

KENYA COUNTRY PROFILE
2005



KENYA

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES AUTHORITY



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Export Processing Zones Authority
EPZA Administration Building
Athi River EPZ, Viwanda Road
Off Nairobi - Namanga Highway
P.O Box 50563, 00200 Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: 254 45 26421-6
Fax: 254 45 26427
Email: info@epzakenya.com
Web: www.epzakenya.com

For more information contact:

Evelyn Noah
Promotion Executive
Export Processing Zones Authority
EPZA Administration Building
Athi River EPZ, Viwanda Road
Off Nairobi - Namanga Highway
P.O Box 50563, 00200 Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: 254 45 26421-6
Fax: 254 45 26427
Email: enoah@epzakenya.com

Margaret Waithaka
Manager, New Investments Department
Export Processing Zones Authority
EPZA Administration Building
Athi River EPZ, Viwanda Road
Off Nairobi - Namanga Highway
P.O Box 50563, 00200 Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: 254 45 26421-6
Fax: 254 45 26427
Email: mwaithaka@epzakenya.com

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This report was prepared by:

PKF Consulting Ltd
Kalamu House, Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 47323, 00100 Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: (254-20) 4446616-9
Website: www.klsa.net

International Research Network
4th Floor, Corner Plaza, Westlands
P.O. Box 11445, 00400 Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: (254-20) 3741342
Website: www.irn.co.ke



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ABBREVIATION

AGOA	-	African Growth and Opportunity Act
COMESA	-	Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa
EAC	-	East African Community
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
KM	-	Kilometres
KShs	-	Kenya Shilling
P.A.Y.E	-	Pay As You Earn
VAT	-	Value Added Tax

Annual Average Exchange Rates (KShs to US\$)

Year	Rate
1998	60.4
1999	70.3
2000	76.2
2001	78.6
2002	78.4
2003	75.9
2004	80.0 (As at 31st August 2004)

For latest rates click on <http://www.centralbank.go.ke/cbk/FXrates/archives.html>



1. Introduction

Kenya is an independent republic straddling the equator and lying between parallels 4 degrees South and North. On the southeastern shores, it borders the Indian Ocean and to the west it shares Lake Victoria (the second largest fresh water lake in the world) with Uganda and Tanzania.

Kenya's capital city is Nairobi with Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret being the other major towns. The national language is Kiswahili while English is the official language of communication.

Kenya has a free market economy with an active stock exchange. The local currency is the Kenya shilling (KSh).

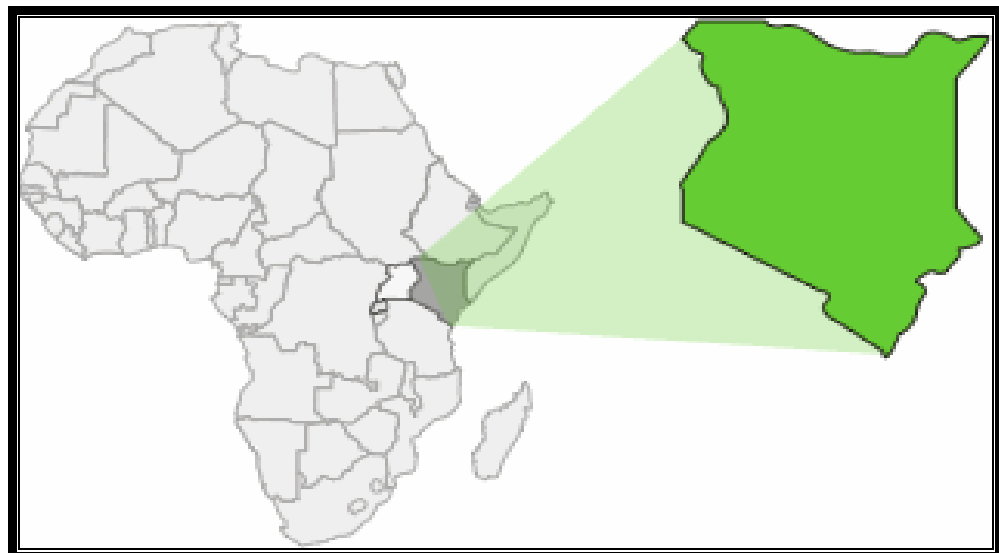
Moves to liberalise the economy, taken over for the last thirteen years have laid the groundwork for an investment-friendly environment in Kenya. The country has been politically stable since it gained independence from Britain in 1963. The recent peaceful transfer of power to the new administration after the 2002 transitional elections has been widely praised as an impressive example of African democracy in action.

Kenya is an important player in East Africa. The country is strategically placed with a major port at Mombasa, and has one of the best-developed financial markets in the region. It also serves as a regional services hub in banking, information and transportation.

The country's membership in the East African Community (EAC) with Tanzania and Uganda and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) makes it an attractive base for companies looking to access the East and Central African markets. Exports from Kenya also enjoy preferential access to both the United States and the European Union.

