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CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
GOVERNMENT NOTICES			
Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Department of			
<i>Government Notice</i>			
R. 375	Marine Living Resources Act (18/1998): Amendment of Regulations.....	3	22258
Health, Department of			
<i>Government Notice</i>			
R. 366	Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act (54/1972): Regulations: Labelling of foodstuffs obtained through certain tech- niques of genetic modification.....	3	22258
South African Revenue Service			
<i>Government Notices</i>			
R. 371	Customs and Excise Act (91/1964): Correction Notice	9	22258
R. 374	Customs and Excise Act (91/1964): Imposition of Provisional Payment (VB/92)	10	22258

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Koerant No.
GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS			
Gesondheid, Departement van			
<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>			
R. 366	Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheids- middels en Ontsmettingsmiddels (54/1972): Regulasies: Etikettering van voedsel verkry deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie.....	6	22258
Omgewingsake en Toerisme, Departement van			
<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>			
R. 375	Wet op Lewende Mariene Hulpbronne (18/1998): Wysiging van Regulasies	3	22258
Suid-Afrikaanse Inkomstediens			
<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>			
R. 371	Doeane- en Aksynswet (91/1964): Verbeteringskennisgewing	9	22258
R. 374	Doeane- en Aksynswet (91/1964): Oplegging van Voorlopige Betaling (VB/92)	10	22258

GOVERNMENT NOTICES GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM DEPARTEMENT VAN OMGEWINGSAKE EN TOERISME

No. R. 375

4 May 2001

MARINE LIVING RESOURCES ACT, 1998 (ACT No. 18 OF 1998)

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism has under section 77 of the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998), made the regulations as set out in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 1111 of 2 September 1998 as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 27 of 14 January 2000, No. R. 1129 of 17 November 2000, No. R. 1344 of 8 December 2000 and No. R. 1428 of 29 December 2000.

Amendment of regulation 20 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 20 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the insertion after subregulation (3) of the following subregulations:

- "(4) No person shall use any drift, set or staked-net for fishing within the area around Dassen Island bounded by the latitudes 33°24.420'S and 33°26.289'S and longitudes 18°04.161'E and 18°06.317'E.
- (5) No person shall use any drift, set or staked-net for fishing within the area around Robben Island bounded by the latitudes 33°47.107'S and 33°49.423'S and longitudes 18°21.289'E and 18°23.190'E."

No. R. 375

4 Mei 2001

WET OP LEWENDE MARIENE HULPBRONNE, 1998 (WET No. 18 VAN 1998)

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Omgewingsake en Toerisme het kragtens artikel 77 van die Wet op Lewende Mariene Hulpbronne, 1998 (Wet No. 18 van 1998), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordoms krywings

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies soos afgekondig by Goewermenskennisgewing No. R. 1111 van 2 September 1998 en soos gewysig by Goewermenskennisgewings Nos. R. 27 van 14 Januarie 2000, No. R. 1129 van 17 November 2000, No. R. 1344 van 8 Desember 2000 en No. R. 1428 van 29 Desember 2000.

Wysiging van regulasie 20 van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 20 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die volgende subregulasies na subregulasie (3) in te voeg:

- "(4) Niemand mag enige dryf-, stel- of spannet vir visvangs gebruik binne die gebied rondom Dasseneiland verbind deur die breedtegrade 33°24.420'S en 33°26.289'S en lengtegrade 18°04.161'O en 18°06.317'O.
- (5) Niemand mag enige dryf-, stel- of spannet vir visvangs gebruik binne die gebied rondom Robbeneiland verbind deur breedtegrade 33°47.107'S en 33°49.423'S en lengtegrade 18°21.289'O en 18°23.190'O."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID

No. R. 366

4 May 2001

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE LABELLING OF FOODSTUFFS OBTAINED THROUGH CERTAIN TECHNIQUES OF GENETIC MODIFICATION

The Minister of Health, in terms of section 15 (1) of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972), intends to make the regulations in the Schedule.

