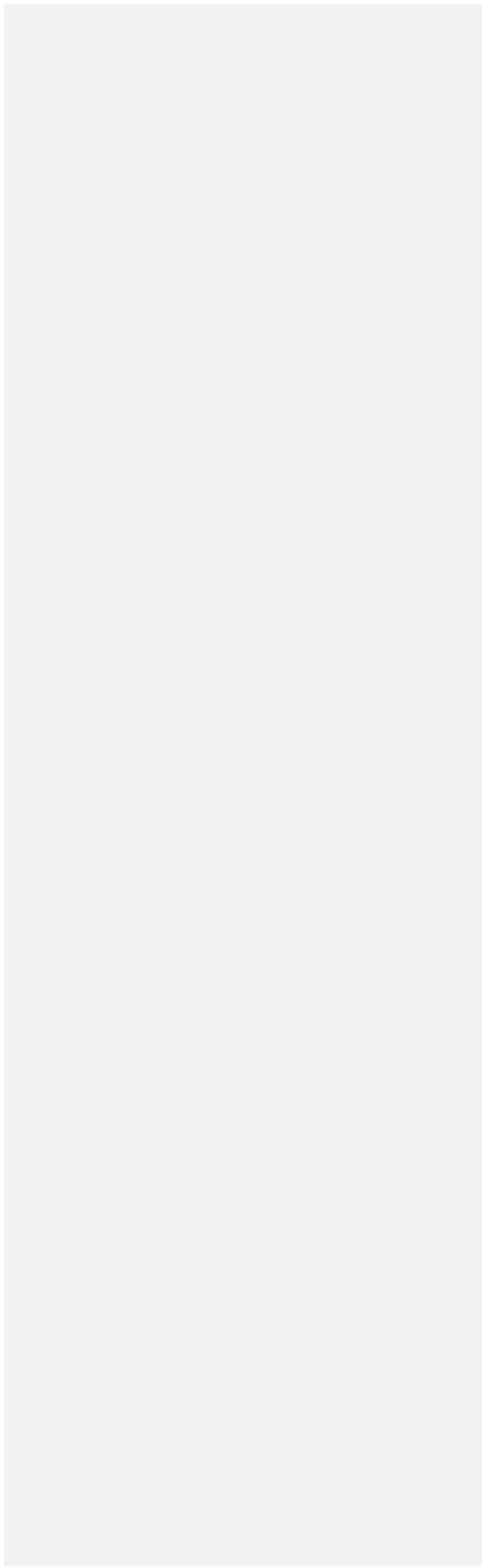
knowledge and belief.

Name

Designation

Signature Applicant's stamp

Draft 4



FORM CLE/L/001A

[reg. 8(2)]

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF ACCREDITATION

Draft 4

FORM CLE/L/002

[reg. 7 (1) and 8(6)]

Licence No. CLE/

LICENCE TO OPERATE A LEGAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that
..... has on this day of, 20 ,
been licenced as a legal education provider for a period of five (5) years and
is hereby authorised to offer legal education and training leading to the
award of the.....in
accordance with sections 18 and 19 of the Legal Education Act, Cap. 16B.

This licence is issued in accordance with section 19(1) of the Legal
Education Act, CAP.16B, and regulation 6(2) of the Legal Education
(Accreditation and Quality Assurance) Regulations, 2025.

.....
Chairperson,	Secretary,
Council of Legal Education	Council of Legal Education

FORM CLE/L/003

[reg. 12 (2)]

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SUSPEND

The Council of Legal Education on this day of, 20

HEREBY GIVES NOTICE to of Post Office Box
Number, situated at of its intention to
suspend/revoke/terminate the licence no. issued on the day of
....., 20.....,
on the basis of its au findings as contained in the report dated the..... day
of, 20... and as resolved by the Council of Legal Education during
the meeting held on the day of, 20 and more particularly for the
following reasons—

.....
.....

This notice is for a period ofduring
which you are required to file a report of corrective action to remedy the issues herein
contained or show cause, with supporting documents, why the licence should not be
suspended.

This notice is issued in accordance with section 21(1) of the Legal Education Act,
Cap.16B, and regulation 11(2) of the Legal Education (Accreditation and Quality
Assurance) Regulations,2025.

