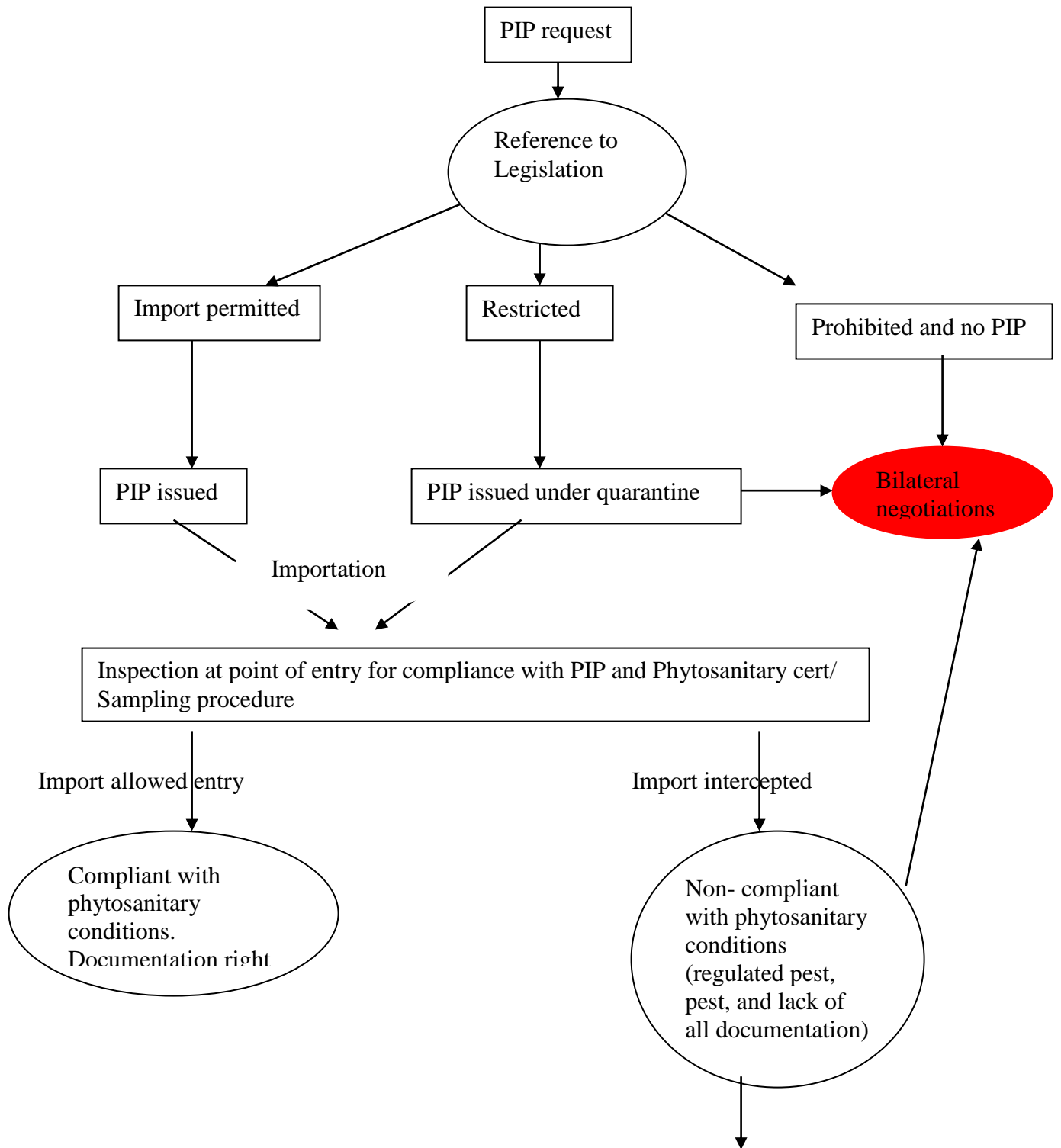


Kenya report on Implementation of ISPM No. 13
Background of Importation process in Kenya



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Notification process

1

Identification of the non-compliance (diagnosis of regulated pest, lack of documentation)

2

Three copies of official Interception notice issued detailing the following;

-Consignee name and address	- Scientific name of the produce intercepted
- Exporters name and address	- Quantity
- Means of travel used	- Clearing agent
- Reasons for interception	- Action taken by NPPO to the produce
- Date of the interception	- A window is specified allowing claims to be refuted

The original copy of the notice given to the client/agent, and a copy given to the customs. The third copy is filed together with the PIP, Phyto and clearing documents.

3

Phytosanitary measures taken depend on the risks, effectiveness and cost and these may include:

- treatment with appropriate chemical
- Destruction
- Re-shipment
- Ban in the case of prohibited articles

4

Bilateral negotiations

- An official notification of the interception (with details as stated table 2) is sent to the importing NPPO (but in most cases the client/importer will have informed the source immediately on interception- paid on delivery)
- Invite confirmation of the claims
- PRA may be initiated in case of a new pest
- Review phytosanitary measures applied at the importing country
- Request exporting country to explain the presence of the pest/ regulated article

5

1. Produce in transit: Kenya doesn't not goods on transit to be opened
2. Re-export produce: Such a produce is treated as 'Kenyan' during inspection so that Kenyan standards are applied. When non-compliance is noted, an official rejection notice is issued to signify unfitness for re-export and a phytosanitary measure undertaken (table 3).

A notification is then issued to the NPPO of exporting country as described above.