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**A HANDBOOK
ON
MOVABLE PROPERTY SECURITY RIGHTS**



A SERVICE BY THE BUSINESS REGISTRATION SERVICE



A Handbook on the Movable Property Security Rights Act

Business Registration Service



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Kenneth Gathuma
Director General
Business Registration Service



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CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This Chapter details the background to the development of the movable collateral regime in Kenya and the roadmap to the new regime, in particular, the enactment of the Movable Property Security Rights Act (MPSR), 2017, the Movable Property Security Rights Regulations, 2017, and the creation of the Movable Property Security Rights e-Registry. It also highlights the rationale for developing this handbook.

1.2 Background

The Movable Property Security Rights Act (MPSR), 2017 is the most significant statute to impact the use of movable security in Kenya. It came into force on 16th May, 2017, with the Movable Security Rights (General) Regulations, 2017 coming into force on 2nd June, 2017. The Act is part of a number of laws that the Government has, and intends to enact as part of Kenya Vision 2030's objective of developing an efficient and globally competitive financial services sector.

In the past, the main statutes governing use of movable property as collateral for credit were the Chattels Transfer Act, the Pawnbrokers Act, the Agriculture Act, the Stamp Duty Act, the Hire Purchase Act, the Business Registration Services Act, the Companies Act, the Insolvency Act, the Law of Contract Act, the Banking Act, the Auctioneers Act, the Registration of Documents Act and the Traffic Act. This regime was problematic and full of challenges.

1.3 Challenges of the Previous Regime

First, the regime and provisions were remarkably outdated and meaningless in the 21st century, particularly for harnessing the value of many assets, private or commercial, for capital and commercial purposes. It was therefore insufficient for modern credit and digital economy.

- a) Multiplicity of laws was also an issue as evidenced by the large number of statutes that governed movable property lending in Kenya as indicated above.



- b) There existed an extremely weak and disorganised legal framework for use of personal property as security for credit. There was no clear scope or definition of such assets.
- c) Even without a clear definition, the scope of personal property was seriously limited and did not envision use of assets such as intellectual property, livestock, and crops among many others.
- d) The enforcement mechanisms were weak, lengthy, costly, and substantially limited. Lenders had to undergo lengthy court procedures to recover in case of default.
- e) Weak, dispersed and multiple registry system that were provided for under the numerous different statutes that governed the regime. This created difficulty in establishing credit histories and creation of priority rights especially because the registries were physical and manual.
- f) Delays resulting from the outdated physical manual registry were the order of the day. Lenders had to manually deliver security agreements to the registry. Searching the records was also a time-consuming process.
- g) Weak and compromised priority rights. This was as a result of the multiplicity of the registry system as well as the lack of a clear formula of establishing priority.
- h) Emergent forms of personal property, such as intellectual property, were not envisioned as capable of securing credit. This greatly hindered innovation.
- i) Unnecessary risks to the lender as a result of having to jointly own movable assets with the borrower in a bid to guarantee security.
- j) High cost of borrowing due to statutory charges such as stamp duty, as well as expensive enforcement procedures.
- k) There was significant financial exclusion of part of the population that did not own immovable assets – mostly MSEs and low-income individuals.
- l) There were no clear provisions for conflict of laws in the event of cross-border lending or situation of movable assets.

These deficiencies necessitated the enactment of a new law as a corrective measure.

Consequently, the Office of the Attorney General in collaboration with the National Treasury came up with the initiative to create a law that took into consideration of various movable assets that could be used as security. This was in a bid to promote financial inclusion and deepening for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), and the general public.

The result was the Movable Property Security Rights Act, 2017, the Movable Property Security Rights Regulations, 2017 and the Collateral e-Registry.

1.4 **Handbook Rationale and Objectives**

The rationale for the preparation of this handbook is to inform various stakeholders including policymakers, financial institutions, lawyers, judges and magistrates, informal lenders, leasing, hire-purchase, and credit trading companies, and potential borrowers on the opportunities created on the new types of collateral that is acceptable for them to access credit for their businesses.

This is a relatively new Act and hence the need to create awareness to all key players – both state and private sector actors.

Mali poa, hali poa!



Jipange!

Tumia vifaa vyako vya biz kama ahadi ya mkopo

Credit runs lives & business hence lending and borrowing should be seamless and easy.

Now everyone can get back to the business they do best, as we keep the wheels of commerce turning and ultimately drive Kenya's ease of doing business.

MPSR a government e-collateral registry, anchored on the Moveable Property Security Rights Act, 2017. The MPSR Act, 2017 promotes lending using movable property as collateral with an aim of promoting financial inclusion and access to credit.

Log on to www.brs.go.ke for details and access to the Registry.



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CHAPTER TWO: OVERVIEW OF THE ACT

This chapter focuses on the Movable Property Security Rights Act and regulations and highlights on the different notices for registration and how security rights are created and enforced.

1.1 Rationale/Justification

The Act mainly seeks to improve the ease of doing business in Kenya by enabling instant, remote and efficient registration of security rights of movable properties through an electronic platform. It has provided for the promotion of access to credit for MSMEs, low-income earners, and other owners of movable assets. The MPSR also seeks to consolidate and strengthen the registry system.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives for the MPSR Act are as follows:

- i. To provide for the use of movable property as collateral for credit facilities.
- ii. To establish the Office of the Registrar of Security Rights to facilitate registration of security rights in movable assets.
- iii. To establish an electronic collateral registry to facilitate the registration of notices relating to security rights in movable assets.
- iv. To promote consistency and certainty in secured financing relating to movable assets.
- v. To enhance the ability of individuals and entities to access credit using movable assets.

1.3 **Scope of the Act**

The MPSR Act governs secured transactions between a borrower and a lender where in return for a loan advanced, the borrower gives movable property as security or collateral. This law has diversified the type of collateral that constitutes security. It applies to security rights in movable assets including;

- a) Every transaction that secures payment or performance of an obligation,
- b) Chattel mortgage,
- c) Credit purchase transaction,
- d) Credit sale agreement,
- e) Floating and fixed charge,
- f) Pledge,
- g) Trust indenture,
- h) trust receipt and
- i) Financial lease.

Movable assets are categorised into two:

- i. Tangible assets such as motor vehicles, crops, machinery, livestock, business inventory, electronics and furniture;
- ii. Intangible assets such as account receivables, choses in action, account savings or deposits, unpaid invoices, electronic securities, shares and intellectual property among others.

Types of Movable Collateral



Tv



Bedroom



Living room



Drone



Motor vehicles



Dining room

The Act enables borrowers to make use of their personal property as collateral for credit. These may include both tangible and intangible assets. They may use one collateral as security against multiple credit facilities. For the lender, it creates an environment where they are more secure in lending credit to a class of people they would not normally lend to, and accept as security collateral they would not traditionally accept as such. The Act not only gives provisions to protect the lender in event of default, but it also establishes a collateral registry, which acts as a public notice to any other entity interested in the collateral, that there is a prior interest and should they choose to lend against the same collateral, they will become second or third in priority in event of default.

1.4 **Exceptions to Application**

The MPSR Act does not apply to;

- a) Security rights in proceeds of collateral if the proceeds constitute a type of asset that is governed by another law.
- b) A security right in book-entry securities under the Central Depositories Act, 2000.
- c) The creation, lease or transfer of an interest in land, excluding a right to payment that arises in connection with an interest in or a lease of land.
- d) A security right in a vessel including a mortgage right subject to the Merchant Shipping Act, 2009.
- e) A security right in an aircraft subject to the Civil Aviation Act, 2013.
- f) Except as otherwise provided by the Act, a lien, charge or other interest created by law.

1.5 **Creation of a Security Right**

A security right is a property right in a moveable asset that is created by an agreement to secure payment or performance of an obligation.

It is created by a security agreement between the grantor and the secured creditor, provided that the grantor has rights in the asset to be encumbered or the power to encumber it.

1.6 **Security Agreement**

A security agreement must;

- ✓ Be in writing and signed by the grantor,
- ✓ Identify the secured creditor and grantor,
- ✓ Describe the secured obligation (except in the case of an agreement that provides for the outright transfer of a receivable)
- ✓ Describe the secured obligation.
- ✓ A description is sufficient if it identifies the collateral by specific listing, category, type of collateral defined in the act.

1.7 **Cross-Collateralisation of Debts**

A collateral may secure multiple and separate debts that may be owed to the secured creditor. For instance, a security right may be created over a tractor to secure the repayment of a loan, but the same tractor could secure an already existing credit obligation of the grantor or other previously unsecured facility.

1.8 **Registration of Notices**

There are three kind of notices that may be registered in the MPSR Registry, including: -

- i. An initial notice,
- ii. An amendment notice and
- iii. A cancellation notice

1.9 **Initial Notice**

The initial notice must be in English and it should include the following: -

- a) The identifier and address of the grantor.
- b) The identifier and address of the secured creditor
- c) A description of the collateral
- d) Period of effectiveness of the security right and
- e) Any other information for statistical purposes.

Upon registration: -

- a) The Registrar enters the information on the notice into the Registry records.
- b) The registrant receives a printable copy of the information contained in the notice, including time of registration and registration number. The secured creditor must send the information contained in the notice to the grantor within ten days of receipt once the notice is registered.

- c) An initial notice is effective for the specified period but shall not exceed ten years. Extension beyond 10 years may only be sought within six months prior to expiry.
- d) An error in the grantor identifier such as the ID number or in the description of the collateral renders the notice ineffective.