.....
.....
Chairperson, Secretary,
Council of Legal Education Council of Legal Education

FORM CLE/L/004 [reg. 13 (1)]

SUSPENSION OF LICENCE

TAKE NOTICE THAT the Council of Legal Education has on this day
of, 20..., suspended the licence to offer legal education and training
issued to (name of institution)
of Post Office Box Numbersituated
at issued on the day of.....,
20 The suspension shall be for a period of

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the (name of institution)..... shall
with effect from the day of, 20.. cease to admit new students to the
respective legal education programme until the suspension is lifted or otherwise as directed
by the Council of Legal Education.

.....
Chairperson,
Council of Legal Education

.....
Secretary,
Council of Legal Education

SECOND SCHEDULE

FEEs

A. FEES FOR ACCREDITATION/RENEWAL PROCESS

NO.	ITEM	KSHS.
1.	Certificate in Law Programme	500,000
2.	Diploma in Law Programme	2,500,000
3.	Undergraduate Degree in Law Programme	5,000,000
4.	Master's Degree in Law Programme	1, 600, 000
5.	Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Laws Programme	1, 600,000
6.	Late submission of application for renewal	25% of application fees

The fees listed in the table above apply to a legal education provider with one campus. Where a legal education provider is offering a programme in more than one campus, the legal education provider shall pay an additional fifty percent of the accreditation or renewal fee for every additional campus.

THIRD SCHEDULE

QUALITY STANDARDS

[reg. 9(1)(a)]

PART I—PLANNING PROCESS AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Vision, mission and strategic objectives.

1. (1) A legal education provider shall have an institutional vision and mission statement aligned with the quality standards set out in this paragraph.
 - (2) A vision shall outline what the university or college desires to be while the mission statement shall set out why it exists and what it does to achieve its vision.
 - (3) The vision and mission statement of a legal education provider shall—
 - (a) focus on the core purpose and values of the institution;
 - (b) be adaptable to changing circumstances while maintaining their core meaning;
 - (c) be easy to understand and remember; and
 - (d) be concise;
 - (4) The legal education provider shall state its objectives which shall include a commitment to impart knowledge, skills and other competencies to enable students to provide legal services in the country and globally.
 - (5) For the purpose of the renewal of a licence, a legal education provider shall demonstrate the strategies employed to achieve its vision, mission and objectives as outlined in its strategic plan as well as the strategies for sustainability and growth of the legal education programme.

Budgetary allocations.

2. (1) A legal education provider shall make adequate budgetary allocations in support of the legal education programmes and for its planned activities for a period of three consecutive years and shall provide the Council with a copy of the budget and evidence of actual allocations in each year.
 - (2) The allocations referred to in subparagraph (1) shall be matched with evidence of outcomes.
 - (3) A legal education provider shall make budgetary allocations from

revenue attributed to the legal education programmes in the following areas—

- (a) library and library resources with at least five per cent of the allocation for a legal education provider's budget ;
- (b) teaching staff development (not salaries) with at least two and a half per cent of the allocation for the legal education provider's budget;
- (c) research and publications in law with at least five per cent of the allocation for the legal education provider's budget;
- (d) student services and support with at least five per cent of the allocation for the legal education provider's budget; and
- (e) infrastructure resources and facilities development with at least ten per cent of the allocation for the legal education provider's budget.

(4) Where a legal education provider does not make a separate budgetary allocation for its legal education programmes, the legal education provider shall meet the requisite allocations.

(5) A legal education provider shall report to the Council annually on the disbursements received against the actual disbursements and match absorption with outputs.

(6) The Council may carry out a forensic audit to verify compliance with the thresholds provided in subparagraph (3).

Governance
structure.

3. (1) The governance structure and management of a legal education programme shall include both academic and administrative structures to demonstrate semi-autonomy from the legal education provider.

(2) A legal education programme in a university shall be supervised by a programme leader who shall be a full-time member of staff and shall—

- (a) have at least a doctorate in law;
- (b) be of the rank of a senior lecturer in law; and

- (c) have other qualifications as provided by the relevant government agency.

(3) The Council shall—

- (a) where a legal education provider is a technical and vocational education and training institution, determine the suitability of its governance structure on a case-by-case basis; and
- (b) ensure that the governance structure provides sound academic and administrative support for the legal education programme.