Interested parties are invited to submit substantiated comments or representations on the proposed regulations to the Director-General: Health, Private Bag X828, Pretoria, 0001 (for the attention of the Director: Food Control), within three months of the date of publication of this notice.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear that meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"allergen" means a substance that causes an allergic reaction;

"contaminant" means any substance not intentionally added to a foodstuff, which is present in such foodstuff as a result of the production (including operations carried out in crop production, animal husbandry and the manufacture of veterinary medicine), manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or storage of such foodstuff or as a result of environmental contamination, but excludes insect fragments, rodent hairs or other undesirable foreign matter;

"corresponding existing foodstuff" means the original form of the foodstuff as it occurs in agriculture and/or trade prior to genetic modification;

"food additive" means any substance not normally consumed as a foodstuff by itself and not normally used as a typical ingredient of the foodstuff, whether or not such substance has nutritional value, the intentional addition of which to a foodstuff for technological (including organoleptic) purposes in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or storage of such foodstuff results, or may be reasonably expected to result directly or indirectly, in such substance or the byproducts thereof becoming an ingredient of or otherwise affecting the characteristics of such foodstuff, excluding any substance added to foodstuffs to maintain or improve nutritional qualities, or any contaminants;

"food ingredient" means any substance, including a food additive and any component of a compound ingredient, used in the manufacture or preparation of a foodstuff and present in the final product, whether or not in a modified form;

"foodstuff obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification" means a foodstuff—

- (a) composed of a genetically modified organism or organisms;
- (b) containing a genetically modified organism or organisms; or
- (c) produced from, but not containing, a genetically modified organism or organisms,

and includes food additives, food ingredients and contaminants, but excludes a foodstuff derived from an animal which is not itself a genetically modified organism but has been fed on feed in the production of which genetic modification is used;

"genetically modified organism" means an organism in which the genetic material has been changed through certain techniques of genetic modification in a way that does not occur naturally by multiplication and/or natural recombination and **"genetic modification"** has a corresponding meaning, and in this respect certain techniques of genetic modification includes, but is not limited to—

- (a) recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) techniques using a vector system;
- (b) techniques involving the direct introduction into the organism of hereditary material prepared outside the organism; or
- (c) cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) or hybridization techniques that overcome natural physiological, reproductive or recombination barriers, where the donor cells or protoplasts do not fall in the same taxonomic family,

and unless the donor or recipient organisms are derived from any of the above techniques, excludes—

- (d) *in vitro* fertilization;
- (e) conjugation, transduction, transformation or any other natural process;
- (f) polyploidy induction;
- (g) mutagenesis; or
- (h) cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) or hybridization techniques where the donor cells or protoplasts fall in the same taxonomic family;

"GM-free" means having no genetically modified organism(s) or genetic material from a genetically modified organism present, or a tolerance level of zero;

"identity preservation system" means a system by which the identity of a non-genetically modified organism and the products derived from it, is preserved by segregating the handling and processing thereof throughout the food chain from those of a genetically modified organism and products derived from it;

"non-genetically modified foodstuff" means a foodstuff that—

- (a) does not consist of, or is not derived from, a genetically modified organism;
- (b) is not reconstituted or manufactured by means of a substance which consists of, or is derived from, a genetically modified organism, or is not made by using an additive for technical processing obtained from a genetically modified organism; and

- (c) it contains no more than 1% genetically modified organisms or 1% genetically modified material or protein derived from genetic modification, at the level of food ingredients individually considered as a result of adventitious contamination during cross-pollination, cultivation, harvesting, transport, storage or processing;

"nucleic acids" means either of the two complex organic substances DNA and RNA, the molecules of which consist of many nucleotides linked in a long chain and present in all living cells;

"organism" means a biological entity, cellular or non-cellular, capable of replication or of transferring genetic material;

"processing aid" means any substance or material, excluding apparatus or utensils, that is not used as a food additive, that is intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foodstuffs or ingredients to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing, and that may result in the non-intentional but unavoidable presence of residues or derivatives in the final product;

"protein" means any one of a class of nitrogenous organic compounds having large compact or fibrous molecules in one or more chains of amino acids and forming an essential part of all living organisms;

"significantly different" means, in respect of a foodstuff obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification, that characteristics scientifically assessed through an appropriate analysis of data are different from those of a corresponding existing foodstuff taking into account accepted limits of natural variation in that food, and **"differs significantly"** has a corresponding meaning;

"taxonomic family" means a group of organisms classified together on the basis of common features, in a classification system;

Labelling of a foodstuff obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification which is significantly different regarding the composition, nutritional value and mode of storage, preparation or cooking

2. No foodstuff obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification shall be sold in the following circumstances, unless such foodstuff is labelled in accordance with these regulations:

- (a) If the composition of such a foodstuff differs significantly from the characteristic composition of the corresponding existing foodstuff, the label shall contain such additional words or phrases as may be necessary to inform the consumer of its true composition;
- (b) if the nutritional value of such a foodstuff differs significantly from the characteristic nutritional value of the corresponding existing foodstuff, the label shall contain such additional words or phrases as may be necessary to inform the consumer of its changed nutritional content; and
- (c) if the mode of storage, preparation or cooking of such a foodstuff differs significantly from that of the corresponding existing foodstuff, clear instructions for use must be given on the label of such foodstuff.

