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Issue 01, April-June 2020

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Executive Director's foreword

Dear reader, I welcome you to the last issue of the Standards Bulletin as we end financial year 2019/20. I must note that the year has presented unprecedented challenges that have made us rethink the way we do business. However, we have used this crisis to harness opportunities for business who are seeking certification.



Eng. Dr. Ben Manyindo, Executive Director of Uganda National Bureau of Standards

In the wake of Covid-19, Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) has facilitated local manufacturers in line with the Buy Uganda and Build Uganda (BUBU) policy through offering technical guidance and standards for sanitisers, disinfectants and non-medical facemasks free of charge to ensure production of safe and good quality sanitizers and disinfectants for all Ugandans.

> o date, UNBS has certified more than 136 companies producing 182 brands of sanitizers and 35 companies producing Non Medical facemasks.

> The pandemic crisis highlights the importance of food and health sectors and the need for manufacturers to provide the highest quality of their products.UNBS worked closely with officials from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to conduct quality checks of the Covid-19 relief food to ensure that Ugandans get good quality food with 77% and 79% standards compliance rates

for maize flour and beans respectively as of May 2020.

Uganda is uniquely positioned to further leverage its rich agricultural resources through value addition in agro-processing. I urge manufacturers to seek the services of UNBS to strengthen their respective sectors as the coming financial year will see UNBS strengthening its capacity to fight substandard products on the market.

As we embrace the digital age and adopt more and more digital technologies for both productions and services, such as e-commerce, retailing, and learning as well as public services, it is imperative that these service providers adopt quality management systems to ensure business continuity and excellent service delivery. The sectors with high-level of digitisation and standardised services will inevitably weather the storm much better

To boost the intra-regional trade, African countries need to make concerted efforts to harmonize their trade-related regulations, customs controls, and reduce both tariff and nontariff barriers.

This year, UNBS developed 505 Standards in the area of Food and agriculture (110), Engineering (125), Chemicals and consumer products (149) and Management and services (121).

The standards developed are in line with the National Development Plan III, the National Standards strategy and the emerging technological and business dynamics.

Finally, I take this opportunity to thank the team at UNBS for accomplishing the targets that were set for the year, the National Standards Council for steering the organization to this success and the Minister of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives for her continuous support to standards work.

I am also grateful to our Development Partners and all stakeholders for the unwavering support and efforts to embrace quality products.

UNBS is committed to continue developing, promoting and enforcing standards in protection of public health and safety, and the environment.

For God and My Country Eng. Dr. Ben Manyindo



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ABOUT UNBS

- 1. A member of International Standardisation Organisation(ISO)
- 2. Associate member of the International Electrotechnical Commission
- 3. National Enquiry Point for Technical Barriers to Trade(TBT) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures.Agreements of World Trade Organisation(WTO) and secretariat to the National TBT/SPS Committee
- 4. Codex Alimentarius Commission Contact Point and Secretariate to the National Codex Committee
- 5. International Accredited laboratories by South African National Accreditation System. to offer ISO 90019(Quality Management System) and ISO 22000(Food Safety Management System)
- 6. A member of African Organisation for Standardisation(ARSO)
- A member of International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML)
- 8. A member of The International Bureau of Weights and Measures
- 9. coordinator for the East African Community(EAC) SQMT activities

Editor's note





STANDARDS. The standards agency which is charged with the responsibility to protect the health and safety of consumers tested all the relief food in its modern food testing laboratory in Bweyogerere. W elcome to yet another issue of the Standards Bulletin where we share with you a number of developments that transpired in the standards sector.

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) has worked with different stakeholders, including the Government on different interventions all aimed at fighting the spread of Covid-19 and protecting Ugandans from substandard food which was donated by well-wishers to Ugandans through the taskforce.

The standards agency which is charged with the responsibility to protect the health and safety of consumers tested the relief food in its modern and internationally accredited food testing laboratories.

One of the measures to curb the spread of Covid-19 is to wash hands with soap and water or using an alcohol-based sanitizer and disinfecting surfaces as often as possible. However, before the lockdown Uganda had only two certified sanitiser companies. UNBS intervened and

offered technical guidance and standards of sanitisers and disinfectants free of charge to new sanitizer and disinfectant manufacturers to assist them in the production of safe and good quality sanitizers and disinfectants, in the wake of COVID-19. As of end of June, 136 companies producing 182 brands of sanitizers were certified, making it able to meet the demand of certified sanitizers and disinfectants to curb the spread of the pandemic.

UNBS is also giving out free non medial mask standards to aid certification of facemask manufacturers and mass production of non-medical facemasks that meet the national standards.

UNBS has also developed 505 standards in the area of food and agriculture, engineering, chemical and consumer products, management and services. All these standards are in line with the National Development Plan III area on increasing production and productivity.

We hope that this Standards Bulletin will add value to your information base, especially in fighting coronavirus and eliminating substandard products on the market.

Kirabo Sylvia Head, Public Relations and Marketing

For feedback, email; sylvia.kirabo @unbs.go.ug

UNBS anti-coronavirus interventions paying off

LATE LAST YEAR, the world was hit by Covid-19 pandemic. The disease spreads so fast through droplet infection that can be transferred from one person to another through sneezing, coughing, human to human contact and contact with contaminated surfaces. This called for stringent measures to curb the spread of Covid-19.

ike other countries, Uganda too underwent a lockdown on 18th march 2020 to curb crowds through which Covid-19 would have spread like a wild fire. The government ensured that social distancing is exercised at all times, washing of hands with sanitizers or soap and water is done, wearing of facemasks by all Ugandans in public and food too was distributed to those whose jobs were brought to a halt.

UNBS interventions

Offering technical assistance, sanitizers' and disinfectants' standards free of charge One of the measures to curb the

> spread of Covid-19 is to wash hands with an alcohol-based sanitizer and disinfecting surfaces as often as possible. However, before the lockdown Uganda had only two certified sanitiser companies (UNBS) intervened and offered technical guidance and standards of sanitisers and disinfectants free of charge to new sanitizer and disinfectant manufacturers to assist them in the production of safe and good quality sanitizers and disinfectants, in the wake of COVID-19.

Key standards in Covid-19 fight

- **1.** US EAS 789: 2013, Instant hand sanitizers Specification
- US 1625:2015, Anti-bacterial and
- 2. Anti-viral instant hand sanitizers— Specification
- **3.** US 1693:2017, Disinfectants/ sanitizers Specification
 - US 1709:2017, Disinfectants/
- sanitizers based on iodophors Specification
- US 1710:2017, Disinfectants/
- **5.** sanitizers based on glutaraldehyde for general use Specification
- US EAS 812-1:2015, Liquid hand wash — Specification — Part 1:
- 6. Synthetic and combined (soap and synthetic) hand wash.
- **7.** US 2252:2020, non-medical masks specifications.