1.10 **Amendment Notice**

This is registered by the secured creditor if the initial notice contains information outside the grantor's scope of authorisation, or if the security agreement is revised to delete some collateral and there is a change in the grantor identifier after registration of the initial notice. This change should be done within sixty days to avoid loss of priority.

It is also done when the collateral has been transferred to a new owner provided the owner is acquiring the asset together with the obligations of the security right. This is to be done within 10 working days upon acquiring knowledge of the transfer and transferee's identifier.

1.11 **Cancellation Notice**

This is registered by a secured creditor: -

- a) On termination of a security right in the collateral.
- b) If the initial notice was not authorised by the grantor;
- c) If the authorisation has been withdrawn and no security agreement has been concluded; or
- d) If the security right to which the notice relates has been extinguished and the secured creditor has no further commitment to provide value to the grantor.

1.12 **Authorisation to Register**

A grantor must authorise the registration of a notice in the MPSR Registry.

Typically, there are two forms of authorisation:

- i. signature on the security agreement
- ii. separate authorisation in writing commonly provided in anticipation of executing a security agreement.

Oral or voicemail authorisations are not recognised.

For certain amendments, such as adding new collateral not previously listed in a security agreement or a new grantor, additional authorisation is required.

For other amendments, such as change of address or name of the secured creditor, or grantor, no authorisation is needed.

In order to prevent the risk of third parties fraudulently amending or cancelling registrations, only the secured creditor is authorised to amend or cancel its registration.

1.13 **Third-Party Effectiveness**

Registration of an initial notice perfects the security right, creating third party effectiveness.

Where a security right in a collateral is effective against third parties, then such effectiveness will extend to the proceeds of such collateral.

Certain proceeds including; money, receivables, negotiable instruments and/or rights to payment of funds credited to a deposit account, acquire third-party effectiveness without any further action of the grantor or the secured creditor.

In case of all other proceeds, third-party effectiveness continues for a period of ten days within which the secured creditor needs to register an amendment.

1.14 **Priority**

Priority among competing security rights may be created by the same grantor in the same collateral and it is determined according to the time of registration of the initial notice. Knowledge of the existence of a security right in favour of another person on the part of a secured creditor does not affect its priority.

A security right created by a grantor is subordinate to a security right in the same collateral created by another person if the grantor acquired the collateral subject to the security right created and made effective against third parties by the other person before the grantor acquired it.

Non-consensual creditor has a priority over the security right only if he had registered a notice with the Registrar before the security right was made effective against third parties.

An acquisition security right is a security right in an asset securing an obligation to pay any unpaid portion of the purchase price to enable the grantor to acquire it. It has priority over a competing non-acquisition security right provided a notice thereof is registered before the grantor obtains possession of the asset.

A possessory lien on goods has priority over a security right as long as the holder of the possessory lien remains in possession of the goods.

A buyer or other transferee of the collateral such as lessee or licensee acquires its rights free of the security right if the secured creditor authorises the sale or transfer.

The rule of the innocent purchaser without notice applies to an ordinary buyer or lessee provided that he did not have knowledge that the sale or lease violates the rights of a secured creditor.

1.15 **Enforcement of a Security Right**

A secured creditor may exercise their post-default rights by: -

- ✓ an application to a court of law or;
- ✓ exercising his/her rights under the security agreement, without applying to a court.

The secured creditor may;

- a) sue the grantor for any payment due and owing under the agreement
- b) appoint a receiver of the movable asset (holder of qualifying floating charge)
- c) lease the movable asset
- d) take possession of the movable asset
- e) sell the movable asset

Any person whose rights are affected by the enforcement process is entitled to redeem the collateral by repaying or performing the secured obligation in full.

If the secured creditor wants to dispose the collateral he must send a notification to the grantor, debtor and any other secured creditor that has registered a notice with respect to the collateral within at least five working days before notification is sent to the grantor.

A secured creditor may sue the grantor for performance of the obligations only if;

- a) The grantor is personally bound to satisfy the secured obligation.
- b) The collateral is insufficient to fully satisfy the secured obligation.
- c) The secured creditor is deprived of the whole or part of the security right through a wrongful act or default of the grantor or a debtor.

1.16 **Applicable Laws**

A grantor and secured creditor may, in their security agreement, choose the law applicable to their mutual rights and obligations. However, in the absence of a choice of law, the law governing the security agreement shall apply.

The law applicable to the creation, effectiveness against third parties and priority of a security right in a tangible asset is the law of the country in which the asset is located. However, if the tangible asset is one that is ordinarily used in more than one country, then the applicable law shall be the law of the country in which the grantor is located.

In the case of intangible assets, the law applicable to the creation, third-party effectiveness, and priority of a security right is the law of the country in which the grantor is located.

The law applicable to the creation, effectiveness against third parties and priority of a security right in intellectual property is the law of the country in which the intellectual property is protected.

The law applicable to the creation, third-party effectiveness, priority and enforcement of a security right in a right to payment of funds credited to a deposit account, as well as to the rights and obligations between the financial institution and the secured creditor, is the law of the country in which that financial institution has its place of business. If the financial institution has places of business in more than one country, the law applicable is the law of the country in which the branch maintaining the deposit account is located.

The law applicable to the creation of a security right in proceeds is the law applicable to the creation of the security right in the original collateral from which the proceeds arose.

The law applicable to the third-party effectiveness and priority of a security right in proceeds is the law applicable to the third-party effectiveness and priority of a security right in the original collateral of the same kind as the proceeds.



1.17 **General/Transitional Provisions**

This Act applies to all security rights within its scope, including security rights created prior to its enactment.

In case of a matter that was already the subject of proceedings before a court or arbitral tribunal prior to the coming into force of this Act, then the previous legal regime shall apply.

A security right created prior to the commencement of this Act remains effective between the parties despite the fact that its creation did not comply with the creation requirements of this Act.

A security right that was effective against third parties under prior law continues to be so under this Act until; either it ceases to be effective against third parties under the prior law, or, the expiration of nine months after the coming into force of this Act, whichever is earlier.

A written agreement between the grantor and the secured creditor creating a security right and entered into before the coming into force of this Act is sufficient to constitute authorisation by the grantor for the registration of a notice relating to that security right after the coming into force of this Act.

This Act has amended a number of laws as set out below: -

LAW	AMENDMENT
Chattels Transfer Act (Cap. 28)	Repealed
The Pawnbrokers Act (Cap. 529)	Repealed
Hire Purchase Act (Cap. 507)	Amended to remove the requirement to register hire purchase agreements. The office of the Registrar of Hire Purchase Agreements, and to include the requirement to register notices with respect to security rights created under the Hire Purchase Act in the MPSR Registry, as well as other minor amendments to align terminologies with the MPSR Act.
Companies Act, No. 17 of 2015	Amended to include requirement to register debentures at the electronic MPSR Registry, as well as other minor amendments to align terminologies with the MPSR Act.
Insolvency Act, No. 18 of 2015	Amended to include the fact that the priority of competing floating charges shall be determined in accordance with the MPSR Act, as well as other minor amendments to align terminologies with the MPSR Act.
Stamp Duty Act (Cap. 480)	Amended to remove the requirement to stamp security agreements under the MPSR Act, as well as other minor amendments to align terminologies with the MPSR Act.
Agricultural Finance Corporation Act (Cap. 323)	Amended to make security rights on movable assets created under the Act to be within the scope of the MPSR Act.
Business Registration Service Act (No. 15 of 2015)	Minor amendments to align terminologies with the MPSR Act.

1.18 **The Movable Property Security Rights Regulations, 2017**

The Act empowers the Cabinet Secretary to make Regulations with respect to any matter under it to enable enforcement of the provisions of the Act. To this end, the Cabinet Secretary formulated the MPSR Regulations, 2017, to help in the implementation of the Act.

They provide elaborate guidelines on how to use and operate the Electronic Collateral Registry.

They provide for the following matters;

- ✓ The conduct of the business of the Registry
- ✓ The format of notices to be registered in the Registry
- ✓ The payment of fees in respect of any matter under Part IV of the MPSR Act
- ✓ The provision of copies of any notices registered in the Registry and the certification of the copies on any matter in relation to the Registry

Boresha maisha yako na MPSR!



Kuwa smart

Tumia Mifugo yako kama ahadi ya mkopo

Lending to MSME's can cause anxiety.

Now, it need not be with MPSR, a Business Registration Service (BRS) online registry for registration of security rights in movable property.

Keeping the lifeblood of MSME's flowing while securing the interest of a lender.

A win - win for both borrower and lender.

Log on to www.brs.go.ke. for details and access to the Registry.



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CHAPTER THREE: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK & RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

This Chapter focuses on the institutions under the MPSR Act as well as the rights and obligations of the various key parties.

1.1 The Business Registration Services (BRS)

The BRS is a State Corporation established by an Act of Parliament under the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice.

Its functions include;

- a) Overseeing operations of the Companies, Insolvency (Official Receivers) and the Movable Property Security Rights (Collateral Registry) registries. It carries out all registrations required under the BRS Act.
- b) It maintains registers, data and records on registrations that it carries out.
- c) It implements relevant policies and guidelines and provides the Attorney General with necessary information to guide policy formulation and amendment.
- d) Undertakes research and disseminates findings through seminars, workshops, publications or other media and recommends to the Government any improvements in the relevant laws.
- e) Collaborates with other state agencies for the effective discharge of its functions.
- f) Charges fees for its services.
- g) Such other functions as may be necessary under the BRS Act.