Labelling in respect of hypersensitivity

3. No foodstuff obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification shall be sold, if such foodstuff contains an allergen from any of the products listed in the Annexure that causes hypersensitivity, unless the foodstuff is labelled accordingly.

Labelling in respect of human or animal origin

4. No foodstuff obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification shall be sold unless it is labelled with such wording as may be necessary to inform the consumer as to the origin of the nucleic acid(s) or protein(s) if such foodstuff is derived from—

- (a) plant material containing human or animal nucleic acid(s) or protein(s) derived from a genetically modified organism or organisms; or
- (b) animal material containing animal nucleic acid(s) or protein(s) derived from a genetically modified organism or organisms, from a different taxonomic animal family.

Non-genetically modified foodstuff

5. The label of a foodstuff obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification may bear a claim with regard to non-genetically modified foodstuff: Provided that—

- (a) it was produced in accordance with an identity preservation system;
- (b) such claim has been validated and certified by a competent body which is accredited to the South African National Accreditation System and the identity preservation system has been approved by the Director-General;
- (c) the name of the certifying body appears on the label of the product bearing such a claim in close proximity to the claim; and
- (d) the wording is limited to "not genetically modified" or "not produced by certain techniques of genetic modification" or "prepared without certain techniques of genetic modification".

Enhanced-characteristic claim

6. The label of a foodstuff obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification may bear a claim with regard to improved or enhanced characteristics such as composition, nutritional value and reduced causation of hypersensitivity: Provided that—

- (a) the claim has been validated and certified by a competent body which is accredited to the South African National Accreditation System;
- (b) the name of the certifying body appears on the label of the product bearing such a claim in close proximity to the claim; and
- (c) the claim indicates that such an improved or enhanced characteristic has been achieved by certain techniques of genetic modification.

Claim that a foodstuff is GM-free

7. No label of a foodstuff shall bear a claim indicating that such a foodstuff or food ingredient is free from genetically modified material or GM-free or use similar words to mean that nucleic acids and/or proteins or any residues thereof derived from genetically modified organisms are completely absent.

General

8. The labelling of a foodstuffs obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification is also subject to the Regulations Governing the Labelling and Advertising of Foodstuffs published under Government Notice No. R. 2034 of 29 October 1993, as amended.

ANNEXURE

Crustaceans
Egg
Fish
Groundnuts
Milk
Molluscs
Soya beans
Tree nuts
Triticum species

M. TSHABALALA-MSIMANG

Minister of Health

Date: 18-04-2001

No. R. 366

4 Mei 2001

REGULASIES TOT REËLING VAN DIE ETIKETTERING VAN VOEDSEL VERKRY DEUR BEPAALDE TEGNIEKE VAN GENETIESE MODIFIKASIE

Die Minister van Gesondheid is voornemens om kragtens artikel 15 (1) van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet No. 54 van 1972), die regulasies in die Bylae uit te vaardig.

Belanghebbendes word versoek om binne drie maande na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing gemotiveerde kommentaar oor, of vertoë in verband met, die voorgestelde regulasie in te dien by die Direkteur-generaal: Gesondheid, Privaat Sak X828, Pretoria, 0001 (vir die aandag van die Direkteur: Voedselbeheer).