PART II—ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS, CLASS SIZE AND ENROLMENT DATA

Diploma in law programme. 4. The minimum admission requirements to a diploma in law programme shall be—

- (a) a mean grade of C (Plain) with at least a C+ (Plus) in English or Kiswahili in the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education examination or its equivalent as determined by the relevant public body; or
- (b) at least one Principal Pass at the Kenya Advanced Certificate of Education examination or its equivalent at an aggregate of at least ... points.

Undergraduate degree programme. 5. The minimum admission requirements for an undergraduate degree programme in law shall be—

- (a) in the case of the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education a mean grade of C+ (Plus) with at least a B (Plain) in English, or Kiswahili or its equivalent as determined by the relevant public body;
- (b) in the case of the Kenya Advanced Certificate of Education or its equivalent, a minimum of two principal passes and one subsidiary pass totalling to an aggregate of at least 10 points;
- (c) in the case of General Certificate of Secondary Education or its equivalent, at advanced level, an equivalent mean grade of 5 or above and a score of B Plain or above in English or Kiswahili at

‘O’ level as determined by the relevant public body

- (d) in the case of International Baccalaureate (IB), a diploma with a minimum of grade five or above with English or Kiswahili at standard level;
- (e) a diploma in law with at least credit pass from an institution accredited by the Council; or
- (f) a bachelor’s degree from a recognised university with a minimum of a lower second class honours

Master’s in law programme.

6. The minimum requirements for admission to a master’s degree in law programmes shall be—

- (a) a bachelor’s degree in law (Second Class Upper Division) or its equivalent from a university recognised in Kenya;
- (b) a bachelor’s degree in law (Second Class Lower Division) from a university recognised in Kenya with a minimum of two years relevant experience; or
- (c) a bachelor’s degree in law (Pass) from a university recognized in Kenya with a minimum of six years relevant experience.

Commented [MM14]: Confirm from CUE requirements

Commented [MM15]: Restricts persons without experience

Commented [MM16]: Who determines relevance & how?

Commented [MM17]: Who assesses relevance & how?

Doctorate programme.

7. The minimum requirements for admission to a doctorate programme in law shall be a master’s degree in law from a recognised university.

Commented [MM18]: Consider whether this should be here. This is for CUE. CLE should only limit to Diploma and LLB programmes for purposes of admission to the legal profession

Class size and enrolment data.

8. (1) A legal education provider shall, in consultation with the Council, set the optimal size of a class on the basis of its infrastructure, academic staff and the other academic resources available to the legal education provider.

Commented [EM19R18]: The proposal by the Committee was to do away with both Masters and Doctorate. This issue also elicited considerable debate at the Board retreat, but no clear instruction was given. Kindly confirm whether we have instructions to delete both.

(2) Despite the generality of subparagraph (1), each class of a legal education programme shall accommodate a maximum of eighty students.

(3) A legal education provider shall determine the size of a class with reference to—

- (a) the ratio of students to lecturer as prescribed in paragraph 22 of these Regulations;

- (b) the size of the legal education providers' classrooms;
- (c) the size of other physical facilities of the legal education provider including moot courts; and
- (d) other available resources including library stock and library size.

(4) Where the Council determines that a size of a class for a legal education programme does not conform to the criteria set out in subparagraph (2) and (3), the Council may require that the legal education provider shall adjust the class size in order to conform to the criteria.

PART III—CURRICULA AND MODES OF DELIVERY

Curriculum
development policy.

- 9.** (1) A legal education provider shall develop and implement a curriculum development policy which shall set out the legal education provider's strategy on curriculum development, structures and systems.
- (2) Curriculum development policy shall provide for—
- (a) the systems and structures for stakeholders' engagement;
 - (b) the curriculum review cycle; and
 - (c) the assessment of curriculum impact and tracer studies.
- (3) A legal education provider shall submit its curriculum to the Council for evaluation before offering the legal education programme.
- (4) A legal education provider shall provide the Council as and when required to do so, with proof of internal approvals of the curriculum and any statutory approvals that may be required under any other written law.