1.2 Registrar of Collaterals

The Act establishes the Office of the Registrar who is in charge of the operations of the collateral e-registry (MPSR).
The Registrar: -

- a) Receives, stores and makes accessible to the public information on registered notices.
- b) Does not, on own motion, amend or delete information contained in the Registry.
- c) Preserves information contained in the registry records and reconstructs the information in the event of loss or damage.
- d) Only removes information in a registered notice from its public records only on expiry of period of effectiveness of a notice.
- e) Archives information removed from its public records for five years.
- f) Cannot be held liable for anything done under the authority of the Act in good faith.

1.3 **The Movable Property Security Rights (MPSR) Registry**

The Act establishes an online Registry (MPSR) for the registration of all security rights in movable assets.

The MPSR Registry is hosted on the Government's service single sign-on platform of e-Citizen and is administered by the BRS.

It allows for remote access and registration of security rights.

Internet connection is required to access the MPSR Registry.

The MPSR Registry allows for instant and time-stamped registration of security rights.

It allows for functions such as;

- i. Searches
- ii. Registration of security rights
- iii. Amendment of security rights
- iv. Cancellation of security right

It is designed to register notices i.e. simple forms rather than actual security agreements.

All persons with an e-citizen account may carry out a Search on the MPSR Registry. The other functions may only be accessed and carried out by a secured lender.

In this respect, the powers of the Registrar are limited to ensuring that all the required information has been entered into a notice.

The duty to scrutinise, verify, or certify the validity of the information in a notice lies with the secured creditor as opposed to the Registrar.

1.4 How to Use the MPSR Registry

Business name search and reservation

File annual returns

Private limited company registration
A company limited by shares

Public limited company registration
Does not prohibit invitations to the public to subscribe for shares or debentures of the company.

Convenient and Secure fee payment options

Link your business

Official Search (CR12)

MPSR Electronic Registry

Need Help? Call us now +254 780 206 206

ORDER SUMMARY

NAME SEARCH AND RESERVATION	KES 150.00
Total:	KES 150.00

Registered addresses

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
Business registration	Business registration	Business registration	Business registration	Business registration

a) Accessing the MPSR Registry

Log in brs.go.ke
Select "online services" at top right corner

Enter your,
e-citizen log in details

Select Collateral Registry

b) The Search Process

Select the search request tab on the top right corner of the screen.

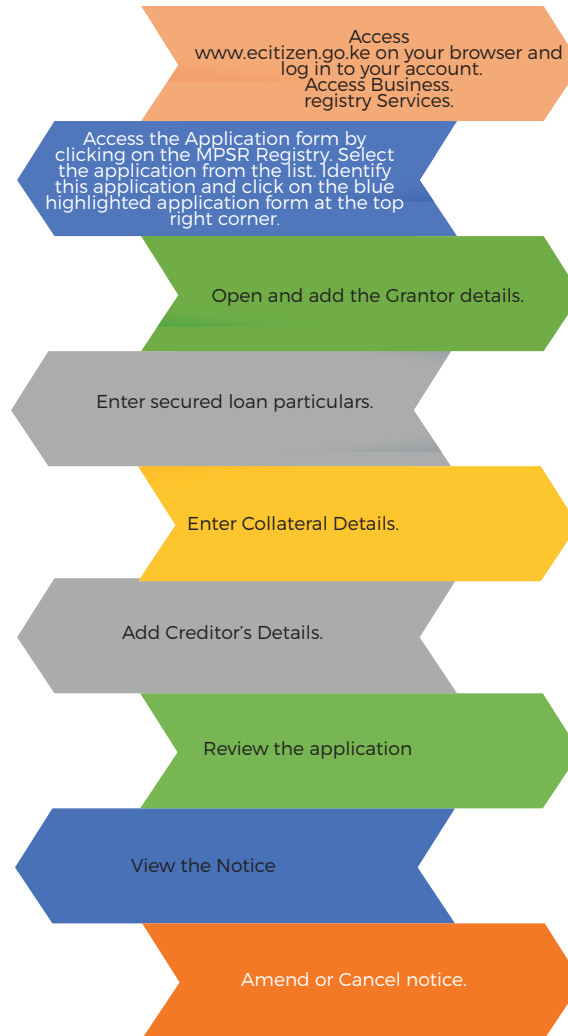
Enter the details as prompted.

(Note:- Only the collateral or grantor's identifiers are searchable)

Confirm details entered and submit application

Make payment of Kshs. 550/=.
Confirm payment.
Get printable search certificate.

c) The Registration Process



1.5 Secured Creditors

Secured creditors are not only those who provide credit in the form of loans of money. Anyone, including an individual, business, or public entity, whether domestic or foreign, may be a secured creditor. For example, a leasing company that leases machinery to a lessee, allowing him/her to acquire ownership to the object upon the payment of all instalments, is also a secured creditor. In the same vein, credit may also be provided in the form of a deferral of payment of the purchase price which enables the grantor to acquire a new asset. The MPSR Act does not prevent multiple entities from acting as joint secured creditors.

A secured creditor has the following rights and obligations;

- a) If in possession of the collateral, exercise reasonable care to preserve the asset;
- b) Register the initial notice;
- c) Register an amendment or cancellation notice on termination of a security right in the collateral;
- d) Right to inspect the collateral in the possession of the grantor or another person;
- e) Provide within a reasonable period of time adequate proof, upon request by a debtor, that the security right in a receivable has been created;
- f) Send copies of registered notices to the grantor and the borrower; and
- g) Take all enforcement actions diligently and in good faith.

1.6 Grantor

A grantor is a person that creates a security right to secure either its own obligation or that of another person. A grantor may also be a buyer or other transferee, lessee, or licensee of the collateral that acquires its rights subject to a security right. Simply put, a grantor is a person whose movable asset is used as collateral for a security interest.

The Act does not impose any limitations on who can provide assets as collateral and thus become a grantor. Individuals, businesses, and public entities may encumber their assets to gain access to credit. Grantors may also be domestic or foreign. A grantor need not necessarily be the person who receives the loan. For instance, a parent company may obtain a loan using the assets of its subsidiary as collateral. A grantor;

- a) Is required to authorise registration of a notice.
- b) In possession of a collateral should exercise reasonable care to preserve the asset.
- c) Act diligently and in good faith throughout the duration of a secured transaction.
- d) Should give a timely notification to the secured creditor of any changes in identifier details or transfer of collateral.
- e) Has a right to compel an amendment or cancellation of a registered notice when some collateral has been released (the registered notice must be amended to delete that collateral) or the loan fully paid off (the registered notice must be cancelled).
- f) Has a right to be notified, within 10 days, of registration of security interest notice.
- g) Has a right to receive notification of public sale in case of commenced enforcement measures.

1.7 **Borrower**

A borrower is the person to whom a credit facility is extended to by a secured lender. It refers to the beneficiary of the loan. The grantor may or may not be the borrower. The Borrower should exercise good faith in the repayment of the loan.

**If it's not a chicken
and egg story...You
can now get finance.**



Kuwa smart!

Business can run on credit!

That is why the relationship between lenders and borrowers should be simple. Now, financial institutions and other lenders can give credit against all kinds of movable property, as we keep the wheels of commerce turning.

MPSR is a Business Registration Service (BRS) online Registry of security rights in movable property.

Log on to www.brs.go.ke for details and access to the Registry.



A SERVICE BY THE BUSINESS REGISTRATION SERVICE



CHAPTER FOUR: STATISTICS & MILESTONES UNDER THE NEW REGIME

This Chapter gives a statistical analysis of the regime and highlights the milestones achieved under the MPSR Act.

1.1 Registrations versus Searches

As of November 2020, there were a total of 357,817 Notices of security rights registered in the E-Registry against a total of 44,862 Searches done.

When compared to the overall market, more than 10% of the total loan accounts in the market have been registered.

This is a positive indicator of growing access to credit which in turn improves the ease of doing business. Statistics show that the notices registered are usually more than the searches done each month (an average ratio of about 9:1 since the establishment of the e-registry).

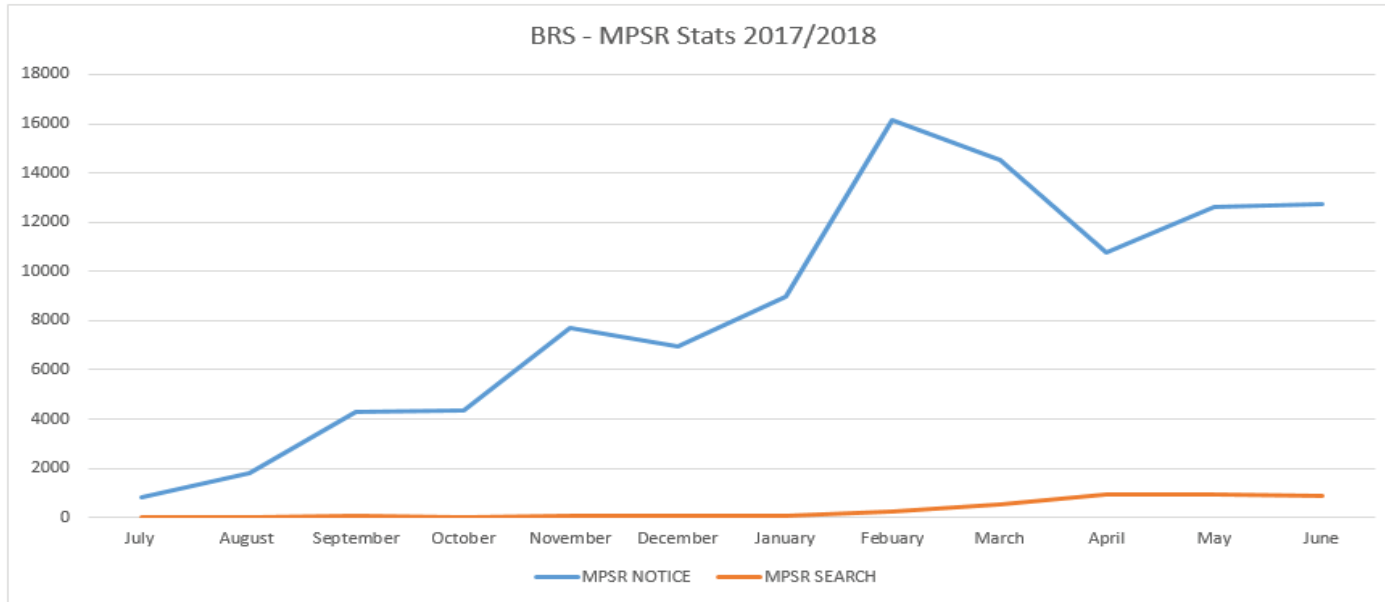
It is important to conduct searches before registration of notices to ensure priority and perfection.