As of end of June, 136 companies producing 182 brands of sanitizers were certified, making it able to meet the demand of certified sanitizers and disinfectants to curb the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. Giving out nonmedical facemask standards free of charge.

The frequent use of facemasks is another measure put forward by the government in the wake of Covid-19. Putting on a facemask became mandatory for everyone above the age of 6 years in public space to curb the spread of the virus. This led to an exponential increase in demand for face masks, yet there were no companies producing facemasks in Uqanda.

UNBS issued three (3) new standards for facemasks and called upon manufacturers interested in making facemasks to seek certification

of their products to ensure that they meet the national quality standards.

The UNBS intervention saw certified facemask manufacturers increase to 45 as of June 8, 2020, to meet the increased demand.

UNBS approved three facemask standards (specifications) and five test methods for use. The three standards (specifications) approved include;

1.Respiratory protective devices –

Filtering half masks to protect against particles, requirements, testing, and marking.

2. Medical face masks requirements and test methods

3. Non- medical masks- specification Additionally five (5) ISO test methods were adopted to support the quality assurance of the standards.

Two facemask standards; Respiratory protective devices and Medical facemasks are mandatory and can be accessed via https://webstore. unbs.go.ug

The Non-medical mask standards (voluntary), were given out by UNBS at no fee to allow for homemade non-medical masks to be used, in parallel to the medical masks. UNBS advised manufacturers interested in making non-medical face masks to seek certification using the voluntary standard.

For importers the enforcement of the mandatory facemask and respiratory protective devices standards became applicable to all shipments with Bill of Lading date 8th June 2020 and thereafter.

To get a copy of the free standard for sanitiser and non medical facemask, please send a request to george.opiyo@unbs.go.ug or maurice. musuga@unbs.go.ug

B6 npanies

Sanitizers





Food safety remains a priority for UNBS

WORLD FOOD SAFETY DAY The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) joined the rest of the world to celebrate Food Safety Day on June 7, 2020. This is the second World Food Safety Day to be celebrated globally since the United Nations General Assembly, adopted a resolution proclaiming it on December 20, 2018.

his year's theme: **"Food Safety, everyone's business"** is a call to action for everyone to be involved in promoting food safety to prevent, detect and manage foodborne risks.

What UNBS does to ensure food safety

Developed 1033 Uganda standards are in the area of food and agriculture that provide quality and safety requirements to ensure food hygiene and safety from production to consumption as well as conformity assessment measures such as internationally recognized test methods. The standards are available at https://webstore.unbs.go.ug.

Certified over 500 products in the area of food and agriculture with a substantial number produced by Micro Small and Medium Enterprises.

Offers world-class system certification services following the accreditation by SANAS to provide Food Safety Management Systems (ISO 22000) certification to organisations.

Provides internationally accredited

testing in a state-of-the-art food safety laboratory of food commodities and products for chemical and microbiological food safety aspects of public health concern such as additives, heavy metals, contaminants, pesticide residues and veterinary drug residues in food and feed

Offers customized training to mainly food industry players in the areas of food safety management systems, Hazzard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP), good manufacturing practices and good hygienic practices.

Inspects food products prior to importation in Uganda to ensure they meet the quality and safety standards through the Pre-Export Verification for Conformity to Standards Programme and,

A structured robust surveillance system rolled out in the local market throughout the Country to ensure that food commodities and products continue to meet the quality and safety standards

How UNBS tested Covid-19 relief food

UNBS works to facilitate prevention, detection and response to public health threats associated with unsafe food. Ensuring consumer trust in their authorities, and confidence in the safe food supply, is an outcome that UNBS works to achieve. To do this, UNBS is undertaking the testing of relief food intended for supply during the countrywide lockdown.

UNBS testing laboratories are a centre of excellence accredited by the impartial and independent international accreditation body – South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) based on the international standards ISO 17025:2017.

Food safety tip

Always wash your hands with soap and water (preferably warm) before and after handling food, to ensure safety.

Always wash fruits and vegetables before preparing or eating them to ensure safety.

How UNBS tested Covid-19 relief food

EFFORTS TO CONTAIN the spread of Coronavirus left many Ugandans helpless as a result of lost income and wages due to the temporary closure of business operations. This prompted the Government of Uganda through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to begin distribution of relief food items for the vulnerable population whose businesses and workplaces were closed as a result of the lockdown. Government also called upon organisations and individuals who would like to donate food items to the vulnerable population to channel it through OPM.

A s a result, companies and individuals overwhelmingly donated food relief items towards the cause. However, it is imperative that all the food supplied to the public is safe for human consumption. If not properly managed, unsafe food containing harmful substances such as chemical contaminants and micro-organisms such as bacteria, can cause food poisoning and other diseases ranging from diarrhoea to cancers.

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) a body charged with the responsibility to protect the health and safety of consumers through testing of this relief food has built and maintained adequate food testing laboratories to respond to and manage food safety risks along the entire food chain, including during emergencies. Food safety, nutrition and food security are inextricably linked. Unsafe food creates a vicious cycle of disease and malnutrition, particularly affecting infants, young children, elderly and the sick.

UNBS uses standards to address this challenge. Standards give guidance and benchmarks for best practices in food production methods and testing, to promote safety, quality and efficiency across the entire food industry. These standards address issues relevant to consumers such as food safety, nutritional labelling, hygiene, food additives and more. They give consumers the peace of mind that comes with knowing that the food they consume meets high standards for safety and quality and contains what it says on the label.

Food can become contaminated at any point along the value chain, especially during production, processing and distribution, and the primary responsibility for preventing contamination lies with food producers. Yet a large proportion of foodborne disease incidents are caused by foods improperly handled in food service establishments, markets or prepared at home.

Not all food handlers and consumers understand the roles they must play, such as adopting basic hygienic practices when buying, selling and preparing food to protect their health and that of the wider community. If the ongoing pandemic is anything to go by, it is important all food handlers across the supply chain manufacture, store and handle food with the utmost care and safety precautions.

UNBS works to facilitate prevention, detection and response to public health threats associated with unsafe food. Ensuring consumer trust in their authorities, and confidence in the safe food supply, is an outcome that UNBS works to achieve. To do this, UNBS is undertaking the testing of relief food intended for supply during the countrywide lockdown. UNBS testing laboratories are accredited by the impartialandindependentinternational accreditation body - South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) based on the international standards ISO 17025:2017.