BYLAE

Woordomskrywings

1. In hierdie regulasies het enige uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, daardie betekenis en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“**allergeen**” ’n stof wat ’n allergiese reaksie veroorsaak;

“**betekenisvol verskil**”, met betrekking tot ’n voedingsmiddel verkry deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie, dat eienskappe wat wetenskaplik beoordeel is deur middel van gepaste analise van die data, verskil van die eienskappe van ’n ooreenstemmende bestaande voedingstof, met inagneming van aanvaarde grense van natuurlike variasie by daardie voedingsmiddel, en het “**betekenisvol verskil**” ’n ooreenstemmende betekenis;

“**geneties gemodifiseerde organisme**” ’n organisme waarin genetiese materiaal deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie op ’n manier verander is wat nie natuurlik deur vermenigvuldiging en/of natuurlike rekombinasie geskied nie, en het “**genetiese modifikasie**” ’n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en met betrekking hiertoe sluit in, maar is dit nie beperk nie tot—

- (a) rekombinante deoksiribonukleïensuur-tegnieke (DNS-tegnieke) wat ’n vektorstelsel gebruik;
- (b) tegnieke waarby erflikheidsmateriaal wat buite die organisme voorberei is, regstreeks in die organisme ingeplaas word; of

- (c) selfusie (met ingebrip van protoplasfusie) of hibridisasietegnieke wat natuurlike fisiologiese, reproduksie- of herkombinasieskanse oorkom het en waar die skenkerselle of -protoplaste nie binne dieselfde taksonomiese familie val nie,

en, tensy die skenker- of ontvangerorganismes verkry is deur enige van bogenoemde tegnieke, sluit dit uit—

- (d) *in vitro*-bevrugting;
- (e) konjugasie, transduksie, transformasie of enige ander natuurlike proses;
- (f) poliploïedinduksie;
- (g) mutagenese; of
- (h) selfusie (met inbegrip van protoplasfusie) of hibridisasietegnieke waar die skenkerselle of -protoplaste binne dieselfde taksonomiese familie val;

“GM-vry” om geen geneties gemodifiseerde organisme(s) of geneties materiaal van ’n geneties gemodifiseerde organisme te bevat nie, of ’n toleransievlak van zero;

“identiteitsbehoudstelsel” ’n stelsel waardeur die identiteit van ’n nie-geneties-gemodifiseerde organisme en die produkte daaruit verkry, behou word deur die hantering en verwerking daarvan dwarsdeur die voedselketting apart te hou van dié van ’n geneties gemodifiseerde organisme en die produkte daaruit verkry;

“kontaminant” ’n stof wat nie doelbewus aan ’n voedingsmiddel toegevoeg is nie, wat in die voedingsmiddel aanwesig is as gevolg van die produksie (met ingebrip van handelinge wat uitgevoer is in akkerbou, veeteelt en die vervaardiging van veteriniere medisyne), vervaardiging, verwerking, bereiding, behandeling, pak, verpakking, vervoer of berging van sodanige voedingsmiddel of as gevolg van omgewingskontaminasie, maar sluit dit nie insekfragmente, knaagdiere en ander ongewenste vreemde stowwe in nie;

“nie-geneties-gemodifiseerde voedingsmiddel” ’n voedingsmiddel wat—

- (a) nie bestaan uit of verkry is van ’n geneties gemodifiseerde organisme nie;
- (b) nie hersaamgestel of vervaardig is met behulp van ’n stof wat bestaan uit of verkry is van ’n geneties gemodifiseerde organisme nie, of gemaak is deur gebruik te maak van ’n additief bedoel vir tegniese verwerking en verkry van ’n geneties gemodifiseerde organisme nie; en
- (c) dit hoogstens 1% geneties gemodifiseerde organismes of 1% geneties gemodifiseerde materiaal of proteïene verkry deur genetiese modifikasie bevat, op die vlak van voedselbestanddele wat individueel oorweeg is, as gevolg van toevallige kontaminasie gedurende kruisbestuiving, verbouing, oes, vervoer, opberging of verwerking;

“nukleïensure” enigene van die twee komplekse organiese stowwe DNS en RNS, waarvan die molekule bestaan uit baie nukleotiede wat in ’n lang ketting gebind is en in alle lewende selle aanwesig is;

“organisme” ’n biologiese entiteit, sellulêr of nie-sellulêr, wat kan repliseer of genetiese materiaal kan oordra;

“ooreenstemmende bestaande voedingsmiddel” die oorspronklike vorm van die voedingsmiddel soos dit voorkom in die landbou en/of die handel voor genetiese modifikasie;

“proteïen” enigene van ’n klas stikstofhoudende organiese verbindings wat bestaan uit groot kompakte of veselagtige molekules in een of meer kettings aminosure en wat ’n wesenlike deel van alle lewende organismes uitmaak;