The ensuing tables and graphs show the number of notices registered vis-à-vis the searches done in each month for the years 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and 2019/2020.

	2017/2018	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Totals
1	MPSR Notice	801	1821	4263	4376	7680	6961	8962	16147	14529	10786	12638	12754	101718
2	MPSR Search	28	34	47	96	91	52	96	271	543	921	923	888	3930

*Searches done were extremely low compared to the number of notices registered.

a) *July 2017 to June 2018*

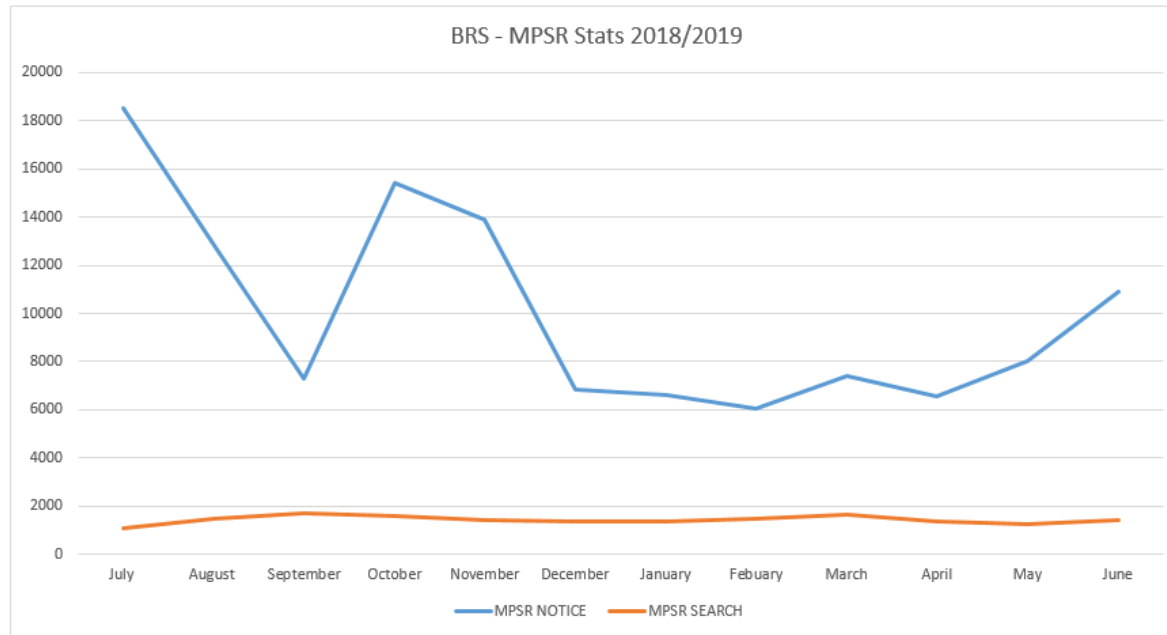


*The steep rise in notices was due to the requirement to transfer all records to the electronic register by February.

b) July 2018 to June 2019

	2017/2018	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Totals
1	MPSR Notice	18525	12852	7291	15424	13901	6838	6585	6052	7412	6553	8026	10921	120380
2	MPSR Search	1087	1451	1707	1598	1414	1340	1386	1499	1659	1382	1234	1408	17165

*The period still maintained the disparity between the number of notices registered vis-a-vis the searches conducted.



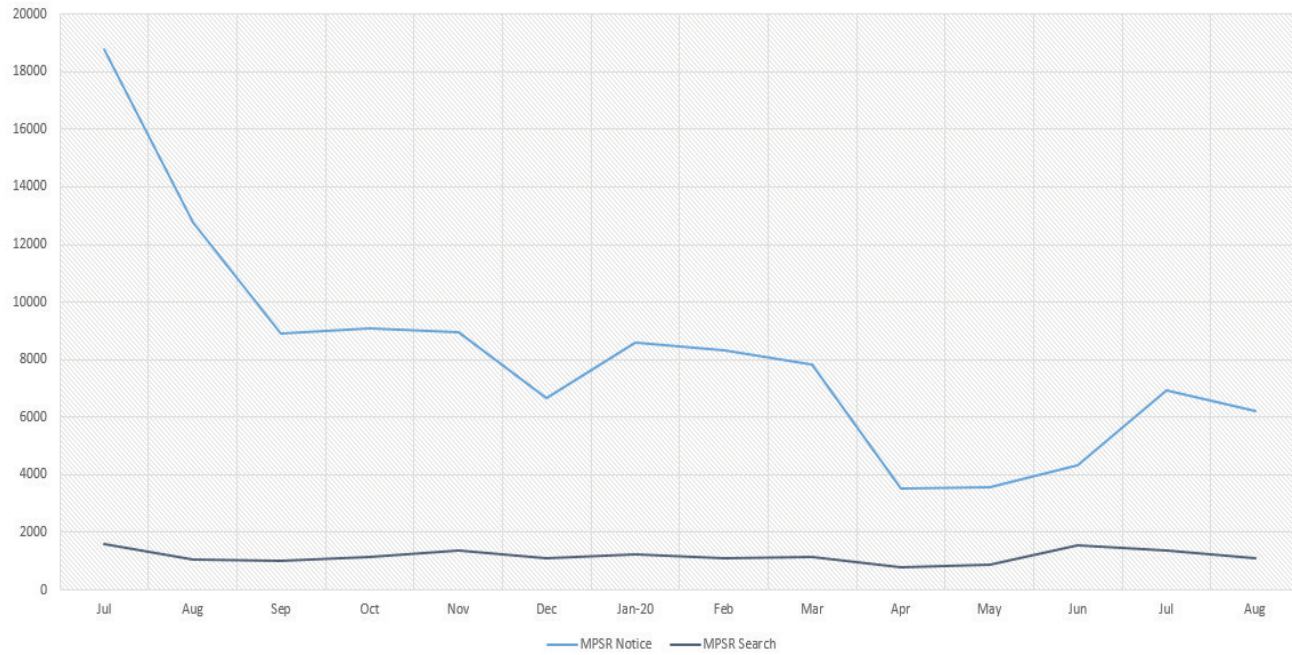
c) July 2019 to October 2020

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan-2020	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Totals
Notices	18785	12755	8902	9098	8969	6683	8584	8321	7844	3520	3590	4317	6945	6197	7768	7745	8450	138,473
Searches	1580	1074	1010	1166	1379	1097	1249	1096	1151	766	888	1547	1353	1094	1260	1904	1399	21,013

*The number of notices drastically went down in April 2020. This can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic.

*This trend continues in May and June 2020 which saw slow rise in registered notices. Interestingly, the number of searches increased significantly in June.

BRS MPSR Stats 2020



1.2 Statistical Development

68% of respondents of a survey commissioned by the World Bank in 2019 felt that the registry was secure.

Although this is a good indication that users generally trust the system, there is an acknowledgement that perceptions on security can be very subjective.

Respondents that questioned the security of the platform cited the need for assurance that there is sufficient back up as well as the need for maker-checker functionality for institutions.

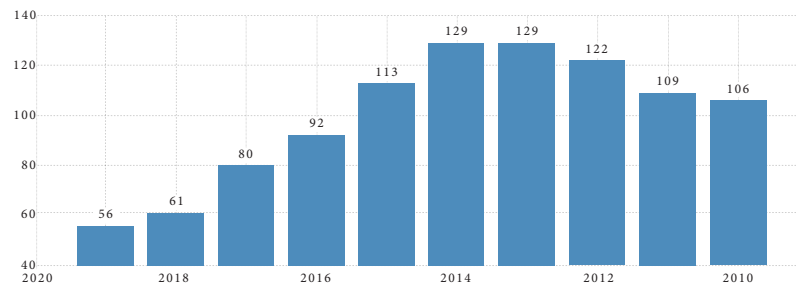
A FinAccess Survey by the CBK in 2019 highlighted that Kenya has made significant milestones in expanding access to financial services and products to 82.9 percent in 2019 from 26.7 percent and 75.3 percent in 2006 and 2016 respectively.

CBK data further shows that nearly a third of the new loans of KShs.150.56 billion issued by commercial banks used household goods, live animals and office equipment as collateral.