2. Geographical data

Map 1: Map of Africa showing the position of Kenya in green:



Kenya lies on the equator in the Eastern Coast of Africa and is bordered to the North by Sudan and Ethiopia, to the East by Somalia, to the West by Uganda, to the South by Tanzania, and to the Southeast by the Indian Ocean. Much of the country, especially in the North and East, is arid or semi-arid. From the Indian Ocean the land rises gradually



through dry bush to the fine arable land of the highlands. The country's geographic coordinates are 1 00N, 38 00 E.

Climate: In the low-lying districts, particularly along the coast, the climate is tropical, hot and humid. On the plateau and in the highlands the climate is more temperate. Central, Western, Some parts of Rift Valley and most parts of Nyanza Province experience heavy conventional rain and have two rainy seasons, the long rains from April to June and the short rains from October to November.

Kenya's land boundaries total 3,477 km bordering 5 countries including Ethiopia 861 km, Somalia 682 km, Sudan 232 km, Tanzania 769 km and Uganda 933 km. The Kenyan coastline covers 536 km.

2.1 Other geographical data and features

Kenya's elevation: lowest point is Indian Ocean at 0 ft and the highest point is Mount Kenya at 16,355 ft.

The **highest and lowest temperatures** recorded for the past 25 years in Nairobi are 32.8° C and 3.9° C. While annual mean relative humidity value is maximum 86% (April) and minimum 36% (November).

Table 1: Kenya's main lakes

Name	Sq Km	Location
Lake Victoria	3,755	Western - The lake is shared by Kenya 6%, Uganda 45% and Tanzania 49%
Lake Turkana	6,405	Rift Valley
Lake Baringo	129	Rift Valley
Lake Naivasha	210	Rift Valley
Lake Bogoria	34	Rift Valley
Lake Nakuru	52	Rift Valley
Lake Elementaita	21	Rift Valley
Lake Jibe	39	Rift Valley
Lake Magadi	104	Rift Valley

Source: Statistical Abstract, 2003, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development.

Mountains include: Mt Kenya approximately 16,355ft, Mt Elgon 14,136 ft, Aberdare Range 13,116 ft, Charangani 11,742.4 ft and Mau Escarpment 10,161 ft.

Kenya's total area is 592,909 sq km with water covering 11,230 sq km and dry land 581,679 sq km.

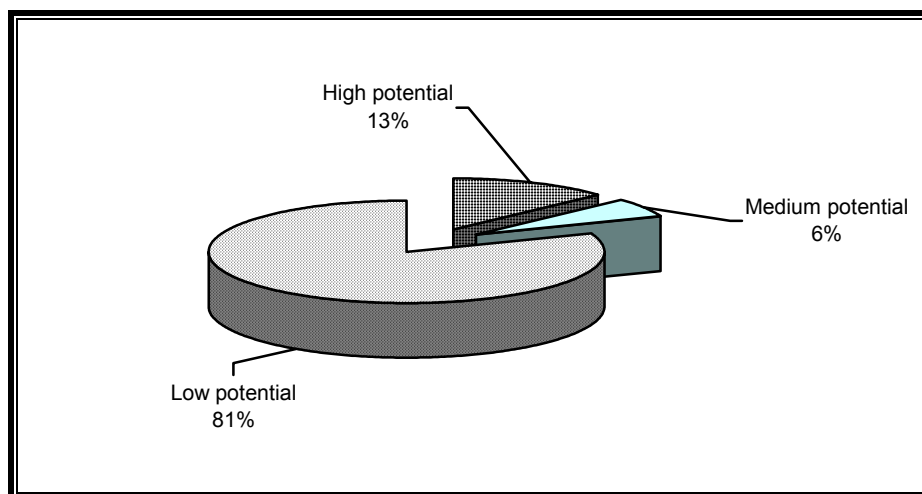
Kenya's agricultural land is divided into three categories as shown in chart 1 below and is defined as:

- High potential: annual rainfall of 857.5mm or more (over 980 mm in Coast Province,



- Medium potential: annual rainfall of 735mm – 857.5mm (735mm – 980mm in Coast province and 612.5mm – 857.5mm in Eastern Province)
- Low potential: annual rainfall of 612.5mm or less

Chart 1: Categories of agricultural land, 2003



Source: *Statistical Abstracts, 2003, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development.*

Kenya's main mineral resources include gold, limestone, soda ash, salt, rubies, fluorspar, garnets, carbon dioxide, diatomite and titanium.

3. People and politics

4.1 Population:

Kenya has a very diverse population that includes most major language groups of Africa namely the Bantus, Nilotes and Cushites.

Population, 2003:	32.2 Million
Age structure:	0-14 yrs: 43.7%
	15-64 yrs: 52.4%
	65 yrs & over: 3.9%
Population growth rate:	1.15% (2002 est.)
Birth rate:	27.61 births/1,000 population (2002 est.)
Death rate:	14.68 deaths/1,000 population (2002 est.)

