

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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GAIN Report Number:

Kenya

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative

FAIRS Country Report

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Report Highlights:

This report has been updated to include the latest Government of Kenya's (GOK) recent action on labeling of agriculture biotechnology that has implications on importation of agricultural products that contain genetic material.

The new labeling regulations can be found in the following link.

http://www.biosafetykenya.go.ke/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=163:biosafety-labeling-regulations-2012&catid=84&Itemid=498

Section I. Food Laws:

The Government of Kenya (GOK) encourages export certification of almost all foods before they are exported to Kenya for human and animal consumption. Exporters and consolidators of U.S. food products may obtain a certificate of conformity (COC) through the GOK's PVoC. The GOK maintains inspection contracts with Société Générale De Surveillance S.A. (SGS) and Intertek International Ltd to operate its PVoC program for North American exports.

Exporters and consolidators can ship products covered under the PVoC to Kenya without receiving a COC, but these exports will be subject to inspection at the port of entry. The cost of the inspection will be approximately 15 percent of the CIF value of the product/s. The GOK will also require that the exporter post a bond equal to 15 percent of the CIF value.

The GOK excludes some products like fresh fruits, seeds, nuts and vegetables from the PVoC (check http://www.kenyaPVoC.com/Product_Inquiry/ for the full list). Nonetheless, the PVoC-excluded products/goods must meet all relevant Kenyan standards at the port of entry. However, for these foods that do not require a COC, exporters and consolidators may still request a COC from the PVoC agent, as a means of minimizing potential port-of-entry problems.

FAS Nairobi has identified 20 major Acts of Parliament governing food safety that are administered principally by the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS), Pest Control and Product Board (PCPB), the National Biosafety Authority (NBA), and the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (MOH). The PVoC agent evaluates U.S. exports to Kenya vis-à-vis the following Acts:

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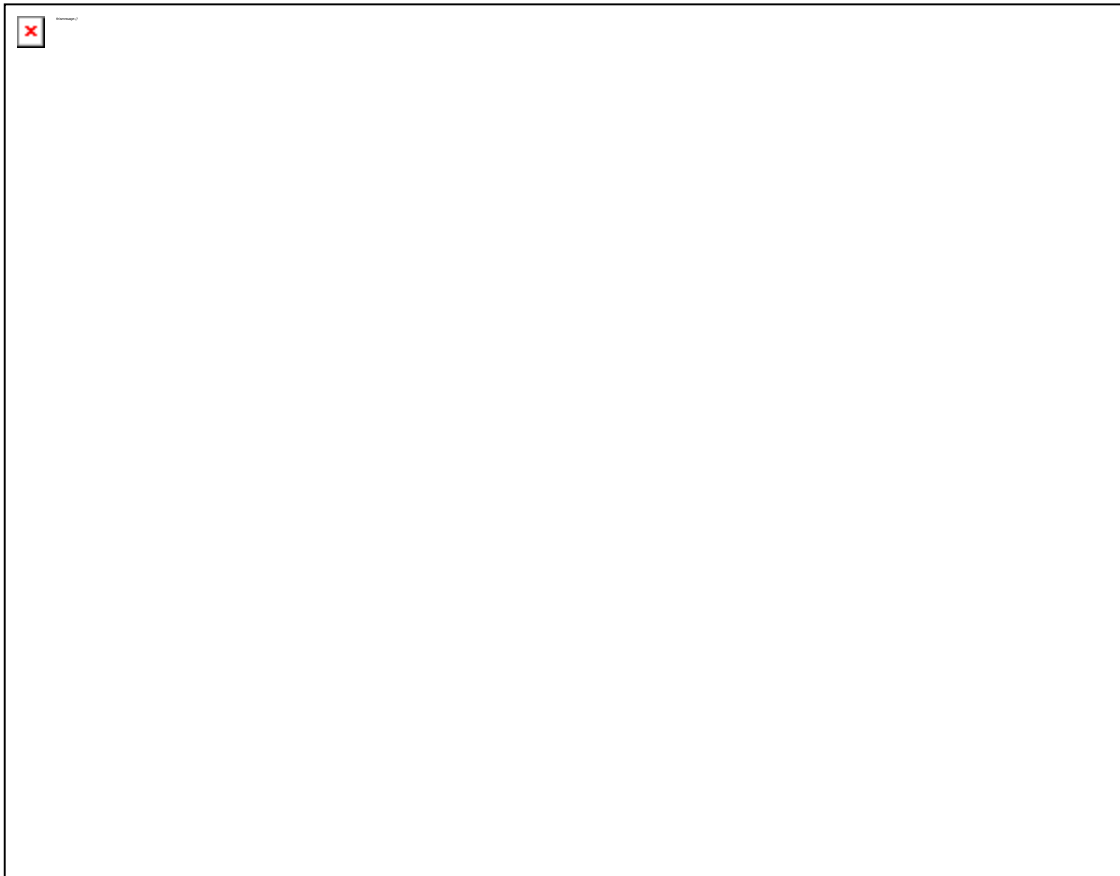
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Section II. Labeling Requirements:

A. General Requirements

The GOK requires an English label on all consumer-ready foods, which should include metric weights and measurements in even numbers, a brand/trade name, common name, list of ingredients, date of manufacture, expiry date/sell by, storage instructions (as shown by the below product photo), name and address of manufacturer, country of origin and grade designation where applicable.



Here below please find frequently asked questions and responses that will help the reader understand Kenyan import requirements as applied by the PVoC agent.

Q: What languages(s) are required and/or permitted on the product label?

A: The GOK requires English on the label, but permits any other language, or a combination of

languages. In Kenya it is common to see imported food products with English and Arabic or Chinese Language labeling.

Q: Can U.S. consumer-ready products enter the Kenyan market without altering the U.S. label under which the product would normally be marketed in the United States?

A: In addition to all of the information provided by the U.S. label, the GOK requires the products to carry an Import Standardization Mark (ISM) that KEBS provides free-of-charge once the product qualifies for a COC.

Q: Can the ISM or any other additionally-required labeling be affixed, or must it be incorporated into the original label for the product?

A: The GOK permits stick-on labels as noted in the above photograph.

Q: Must stick-on labels be applied before product export or may they be applied at the port of import or at the point of sale?

A: The stick-on labels may be applied at any point prior to retail sale.

Q: Are there instances where standard U.S. labels or claims thereon might be considered false or misleading?

A: To this date, there has not been a single reported incident of a standard U.S. food-product label having been deemed false or misleading.

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Q: Does the GOK grant exceptions to their labeling regulations?

A: There are a great variety of different labels, label content, and style on imported food product in Kenya, but all seem to carry the standard Kenyan labeling requirements. There may be exceptions, but we are not aware of a formal process whereby an exporter might ask for an exception.

B. Other Specific Labeling Requirements

For this section, “Other Specific Labeling Requirements” will include nutritional labeling, health claims made on labels, and any requirement to notify a specific process used to produce the consumer-ready food product.

Q: U.S. consumer-ready food products meet at least specific minimal nutritional-labeling requirements. Are the U.S. minimal nutritional labels sufficient for the Kenyan market?

A: The GOK requires nutritional labeling based on a uniform 100 grams of product. U.S. consumer-ready food product producers label nutrition based on portion size. However, the GOK has not insisted that U.S. nutritional labels be changed to reflect the nutritional content per 100 grams.

Q: Are subjective nutrient content claims (i.e. low in saturated fat) or absolute descriptors (i.e. high fibre, low fat) permitted in GOK labeling regulations?

A: The GOK requires that, where a consumer-ready food product carries a subjective or descriptive claim, it must be supported by a nutritional breakdown of the specific attribute being described i.e. “this product is low in saturated fat, containing only three grams of saturated fat per 100 grams of total fat.”

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A: At this time, the GOK does not preclude any such health claims on consumer-ready labels.

Q: Does the GOK require that foods produced using novel processes be labeled to reflect the process?

A: Irradiated foods must be so designated on the food container.

C. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) Labeling Regulations

This section addresses the GOK’s mandatory labeling requirements for GMOs. These requirements and precise labeling language are found in Appendix III and the Kenya standard KS 2225:2010 Labeling of food and feed.

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Q: Which products are covered under these regulations?

A: These regulations apply to food, feed or ingredients containing GMOs or products derived from Live Modified Organisms (LMOs).