An increase from Kshs. 19.6 billion to Kshs. 43.5 billion worth of loans extended using movable securities underlines the lenders' comfort in accepting movable property as security.

This remarkable change has been as a result of the MPSR Registry which has been acting as a tracking device for both the lenders and the borrowers to ascertain various claims on the assets forwarded as collateral.

The World Bank annual ratings saw Kenya rise in rank from 61 in 2018 to 56 in 2019 out of 190 economies in the ease of doing business. Further, the World Bank's Doing Business 2020 Report ranked Kenya at number 4 out of 190 economies in the ease of getting credit, with the score of getting credit being 95.0 in a score line of 0-100.



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK



1.3 Achievements

The new regime has eased the way of doing business especially for MSMEs.

This significant growth has been attributed to: -

- ✓ The existence of a unitary secured transactions system under the new regime, which provides for the legal rights of borrowers and lenders.
- ✓ The operation of the Collateral Registry which allows for online public searches and the registration, modification and cancellation of security interests.
- ✓ Digitisation – the BRS has been at the fore front in embracing technology to improve access to credit. This is through the operationalisation of the online collateral registry among other developments to ensure ease of doing business for all its stakeholders. The number of searches done vis-à-vis the registrations done.

Kenya's ease of doing business ranking has grown significantly since the Kenya improved significantly over the years.

The new MPSR regime has also brought about the following achievements: -

- a) It has been key in promoting financial inclusion. This has been achieved though widening the scope of assets that can be used as collateral as well as widening the scope of possible secured lenders to include informal lenders.
- b) It is progressive and has significantly been an improvement on the previous regime.
- c) Movable asset-based lending in Kenya has become very lucrative for the banks and customers with credit reaching a larger customer base.
- d) Financial institutions have an opportunity to create new products under the Act.

- e) The Registry has brought certainty with regards to priority rights.
- f) Access to the Registry has created a verifiable way of establishing ownership of secured collateral.
- g) Lenders have easy access to the registry rendering credit analysis fast and more efficient.
- h) The regime has introduced alternative ways of recovering debts other than the court process thereby lowering the cost and time of enforcement.
- i) The establishment of the collateral registry has shortened the time of registering a security, as it is accessible remotely.
- j) It recognises intangible assets such as intellectual property (IP) and receivables as possible collateral.
- k) Exemption from Stamp Duty has significantly reduced transactional costs.
- l) Registration of a security right is instant provided there is good internet connection. There are no delays in registration as experienced before.
- m) It has eliminated congestion at the BRS offices as the collateral registry is accessible remotely.
- n) It has significantly minimized paper work and cleared the confusion brought by the multiplicity of laws under the previous regime.

1.4 Challenges

- i. Competition from digital lenders issuing unsecured loans. Fintech lenders have created big competition with would-be customers of lenders giving credit against movable collateral.
- ii. Instances of double registration such as debentures at the Companies Registry and Motor Vehicles at the NTSA have proved to be cumbersome.
- iii. Cost – the search fee of Kshs. 500/= and a further search fee of Kshs. 500/= for vehicles at National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) are almost unsustainable to the secured lenders. Consequently, most of

them have elected to proceed with registration of notices without conducting a search first. This may consequently jeopardise their priority. The search fees are crucial in the maintenance and sustenance of the MPSR Registry operations.

- iv. Lack of a standard way of description of most movable assets poses a hurdle. Different lenders may describe the same asset differently thereby creating confusion.
- v. Taking up Intellectual Property as collateral remains a challenge due to the legislative gaps. The IP Laws do not envisage creation of charges over IP thereby creating an enforcement problem.

Financial exclusion remains to be a major challenge to many Kenyans. A major factor that has hindered financial deepening is the exorbitant and prohibitive cost of credit. The lack of affordable credit has left borrowers, majorly MSEs and low income individuals, vulnerable to predatory lenders such as digital lenders that levy high interest rates and impose brutish conditions that end up shackling borrowers to a vicious cycle of indebtedness and helplessness. We remain hopeful that this regime will play a significant role in transforming market dynamics and thereby foster financial inclusion.

A thriving business stall with plans to open another? You can now get finance.



Kuwa smart!

Business can run on credit!

That is why the relationship between lenders and borrowers should be simple. Now, financial institutions and other lenders can give credit against all kinds of movable property, as we keep the wheels of commerce turning.

MPSR is a Business Registration Service (BRS) online Registry of security rights in movable property.

Log on to www.brs.go.ke for details and access to the Registry.



A SERVICE BY THE BUSINESS REGISTRATION SERVICE



CHAPTER FIVE: PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

This Chapter focuses on the benefits and challenges of the MPSR Act for financial institutions and highlights the emerging issues.

1.1 Definition and Objectives

A product loosely refers to a certain banking service that a commercial bank extends to the market, to cater for a given need. Product development has been noted to have the following objectives: -

- a) Growth of institution and customer business
- b) Increase customer base.
- c) Create competitive edge in the industry.
- d) Hedge against calculated risk.

1.2 Benefits of Diversifying/Widening Available Products

The benefits of diversifying and widening products available to borrowers grows business for both the customer and the institution. It increases lending to MSMEs particularly with the uncapping of interest rates. It also widens the customer base particularly to the youth, women and other income groups who lack traditional collateral.

1.3 Focusing on Capitalisation of Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs)

MSEs, particularly in Kenya, drive the economy as the sector creates many jobs and opportunities.

They create lucrative business for the banks as they are not very price sensitive, and uncapping of interest rate gives room to renewed/increased lending to them.

Special attention should be given to risk indicators, i.e. likelihood of default compared to the estimated profit, however, because of numbers of borrowers' bank's risk factor is mitigated.

Hedging against risk is to a large extent related to the collateral offered.

1.4 **Important Issues to Consider**

Several lenders can be duped into lending against one/same collateral creating havoc at the time of recovery.

Movable collateral can be sold to unsuspecting parties creating loss to either the lender or the purchaser or both.

While the security right automatically extends to proceeds, at times, the proceeds may cease to be identifiable and traceable, which could negatively affect the security right.

Instead of relying on this automatic extension, the secured creditor could include adequate collateral descriptions in the security agreement. For instance, if the collateral is inventory it is likely to generate money, receivables, and bank accounts.

The secured creditor may wish to identify these assets specifically as its collateral in a security agreement, in which case it would no longer need to rely on the automatic extension of its security right in inventory to money, receivables, and bank accounts.

Partnerships with institutions with shared agenda of meeting specific needs e.g. USAID which gives banks up to 50% backup on specialised equipment, solar tractors.

While taking advantage of the MPSR Act and the Collateral Registry, financial institutions need to develop new products that will expand;

- ✓ Their customer base
- ✓ Spread out risk
- ✓ Grow both the customer and Bank's business

The need for new additional products development is enhanced by the streamlining of the services by MPSR Act and creation of Central Collateral Registry with the following advantages:

- a) Reduction in the cost of credit due to simplified process.
- b) Actionable enforcement mechanisms.
- c) Change from manual registry to include digital collateral registry in line with the changing times.
- d) Untapped potential customers.
- e) Beneficiaries of TVET getting into MSMEs needing equipment e.g. salons, garages.

Customers requiring machines and vehicles to meet emerging demands of Counties.

Financial institutions that will be the first to take advantage of the Act and Registry will reap the greatest benefits as others follow. Two key principles remain supreme: -

- ✓ know your customer
- ✓ dual ethical practices both for the Bank and the Customer.

FEES SCHEDULE

Service Offered	Fees	Document Lodged	Document Issued	Time
Search request	K s h s . 500/=	Application made online	Search Certificate	Immediately
Initial Search	Nil/Free	Application made online	Notice to Registrant of the Initial Notice.	Immediately
Amendment Notice	Nil/Free	Application made online	Notice to Registrant of an Amendment Notice.	Immediately
Grantor's request for registration of Amendment or Cancellation Notice	Nil/Free	Application made online	Notice to Secured Creditor of Grantor's request for Amendment or Cancellation.	Immediately
Cancellation Notice	Nil/Free	Application made online	Notice to Registrant of Cancellation Notice.	Immediately

MPSR USER MANUAL



User Manual

Version 2.0

December 22, 2020

Prepared by

eCitizen

Prepared for

Government Digital Payment Systems

Movable Property e-Registry

Collateral Registry- Initial Registration

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide a Visual guide on how to submit an application for the Collateral Registry- Initial Registration.

1.2 Collateral Registry- Initial Registration process

1.1.1 Prerequisites

Applicant must have an ecitizen account. The type of account could be:

- Citizens Account
- Foreign Residents Account
- Visitors Account (For foreigners)
- Linked Business account on BRS (eBusiness)

****This manual has been prepared using a Citizens account. Please note; regardless of the account used everything remains constant i.e. the interface and application forms****

1.2.1 Logging In

- Applicant will access www.ecitizen.go.ke on their browser
- Enter their username (Id Number/email address)
- Enter Password
- Confirm there not a robot
- Click enter



One Login

All Government Services

Email Address or ID Number

emmailaddress@gmail or ID number

Password

.....