Table 2: Major religions in Kenya

Religion	Percent
Protestants	38%
Catholics	28%
Indigenous religions	26%
Muslims	7%
Others	1%

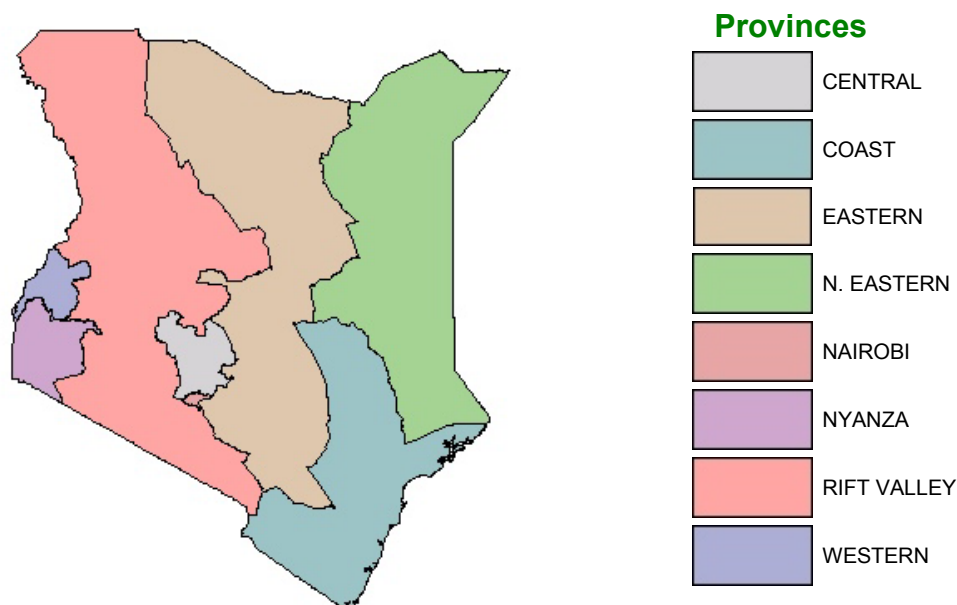
Source: *Official Government Website – www.statehouse.go.ke*



4. The Government of Kenya

Kenya is a multi-party democracy with a unicameral parliament. Presidential, parliamentary & civic elections are held every five years. The country is divided into eight provinces made up of sixty-eight districts for administration purposes.

Map 2: Provinces of Kenya



FAO 2005

The structure of the Government is as follows:

The Executive

It consists of the President, Cabinet Ministers and Assistant Ministers who are members of the National Assembly. Government ministries are staffed by civil servants who implement national policies as directed by the Cabinet. The Executive also carries out laws made by the Legislature and performs tasks involving the appointment, termination, powers and general tenure of government officers. Also in the Executive are various statutory boards operating certain industries and public services in the interest of the State.

The Legislature

It is the supreme law-making body that controls the financial appropriation of government departments and examines government legislative proposals with a view to improving them. It consists of the National Assembly with 210 elected members including the Head of State, each representing a constituency, twelve nominated members and two ex-officio members, namely the Speaker who is elected by the National Assembly to preside over its meetings and the Attorney General appointed by the President.

The Judiciary

This is the body responsible for determining disputes and interpreting statutes. It is independent of both the Executive and the Legislature. The Constitution provides for the establishments of the High Court as a superior court of record, having unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and the Court of Appeal as a superior court of record having jurisdiction and powers in relation to appeals from the High Court or as may be conferred on it by law. It also provides for the appointment of the Chief Justice, and Judges of the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The Constitution also



establishes other courts subordinate to the High Court and the Judicial Service Commission vested with the power to appoint, and to exercise disciplinary control over the removal of judicial officers.

5. Kenya currency

The Kenyan currency unit is the Shilling divided into 100 cents.

- **Notes:** KShs.5, KShs.10, KShs.20, KShs.50, KShs.100, KShs.200, KShs.500 and KShs.1, 000
- **Coins:** KShs.1, KShs.5, KShs.10, KShs.20 and KShs.40.

All major international credit cards are accepted for purchase of goods and services.

Exchange rate: For the current exchange rates please visit Central Bank of Kenya site www.centralbank.go.ke

6. The economy of Kenya

The ongoing economic recovery program is targeted to achieve a 7% growth rate and industrial status for Kenya by the years 2020, creating 500,000 jobs a year in the process.

The administration's promotion of good governance and an aggressive campaign against corruption have won back the support of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and raised Kenya's profile as an attractive location for foreign investors.