Q: What are the labeling requirements for processed products containing GMOs?

A: In the list of ingredients the words “genetically modified” must follow each of the ingredients that have been derived from LMOs or combined with GMOs. The following is an example:

Product Ingredients

Maize Meal (genetically modified)

Soybean Meal (genetically modified)

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Q: Does the GOK require any additional labeling for GMOs.

A: Please see Appendix III for information related to possible other labeling requirements for foods containing GMOs.

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:

The following section treats potential technical barriers to trade associated with Kenya’s packaging and container size or material requirements and the recycling thereof.

Q: Many U.S. consumer-ready foods are marketed in containers specific to the U.S. market based on a certain number of ounces, pounds, for fluid ounces. Can Kenyan importers of these products market them in the same containers, or must a specific container be used to comply with GOK container/packaging requirements?

A: Kenyan importers may market U.S. consumer-ready product in its original packaging/container without alteration regardless of the container or package size.

Q: Are there any special municipal waste disposal laws or product-packaging recycling regulations that U.S. exporters need to be aware of, or prepared for, in the Kenyan marketplace?

A: Neither the GOK nor the regional local Governments currently require consumer-product package recycling.

Q: Does the GOK restrict or limit any packaging materials for consumer-ready products?

A: The GOK regulates the wood pallets often-times used to ship food products, but not the materials in which the food are packaged.

GOK requires solid wood packaging material be treated or fumigated (International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures #15).

Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:

Food additives and the regulation thereof remain an important variable when considering a country's openness to trade within the context of protecting the health of its population. Recent protein-adulteration cases have highlighted the importance of understanding the role and disclosure of additives. But not all developing countries have the capability to regulate and monitor additives in food.

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A: KEBS regulates food additives through the Food, Drugs and Chemicals Substances Act http://www.kenyalaw.org/kenyalaw/klr_home/ and KS 660 series (Guidelines to the safe use of food additives) found at http://www.kebs.org/catalog_results.php. Where there are no specific GOK guidelines, KEBS follows the CODEX approved food additives as references to regulate food additives.

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Q: Are there any special use requirements or restrictions for additives on the positive list?

A: The GOK restricts on the use of all food additives in baby food. Food additives used as oxidants, sweeteners, colorants, curing agents, flavor enhancers, flavorings or preservatives, in a given food stuff must appear on the label. The common chemical name of the product should be used on the label.

Q: Will the GOK accept the list of CODEX-approved food additives for imported consumer-ready food products?

A: Where an additive isn't listed in GOK regulations, KEBS relies, and requires that the PVoC agent rely on the CODEX list.

Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:

Pesticide and contaminant regulation in food varies from continent-to-continent and from country-to-country, even when those countries form part of a bigger trade block. Many developing countries lack the technical expertise and appropriate technology to regulate and/or test for pesticides and contaminants in food.

Q: Has the GOK formulated pesticide contaminant regulations for food?

A: The GOK promulgated pesticides and contaminants regulations for consumer-ready foods and commissioned KEBS and/or KEPHIS to oversee this aspect of Kenya's food safety.

Q: Does the GOK use both positive and negative lists as with the case for food additives?

A: Kenya does regulate on the basis of both positive and negative lists that are available at regional and national KEBS and KEPHIS offices, but not yet available "on line."

Q: For the pesticides appearing on the positive list, does the GOK establish maximum residue levels (MRLs)?

A: Where the GOK does not list pesticides and contaminants MRLs, KEBS and KEPHIS use CODEX MRLs.

Section VI. Other Regulations and Requirements:

Non-tariff barriers can be imposed at varying points along the farm-to-fork food chain and with great imagination. This section identifies "other" regulations that might have potential to impede trade in agricultural products.

Q: What are the GOK's inspection requirements at the point imported food reaches Kenyan borders?

A: The level of inspection required by the GOK at the port of entry depends on the food and whether the food product has received a COC. Food products that enter with a COC do not require inspection, even though they may be inspected at random.

Q: Does the GOK require that consumer-ready food products be registered before being sold in the domestic market?

A: The GOK provides that a food product with homogeneous production methods be registered annually with the PVoC agent, so that shipments within that year need only be inspected randomly by the PVoC agent, but otherwise does not provide for or require product registration.