[Forgot your password?](#)

Login

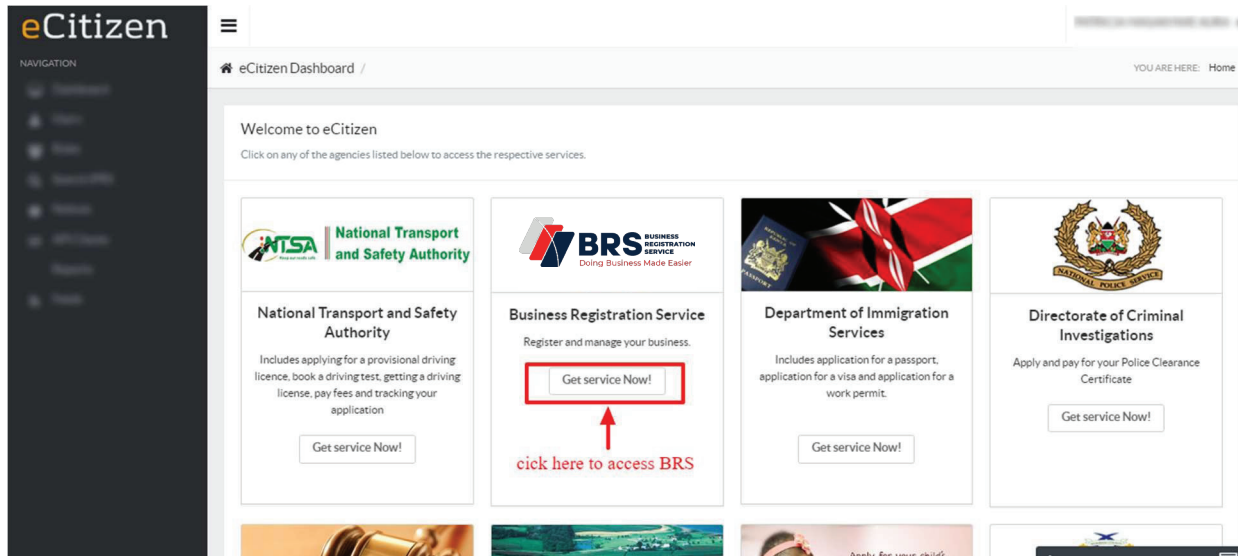
[Create an account](#)

[eCitizen](#) [eVisa](#) [eBusiness](#)

Enter credentials here

Fig 1

1.2.2 Access Business Registration Service



1.2.3 Access the Application form by clicking on Collateral Registry (MPSR)

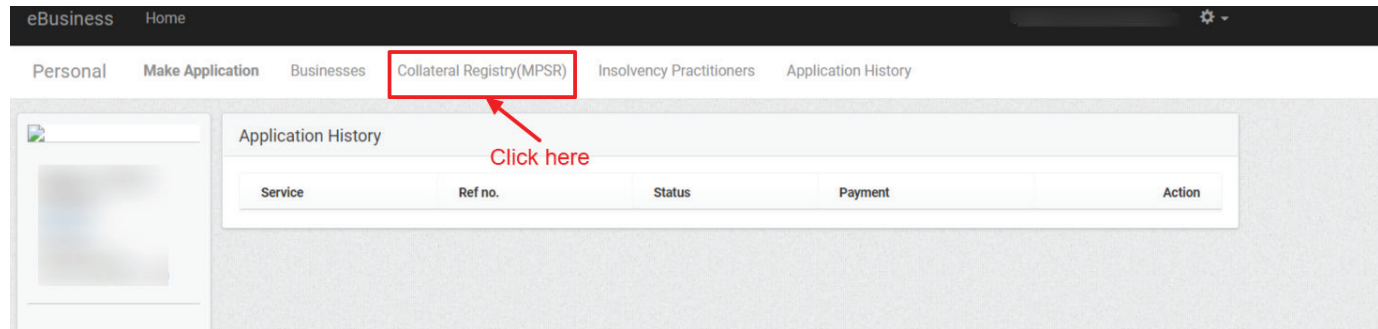


Fig 2

1.2.4 Select the application from the List

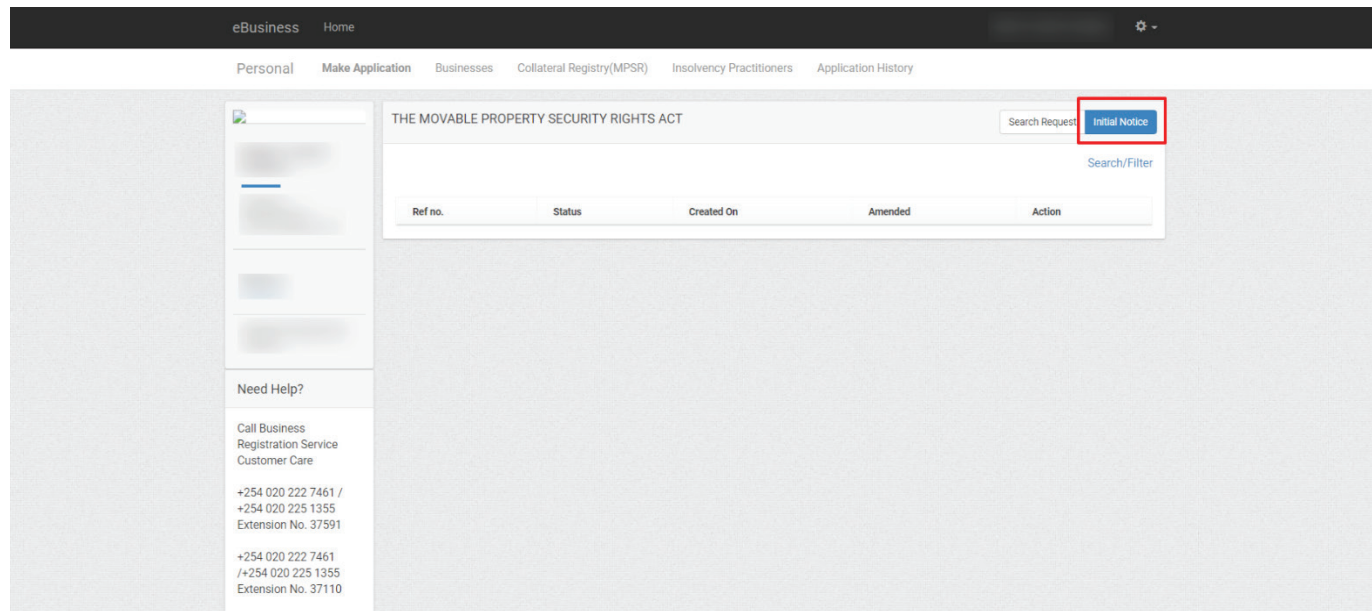


Fig 3

Identify this application and click on the Blue highlighted application form.

1.2.5 Open the Application form and add the Grantor details

COLLATERAL REGISTRY - INITIAL REGISTRATION

Particulars Of Grantors

Type* -Select One -

Add Grantor +

Select type of grantor

Save and Continue

Click here to proceed

1.2.6 Add Grantors Details

Important points to note:

- A grantor could be of several types to choose from; select what is appropriate from the drop down menu
- In Case of a Kenyan Citizen or a Foreign Resident the ID number and name will be verified against the IPRS database. See Fig 5.1 **Add Creditors Details.**

COLLATERAL REGISTRY - INITIAL REGISTRATION

Particulars Of Grantors

Type *	Kenyan Citizen
Name *	N/A
ID Number *	<input type="text" value="Enter ID number"/>
First Name *	<input type="text" value="Enter first name"/>
	Click here to verify → <input type="button" value="Verify"/>
KRA PIN Number	<input type="text"/>
Postal Address *	<input type="text"/>
Postal code *	<input type="text"/>
Email Address *	<input type="text"/>
Telephone / Mobile Number *	<input type="text"/>

[Click here to proceed](#) →

Fig 5.1
When the Grantor
is a Kenyan
Corporation

tion Application History Collateral Registry(MPSR) Maintain a Company Access Control

Type * Kenyan Corporation

Registered Name * N/A **Click here to find name of the Corporation** →

Registration Number *
NOTE: For parastatals provide the enabling act in the form Act No/Year e.g. for Act 1 of 2015 specify 1/2015

KRA PIN Number

Postal Address *

Postal code *

Email Address *

Telephone / Mobile Number *

Click here to proceed →

Fig 5.2

1.1.1 Add Creditors Details

Follow through the figure 6 to add creditor's details

MPSR-EAUBLPV8
COLLATERAL REGISTRY - INITIAL REGISTRATION

Particulars Of Creditors

VALUE

Category of secured creditor *

Type * Kenyan Corporation

Registered Name * VALUE

Registration Number * PVT-
NOTE: For parastatals provide the enabling act in the form Act No/Year e.g. for Act 1 of 2015 specify 1/2015

KRA PIN Number P0

Postal Address * 15140

Postal code * 00:

Email Address * info@

Telephone / Mobile Number * +25470

Add Creditor +

Click here to proceed

Back Save and Continue

Fig 6

1.1.1 Enter Collateral Details

Important Point to note:

- There are several types of collateral to choose from; choose what is appropriate from the drop down list.

MPSR-EAUBLPV8
COLLATERAL REGISTRY - INITIAL REGISTRATION

Particulars Of Collateral

Add Collateral + ← Click here to add details of the collateral

Click here to proceed

Back Save and Continue

Fig 7

The type of information entered below will depend on the type of collateral selected below examples shows that of motor vehicle.