The testing process for relief food begins with taking samples from the food consignments, in this case, maize flour and beans.



UNBS standards inspectors sampling part of the Covid-19 relied food.

The Microbiology laboratory routinely undertakes analysis for microorganisms of public health significance. The laboratory tests a range of both fresh and processed foods and beverages. These include water, fruit juices, fish, milk and milk products, pickles, meat and meat products, cereals products, canned foods and dried foods. The chemistry laboratory checks for chemical contaminants, nutritional content and other physical/chemical properties of foods.

Laboratory testing is an important process, which relies on scientific analysis to identify problems with food products. It provides analytical data on the quality of a product or production process to support quality control in the HACCP system. Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) has been developed with the aim of systematically identifying the ingredients or processes that may cause problems (hazard analysis), assign locations (critical control points) within the manufacturing process where the properties of the food must be measured to ensure that safety and quality are maintained, and to specify the appropriate action to take if a problem is identified.

The testing process for these relief foods begins with taking samples from the food consignments, in this case, maize flour and beans.

Each sample is given a unique sample identification number, initial and date of collection. The samples are then subjected to testing using the standards US EAS 44:2019, Milled maize (corn) products — Specification for maize flour, and US EAS 46:2017, Dry beans — Specification for dry beans.

The samples are analysed by technical experts for different safety and quality parameters as stipulated in the standard.

The maize flour is tested for contaminants such as aflatoxin, moisture content to ensure that there is no quick deterioration and micro-organisms such as bacteria among others. Beans are tested for extraneous matter, filth, insect infestation and rotten seeds among others.

Once testing is done, a test report is prepared with the findings from the sample(s). This draws the conclusion of whether the food is safe for human consumption or not.

UNBS urges maize flour, bean suppliers to embrace certification

he Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) Executive Director, Dr. Ben Manyindo has called upon maize and bean suppliers to embrace UNBS certification to ensure quality of their output.

According to Dr. Manyindo, having few qualified and certified maize flour and bean producers in the supply chain created a huge gap, which was a big challenge in terms of delayed food distribution, when the country was battling the Covid-19 pandemic.

"If we had qualified, certified suppliers, we wouldn't be having challenges of delays. All the Office of Prime Minister (OPM) would do is to get a database of certified suppliers from UNBS and award them contracts to supply maize and flour. This gap in the supply chain has to be corrected moving forward." Dr. Manyindo said.

The UNBS ED was responding to claims that the UNBS quality checks are delaying Covid-19 relief food distribution.

The remarks were made during the Minister of Trade Industry and Cooperatives, Amelia Kyambadde's visit to the OPM stores in Kinawataka recently, where she had gone to inspect UNBS works regarding Covid-19 relief food quality.

Kyambadde acknowledged that the quality check process takes time,



The Executive Director of Uganda National Bureau of Standards Eng. Dr. Ben Manyindo and Minister of Trade Industry and Cooperatives Amelia Kyambadde after inspecting the Covid-19 relief food

given that the samples obtained at Kinawataka have to also be transported to the UNBS laboratories in Nakawa for testing. She, however, recommended the fast tracking of Covid-19 relief food distribution and other items that were to be given out. UNBS continued to work tirelessly to ensure the quality of Covid-19 relief food.

The quality compliance of food delivered improved as results indicated that 77 percent of maize flour and 79 percent of beans passed the quality test as at May 2, 2020.

Maize standards guide on best practices for post-harvest handling to ensure a quality final product

CONSUMER TIP

What constitutes a quality non-medical facemask

The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is giving out free non-medical mask standards to aid certification of facemask manufacturers and mass production of non-medical facemasks that meet the national quality standards.

This is in line with the UNBS mandate of consumer protection, aimed at protecting Ugandans from buying substandard non-medical facemasks, which could be harmful to their health, in the wake of Covid-19.

According to the Uganda Standard, US 2252: 2020 Non-medical masks – Specification, a non-medical facemask is a covering that protects the full face or parts of the face against contaminated atmosphere or reduces the emission of droplets from the wearer to the atmosphere.

The standard states that nonmedical face masks may be made from variety of common cloth and other fabric materials which are compatible and suitable for use like Chiffon and cotton, in specific quantities laid out in the US 2252: 2020 Non-medical masks – Specification.

The standard requires that these facemasks may be of a single layer or a multi-layer composite made of single or blended fabric, with or without film and shall have head harness for holding it on the user's head.

But what constitutes a quality non-medical facemask?

- Ensure that your facemask is free from sharp edges that can injure you
- The fabric of the mask must not lose color when in contact with sweat or liquids, cause irritation or any health hazard when in use
- The facemask must have a proper fitting; covering the nose, mouth and chin with no side openings.
- The facemask should ease breathing and should not easily catch fire or cause suffocation.
- The face mask should be made of at least two layers
- Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) encourages you to wash, iron and keep your fabric mask under good hygienic conditions to avoid any occurrence of respiratory diseases.
- All consumers are advised to be vigilant'

Do not be

Always check expiry dates on items before buying. Look out for UNBS mark of quality on all products. Buy in gazzetted areas. Get in touch with us on: Toll-Free line-

0800 133133,

WhatsApp-0713 227580 or visit us our website www. unbs.go.ug.

You can also download the UNBS App available on google Play Store

MANUFACTURER'S TIP

How facemask and sanitiser manufacturers get UNBS certification

CORONAVIRUS Due to the coronavirus outbreak, there is a huge demand for masks and sanitizers. It is important to ensure that appropriate masks and sanitisers provide adequate protection and are swiftly made available to those who need them.

Due to the coronavirus outbreak, there is a huge demand for masks and sanitizers. It is important to ensure that appropriate masks and sanitisers provide adequate protection and are swiftly made available to those who need them.

UNBS is offering manufacturers free standards for non-medical face masks, hand sanitisers and disinfectants to support in addressing the Covid-19 pandemic. The applicable standard is US 2552:2020 – Non-Medical Face Masks and US EAS 789: 2013, instant hand sanitizers specification

To get free copies of this standard, manufacturers were advised to send an email to george.opiyo@unbs.go.ug or maurice.musuga@unbs.go.ug.

In addition, manufacturers are encouraged to seek certification from UNBS for the face masks and hand sanitisers/disinfectants to ensure that they meet the relevant standards. The procedure for certification is described below;

How to apply;

Open a user account on https://cims. unbs.go.ug/ or via the UNBS website at www.unbs.go.ug

You will need to have at least the following:

- A valid email address and
- A Tax Identification Number (TIN) Product labels/marking
- Certificate of Business Registration

Production process Flow chart or

production process description

Application review

The information submitted to UNBS is evaluated for completeness and adequacy. Any concerns with the application are resolved at this stage before proceeding with the process.