Q: Do all consumer-ready food products and food commodities require laboratory testing to ensure conformity with Kenya import standards?

A: For products covered under the PVoC, the PVoC agent makes the determination in accordance with the contract with the GOK. The GOK requires that a food product meet all Kenyan standards before qualifying for a COC, and, therefore, product testing should be expected.

Q: Are product samples shipped via express mail or parcel post subject to import regulations?

A: Product samples (except live plants or seeds) shipped via express mail or parcel post are not subject to import regulations but are subject to custom handling charges that are based on the value of product.

Q: Does the GOK monitor food products at wholesale or retail distribution points?

A: Reportedly KEBS conducts random surveillance and requires non-conforming products to be recalled by the producer.

Section VII. Other Specific Standards:

Non-tariff barriers are often imposed through specific and unique standards. This section treats "Specific Standards" that might impede trade in agricultural products.

Q: Are there any special standards, legislation, or ordinances that might impede or increase the cost of importing food?

A: The GOK requires non-scientifically based import permits for meat, dairy, poultry and their products.

Section VIII. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:

Intellectual property rights (IPR) laws and regulations are a rarity in developing countries, and where they exist, they are poorly enforced. Exporters must be aware that IPR protection can be difficult-to-impossible and that includes in Kenya.

Q: Does the GOK have laws that protect trademarks and brand names of foreign-produced food products?

A: The GOK provides for trademark and brand name registration in Kenya. Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI) <http://www.kipi.go.ke/index.php/about-trademarks> registers product via an application.

Q: Is there a statute of limitations on trademarks and brand names?

A: Trademarks are registered for ten years initially and may be renewed indefinitely upon request.

Section IX. Import Procedures:

While an exporter may comply with each and every regulation on the books of a given country, exporting may still be exceedingly difficult, if the final port of entry import procedures are designed to make importing difficult or expensive.

Q: Once I have complied with all the testing and labeling requirements, and received my COC, what should I expect at the Kenyan port of import?

A: Below, please find a description of the expected import procedures flow:

The importer will notify a clearing agent (CA) of arrival date of cargo;

The CA notifies the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) via its on-line clearing system (Simba). The importer must use a KRA appointed CA;

The CA obtains the arrival date and manifest number and enters into the Simba;

The CA sends the manifest number to KRA, who posts number to the specified Kenyan bank;

The CA pays the relevant taxes using HS Codes and VAT rates where applicable;

The KRA agent clears and confirms entry of the cargo to the CA;

The CA uses KRA confirmation to pay the various port charges at the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA);

The CA uses the KPA documents and any related import permits to request clearance from KEPHIS, KEBS, port Health and the local police; and,

The KPA conducts a final physical verification of the cargo before releasing it into the domestic market.

The entire customs clearance process takes a minimum of three days. Should an exporter/importer be dissatisfied, KRA has an appeals system <http://www.kra.go.ke/vat/vatassessments.html>

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:

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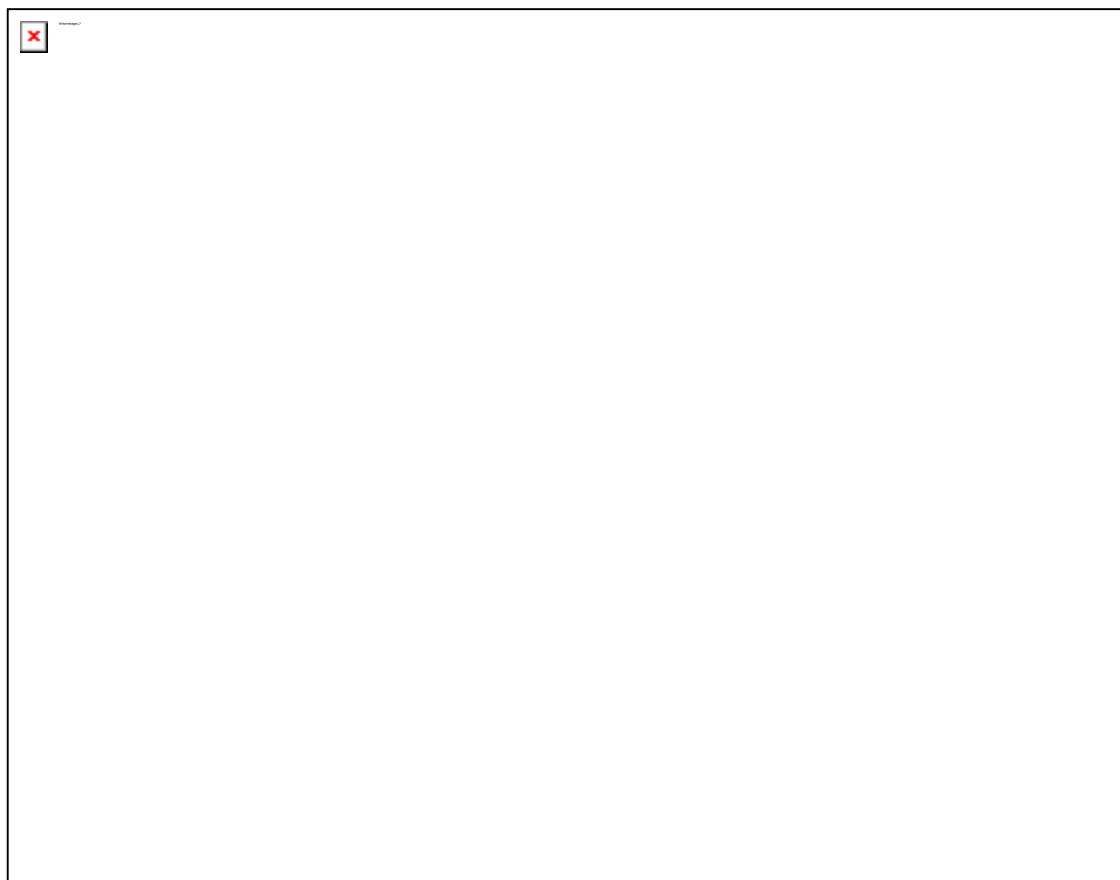
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Section VII. Other Specific Standards

Non-tariff barriers are often imposed through specific and unique standards. This section treats “Specific Standards” that might impede trade in agricultural products.

Q: Are there any special standards, legislation, or ordinances that might impede or increase the cost of importing food?

A: The GOK requires non-scientifically based import permits for meat, dairy, poultry and their products.

Section VIII. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws

Intellectual property rights (IPR) laws and regulations are a rarity in developing countries, and where they exist, they are poorly enforced. Exporters must be aware that IPR protection can be difficult-to-impossible and that includes in Kenya.

Q: Does the GOK have laws that protect trademarks and brand names of foreign-produced food products?

A: The GOK provides for trademark and brand name registration in Kenya. Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI) <http://www.kipi.go.ke/index.php/about-trademarks> registers product via an application.

Q: Is there a statute of limitations on trademarks and brand names?

A: Trademarks are registered for ten years initially and may be renewed indefinitely upon request.

Section IX. Import Procedures

While an exporter may comply with each and every regulation on the books of a given country, exporting may still be exceedingly difficult, if the final port of entry import procedures are designed to make importing difficult or expensive.

Q: Once I have complied with all the testing and labeling requirements, and received my COC, what should I expect at the Kenyan port of import?

A: Below, please find a description of the expected import procedures flow:

The importer will notify a clearing agent (CA) of arrival date of cargo;

The CA notifies the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) via its on-line clearing system (Simba). The importer must use a KRA appointed CA;

The CA obtains the arrival date and manifest number and enters into the Simba;

The CA sends the manifest number to KRA, who posts number to the specified Kenyan bank;

The CA pays the relevant taxes using HS Codes and VAT rates where applicable;

The KRA agent clears and confirms entry of the cargo to the CA;

The CA uses KRA confirmation to pay the various port charges at the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA);

The CA uses the KPA documents and any related import permits to request clearance from KEPHIS, KEBS, port Health and the local police; and,

The KPA conducts a final physical verification of the cargo before releasing it into the domestic market.