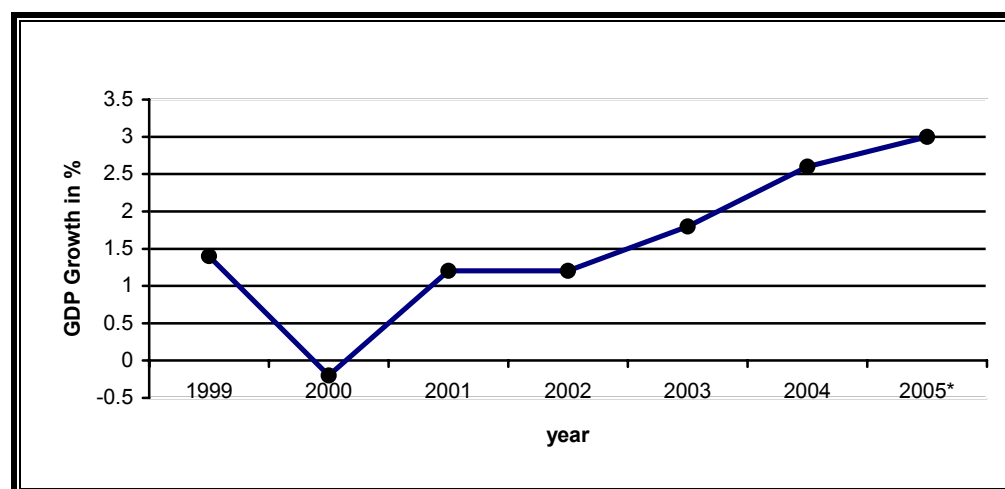
As part of efforts to increase Kenya's competitiveness, the government has embarked on rebuilding the dilapidated infrastructure to encourage both domestic and foreign investment and reduce the cost of doing business in the country.

6.1 Key economic indicators

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Kenya's economy has for the last 2 years been showing signs of recovery after a subdued growth in the previous five years. A real growth rate of 2.6% was realised in 2004 compared to 1.8% in 2003 and 1.2% in 2002.

Chart 2: Gross Domestic Product, 1999 – 2005*



Source: Economic Survey 2004 by Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development & Central Bank of Kenya

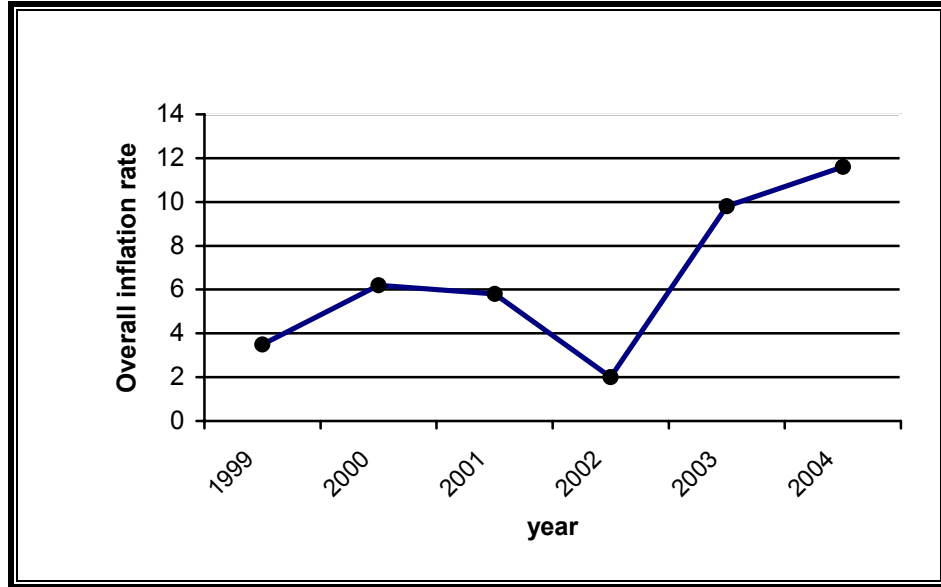
*Projection



Inflation rate

The average overall inflation edged upwards to 9.8% in 2003 from 2.0% in 2002. The upward trend on the overall inflation largely reflected pressures from prices of basic foodstuffs and petroleum products. The latest trends on overall inflation are as indicated in the chart 3 below.