“taksonomiese familie” ’n groep organismes wat op grond van gemeenskaplike eienskappe saamgeklassifiseer word in ’n klassifikasiesistelsel;

“verwerkingshulpmiddel” enige stof of materiaal, uitgesonderd apparaat en kombuisgereedskap wat nie as ’n voedseladditief gebruik word nie, wat doelbewus gebruik word om in die verwerking van grondstowwe, voedingstowwe of bestanddele gedurende behandeling of prosessering aan ’n bepaalde tegnologiese doel te beantwoord en wat kan lei tot die onopsetlike maar onvermydelike aanwesigheid van residu's of derivate daarvan in die eindproduk;

“voedselbestanddeel” enige stof, met inbegrip van enige voedseladditief en enige komponent van ’n saamgestelde bestanddeel, wat by die vervaardiging of bereiding van ’n voedingsmiddel gebruik word en in die eindproduk aanwesig is, al of nie in gewysigde vorm;

“voedingsmiddel verkry deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie” ’n voedingsmiddel wat—

- (a) saamgestel is uit ’n geneties gemodifiseerde organisme of organismes;
- (b) ’n geneties gemodifiseerde organisme of organismes bevat; of
- (c) geproduseer is van ’n genetiese gemodifiseerde organisme of organismes, maar dit nie bevat nie,

en sluit dit voedseladditiewe, voedselbestanddele en kontaminante in, maar nie ook ’n voedingsmiddel afkomstig van ’n dier uit wat nie opsigself ’n geneties gemodifiseerde organisme is nie, maar gevoer is met veevoedsel wat geproduseer is deur gebruik te maak van genetiese modifikasie;

“voedseladditief” enige stof wat nie gewoonlik op sigself as ’n voedingsmiddel ingeneem word nie en nie gewoonlik as ’n tipiese bestanddeel van die voedingsmiddel gebruik word nie, hetsy sodanige stof voedingswaarde het of nie, en waarvan die doelbewuste toevoeging by ’n voedingsmiddel vir ’n tegnologiese (met inbegrip van organoleptiese) doel by die vervaardiging, verwerking, bereiding, behandeling, pak, verpakking, vervoer of berging van sodanige voedingsmiddel die uitwerking het, of redelikerwys verwag kan word om regstreeks of onregstreeks die uitwerking te hê, dat sodanige stof of die nuwe produkte daarvan ’n bestanddeel van die voedingsmiddel word of die eienskappe van sodanige voedingsmiddel op ’n ander wyse beïnvloed word, met uitsluiting van enige stof wat by voedingsmiddels gevoeg word om voedingseienskappe te behou of te verbeter, of enige kontaminante.

Etikettering van 'n voedingsmiddel verkry deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie wat betekenisvol verskil betreffende die samestelling, voedingswaarde en wyse van berging, voorbereiding of gaarmaak

2. Geen voedingsmiddel verkry deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie mag verkoop word in die volgende omstandighede nie, tensy dit ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies geëtiketteer is:

- (a) Indien die samestelling van sodanige voedingsmiddel betekenisvol verskil van die kenmerkende samestelling van die ooreenstemmende bestaande voedingsmiddel, moet die etiket sodanige addisionele woorde of frases bevat as wat nodig is om die verbruiker in te lig omtrent die werklike samestelling;
- (b) indien die voedingswaarde van sodanige voedingsmiddel betekenisvol verskil van die kenmerkende voedingswaarde van die ooreenstemmende bestaande voedingsmiddel, moet die etiket sodanige addisionele woorde of frases bevat as wat nodig is om die verbruiker in te lig omtrent die veranderde voedingsinhoud; en
- (c) indien die wyse van berging, voorbereiding of gaarmaak betekenisvol verskil van dié van die ooreenstemmende bestaande voedingsmiddel, moet duidelike instruksies vir gebruik op die etiket van sodanige voedingsmiddel verstrek word.

Etikettering met betrekking tot hipersensitiwiteit

3. Geen voedingsmiddel verkry deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie mag verkoop word, indien dit 'n allergeen afkomstig van enige produk genoem in die Aanhangel bevat wat hipersensitiwiteit veroorsaak nie, tensy die voedingsmiddel dienoreenkomstig geëtiketteer is.