Curriculum
Structure

- 10.** (1) A curriculum shall set out—
- (a) the title of the legal education programme;
 - (b) summary of the feasibility study and stakeholders' engagement and recommendations;
 - (c) goals and objectives of the legal education programme;
 - (d) the academic regulations of the legal education provider including regulations on—

- (i) admission requirements;
 - (ii) credit transfer;
 - (iii) students' assessment criteria;
 - (iv) grading system;
 - (v) examinations, including moderation of examinations;
 - (vi) graduation requirements;
 - (vii) degree classifications;
 - (viii) thesis, dissertation or projects; and
 - (ix) information and communications technology integration;
- (e) the modes of delivery;
 - (f) course evaluation;
 - (g) list of core courses and elective courses;
 - (h) a course distribution table; and
 - (i) a description of each course including—
 - (i) the title of the course;
 - (ii) the contact hours for the course;
 - (iii) the purpose of the course;
 - (iv) the expected learning outcomes of the course;
 - (v) the content of the course;
 - (vi) the mode of delivery of the course;

- (vii) the instructional materials and equipment for the course;
- (viii) the course assessment;
- (ix) the core texts for the course; and
- (x) other reference material for the course.

(2) The minimum and maximum number of core courses per programme shall be—

- (a) a minimum of twenty courses and a maximum of twenty-seven courses including core courses and attachment for a diploma programme; and
- (b) a minimum of forty-two courses and a maximum of fifty-six courses including core courses for a degree programme.

Commented [SK20]: Add minimum and maximum courses for certificate

Commented [EM21R20]: Kindly guide us on what that would be, as it is a policy issue.

Contact hours and semester structure.

11. (1) Unless the Council otherwise requires—

- (a) a certificate programme shall require a minimum of four hundred and eighty contact hours;
- (b) a diploma programme shall require a minimum of six hundred and forty contact hours;
- (c) an undergraduate degree programme shall require a minimum of one thousand and six hundred and eighty contact hours; and
- (d) a master's degree programme shall require a minimum of six hundred and thirty contact hours.

(2) An academic programme shall comprise of—

- (a) four units per semester including attachment and a break of three months within the academic year and shall last for a minimum of one year for a certificate in law programme;
- (b) a minimum of two academic years of study with four units per semester including attachment and a break of three

months within each academic year and shall last for a minimum of two years for a diploma in law programme.

- (c) two semesters in each academic year, a break of three months within each academic year and shall last for a period of four years for an undergraduate degree in law programme;
- (d) for a master's in law programme, the duration shall be for a minimum of one and a half years; and
- (e) for a doctorate in law programme, the duration shall be for a minimum of three years.

(3) The research to course-taught ratio for a master's in law programme shall be a minimum of 1:2.

Core courses.

12. (1) A certificate in law programme shall comprise of the following core units—

(a) Introduction to Law and Legal Systems made up of—

- (i) elements of Constitutional Law;
- (ii) introduction to Property Law;
- (iii) elements of Criminal Law; and
- (iv) elements of Civil Law.

(b) Elements of Family Law including—

- (i) marriage; and
- (ii) matrimonial property.

(c) Elements of the Law of Succession including—

- (i) wills; and
- (ii) probate

(d) Elements of the Law of Business Associations including—

- (i) Basics of Company Law;
- (ii) Partnerships; and
- (iii) Societies.

(2) A diploma in law programme shall comprise of the following core units—

- (a) Elements of Contracts;
- (b) Law of Torts;
- (c) Elements of Commercial Law;
- (d) Elements of Property Law;
- (e) General Principles of Constitutional Law and Legal Systems;
- (f) Family Law and Succession;
- (g) Elements of the Law of Business Associations;
- (h) Civil Procedure;
- (i) Criminal Procedure;
- (j) Fundamentals of Bookkeeping and Accounting; and
- (k) Fundamentals of Office Practice and Management.

(3) An undergraduate programme shall comprise of the following core units—

- (a) Legal Research;
- (b) Law of Torts;
- (c) Law of Contracts;

- (d) Legal Systems and Methods;
- (e) Criminal Law;
- (f) Family Law and Succession;
- (g) Law of Evidence;
- (h) Commercial Law including (Sale of Goods, Hire-purchase and Agency);
- (i) Law of Business Associations (to include Insolvency);
- (j) Administrative Law;
- (k) Constitutional Law;
- (l) Jurisprudence;
- (m) Equity and the Law of Trusts;
- (n) Property Law;
- (o) Public International Law; and
- (p) Labour Law.

**PART IV—EXAMINATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS
ADMINISTRATION**

Student
assessments.

13. (1) A legal education provider shall ensure that—

- (a) the academic progression of its students is evaluated by examinations, course work, tutorials, projects and other assessment criteria; and
- (b) each practical core course simulates the practice of law.