Chart 3: Trend in overall inflation rate, 1999 – 2004

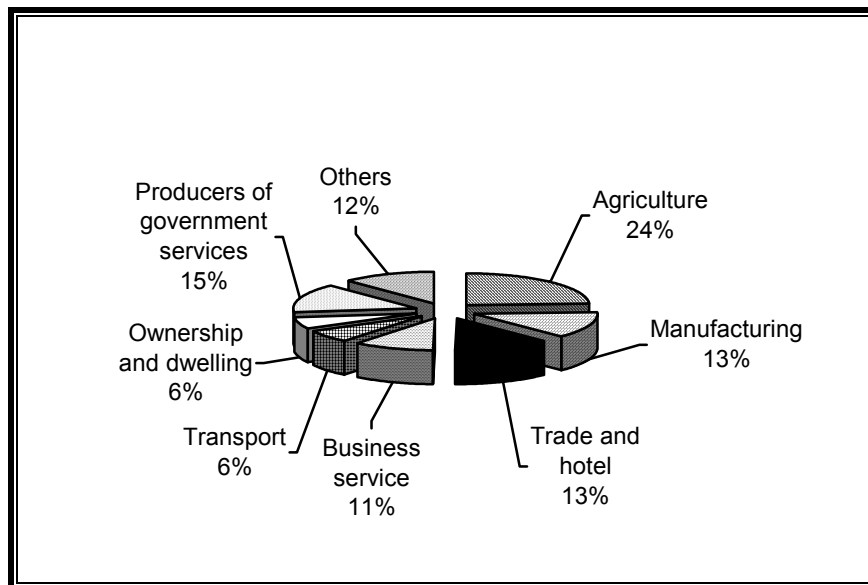


Source: Economic Survey 2004 by Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development & Central Bank of Kenya

7.2 Key economic sectors

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy accounting for about 24% of the real GDP in the last 5 years and approximately 60% of Kenya's exports. Manufacturing constituted 13% of GDP in 2003. The manufacturing sector is composed of medium and large-scale enterprises with major foreign multinational companies from Europe, USA and Asia.

Chart 4: Main economic sectors contribution to GDP, 2003



Source: Economic Survey, 2004, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development

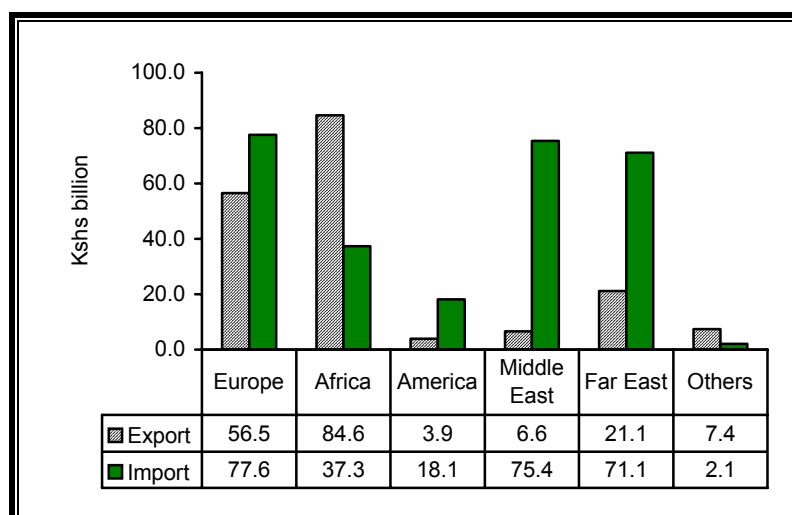


7.3 International trade

Direction of trade

Africa region continued to be the dominant export market for Kenyan products and services in the year 2003, with the share of exports to African countries standing at 46.2% while that to European Union was 28.5% of the total exports. Kenya's direction of trade is summarized in chart 5 below.

Chart 5: Direction of trade by regions, 2003



Source: Economic Survey, 2004 by Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development

Balance of trade

Total value of international trade increased from KShs. 426,993 million in 2002 to KShs. 464,997 million in 2003 with domestic exports increasing by 4% while re-exports recorded a 22.6 % growth. The export/ import ratio declined from 65.7% in 2002 to 65.0% in 2003.

Table 3: Balance of trade: 1999-2003* (KShs million)

DESCRIPTION	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*
EXPORTS (f.o.b):					
Domestic Exports...	115,405.5	119,764.0	121,433.9	131,394.1	136,708.8
Re-exports.....	7,153.4	14,763.4	26,156.0	37,889.3	46,444.8
Total.....	122,559.0	134,527.4	147,589.9	169,283.4	183,153.5
IMPORTS (c.i.f):					
Commercial.....	199,808.2	240,473.0	285,106.9	254,006.3	278,838.4
Government.....	6,592.4	7,331.0	5,001.3	3,703.7	3,005.5
Total.....	206,400.6	247,804.0	290,108.2	257,710.0	281,843.9
BALANCE OF TRADE	-83,841.6	-113,276.7	-142,518.3	-88,426.7	-98,690.3
TOTAL TRADE	328,959.6	382,331.4	437,698.1	426,993.4	464,997.4
TRADE COVER RATIO.....	59.4	54.3	50.9	65.7	65.0

Source: Economic Survey, 2004 by Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development

* Provisional



7. Infrastructure

Kenya has a comprehensive multimodal transport infrastructure system consisting of roads, railways, maritime, pipeline and air transport networks.

7.1 Road transportation

Road transport is the most commonly used form of transport in Kenya. There is an advanced road network in Kenya connecting most of the key towns and cities.