Payment

The company is then billed for audit and testing fees and the payment notice generated and sent through the e-system to the client via the email provided;

Audit fees Shs250,000 (irrespective of location in Uganda) and Testing fees Shs 95,000 for medical masks and Shs150,000 for non-medical masks.

Any delays in payment implies delayed scheduling of the on-site audit.

Audit

UNBS auditors visit the applicant's facility for the on-site evaluation to assess the production and quality assurance processes.

An audit plan will be shared with the applicant before the on-site audit to indicate how the process will be conducted.

If agreeable, the audit plan must be confirmed by the client through the online system.

Product evaluation

The auditors obtain samples from the facility at the time of the audit and

submit to the UNBS laboratory for testing.

Closure of non-conformances

Where issues are raised during the audit or where product failures have been identified, the company is given time (within 30 days) to close out the identified non-conformances.

If the company has fulfilled the requirements of the relevant standards as confirmed by the audit report and test results, the company file is forwarded to the Certification Review Committee (CRC) for consideration of grant of permit.

Certification decision/approval

- If satisfied, the CRC recommends to the executive director to approve grant of permit to use the Distinctive Mark on products of the applicant.

- Applicant is issued an e-permit valid for 1 year upon payment of applicable certification fees.

Permit fees

Review

Microand Small Enterprises Shs350,000 Medium and Large Enterprises Shs 800,000

For more information, please contact us on our Toll Free Line 0800 133 133 and WhatsApp on 0713227580 or visit our website www.unbs.go.ug.



Date: 4"-05-2020 Pay: NATIONAL RESPONSE FUND TO COVID-19 Uganda Shillings: TWENTY MILLION EIGHT HUNDLED EIGHTY TWO THOUSAND SHILLINGS ONLY UGX: 20,882,000 = Signature:

NO 2982

000000626 000000008 2982

UNBS

Executive Director Dr Ben Manyindo (2nd right), Deputy ED Management and Financial Services David Ebiru (2nd left), and Human Resource Manager Suzan Akantunga (extreme right), pose for a photo after handing over the staff contribution to the National Taskforce

UNBS joins Covid-19 fight with Shs20m

The staff of UNBS has contributed over Shs20m and the package was handed over to the National Task Force team led by Minister Mary Karooro Okurut, Chairperson of the Covid-19 fundraising drive Mr. Emmanuel Katongole by the agency Executive Director Dr Ben Manyindo at OPM offices in Kampala.

"UNBS staff appreciate the efforts by the National Covid-19 Task Force towards the fight against the pandemic and extend their commitment to continue supporting this cause in ensuring that we stand together to fight off coronavirus in Uganda." Dr Manyindo said.

The National Covid-19 taskforce head, Karooro thanked UNBS for the donation and for keeping up the standards.

Mr Katongole also thanked UNBS staff for the kind gesture of setting aside part of their salaries to contribute to the fight against the coronavirus in Uganda. The donation was one of the contributions made by the standards body, in addition to the free face mask

UNBS staff appreciate the efforts by the National Covid-19 Task Force towards the fight against the pandemic and extend their commitment to continue supporting this cause in ensuring that we stand together to fight off coronavirus in Uganda." Dr Ben Manyindo said. standards, free sanitiser standards, free disinfectant standards as well as free technical guidance offered to local manufacturers to increase the production and use of safe and good quality face masks and sanitizers in the wake of Covid-19.

The frequent use of masks and sanitizers is one of the measures put forward by government to curb the spread of the COVID19 pandemic and as such, UNBS prioritized certification of sanitizer manufacturing companies, which saw them increase. Before the lockdown Uganda had only two certified sanitiser companies (UNBS) intervened and offered technical guidance and standards of sanitisers and disinfectants free of charge to new sanitizer and disinfectant manufacturers to assist them in the production of safe and good quality sanitizers and disinfectants, in the wake of COVID-19. UNBS was also at the forefront of ensuring the quality of Covid relief food procured and donated.

Covid-19: ICT takes over business continuity

TECHNOLOGY The world is facing an unprecedented social, economic, and political crisis with the spread of Covid-19. Coronavirus is the first pandemic in human history where technology is being used on a massive scale to keep people safe.

Governments have imposed extensive measures such as travel ban, curfew, prohibition of mass gatherings, mandatory quarantine, closure of learning institutions, entertainment spots and borders.

These measures have in turn boosted the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT).

In this unprecedented fight against Covid-19, digital technologies offer the only opportunity for governments, individuals and businesses to cope with social distancing, ensure business continuity, and prevent have Internet access, leaving the other population still excluded from digital technologies. In addition, there is also a "usage gap" with a small percentage of people covered by mobile broadband networks but who are not using mobile internet services.

Since the start of Covid-19

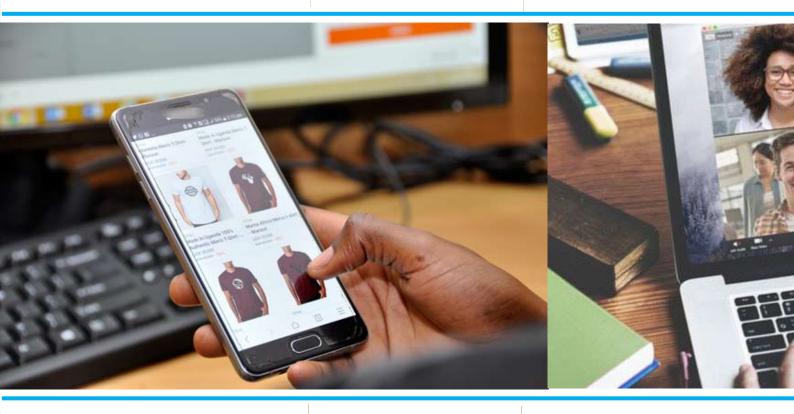
Millions of students are out of school and in need of online/distance learning and safe environments to learn and communicate.

Voice calls and some communications apps have increased, causing increased

is of paramount importance to ensure individual and economic interactions continue happening.

The need to strengthen the digital infrastructure to enable remote working at scale and facilitate business continuity despite the numerous challenges to ensure that the communities they support are able to overcome the crisis.

Furthermore, satellite operators are supporting pandemic response by supporting WiFi hotspots and telemedicine platforms backhauled by satellite.



service interruptions. Governments, supported by the private sector and the ICT development community require immediate action particularly to leverage ICT to respond to challenges presented by the virus.

A small percentage of the population

congestion and the need to support network resilience.