MPSR-EAUBLPV8
COLLATERAL REGISTRY - INITIAL REGISTRATION

Particulars Of Collateral

Collateral #1

Type * Motor Vehicle

Description of Collateral * WHITE,YELLOW NISSAN

Vehicle Chassis Number 123455

Add Collateral +

Click here to add multiple collateral

Click here to proceed

Back Save and Continue

Fig 8

1.1.1 Enter secured loan particulars

MPSR-EAUBLPV8
COLLATERAL REGISTRY - INITIAL REGISTRATION

Particulars Of Borrower

Type * Individual

Gender * Female

Particulars Of Secured Loan

Period of Effectiveness (months) * 120

Amount Secured * [+ Add](#)

Has grantor's authorization been obtained? * Yes No

[← Back](#) [Save and Continue](#)

Click here to proceed

Fig 9

Particulars Of Borrower

Type * Enterprise

Is the enterprise an SME? * Micro - Under 10 employees

Is it a women-owned enterprise? * Yes No

Women-owned enterprises are those owned more than 50% by a woman or women OR owned more than 20% by a woman or women and they have a woman as CEO/COO/President/Vice-President and if more than 30% of the Board (if it exists) is comprised by women

Particulars Of Secured Loan

Period of Effectiveness (months) * 120

Amount Secured *

USD	1000000
KES	1000000
GBP	10000
YEN	5000

Click here to add amount secured →

Has grantor's authorization been obtained? * Yes No

Click here to proceed →

Fig 9.1

1.1.1 Review the application

Select the tabs to allow you to navigate across the details entered on the application forms as depicted in figure 10

Review your Application Details

Grantors Creditors Collaterals Secured Loan Details

Grantors

1. Name	LIMITED
Identifier	PVT- [REDACTED]
KRA PIN number	P [REDACTED]
Postal address	12
Postal Code	00100 - G.P.O NAIROBI
Email address	[REDACTED]@gmail.com
Telephone/ Mobile number	+25477000000

Information entered

Click here to finish

I hereby confirm that I have provided all the information as required by the Registrar in regard to this application

Back Finish

Fig 10

1.1.1 View the Notice

The screenshot displays the 'Collateral Registry - Initial Registration' page for a notice with reference ID 'REF.MPSR-EAUBLPV8'. The status is 'complete'. The page is divided into several sections:

- Navigation:** Includes 'Application History' and 'Collateral Registry(MPSR)'. Utility links for 'Maintain a Company' and 'Access Control' are also present.
- Registration Details:** Shows the notice title, reference ID, and submission information (SUBMITTED 22 DEC 2020 12:00 PM BY I...).
- Grantors Section:** A tabbed interface with 'Grantors' selected. It lists the following details for the first grantor:

1. Name	LIMITED
Identifier	PVT- [REDACTED]
KRA PIN number	P0 [REDACTED]
Postal address	12
Postal Code	00100 - G.P.O NAIROBI
Email address	[REDACTED]@gmail.com
Telephone/ Mobile number	+25477000000
- Comments:** A section for user comments, currently empty.
- Downloads:** A table with columns for 'Service' and 'Action'. It contains one entry: 'Notice to Registrant of the Initial Notice', with 'Regenerate' and 'Download' buttons available.

Fig 11


Below is a sample of the notice

MPSR-43BU94-Notice to Registrant of the Initial Notice.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Edit View Window Help

Home Tools MPSR-43BU94-No... x Sign In

1 / 1 66.1%

FORM 4
NOTICE TO REGISTRANT OF THE INITIAL NOTICE

MPSR-43BU94

PART A
PARTICULARS OF GRANORS

Name	Type	Identifier	KRA PIN Number	Postal Address	Postal Code	Email Address	Telephone Number
PATRICIA MASAKHWE AUIJA	Kenyan Citizen	23915231		26206	00100 - G.P.O NAIROBI	ptgyaura@gmail.com	+25472004217

PART B
PARTICULARS OF CREDITORS

Name	Type	Identifier	KRA PIN Number	Postal Address	Postal Code	Email Address	Telephone Number	Category Of Secured Creditor	Type Of Home Secured Creditor	Type Of Home Secured Creditor (If Other)	Type Of Judgement	Date Of Judgement	Amount In Judgement Currency	Amount In Judgement
PATRICIA MASAKHWE AUIJA	Kenyan Citizen	23915231		26206	00100 -NAIROBI	ptgyaura@gmail.com	+254720042171	Consensual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

PART C
DETAILS OF COLLATERAL

Type Of Collateral	Type Of Collateral (If Other)	Description	Serial Number (If Applicable)
Motor Vehicle		White Toyota Mark X	abcde@ghijklmnop

PART D
PARTICULARS OF SECURED LOAN

Maximum Amount Secured	Period Of Effectiveness In Months	Grantor Authorization Obtained	Relates To Prior Security
KES 20,000.00	12	YES	NO

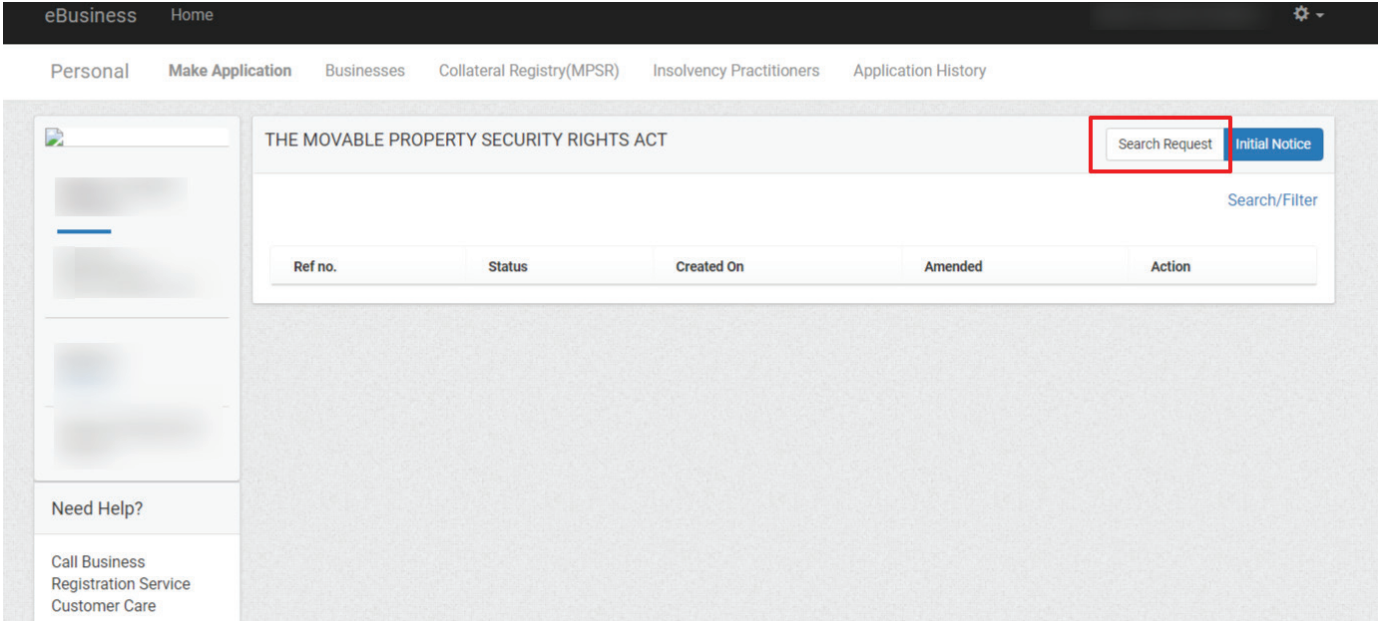
Export PDF
Create PDF
Edit PDF
Comment
Combine Files
Organize Pages
Fill & Sign
Send for Signature
Send & Track
More Tools

Store and share files in the Document Cloud
Learn More

Fig 11.1

1.1 Search Request

After the Initial notice an applicant may conduct a search by selectin the search request tab as shown below.



The screenshot displays the eBusiness portal interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'eBusiness' and 'Home' on the left, and a settings gear icon on the right. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with links for 'Personal', 'Make Application', 'Businesses', 'Collateral Registry(MPSR)', 'Insolvency Practitioners', and 'Application History'. The main content area is titled 'THE MOVABLE PROPERTY SECURITY RIGHTS ACT'. On the right side of this header, there are two tabs: 'Search Request' (highlighted with a red box) and 'Initial Notice'. Below the tabs is a 'Search/Filter' link. A table with the following headers is visible: 'Ref no.', 'Status', 'Created On', 'Amended', and 'Action'. On the left side of the page, there is a sidebar with a 'Need Help?' section containing the text 'Call Business Registration Service Customer Care'.

Fig 12

1.1.1 Select the Search Criteria

****Important point to note!! Only the grantors Identification and Motor vehicle are searchable****

COLLATERAL REGISTRY - SEARCH REQUEST

Search Request

Search criteria *

Type *

Find by name

Registration Number *

NOTE: For parastatals provide the enabling act in the form Act No/Year e.g. for Act 1 of 2015 specify 1/2015

[Click here to proceed](#)

Fig 13

COLLATERAL REGISTRY - SEARCH REQUEST

Search Request

Search criteria *

Type *

Find by name

Registration Number *

NOTE: For parastatals provide the enabling act in the form Act No/Year e.g. for Act 1 of 2015 specify 1/2015

[Click here to proceed](#)

Fig 13.1

1.1.1 Confirm details entered and submit application

Review your Application Details

Search Criteria	Grantor ID
Type of Grantor	Kenyan Corporation
Identifier	
Vehicle Chassis Number	N/A

I hereby confirm that I have provided all the information as required by the Registrar in regard to this application

[Back](#) [Finish](#)

Click here to go back

Click here to finish

Fig 14

1.1.1 Make Payment

Client is required to choose their preferred mode of payment. Then follow instructions as provided.