The present road transport network comprises a variety of roads, which range from forest and farm tracks to multi-lane urban and suburban highways. The system is divided into classified and unclassified roads, with a total network of 151,000 Km. Out of the classified network of 62,667 Km, 7,943.2 Km consist of bitumen standard roads, 26,180.8 Km consist of gravel standard roads and the rest are of earth standard.

7.2 Air transportation

Kenya has a well-developed air transport system. Air transport started in Kenya with the formation of the East African Airways in 1946 under the then East African Community, an economic union linking Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Kenya Airways is the national flag carrier in Kenya with direct flights to key African cities such as Cairo, Lagos, Addis Ababa, Johannesburg among others, as well as Europe and Asia .

Over 30 foreign airlines operate to and from Kenya through the country's international airports, namely the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) in Nairobi, the Moi International Airport (MIA) in Mombasa and the Eldoret International Airport, in Eldoret.

In addition, many local and foreign private firms as well as individuals operate charter flight services within the country. The country is well served by an efficient network of charter flights that are supported by over 150 airstrips spread all over the country. Wilson Airport in Nairobi handles light aircraft and general aviation and is one of the busiest airports in East Africa in terms of takeoffs and landings. Kenya Airport Authority, which manages the countries airports and airstrips handled 4.7 million passengers in 2003.

7.3 Ports

Mombasa, Kenya's principal seaport is a major provider of essential international maritime links for local business as well as landlocked neighbouring countries. The Port of Mombasa is the coastal end of the Northern Corridor, which serves the countries of Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and eastern part of Democratic Republic of Congo.

Mombasa Port has 16 deep-water berths with total quay length of 3,044m and a maximum dredged depth of 11m. Specialist facilities include cold storage and warehousing. The container terminal is one of the best equipped in the region and is linked by regular container rail services to new inland depots in Nairobi, Kisumu and Eldoret. Total freight handled for the year at the Mombasa port for the year 2003, was 14, 384, 000 tonnes.

7.4 Rail transport

Kenya Railways operates a fleet of about 156 locomotives for the main line, branch line and shunting. It has a carrying capacity of about 6,407 wagons and about 588 coaching units. The rolling stock operates along the 2,700 km route that connects all the major towns and cities in Kenya.

The Kenya Railways also provides freight services within the country and also handles transit traffic to and from land-locked countries in the East African region. The main commodities ferried include cement, coffee, containers, soda ash, sugar, salt, fluorspar, petroleum products, grains, paper, timber, agricultural goods, and dairy products among others. Total freight handled in 2003 was 2,165,000 tonnes



The process of concessioning the Kenya Railways jointly with that of Uganda is on going and is expected to be complete before the end of 2005.

7.5 Telecommunications

Kenya has a well-established telecommunication system.

- The Postal Corporation of Kenya (POSTA) is the public postal licensee with the specific role to ensure universal access of postal services. POSTA has exclusivity in stamp provision and private letterboxes but competes in all other segments.
- Telkom Kenya Limited is the public telecommunications operator. It is today the only fixed national operator and arrangements are underway to licence a second national operator. One regional telecommunication operator (Bell Western Communications Ltd) has been licensed to provide services in the North Eastern region. However, there are plans to license the Second National Operator (SNO)
- The Communications Commission of Kenya is the regulatory body for the sector and was established by the Kenya Communications Act 1998.

The Government has liberalized the mobile cellular market and currently there are two mobile cellular operators, Safaricom Ltd and Celtel International (formerly Kencell Communications Ltd). The third mobile cellular service provider (Econet Wireless) has recently been licensed but is yet to commence operations.

Over 73 Internet service providers have been licensed to operate in Kenya.

7.6 Power

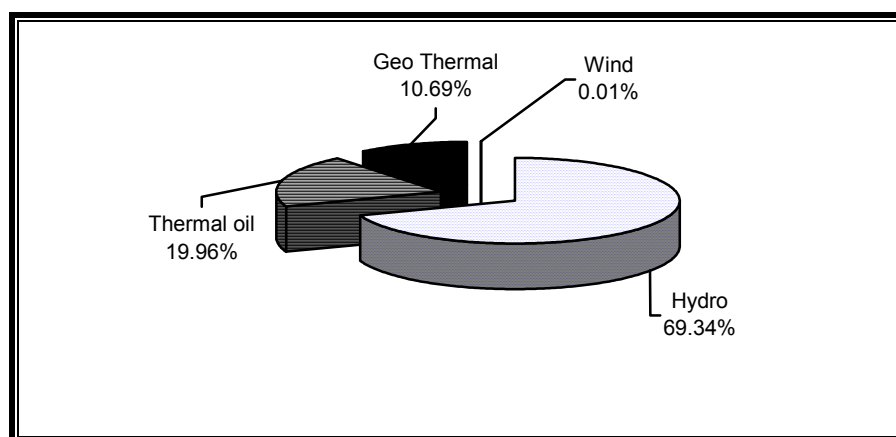
Restructuring of Kenya's power sector, which started in 1997, separated the functions of generation from those of transmission and distribution. Following are the key sector players:

- Kenya Power & Lighting Company (KPLC) is responsible for the transmission and distribution of electricity in Kenya. It is currently the sole distributor of electricity in the country.
- Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen) is charged with managing all public power generation facilities in the country. The company generates about 80% of the total power output in the country. It sells power to KPLC.
- The sector is regulated by the Electricity Regulatory Board (ERB). The Board approves power purchase agreements between KPLC and power generators. It is charged with reviewing and adjusting tariffs for power consumers. The Board also enforces environmental and safety regulations in the sector.
- Independent power producers (IPPs) are the private investors who generate power. Currently, four IPPs are operational namely Iberafrica Power (K), Westmont Power (K), Orpower 4 and Tsavo Power Company Ltd.

Electricity in Kenya is mainly produced from hydropower contributing about 69% while geo-thermal, thermal oil and wind contributing the remaining. The current installed generation capacity is 1,142.2 MW. In the year 2003, a total of 4,662.6 GWH of electricity was generated.



Chart 6: Categories of source of power, 2003



Source: *Economic Survey 2004*, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development
 For further information on the Kenya power sector please visit www.kplc.co.ke, www.kengen.co.ke and www.rba.go.ke.

8. Visas and work permits

Visas are requested from Kenyan diplomatic and consular offices abroad.

Type	Validity
▪ Transit visa	7 days.
▪ Entry visa	3 months.
▪ Residence permit	6 months

Citizens of the European Union, Japan, USA and Canada can obtain visas at the point of entry.

For a stay in Kenya exceeding 6 months, one must obtain a residence permit that is issued during the first stay and valid for one year. The residence permit must be renewed each time the work contract is renewed.

9. Social data

9.1 Education

The Kenyan education system consists of 8 years primary education, 4 years secondary education, and 4 years university education. In addition to university level courses in engineering, medicine, computer science, law, architecture, arts, education, dentistry, agriculture, etc. there are also numerous technical courses offered in technical institutions, which provide diploma courses or professional qualifications on specific study areas.

Other internationally recognized education systems are also offered. The national literacy rate is estimated at 78%.

Kenya currently has 23 universities, 6 of which are public universities while 17 are privately run. University students' enrolment stood at 67,558 in 2003/04, out of which 65% were male and 35% were female.



Table 4: Students as percentage of total population (of 32.2 million)

	Percent of Population
Pre-Primary School	3.7%
Primary School	22.4%
Secondary School	2.7%
Technical Institutions	0.1%
Teacher Training Institutions	0.07%
Universities	0.2%

Source: Economic Survey 2004, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development

Primary schools contribute the highest percentage of students in Kenya accounting for approximately 22.4% of the national population while university students contribute 0.2% of the population.

9.2 Health

A healthy population is capable of actively participating in economic, social and political development and is, thus, a great asset to the country. The Kenyan government has therefore continued to put in place plans and programmes to reduce disease incidence, including the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. This is in line with the government's policy to provide sustainable health care that is acceptable, affordable and accessible to all Kenyans.

Kenya has a variety of medical institutions with the key ones being the Nairobi Hospital, Aga-Khan Hospital, Kenyatta National Hospital, The Mater Hospital etc. There are also other public and private hospitals covering the entire country.

Table 5: Health institutions & hospital beds and cots by province, 2003

Province	Hospitals	Health Centres	Health Sub-centre & Dispensary	Hospital Beds & cots (No.)	No. per 100,000 Population
Nairobi	58	54	381	5,011	21.6
Central	65	89	372	8,314	22.9
Coast	64	42	334	7,998	31.4
Eastern	65	80	692	7,822	15.4
N/Eastern	8	12	68	1,914	14.2
Nyanza	98	117	333	12,545	23.2
R/valley	100	1,161	1,006	12,832	16.5
Western	68	94	196	6,971	19.4
TOTAL	526	649	3,382	63,407	19.5

Source: Economic Survey 2004, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development

In 2003, using the number of hospital beds and cots per 100,000 population as a performance measure, Coast Province emerged the most well served province with a ratio of 31.4 per 100,000.



10. Taxation

The Kenya Revenue Authority, established on 1st July 1995 by an Act of Parliament, is charged with the responsibility of collecting revenue on behalf of the government.

10.1 Income tax

Taxable income includes all business income, employment income, dividends, interests and property income.

Personal income tax is charged on the income earned by any person resident in Kenya. Tax allowances are provided for all individual taxpayers.