Etikettering met betrekking tot menslike of dierlike oorsprong

4. Geen voedingsmiddel verkry deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie mag verkoop word nie, tensy dit geëtiketteer is met sodanige bewoording as wat nodig is om die verbruiker in te lig aangaande die oorsprong van die nukleïensuur of -sure of proteïen of proteïene, indien sodanige voedingsmiddel afkomstig is van—

- (a) plantmateriaal wat menslike of dierlike nukleïensuur of -sure of proteïen of proteïene bevat wat verkry is van 'n geneties gemodifiseerde organisme of organismes; of
- (b) dieremateriaal wat dierlike nukleïensuur of -sure of proteïen of proteïene bevat wat verkry is van 'n geneties gemodifiseerde organisme of organismes van 'n ander taksonomiese diere familie.

Nie-geneties-gemodifiseerde voedingsmiddels

5. Die etiket van 'n voedingsmiddel verkry deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie mag 'n aanspraak bevat met betrekking tot nie-genetiese modifikasie: Met dien verstande dat—

- (a) dit geproduseer is in ooreenstemming met 'n identiteitsbehoudstelsel;
- (b) sodanige aanspraak bewys en gesertifiseer is deur 'n bevoegde liggaam wat geakkrediteer is by die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Akkreditasieselsel en die identiteitsbehoudstelsel deur die Direkteur-generaal goedgekeur is;
- (c) die naam van die sertifiseringsliggaam op die etiket van die produk waarop sodanige aanspraak gemaak word, in die onmiddellike nabyheid van die aanspraak verskyn; en
- (d) die bewoording beperk is tot een van die volgende: "nie geneties gemodifiseer nie" of "nie geproduseer deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie" of "geproduseer sonder bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie".

Aanspraak met betrekking tot verbeterde eienskappe

6. Die etiket van 'n voedingsmiddel verkry deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie mag 'n aanspraak bevat met betrekking tot verbeterde of veranderde eienskappe soos samestelling, voedingswaarde of verminderde veroorsaking van hipersensitiwiteit: Met dien verstande dat—

- (a) die aanspraak bewys en gesertifiseer is deur 'n bevoegde liggaam wat geakkrediteer is by die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Akkreditasieselsel;
- (b) die naam van die sertifiseringsliggaam op die etiket van die produk waarop sodanige aanspraak gemaak word, in die onmiddellike nabyheid van die aanspraak, verskyn; en
- (c) die aanspraak aandui dat so 'n verbeterde of veranderde eienskap verkry is deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie.

Aanspraak dat 'n voedingsmiddel GM-vry is

7. Geen etiket van 'n voedingsmiddel mag 'n aanspraak bevat wat daarop dui dat die voedingsmiddel of 'n voedselbestanddeel vry van geneties gemodifiseerde materiaal of GM-vry is of bewoording gebruik wat daarop neerkom dat nukleïensure en/of proteïene of enige residu's daarvan afkomstig van geneties gemodifiseerde organismes heeltemal afwesig is nie.

Algemeen

8. Die etikettering van voedingsmiddels verkry deur bepaalde tegnieke van genetiese modifikasie is ook onderworpe aan die Regulasies betreffende die Etikettering en Advertering van Voedingsmiddels gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2034 van 29 Oktober 1993, soos gewysig.

AANHANGSEL

Boomneute
Crustaceae (skulpdiere)
Eiers
Grondbone
Melk
Molluske
Sojabone
Vis
Triticum-species

M. TSHABALALA-MSIMANG**Minister van Gesondheid***Datum:* 18-04-2001**SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE INKOMSTEDIENS****No. R. 371****04 May 2001****CORRECTION NOTICE****CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964**

By the substitution in the title to Government Notice No. R. 332 of 4 April 2001 appearing in *Government Gazette* No. 22199 for the expression "(No. 1/5/32)" of the expression "(No. 1/5/33)".

No. R. 371**04 Mei 2001****VERBETERINGKENNISGEWING****DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964**

Deur die titel in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 332 van 4 April 2001 wat in *Staatskoerant* No. 22199 verskyn het deur die uitdrukking "(No. 1/5/32)" met die uitdrukking "(No. 1/5/33)" te vervang.

No. R. 374**04 May 2001****CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964****IMPOSITION OF PROVISIONAL PAYMENT (VB/92)**

Under section 57A of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, a provisional payment in relation to anti-dumping duty is imposed up to and including 2 November 2001, to the extent and on the goods set out in the Schedule hereto.