CHOOSE YOUR PAYMENT METHOD

- Mpesa
- Debit/Credit/Prepaid Card
- Airtel Money
- EazzyPay
- E-Agent
- KCB Cash
- Equity Cash
- RTGS
- Pesalink
- UNIONPAY

BILLING DETAILS

ID. No: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]
Phone: [REDACTED]
Reference: [REDACTED]

ORDER SUMMARY

COLLATERAL REGISTRY - SEARCH REQUEST KES

Total: KES [REDACTED]

Pesaflow
Need Help? Email us
support@pesaflow.com

Fig 15

1.1 Transferring Ownership of an Application

1.1.1 Applicant logs in and accesses Business Registration Services

Select Application History as shown in the Fig 16

ation Application History Collateral Registry(MPSR) Maintain a Company Access Control

Application Details Transfer Application

COLLATERAL REGISTRY - SEARCH REQUEST
REF.MPSR1-QBSQ9YZ SUBMITTED
22 DEC 2020 03:46 PM

Status complete

Search Criteria	Grantor ID
Type of Grantor	Kenyan Corporation
Identifier	PVT- [REDACTED]
Vehicle Chassis Number	N/A

Comments

Payments

Receipt No	Amount	Paid On	
5379213	KES- [REDACTED]	22 Dec 2020 04:23 pm	Print Receipt

Downloads

Service	Action
MPSR Search Certificate	Regenerate Download

Fig 16

Select Transfer Application

ation Application History Collateral Registry(MPSR) Maintain a Company Access Control

Application Details [Click here to transfer application](#) **Transfer Application**

COLLATERAL REGISTRY - SEARCH REQUEST SUBMITTED
REF.MPSR1-QBSQ9YZ 22 DEC 2020 03:46 PM

Status **complete**

Search Criteria	Grantor ID
Type of Grantor	Kenyan Corporation
Identifier	PVT- [REDACTED]
Vehicle Chassis Number	N/A

Comments

Payments

Receipt No	Amount	Paid On	
5379213	KES [REDACTED]	22 Dec 2020 04:23 pm	Print Receipt

Downloads

Service	Action
MPSR Search Certificate	Regenerate Download

Fig 17

1.1.1 Select whether transferring to an Individual or Business

Important to note!

The Business function is restricted to entities registered by the Registrar of companies only.

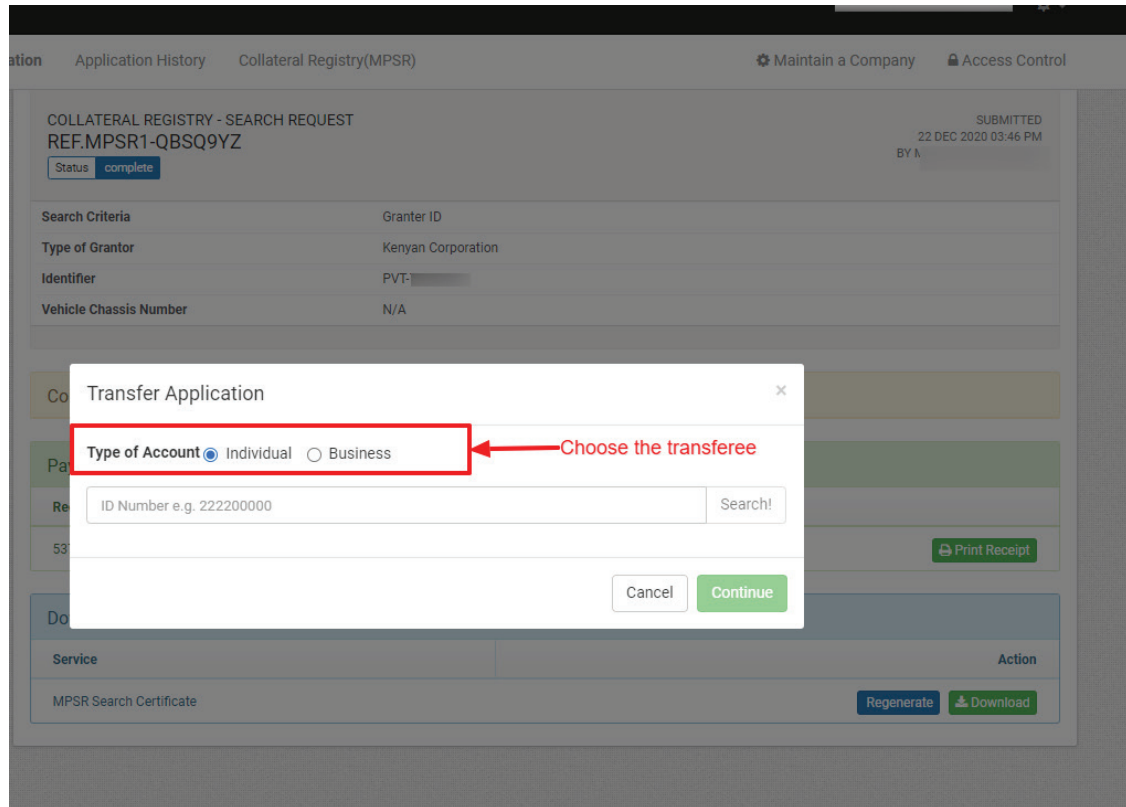


Fig 18

1.1.1 For Kenyan and foreign residents, the ID will be verified against IPRS

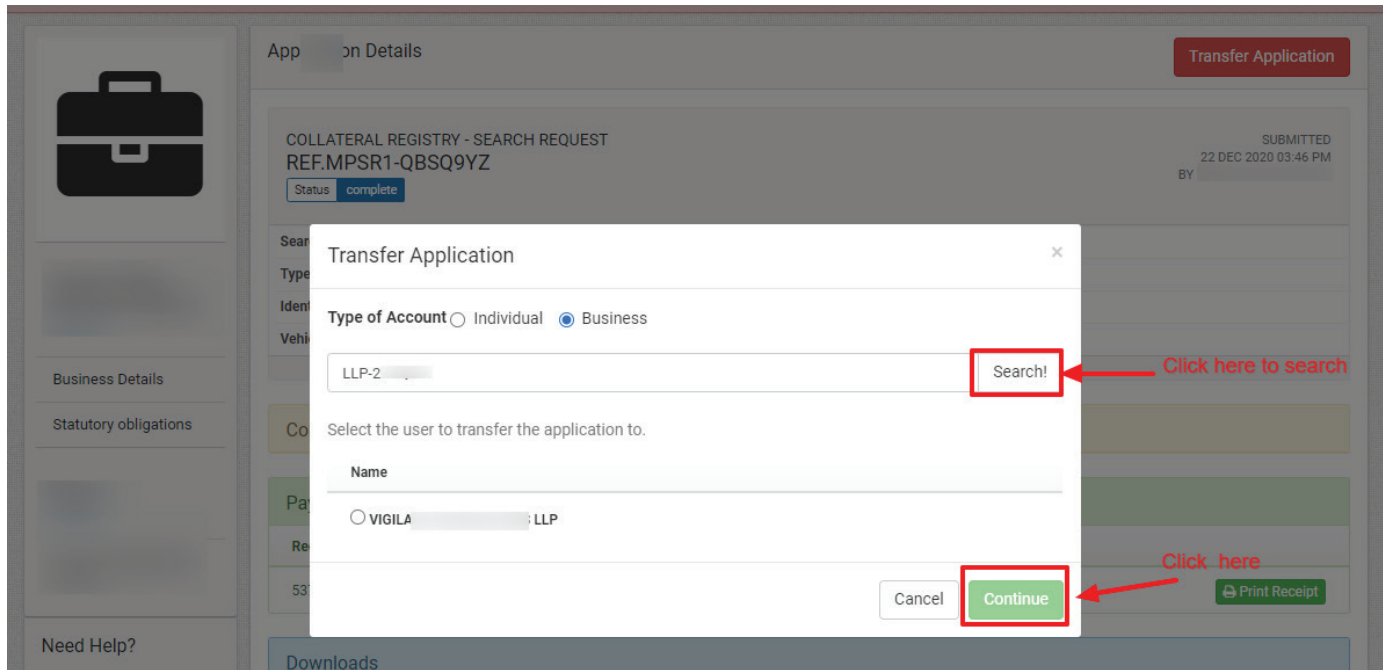


Fig 19

1.1.1 The person receiving the application then Logs in and accepts the transfer.

The screenshot displays a web application interface. At the top, there are three input fields labeled 'KRA PIN', 'NSSF No.', and 'NHIF No.'. Below these is a section titled 'Incoming Transfers' with a light blue header. Underneath is a table with three columns: 'Service', 'Ref no.', and 'Action'. The table contains one row with the following data:

Service	Ref no.	Action
Collateral Search Request 22 Dec 2020 03:46 pm	MPSR1-QBSQ9YZ	Accept Transfer

The 'Accept Transfer' button in the 'Action' column is highlighted with a red rectangular box. A red arrow points from the text 'Click here to accept transfer' to this button.

Fig 20

A win-win for lenders and borrowers alike!



Jipange!

That is why the relationship between lenders and borrowers should be simple. Now, financial institutions and other lenders can give credit against all kinds of movable property, as we keep the wheels of commerce turning.

MPSR is a Business Registration Service (BRS) online Registry of security rights in movable property.

Log on to www.brs.go.ke for details and access to the Registry.



A SERVICE BY THE BUSINESS REGISTRATION SERVICE

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