The entire customs clearance process takes a minimum of three days. Should an exporter/importer be dissatisfied, KRA has an appeals system <http://www.kra.go.ke/vat/vatassessments.html>

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

1. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)

Office of the Managing Director

P.O. Box 49592-00100, Nairobi. Kenya

Tel: (254-20) 3597201/2/3, 3536171,3536172

Cell: (254) 722516221, 0723786779, 0733-874274, 0734874141

Fax: (254-20) 3536175

Email: kephisinfo@kephis.org

Website: <http://www.kephis.org>

Products regulated: planting material (seeds, cuttings, etc.) and agricultural produce

2. Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)

The Managing Director

P.O. Box 54974-00200 Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: (254-20) 6948000, 6005490, 6005610, 6005550,6005573,6005573,6005574

Cell: (254) 722202137/8, 0734600471/2

Fax: (254-20) 6004031,6009660

Email: info@kebs.org

Website: www.kebs.org

Products regulated: processed food products

3. Director of Veterinary Services

Private Bag 00625, Kabete

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: (254-20) 8043441,2044363

Cell: (254) 733783746

Fax:(254-20) 631273

Email: veterinarydepartment@yahoo.com

Products regulated: meat and poultry products

4. Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation

Director of Public Health and Sanitation

P.O. Box 30016, Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: (254-20) 2717077

Fax: (254-20) 2713234

Website: www.health.go.ke

5. Pest Control Products Board

Chief Executive Secretary,

P.O. Box 13794-00800,

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: (254-20) 4450242/4446115
Fax: (254-20) 4449072
Email: pcpboard@todays.co.ke or md@pcpb.or.ke

6. Ministry of Industry

The Managing Director
Kenya Industrial Property Institute
P.O. Box 51648-00200
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254-20) 6002210/11
Fax: (254-20)6006312
Website: <http://www.kipi.go.ke/>
Email: info@kipi.go.ke

7. Kenya Revenue Authority

Office of the Commissioner General
Times Tower Building, 30th Floor
P.O. Box 48240-00100 GPO
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254-20) 2817700/7800,343342
Fax: (254-20) 341342
Email: cic@kra.go.ke
Website: <http://www.kra.go.ke>

8. Kenya Ports Authority

The Managing Director
P.O. Box 95009-80104
Mombasa, Kenya
Tel: (254-41) 2112999/2113999
Cell: (254-20) 720202424
Email: micd@kpa.co.ke
Website: <http://www.kpa.co.ke>

9. National Biosafety Office

National Focal Point
National Council for Science and Technology (NCST)
Utali House, Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel. +254-20-318249
Fax: +254-20-318249

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts

SGS North America Inc.

Governments & Institutions Services

7769 NW 48th St., Suite 250

Doral, FL 33166

Tel: +1 305-592-0410 Ext. 1091 / 1207

Fax: 305-592-6925

Email: [Mrs. Claudia Martinez/Carmen Andrade](mailto:Mrs.Claudia.Martinez/Carmen.Andrade)

SGS Kenya Limited

Victoria Towers, 2nd floor, Kilimanjaro Ave Upper Hill

P.O. Box 72118-00200

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: (254 -20) 273 3693-99

Fax: (254-20) 273 3664

Website: <http://www.ke.sgs.com/>

Intertek – North America

Tel: + 1 800 967 5352

Intertek PVoC contact address link- <http://www.intertek.com/contact/americas/unitedstates/>

Intertek - Government Services Kenya

House of Vanguard, Chiromo Road, Westlands

Nairobi, Kenya, 00621

Tel: (254-20) 4449 132

Fax: (254 -20) 4 49 212

Email: info.nairobi.gs@intertek.com

Government Chemist – Nairobi

The Director

P.O. Box 30014-00100

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: (254-20) 2725806/7

Fax: (254-20) 2717567

Email: gchemist@wananchi.com

Government Chemist – Mombasa

Officer-in-charge

P.O. Box 819, Mombasa, Kenya

Tel: (254-20) 2080906

Appendix III. The Biosafety (Labeling) Regulations, 2011**ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS**

Regulation

PART I – PRELIMINARY

1. Citation.
2. Preamble
3. Interpretation
4. Objective

PART II- APPLICATIONS

1. Threshold
2. Scope of Labeling
3. Labeling and Packaging Requirements
4. Exemptions
5. Claims
6. Traceability
7. Monitoring inspection and compliance