Similarly, data traffic has also increased as well as cyberattacks in the last two as governments impose extreme social distancing measures, maintaining connectivity Healthcare workers, hospitals, and first responders are in need of quickly deployed, dedicated and highly secure network capacity and tools.

Scarcity of broadband access will

continue to compromise economic activities, cash transfers, and remittances, while limiting distance learning and weakening health coordination response. Landlocked countries could be at risk if the countries that they rely on for transit give excessive priority to their own traffic needs.

The call for action

Government should address the development of contingency and emergency telecommunication plans, using the ITU guidelines to develop National Emergency Telecommunication Plans (NETPs) through a multistakeholder approach. This will include using telecom networks to deliver early warning alerts to end users.

Increasing bandwidth, strengthening resilience and security of networks, and managing congestion;

Telecom operators are experiencing



an unprecedented surge of traffic because of more people working from home and accessing digital services. Investment in added capacity is needed in order to ensure networks remain as robust and secure as ever. Connecting vital services and ensuring the continuity of public services to safeguard the welfare of populations.

In a global health emergency, connecting health centres and hospitals is an absolute priority, enabling services such as remote diagnostics and telemedicine. Powering FinTech and digital business models to support the most impacted businesses and communities.

Economies are increasingly relying on FinTech and digital financial services to stay afloat, and demand for services such as mobile and digital payments, telework platforms, food delivery, and e-commerce will grow exponentially.

Various businesses have been quick to encourage use of mobile money transactions and other online services such as e-banking,

Online Shopping Applications such as Jumia, etc. instead of cash for payment of goods and services so as to curtail the infection.

Government and Telecom operators should consider new approaches or adaptive business models to facilitate deployment of these services.

Promoting trust, security and safety online

With rising cyber security threats targeting various organisations, telecoms networks and critical infrastructure, there is need to enhance cybersecurity capabilities, including through National Computer

Promote network flexibility

Allow voluntary infrastructure sharing between operators for the purpose of meeting the exceptional demands for expanded connectivity.

Facilitate access to spectrum resources during the crisis for the purpose of relieving congestion, expanding or improving broadband access and enabling diverse technology solutions.

Prioritize connections to critical communications and services, including encouraging local governments to expedite permitting for infrastructure deployment to support continuity of digital service.

Adopting a lower video bit rate and defaulting to standard-definition

videos to curb temporary congestion on networks

Remove regulatory constraints that may hold back the deployment of innovative business models, such as unlocking dark fibre holdings.

Ensure the continuity of the digital industry supply chain by streamlining customs and logistical processes and classifying network equipment as essential infrastructure.

Streamline planning processes to enable rapid approval of installation of additional capacity on existing network sites and approval of new sites and installations.

Ensure access and affordability of digital services

Support operator initiatives in support of vulnerable consumers by relaxing regulatory barriers and maintaining commercial flexibility to offer special tariffs and zero-rated access, while acknowledging the importance of robust, sustainable, mobile networks.

Authorize the distribution and purchase of pre-paid mobile services in essential commercial premises for top-up customers, who otherwise would not be able to buy broadband access where usual facilities are under lockdown policies.

Reduce, waive or defer payment of sector-specific taxes, duties and fees on mobile communications, public and data communications services, mobile money services and international gateways to encourage digital communications and transactions.

Implement policies to relieve financial hardship of end users, and potentially provide bridge loans/ guarantee mechanisms to telecoms operators or repurpose existing universal service funds.

Support the pre-purchase of broadband internet access for government officials and other targeted groups under home-based work to ensure continuity of government and support operators' finances at a time of crisis.

Categorize workforces responsible for network performance and customer support as eligible for freedom of movement in regions with strict lockdown policies.

ULUS R-RS.E

in your everyday life



By Yasin Lemeriga

very year on May 20, the world celebrates Metrology Day in commemoration of the anniversary of the signing of the Metre Convention (Convention du Mètre) in 1875. This provided the basis for a worldwide coherent measurement system that underpins scientific discovery and innovation, industrial manufacturing and international trade, as well as the improvement of the quality of life and the protection of the global environment.

Metrology, the science of measurement and its applications in all aspects of life. Be it in science and technology, trade, regulations, health, safety and environment.

The theme for World Metrology Day 2020 is Measurements for global trade. This theme was chosen to create awareness of the important role measurement plays in facilitating fair global trade; ensuring products meet standards and regulations, and satisfying customer quality expectations.

On this day, the world and the measurement community celebrates the impact of measurements on our daily lives based on the theme of the year and recognises the challenges and the immense contributions of Metrologists throughout the world. It also aims to draw the attention of governments, policy makers, international bodies, companies, academia, and men and women in all spheres of life to the importance of accurate measurements in our daily lives which come with their investments.

The economic success of nations depends upon their ability to manufacture and trade precisely measured and tested products and services that can compete in the global market. Metrology is central to the manufacturers, suppliers and customers of goods and services as it ensures product quality and interoperability, eliminates waste, raises productivity, and facilitates trade based on agreed measurements and tests.

Molecular transformations are central to the production of foodstuffs,



medicines, fuels, and metals, virtually all manufactured and extracted products, thus we are able to manufacture plastics as hard as steel, bullet proof vests that are comfortable to wear. The quality of the products will ultimately depend on how accurately the production process conditions like temperature, pressure, H have been measured and controlled.

The maintenance of human health depends critically on the ability to make accurate diagnosis, and deliver precise treatment in which reliable measurement is essential in dosage and efficacy of the pharmaceutical used. Therefore, instruments used for measurement of aspects like blood pressure, body temperature, weight, height for diagnosis as well as instruments for testing of sample and for dosing medication and meting radiation during treatment must provide accurate results. During this period of the COVID-19 pandemic, many measurements are done, if these are wrong we may allow a person infected into our community because the results are negative, quarantine, or deny access to a healthy person because the results are falsely positive. Well-set and accurate oxygen pressure and flow rates of ventilators during patient treatment are a critical factor. Accurate measurement results in timely and correct treatment and therefore has a direct and beneficial effect on the safety and care of patients who are treated in hospitals in all countries of the world.

Prosecution of drunk driving, over speeding by the police or industrialists who discharge effluents into the environment can only be fair if the instruments used to establish the levels of the parameters are calibrated and traceable through certified reference materials.

Interoperability of parts is critical in inter industry and international trade as parts produced by different manufacturers can be used to assemble cars, aircrafts, systems and devices. Accurate and traceable measurements underpin interoperability.