(2) A legal education provider may conduct examinations or any other assessment in its premises or virtually.

Structure of examinations and examinations' guidelines.

14. A legal education provider shall develop an examinations policy that shall establish an examinations structure to guide the examinations process, including—

- (a) the structure and system of managing and administering an examination;
- (b) setting up and appointing staff responsible for the examination process;
- (c) establishing a quality assurance mechanism including internal and external moderation of examinations and scripts, and monitoring and evaluation of examinations;
- (d) developing examinations regulations, including students' academic progression, disciplinary systems and appeals systems;
- (e) the categories of examinations, assessments, grading systems and classification of academic qualifications;
- (f) management of students' transcripts and certificates;
- (g) minimum examinations requirements for graduation; and
- (h) management and disposal of examination records.

Examinations officer.

15. A legal education provider shall designate at least one full-time staff member as the examinations officer to implement examinations guidelines.

Examinations guidelines

16. A legal education provider shall develop examinations guidelines that shall include—

- (a) types and categories of examinations;
- (b) registration for examinations;
- (c) setting of examinations;
- (d) examination irregularities;

- (e) examination offences and penalties;
- (f) deferment of examinations;
- (g) marking and moderation of examinations and release of examination results;
- (h) invigilation of examinations;
- (i) resits;
- (j) exclusion from examinations;
- (k) mode of examinations that ensures their integrity; and
- (l) examination fees.

PART V—ACADEMIC STAFF AND QUALIFICATIONS

- Appointment of qualified staff. **17.** (1) A legal education provider shall appoint qualified academic staff to ensure—
- (a) there are quality outcomes for the legal education programme it offers; and
 - (b) the attainment of the objects of the legal education programme.
- (2) A person shall qualify to be appointed as a member of the academic staff of a legal education provider if that person possesses the following minimum qualifications—
- (a) at diploma levels, a minimum of an undergraduate degree in law;
 - (b) at undergraduate level, at least a master’s degree in law;
 - (c) at master’s level, a doctorate in law or a master’s in law with ten years' teaching experience and a record of publications; and
 - (d) at doctorate level, at least a doctorate in law with five years' teaching experience and a record of publications.

- Staff development **18.** (1) A legal education provider shall submit to the Council a copy of its staff

policy.

development policy which shall include—

- (a) regular assessment of training needs;
- (b) standardized procedures for accessing training and development opportunities;
- (c) budget allocation for staff training and development; and
- (d) a focus on equity and inclusion.

(2) A legal education provider shall—

- (a) ensure that the members of the academic staff undergo andragogy training;
- (b) ensure that members of the academic staff periodically upgrade their teaching skills;
- (c) undertake research and publication; and
- (d) continuously upgrade the professional and academic skills of the academic staff.

(3) A legal education provider shall submit to the Council a copy of its succession planning policy.

(4) The succession planning policy shall include, among others, provisions on—

- (a) identification of critical roles at the legal education provider;
- (b) an assessment of the skills and competencies needed for each critical role; and
- (c) development of clear career paths for employees.

(5) A legal education provider shall set aside two and a half percent of the legal education provider's recurrent budget in each academic year for staff development.

Submission of data. **19.** A legal education provider shall provide data on the following—

- (a) the establishment and a list of the academic staff of the legal education provider;
- (b) the academic and professional qualifications of the staff;
- (c) the units taught by each member of the academic staff and the work load of each member of the academic staff including their other responsibilities;
- (d) staff participation in research and proof of publications by staff;
- (e) participation by staff in mentorship and coaching programmes;
- (f) staff appraisal procedures; and
- (g) a staff code of conduct and a mechanism for dealing with staff discipline and complaints.

Ratios.

- 20.** (1) The minimum ratio of academic staff to students shall be 1:15.
(2) The ratio of full-time faculty to part-time faculty shall be 2:1.

Staff workload.

- 21.** (1) The academic workload of full-time faculty shall be distributed as follows—
- (a) teaching – 60%; and
 - (b) research – 40%.

(2) The administration workload of full-time faculty shall be distributed as follows—

- (a) dean;
- (b) professors;
- (c) senior lecturers; and
- (d) lecturers.

Commented [SK22]: Adopt CUE guidelines

Commented [EM23R22]: Kindly guide on those guidelines, and how that will work for TVETS.