PART III - MISCELLANEOUS

1. Genetically modified organisms Labeling register
2. Offences and Penalties

THE BIOSAFETY ACT (No.2 of 2009)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Biosafety Act, the Minister for Higher Education, Science and Technology makes the following Regulations

THE BIOSAFETY (LABELING) REGULATIONS, 2011 PART I- PRELIMINARY

Citation	1. These Regulations may be cited as the Biosafety (Labeling) Regulations, 2011.
Preamble	2. Labeling and packaging of food, feed or ingredients containing genetically modified organisms or products derived from genetically modified organisms shall be considered after they have undergone appropriate food safety assessment in accordance with the Biosafety Act of Kenya. 3. In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires-
Interpretation	‘Authority’ means the National Biosafety Authority established under section 5 of the Act; “altered characteristic” of a GM food means that when the GM food is compared to its

conventional counterpart, it is different in relation to: composition or nutritional values; anti-nutritional factors or natural toxicants; factors known to cause allergic responses in particular sections of the population; its intended use; or any other material differences;

‘competent authority’ means an agency of another country responsible under its national law for the control or regulation of genetically modified organisms;

“conventional counterpart” means a related organism/variety, its components and/or products for which there is experience of establishing safety based on common use as food, feed or for processing;

“genetically modified food/feed” means food/feed that is, or contains as an ingredient, including a processing aid, produced using modern biotechnology which –

(a) contains novel DNA and/or novel protein; or

(b) has altered characteristics;

‘genetically modified organism’ means an organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology techniques;

“GM-free/ non-GMO” means the complete absence of any genetically modified material, or use of a genetic modification process, in a food or food product;

“food, feed or ingredient derived from genetically modified organism” means a food, feed, or ingredient produced from, in whole or in part from genetically modified organisms;

“labeling” means any written, printed, or graphic matter that accompanies a food or is displayed near the food, including that for the purpose of promoting its sale or disposal;

“novel DNA and/or novel protein” means DNA or a protein which, as a result of the use of genetic modification, is different in chemical sequence or structure from DNA or protein present in counterpart food which has not been produced using genetic modification;

“operator” means a natural or legal person who places a product on the market at any stage of the production and distribution chain, but does not include the final consumer;

“placing on the market” means making a genetically modified organism available for sale;

“product” means genetically modified food, feed and ingredients as defined under this particular regulation;

“traceability” means ability to trace GMOs and products produced from GMOs at all stages of their placing on the market through the production and distribution chains;

“unique identifier” means a simple numeric or alphanumeric code which serves to identify a GMO on the basis of the authorized transformation event from which it was developed and providing the means to retrieve specific information pertinent to that GMO.

Objective

4. The objective of these Regulations is to ensure the traceability of products consisting of or containing genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and food and feed produced from GMOs, with the objectives of facilitating accurate labeling, monitoring the effects on the environment and, where appropriate, on health, and the implementation of the appropriate risk management measures including, if necessary, withdrawal of products.