Table 6: Individual rates of tax, 2004

Taxable Income (k£)	Tax rate (%)
0 - 5,808	10
5,809 - 11,280	15
11,281 - 16752	20
16753 - 22,224	25
Over 22,225	30

Source: Kenya Gazette Supplements, The Financial Bill, 2004 and Kenya Revenue Authority website www.kra.go.ke - 1K£= KShs. 20

Corporation tax is a form of income tax that is levied on companies. The rates are as follows:

- Resident companies 30%
- Non resident companies 37.5%
- Export processing zone firms
 - First 10 years Nil
 - Next 10 years 25%

10.2 Value Added Tax (VAT)

Value Added Tax (VAT) is levied on consumption of taxable goods and services supplied or imported into Kenya and is collected by registered persons at designated points who then remit it to the Commissioner.

- Standard rate 16%
- Hotel and restaurants 14% (+ 2% Catering Levy)

Firms under the EPZ and MUB programs are exempted from VAT duty on all production inputs.

10.3 Import & Excise duties

Goods imported into Kenya are subject to import duties at various rates as per the East African Community newly adopted three-band common external tariff regime namely, zero percent for capital goods and raw materials, 10 per cent for semi-processed goods and 25 per cent for finished products.

Duty remission is granted on capital goods, plant, machinery and equipment for investment, including equipment for generation and distribution of electricity. Firms under the EPZ and MUB programs are exempted from import duty on all imported production inputs.

Excise duty is a tax imposed on specific local and imported goods. Some of the goods subject to payment of excise duty include wines and spirits, beer, bottled water, soft drinks, cigarettes, motor vehicles and petroleum products.

10.4 Withholding tax

Withholding tax is deducted at source as tabulated below:



Table 7: Withholding tax rates

Withholding tax rates	Resident - %	Non-resident - %
Artistes & entertainers	-	20
Management & professional fees	-	20
Royalties	5	20
Dividends	5	10
Interest	15	15
Housing bond interest (HBI)	10	15
Two Year Govt bearer bond interest	15	15
Other bearer bonds interest	25	25
Rents - land & building	-	30
Rents - others except (aircraft)	-	15
Pensions / provident schemes	-	5
Insurance commissions	10	20
Consultancy & agency (w.e.f. 01.07.2003)	5	20
Contractual (w.e.f. 01.07.2003)	3	20

Adopted from the Quick Tax Guide Kenya 2003 – 2004 Brochure by PKF

NB: EPZ companies are exempted from withholding taxes on remittances to non-residents for 10 years.

10.5 Stamp duty

Stamp duty is currently at Kshs. 2 and is levied for any transaction of which a receipt is issued with a value of or exceeding KShs 100 e.g. letters of guarantees, letters of indemnity, receipts for any business transaction of Ksh.100 or above, bonds, instruments of cancellation, application for registration of documents, liquor license, policies of insurance (such as life insurance, marine insurance e.t.c.), lease for terms not exceeding one year, Trust Land Act and instruments registered under the Chattels Act Cap. 28.

Firms under the EPZ program are exempted from stamp duty.

11. Useful contacts

Investment Promotion Centre (IPC)
8th Floor, National Bank of Kenya
Bldg., Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 55704, 00200 City Square
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-20-221401-4
Fax: +254-20-336663
Email: info@investmentkenya.com
Web: www.investmentkenya.com

Export Processing Zones Authority
Administration Building
Athi River EPZ, Viwanda Road
Off Nairobi - Namanga Highway
P.O Box 50563, 00200 Nairobi,
Kenya
Tel: 254 45 26421-6
Fax: 254 45 26427
Email: info@epzakenya.com
Web: www.epzakenya.com

Kenya Revenue Authority
Times Towers Bldg., Harambee Ave.
P.O. Box 48240, 00100 GPO Nairobi,
Kenya.
Tel: 254-20-310900/315553
Email: info@kra.go.ke
Web: www.kra.go.ke

Export Promotion Council
16th Floor, Anniversary Towers,
University Way
P.O. Box 42047 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: 254-20-228534
Fax: 254-20-218013/228539
Email: chiefexe@epc.or.ke
Web: www.cbik.or.ke

All Government Ministries
Web: www.kenya.go.ke



Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)
Belle-vue Area, off Mombasa Rd.
P.O. Box 54974, 00200 Nairobi,
Kenya
Tel: 254-20-605490/605506/605550
Fax: 254-20-604031
Email: info@kebs.org
Web: www.kebs.org

Kenya Ports Authority (KPA)
P.O. Box 95009 Mombasa, Kenya
Tel: 254-41-312211, 220255
Fax: 254-41-311867
Email: md@kpa.co.ke;
info@kpa.co.ke
Website: www.kenya-ports.com

12. Sources of information & glossary

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- Kenya Ports Authority, www.kenya-ports.com
- Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd, www.kplc.co.ke
- Electricity Regulatory Board, www.erb.go.ke
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- Kenya Revenue Authority, www.kra.go.ke
- Budget Speech, 2004 www.kenya-ports.com:
- EPZA Annual Report (2003) & brochure
- FAO, www.fao.org