Commented [MM24]: CLE to establish relevance of this provision for certificate and diploma programmes

- 3) A member of staff shall not be full-time faculty in more than one legal education provider.

PART VI—RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND PUBLICATIONS

Research,
Publication and
innovation policy

- 22.** A legal education provider shall develop a Research, Innovation and Publication Policy which shall provide for—

- (a) budget allocation for research for the previous three years and projected over five years;
- (b) proof of contribution to research and publications;
- (c) projected research activities;
- (d) collaborations and partnerships in research;
- (e) establishment of a framework that fosters innovation; and
- (f) development and commercialization of innovative technologies.

Budgetary
allocation
research
publication.
for
and

- 23.** (1) A legal education provider shall—

- (a) set aside five percent of the legal education provider's recurrent budget in each academic year for research and publication activities; and
- (b) provide the Council with an inventory of the resources set aside and available to support the legal education programme of the legal education provider.

- (2) Despite the generality of subparagraph (1)(b), a legal education provider shall provide the Council with information on—

- (a) the ownership of the premises in use by the legal education provider for the legal education programme;
- (b) library and library resources;
- (c) information and communications technology facilities;
- (d) classrooms and lecture halls;

- (e) moot courts, where applicable;
- (f) offices of the academic staff; and
- (g) tutorial rooms and discussion rooms.

PART VII—INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

Mandatory facilities required.

24. (1) A legal education provider shall maintain the following mandatory facilities—

- (a) classrooms and lecture halls;
- (b) a library with a section set apart for legal education and training;
- (c) ICT resources; and
- (d) recreational and sanitation facilities.

(2) Where a legal education programme requires a moot court session, the legal education provider shall ensure that there is a room to hold the moot court.

ICT infrastructure.

25. (1) A legal education provider shall maintain the minimum requirements for ICT infrastructure and electronic resources necessary for legal education programs and law libraries to effectively support teaching, learning, and research in the field of law.

(2) The minimum requirements set out in subregulation (1) are—

- (a) network and internet connectivity which shall have the following specifications—
 - (i) a high-speed internet connection with sufficient bandwidth to support simultaneous access by students, faculty and staff;
 - (ii) secure Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) coverage throughout the educational facilities and libraries; and
 - (iii) Virtual Private Network (VPN) access for remote users.

- (b) ICT facilities and equipment which shall include—
 - (i) a laptop for each student or computer laboratories with up to-date workstations;
 - (ii) printers, scanners, and photocopiers accessible to the students and faculty; and
 - (iii) interactive whiteboards or smart displays in classrooms.
- (c) computer software and systems which shall have the following specifications—
 - (i) Learning Management System (LMS) for course delivery and management;
 - (ii) legal research databases and citation management software;
 - (iii) word processing and document management software; and
 - (iv) video conferencing and collaboration tools.

Adequacy of utility rooms. **26.** The classrooms, lecture halls, moot court rooms and other rooms of a legal education provider shall be well-illuminated, well ventilated and shall offer full access to all persons.

Persons with disabilities. **27.** (1) A legal education provider shall take steps to achieve the full realization of the rights of persons with disabilities at the legal education provider as provided in the Constitution and the relevant laws.

(2) The steps referred to in paragraph (1) shall include—

- (a) accessible buildings and pathways;
- (b) appropriate computer hardware and software and systems; and
- (c) accessible social amenities.

(3) The legal education provider shall develop a policy on persons with disabilities which shall address various aspects to ensure equality, accessibility and support at the legal education provider.

Writing surfaces. **28.** (1) A legal education provider shall provide writing surfaces and seats with

adequate space for writing and holding reference materials

(2) The seats and writing surfaces shall meet the following standards—.

(CLE to populate the standards)

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Statutory and regulatory compliance in regards to facilities.

29. (1) A legal education provider shall comply with the all the relevant laws relating to public safety in public areas.

(2) Despite the generality of subparagraph (1), all facilities provided by a legal education provider shall be—

- (a) safe for human habitation;
- (b) kept in a good state; and
- (c) free from structural failures, cracking or dilapidation of building material, fabrics or components.

Capital infrastructure development.

and 30. A legal education provider shall set aside ten percent of the legal education provider's development budget in each academic year for capital and infrastructure development.

PART VIII—LIBRARY AND LIBRARY RESOURCES

Library.