PART II- APPLICATIONS

Threshold	<p>5. These regulations shall not apply to food, feed or their ingredients containing approved genetically modified organisms and derived products where there is inadvertent presence of GM material in proportions of less than 5% of the total weight.</p>
Scope of Labeling	<p>6. The labeling requirements shall apply but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) products consisting of, or containing, GMOs, placed on the market in accordance with Biosafety Act, 2009;(b) food produced from GMOs, placed on the market in accordance with the Biosafety Act, 2009;(c) feed produced from GMOs, placed on the market in accordance with the Biosafety Act, 2009
Labeling and Packaging requirements	<p>7.</p> <p>(1) For products consisting of or containing GMOs, operators shall ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) for pre-packaged products, the words ‘genetically modified (name of ingredient)’ or ‘genetically modified (name of food)’ appear on a label;(b) for non-pre-packaged products the words ‘genetically modified organisms’ or ‘genetically modified (name of organism(s))’ shall appear on, or in connection with, the display of the product. <p>(2) In addition to the inclusion of the words ‘genetically modified’ as spelt out in (1), there may be additional labeling and/or information requirements for GM foods that have ‘altered characteristics’ in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) one or more significant composition or nutritional parameters having values outside the normal range of values compared to conventional counterpart food/feed or ingredient not produced using modern biotechnology techniques;(b) the level of anti-nutritional factors or natural toxicants are significantly different in comparison to the existing counterpart food/ feed or ingredient not produced using gene technology;(c) the food produced using modern biotechnology contains a new factor known to cause an allergic response in particular sections of the population;(d) the intended use of the food produced using modern biotechnology is different to the existing counterpart food not produced using gene technology; or(e) the food derived from GM contains any other characteristics or properties which differ from the conventional counterpart not mentioned in a-d above(f) the genetic modification raises significant ethical, cultural and religious concerns regarding the origin of the genetic material used in the genetic modification. <p>(3) Suggested methods for packaging and handling of genetically modified organisms and/or derived products imported through conveyor shipment which shall comply with the relevant international and national requirements for repackaging and handling of conveyor shipped commodities.</p>
Exemptions	<p>8. These regulations shall not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) highly refined food, where the effect of the refining process is to remove novel DNA and/or novel protein;(b) a processing aid or food additive, except where novel DNA and/or novel protein from the processing aid or food additive remains present in the food to which it has been added above the threshold level;(c) food intended for consumption prepared and sold from food premises and vendors <p>9. (1) GMOs shall not be described or labeled in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding their character in any respect.</p> <p>(2) Any claim on the label that a product is “GM free” should substantiate the claim is true and not misleading. Validated testing and documentation of the handling practices and procedures will be required to support such claims.</p>

(3) Validated testing shall be carried out in appropriate accredited laboratories and analytical procedures used shall be consistent with national and internationally laid down procedures and protocols

Claims

10. (1) An operator shall at all stages of placing on the market of a product consisting of or containing GMOs, including bulk quantities, ensure that the following information is transmitted in writing to the subsequent operators:

- (a) that it contains or consists of GMOs;
 - (b) the unique identifier(s) assigned to those GMOs in accordance with these regulations;
- (2) At all subsequent stages of the placing on the market of products referred to in paragraph 1, operators shall ensure that the information received in accordance with paragraph 1 is transmitted in writing to all other operators receiving the products along the supply chain.

(3) In the case of products consisting of or containing mixtures of GMOs to be used only and directly as food or feed or for processing, the information referred to in paragraph 1(b) may be replaced by a list of the unique identifiers for all those GMOs that have been used to constitute the mixture.

Traceability

(4) Each operator shall maintain a register describing the systems and procedures for each transaction for providing information for a period of five years.

(5) The Authority shall establish a mechanisms for or development and assignment of unique identifiers where such unique identifier will be useful in traceability of GMOs

11. (1) The Authority shall liaise with the relevant regulatory agency to monitor any genetically modified organisms for compliance with the requirements of these Regulations.

(2) Where the Authority is satisfied that a product consisting of or containing genetically modified organisms has not been labeled in accordance with article 7 of these regulations, the inspector shall by notice in writing serve the operator

- (a) prohibiting the placing on the market of the product until it has been correctly labeled;
- (b) where the product has been placed on the market prior to the date of the notice, require the withdrawal of the product within such period as the inspector may reasonably believe to be necessary;
- (c) prohibiting the removal of the product from the premises described in the notice other than to enable the product to be labeled correctly;
- (d) require the product to be labeled in accordance with these regulations within such period as the inspector may reasonably deem to be necessary.

(3) The notice may contain such conditions as the inspector is satisfied are reasonable and maybe amended, suspended or revoked by further notice in writing at any time.

Monitoring
Inspection and
Compliance

(4) A notice under this regulation shall be complied with at the expense of the operator on whom the notice is served.

(5) If a notice under this regulation, or an action required to be taken by the notice, is not complied with within the period specified in the notice, an inspector may arrange for it to be complied with and all reasonable costs of taking such action shall be recoverable by the Authority as a penalty due by the operator on whom the notice was served.

PART III- MISCELLANEOUS

Genetically
modified organisms

12. The Authority shall maintain a register, which shall contain all applications made to, and decisions made by, the Authority on labelling genetically modified organisms.

labeling register

Offences and penalties

13. A person who contravenes the provisions of these Regulations commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or both.

Made on, 2011.

MARGARET KAMAR,
Minister for Higher Education, Science and Technology.