Our safety depends on accurate setting and indication of gauges used in supporting decisions. Imagine the bolts

and nuts used to fasten safety critical parts of the car or plane you are travelling in is not done with the right torque or because of a faulty gauge the plane you are flying in the wrong altitude and therefore in the path of another. What if the fuel gauge and the fuel dispensing meters at the airport are not accurate?

Much of the traded items are in the form of Weights and Measures. We can only have value for money if the litre of fuel dispensed into our vehicle is truly a litre; the meat bought from the butchery is three kilos and you are getting your money's worth.

The country spends funds for the construction and maintenance of roads and therefore all efforts should be made to minimise damage to our roads by controlling overloading of the roads. Therefore accurately measuring axle loads of trucks that traverse our roads lest we penalise innocent truck drivers or let loose those that will damage our roads move freely.

As this country prepares to industrialise and develop its oil and gas sector, it is important that measurements during custody transfer and all other processes are accurately done so that the country benefits abundantly.

The international trends in metrology demonstrate that the Metre Convention is still a living instrument, responsive to the current needs of globalization and is a testament to the wisdom of those who met in Paris on 20th May 1875. The adventure of metrology is an enterprise which has been propelling the evolution of the modern world and which continues to excite the imagination and to assist society.

With this in mind, it is therefore imperative that the government continues to invest in national metrology infrastructure to keep abreast with technological changes.

The benefits of metrology touch us all irrespective of wherever we live and whatever we do.

The writer is the Manager of the National Metrology Laboratory at Uganda National Bureau of Standards.

Substandard goods worth Shs2.5b destroyed

SUBSTANDARD GOODS The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) destroyed 232 metric tonnes of substandard goods worth Shs2.5b in the month of June.

FOOD

3. CEMENT

4. ALCOHOL

2. Toilet paper

SOME OF THE SUBSTANDARD GOODS THAT WERE DESTROYED

AT WERE STROYED TROYED TROYED This is in line with UNBS mandate of enforcing standards in protection of public health and safety, and the environment against dangerous and sub-standard products.

A substandard product is one that does not meet the general and technical specifications required by the standards and as such, is considered to be inferior or of poor quality.

The substandard goods destroyed include foodstuffs, iron sheets, cosmetics, cement, mattresses, toilet paper, polythene bags, electronics and alcohol, among others.

The destroyed products were seized during countrywide operations carried out by the UNBS Market Surveillance and Imports Inspection departments in the course of the financial year 2019/2020. In a bid to intensify the fight against substandard products, UNBS reviewed its regulations, among them;

TheImportsInspectionandClearance Regulation 2018, which requires that goods covered by compulsory standards must be inspected in their country of origin before they are allowed on the market under the Pre-Export Verification of Conformity to Standards Program(PVoC)

The UNBS Distinctive Mark Regulation 2018, which requires all locally manufactured goods covered by compulsory standards must be certified and issued with UNBS Distinctive Mark before they are allowed on the market.

UNBS thus urges importers and local manufacturers to adhere to the above regulations, and the public to report cases of substandard products on the market using our **toll free line:** 0800133133 or WhatsApp line: 0713227580.

UNBS E-services easing operations

A s the ongoing pandemic continues to rage on, Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is committed to serve the business community. Ensure to make use of our online services below;

Applying for certification

To apply for product certification online and track the application progress until you get an electronic permit, use https://cims.unbs.go.ug

Buying standards

To buy standards online, use https:// webstore.unbs.go.ug Also see detailed procedure here https://blog.unbs. go.ug/?p=11188

Import clearance

For faster clearance of goods during imports clearance, use https://eportal. unbs.go.ug

Clients are encouraged to purchase standards online through the UNBS Webstore using the link https:// webstore.unbs.go.ug/.

Testing

To monitor the progress of samples submitted for laboratory analysis up to the time when the final results are issued, use UNBS Mobile Application (UNBS APP) or UNBS website - Samples Analysis Status

Complaints handling

To register a complaint as part

of UNBS effort to increase public participation in the fight against substandard products on the market, use https://support.unbs.go.ug

To access all UNBS e-services on one platform, download the UNBS Mobile App from Google Playstore. The App is accessible on both Android and Apple devices.

For more information, visit the UNBS website at https://unbs.go.ug and the UNBS blog at https://blog.unbs.go.ug

For inquiries, call our Toll-free line: 0800133133, or reach us through WhatsApp on 0713227580, or on our social media pages on Twitter and Facebook @UNBSug.

List of UNBS certified sanitizer manufacturers as of June 2020

| S/N | Company Name | Brands | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Smartsan J-1-Sanitizing | |
| 1. | | Cleaner Saraya Disinfectant | |
| | | Detergent | |
| | Saraya Manufacturing (U) Ltd | Saraclean C | |
| | | Saraya Toilet Seat Sanitizer | |
| | (0) Eta | Saraya Who Formula 1 | |
| | | Alsoft V | |
| | | Smart San S-4 | |
| | Wandaz Products | Smart San S-4 | |
| 2. | Limited | Wandaz Instant Hand Sanitizer | |
| 3. | Nucleus Harvest Limited | Charmens | |
| <u>J.</u> | Nucleus Harvest Linnieu | Sheen Plus Hand Sanitizer Gel | |
| 4 | Sheen Plus Cosmetics - | Sheen Plus Hand Sanitizer | |
| 4. | SMC Ltd | | |
| - | A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Liquid | |
| 5. | Adma International Ltd | Cedarol | |
| 6 | 7 | Zest | |
| 6. | Zest Pharmacy Limited | Fressam | |
| | | Arrows | |
| 7. | Samaka Consults | Samaka | |
| 7. | Uganda Limited | | |
| 8. | Xplore Beverages Ltd | Xtra Care | |
| | Akhtabut Investments | Flush | |
| 9. | | Lattol | |
| _ | Uganda Limited | Octopus Hand Sanitizer | |
| 10. | Premier Distilleries | D Safa | |
| 10. | Limited | B-Safe | |
| 11. | Ranish Logistics Limited | CJ | |
| 10 | Kenlon Industries | Immenulate | |
| 12. | Limited | Immaculate | |
| 13. | Rene Industries Limited | Rene | |
| | Dei Natural Products | | |
| 14. | International Limited | CovaNil | |
| 15. | Hoima Sugar Limited | Prosan hand sanitiser | |
| | Globo Chemical (U) | | |
| 16. | Limited | Handsan | |
| | Luwero Industries | | |
| 17. | Limited | Nec Clean | |
| | Geno-Hitech Uganda | | |
| 18. | Limited | Med-Gel | |
| 19. | Try Africa Group Limited | Try Africa Hand Sanitizer | |
| 19. | ny Anica Group Linned | | |
| 20. | Mindtime Ltd | Gik Pro - Hand Sanitizer Liquid | |
| - | | Gik Pro - Hand Sanitizer Gel Skin Guard Hand Sanitizer | |
| | | | |
| 21. | Movit Products Limited | Spray With Moisturizer | |
| | | Skin Guard Hand Sanitizer Gel | |
| | T ((C) 111 11 1 | With Moisturizer | |
| 22. | Taff Steel Limited | Taff | |
| 23. | Kakira Sugar Limited | Kakira Klean | |
| 24. | House of Rehoboth U | Riyo | |
| | Limited | | |
| | | | |