31. A legal education provider shall provide a library for the legal education programme with up-to-date library resources which shall include electronic resources.

Library policy.

32. A legal education provider shall develop a library policy and library development strategies.

Library standards.

33. (1) A legal education provider shall provide a library meeting the following minimum specifications—

- (a) sitting areas with the capacity to accommodate at least one-third of the law student population in one session;
- (b) a stack area dedicated to legal education and training;
- (c) an information and communications centre connected to the internet;

- (d) a well-lit and well-ventilated reading area; and
 - (e) easy access to sanitation facilities.
- (2) A legal education provider shall maintain a library that meets international best practices in respect of its classification, functionality and adaptation to the library's users.
- (3) A legal education provider shall appoint a librarian who shall have a minimum of a master's degree in library or information sciences as a member of the full-time staff.
- (4) Each course of a given programme shall have the relevant core texts and references recommended for further reading, in both print and electronic formats.
- (5) The legal education provider shall keep in stock at least—
- (a) five copies of the latest editions of the core texts for each core unit in physical format; and
 - (b) at least two copies of other reference material in physical format; or
 - (c) the latest editions of the reference material set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) for each core unit in electronic format which shall be accessible online and offline.
- (6) The legal education provider shall stock or provide access to—
- (a) journals, periodicals, encyclopaedias and other publications for reference in both print and electronic formats;
 - (b) books of general knowledge in both print and electronic versions;
 - (c) up-to-date laws of Kenya; and
 - (d) up-to-date volumes of the Gazette.
- (7) The legal education provider shall stock or provide access to the

following law reports—

- (a) up-to-date volumes of the Kenya Law Reports;
- (b) up-to-date volumes of the East African Law reports;
- (c) up-to-date volumes of the East Africa Court of Appeal Law Reports; and
- (d) up-to-date volumes of the All-England Law Reports.

(8) A legal education provider shall provide access to electronic resources including—

- (a) major legal research databases;
- (b) jurisdiction-specific case law and legislation databases;
- (c) a collection of legal e-books and digital textbooks;
- (d) general academic databases and e-journal collections;
- (e) curated collection of freely accessible legal education materials;
- (f) institutional repository for faculty-created content.

(9) A legal education provider shall—

- (a) comply with accessibility standards for users with disabilities;
- (b) adopt user-friendly interfaces for all electronic resources; and
- (c) utilize mobile-responsive design for access on various devices.

(10) A legal education provider shall—

- (a) conduct regular training sessions on the use of ICT tools and electronic resources;
- (b) provide technical support desk for students, faculty, and staff;
- (c) develop online tutorials and user guides for self-paced learning;

- (d) implement robust cybersecurity measures;
- (e) conduct regular security audits and updates; and
- (f) develop clear policies on data protection and privacy.

Budgetary allocation for library resources.

- 34.** A legal education provider shall set aside five percent of the legal education provider's recurrent budget in each academic year for legal education library resources.

PART IX—STUDENT SERVICES AND SUPPORT

Student services and support policy.

- 35.** (1) A legal education provider shall develop a Student Services and Support Policy.

(2) A Student Services and Support Policy shall provide for—

- (a) student support services available to each student;
- (b) student support services for learners with disabilities;
- (c) the total student population and where relevant, the records of the student population for the previous five years;
- (d) the projected student enrolment for five years;
- (e) student participation in governance of the legal education provider;
- (f) student scholarships, bursaries and other related support services including the legal education provider's initiatives to assist students in need to access such services;
- (g) student attendance and participation in programme delivery;
- (h) student completion rates and systems for monitoring achievement of outcomes;
- (i) counselling and student mentorship programmes;
- (j) student welfare and medical services;
- (k) student co-curricular activities; and

(1) systems for addressing student discipline and complaints.

(3) A legal education provider shall report annually to the Council on the requirements set out in paragraph (2).

(4) A legal education provider shall set aside five percent of its recurrent budget in each academic year for student support services.

**PART X—REVIEW, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF
POLICIES AND GUIDELINES**

Requirements for
each policy and
developed.

44. A legal education provider shall, in each of its policies and guidelines, provide the manner in which it shall—

(a) review the policy and guidelines; and

(b) monitor and evaluate the implementation of the policy and guidelines.

Dated the....., 2025

DORCAS A. ODUOR,
Attorney-General.