P. J. GORDHAN**Commissioner for the South African Revenue Service****SCHEDULE**

Subheading	Description of Goods	Provisional Payment	Imported from or Originating in
4418.20	Wooden doors	53,74%	Indonesia

No. R. 374**04 Mei 2001****DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964****OPLEGGING VAN VOORLOPIGE BETALING (VB/92)**

Kragtens artikel 57A van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word 'n voorlopige betaling met betrekking tot anti-dumpingreg tot en met 2 November 2001 opgelê, in die mate en op die goedere in die Bylae hierby aangetoon.

P. J. GORDHAN**Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Inkomstediens****BYLAE**

Subpos	Beskrywing van Goedere	Voorlopige Betaling	Ingevoer vanaf of Afkomstig van
4418.20	Houtdeure	53,74%	Indonesië

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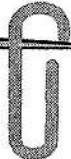
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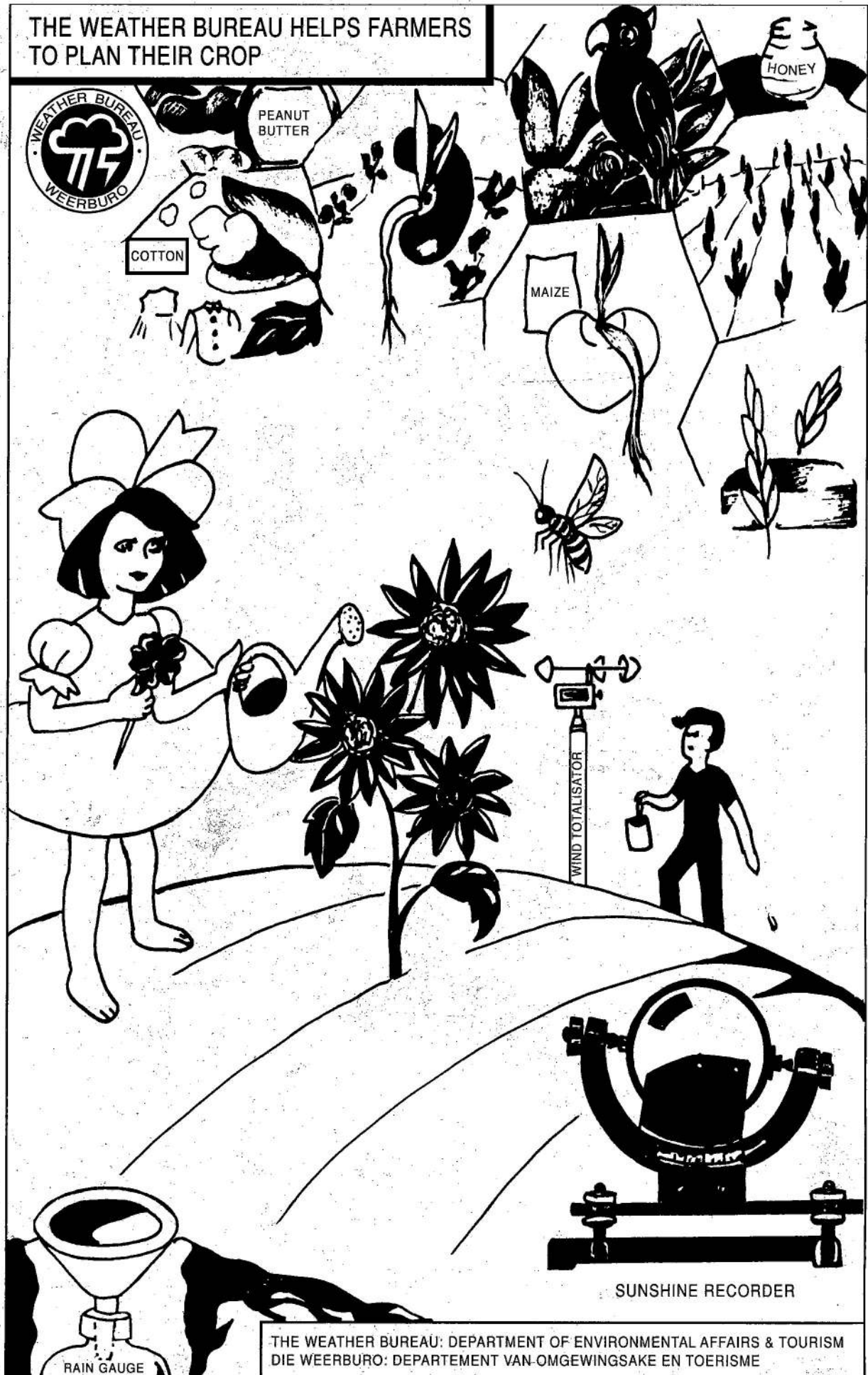
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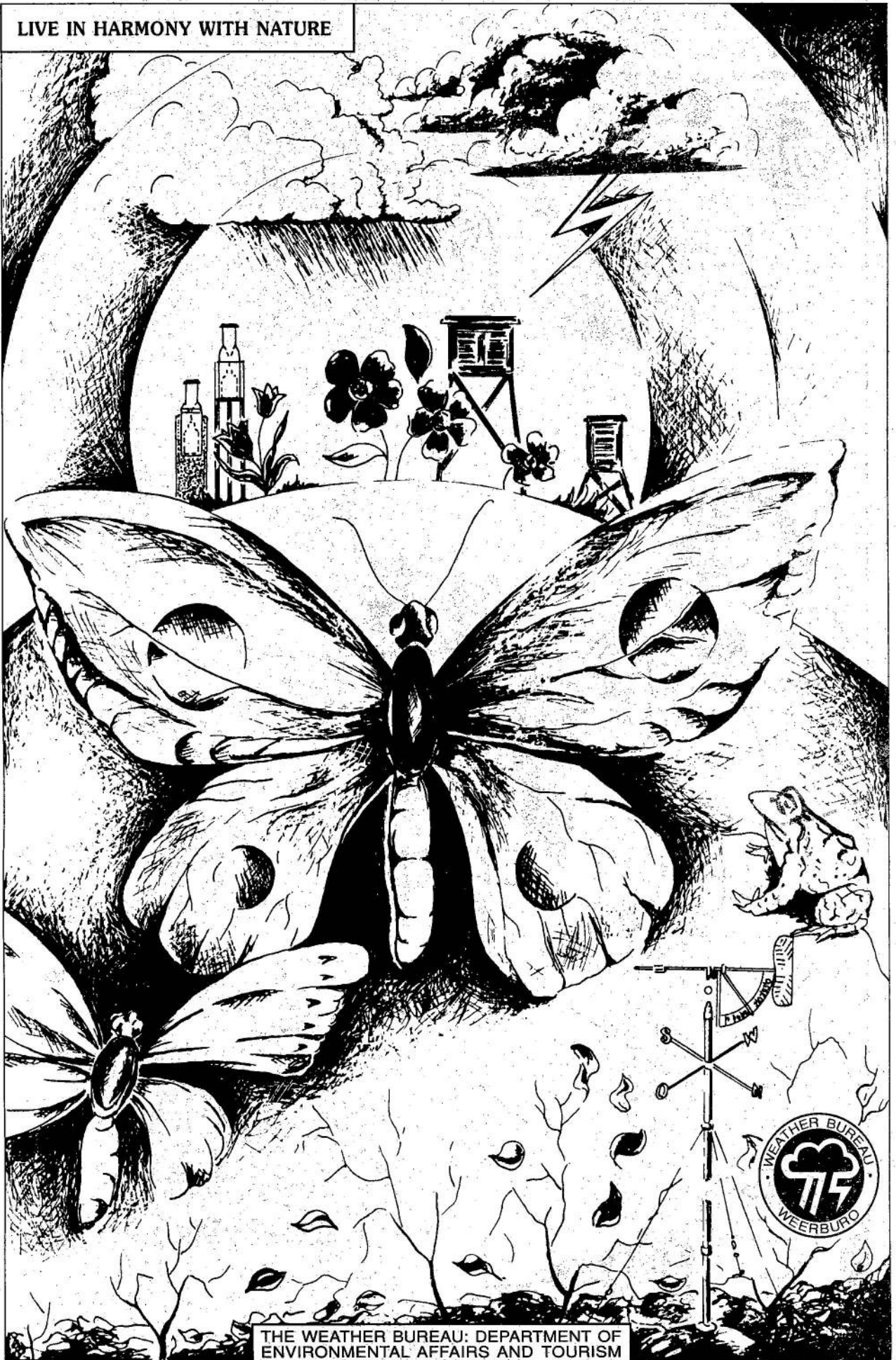


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