| 25. | Joint Health Care Invest- ments Limited | Clinisafe Hand Sanitizer | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 26. | The Purpose LTD | Cleanmate | |
| 27. | Gim Beverages Limited | G3 Hand Sanitizer | |
| 28. | Lifecheck Pharma Limited | Senz | |
| 29. | Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited | Scoul Instant Hand Sanitizer | |
| 30. | Seweco Industrial Coat- ings Limited | Seweco | |
| 31. | Nobel Synthetics Limited | Topical Solution | |
| 22 | Tona Star Products | Kline stern | |
| 32. | Limited | Klin star | |
| 33. | Afrihomes Limited | Afro Royal Hand Sanitizer GEL Tuku Hand Sanitizer | |
| 34. | Yuti Breweries Limited | Quick Hand Sanitizer | |
| 35. | Serene Chemical Prod- ucts (U) Limited | Serene Instant Hand Sanitizer | |
| 36. | Tesh Investments Limited | IKE Hand Sanitizer | |
| 37. | Mavid Pharmaceutical Industries Limited | Sanvid | |
| 38. | Nexo Enterprises Limited | Focus | |
| 39. | Carbide Company Limited | Carbide | |
| 40 | Collard Group Limited | SaniDrop | |
| 41 | Johnes Vocational Train- ing Institute Limited | Johnes | |
| 42. | Dembe Trading Enter- prises Limited | Naturelle Odorex | |
| 43. | Shafranto (U) Limited | Shafranto | |
| 44. | Telesat International Cot- tage Industrial Develop- ment Institute Limited | Proteger Plus Hand Sanitizer | |
| 45. | Mukwano Personal Care Products Limited | Meditex Hand Sanitizer | |
| 46. | Jago Enterprises | Jago Hand Sanitizer Liquid Jago Hand Sanitizer Gel | |
| 47. | Amagara Skincare Limited | Amagara Hand Sanitizer Amagara Sanitizing Gel | |
| 48 | The Northern Rock Investments (U) Limited | Johnson Hand Sanitizer | |
| 49. | Visionneuse Enterprises | Tess Hand Sanitizer Homely Hand Sanitizer | |
| 50. | Mwiru Holdings - SMC Ltd | La Ville Hand Sanitizer | |
| 51. | Alexander Perfumery Limited | Aspire | |
| 52. | Chief Distilleries Uganda Limited | PureX | |
| 53. | Ambiance Distillers Limited | Ambiance Instant Hand Sanitiser | |
| | | | |

| ! | 54. | Samona Products Limited | Samona Hand Sanitzer Skin Care Hand Sanitzer V-Clean Saviour | 78. | Wosha Products | Wosha Disinfectant With Alo- evera Fragrance Wosha Disinfectant With Euca- lyptus Oil |
|---|------------|---|--|------|--|--|
| | 55. | Balcha`S Concepts (U) | Hy-Gne Safe Clean | | | Wosha Disinfectant With Lemon Fragrance |
| | 55. | Limited | Winsun Warrior | 79. | Shivpad Uganda -Smc Limited | Pure+ |
| | | | Germ Kill Orange Fragrance | 80. | Nansibankya Clinic | Micro-X |
| | | | Germ Kill Lemon Fragrance | 81. | Kageye General Mer- | WOW Hand Sanitizer |
| | | | Best Intant Hand Sanitzer Super Lady Instant Hand | | chandise Allied Quality & Safety | |
| ļ | 56. | Life Care Products | Sanitzer | 82. | Consults Ltd | Covi-Safe Hand Sanitizer |
| _ | | | Life Care Hand sanitizer VX Brilliant Hand Sanitzer | 83. | Acetah Consult Solutions (U) Limited | Acetah HANDSAN |
| ! | 57. | Boss Beverage Interna- | C-19 Hand Sanitizer | 84. | Hk Industrials Limited | Hasha Spray |
| | 58. | tional (BBI) Limited Liz Beauty Products | Liz Hand sanitizer | 85. | Kelvin Shaun Invest- ments Limited | Alpine Super Disinfectant |
| | 59. | Zinc Pharmacy Limited | Arrows Hand Sanitizer Straw- berry Flavour | 86. | All In One Chemicals (U) Limited | All Clear Hand sanitizer Gel |
| | 60. | Lyv Investments Limited | Soraye Liquid Instant Hand Sanitizer Soraye Gel Instant Hand Sanitizer | 87. | Ahhuu Barintumye Herbal Clinical Research Limited | Ahhuu Hand Sanitizer |
| ١ | 51. | Shaliza Homecare Com- pany Limited | Shaliza Lavender Flavoured brand | 88. | Blueswan Products Limited | Swan |
| 1 | 62. | Urban Snail Farm | LMS LMS GELW | 89. | Gama Distillers Ltd | Gama |
| | 63. | Hema Beverages Limited | | 90 | Sanit Hygiene - Smc Limited | Sanit Hand Sanitizer |
| - | | Duliana Anna Duananana | Bliss Instant Hand Sanitizer | 91. | Maili More Limited | Maili More Ltd Hand Sanitizer |
| | 64. | Bukona Agro Processors Limited | Bukona Instant Hand Sanitiser | 92. | Unique Soap Manufac- tures (U) Limited | Unique Hand Sanitizer |
| | 65. | Uwaisi Ltd | Yoza Gel Hand Sanitizer - Lav- ender Scent | 93. | Balaji Medical Care Limited | Safe Hands - Hand Sanitizer Gel |
| L | | | Yoza Liquid Hand Sanitizer - Lavender Scent | 94. | Modern Great Ways Engineering Co. Ltd | Mogwec |
| - | 66. | Princess Pharmacy (U) Limited | Princess Sanitizer Gel Princess Sanitiser Spray | 95. | White & Bright (Wnb) Uganda Limited | Tanyo Hand Sanitizer |
| 1 | 67. | Hamran Chemicals Limited | Sani Hand Sanitizer | 96. | V And S Medicines Uganda Ltd | HAS Instant Hand Sanitizer |
| | 58. 59. | Hafi Nish Beauty Center View Investments (U) | Hafinish | 97. | Blue Nile Distilleries Limited | Last Drop |
| Ľ | J9. | Limited | Roxy Hand Sanitiser | 98. | Nyasha Africa Limited | Doer Hand Sanitizer |
| _ | 70, | Dag And Bragan Limited | Brago Brago Gel | 99. | Lweny Engineering & Supplies Limited | Lweny Liquid Hand Sanitizer |
| _ | 71 72 | | | 100. | Life Plus Pharmaceuti- cals Limited | Avery Hand Sanitizer |
| | | Mega Foods & Beverag- | 0 11 10 11 | 101. | Mzuri Living | Mzuri Living |
| l | 73. | es International Limited | Crane Hand Sanitizer Caring Hands - Strawberry | 101. | Avance International | Avance Hand Sanitizer |
| - | 74. | Firstline Pharmaceuticals (U) Limited | Flavour Caring Hands Gel | 103. | University Limited Glorrie Industries Limited Aden Springs Enterprises | Victoria |
| • | 75. | ASWT Industries Uganda Limited | GO Spray Go Gel | 104. | Limited | Blade |
| - | 76. | Surgirad Healthcare Ltd | Surgi Hand Sanitizer | 105. | The Pharmaceutical Society of Uganda | PHARMAgel PHARMAwash |
| - | | | Surgi-gel Hand Sanitizer | 106. | | Smile Hand Sanitizer |
| | 77. | Remeses Company | URIM Instant Hand Sanitizer Gel | 107. | Proverbs Business Solu- tions LTD | Advanced Hand Sanitizer |
| | | Limited | URIM Instant Hand Sanitizer | 108. | Volks Holdings Limited | Volksan |
| | | V | Spray | | 100 | |
| | , | | | | | |

| Safisoft | |
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| er Gel er Liquid | |
| ance | |
| Sanitizer | |
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| Buddo Distillers Limited | Safehands | |
|---|--|--|
| 4. Cliq Daily U Limited Classic | | |
| All In One Chemicals (U) Limited | AllClear - Lavender Fragrance | |
| Mohca Beauty & Skin- care Limited | Shea Care Hand Sanitizer | |
| Ken Fehling Partners (KFP) Limited | KFP Hand Sanitizer | |
| Nissininsiima Invest- ments Limited | Oceans | |
| UKI (Uganda) Limited | UKI | |
| Smartcare Ltd | SMART - LIQUID HAND SANI- TIZER | |
| Atek Agro Chemicals And Foods Limited | Optimum Hand sanitizer | |
| Buwembe Brewers And Distillers Limited | KELAAR | |
| Dream Cap Limited | RG`S | |
| Rwenzori Bottling Com- pany Limited | Stay Safe Instant Hand Sani- tizer | |
| Semar Beverages Co. Limited | Kashalom hand sanitizer | |
| Parambot Distilleries Limited | Hand Master | |
| | Cliq Daily U Limited All In One Chemicals (U) Limited Mohca Beauty & Skin- care Limited Ken Fehling Partners (KFP) Limited Nissininsiima Invest- ments Limited UKI (Uganda) Limited UKI (Uganda) Limited UKI (Uganda) Limited Smartcare Ltd Atek Agro Chemicals And Foods Limited Buwembe Brewers And Distillers Limited Dream Cap Limited Rwenzori Bottling Com- pany Limited Semar Beverages Co. Limited Parambot Distilleries | |

List of certified non-medical facemask manufacturers as of June 2020.

| _ | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------|
| No. | Holding Company | Certified Products | Product Brand | Location |
| 1 | Lida Packaging | Non-medical face masks made from 100% polypropyl- | Lida | Plot 185, Kampala - Jinja |
| | Products Ltd | ene (Four layers) | | road, Mbalala |
| 2 | Southern range | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | Nytil | Plot 35, Yusuf Lule |
| | Nyanza Limited | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | Road-Jinja, Njeru, Buikwe |
| | | | | District |
| 3 | Evergreen Safaries | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | Ever green | Mutundwe Nalumuye |
| | limited | Polyester and 35% Cotton | | -Jomayi Estate |
| 4 | Jude color solutions | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | Jcs | Plot 6 Johnson street, |
| | Limited | polyester and 35% cotton (Two layers) | | Kampala |
| 5 | Winfred Fashion | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | Ntinda Bukoto road , Plot |
| _ | designers Limited | Polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | 4090 |
| 6 | Fine Spinners | Non medical face masks made from a 100% Knitted | Fine Spinners | Plot 33A-41ASpring road, |
| | Limited | Cotton (Two layers) | Knitted | KiswaZone Bugolobi |
| | | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | |
| | | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | |
| 7 | Beier Safety and | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | Plot 71 Nkurumah Road, |
| | Security Limited | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | Sal Building |
| 8 | Graphic systems | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | Plot 8 Buvuma road, |
| | (U) Ltd | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | Luzira |
| 9 | Unique Uniform | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | Uganda House |
| | Manufacturer Ltd | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | |
| 10 | Sigma Knitting | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | Sigma | Plot 6, Kimaka Industrial |
| | Industries Limited | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | Area |
| 11 | Mmacks Investment | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | Mmacks | Plot 4171, Block 313 |
| | Ltd | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | Mityana Road, Buloba. |
| | | | | P.O. Box 36260, Kampala |
| | | | | |

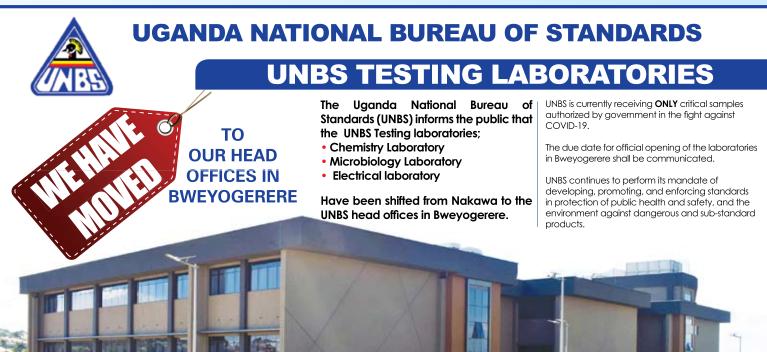
| 12 | Fundi Building | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | Buloba |
|----------|---|--|---------------------|--|
| 10 | centre Ltd | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | |
| 13 | Ex-ken (U) Limited | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | Ekul | Plot 17 Mulwana Road |
| | | polyester and 35%-outer layer , inner layer-100% Cot- | | Industrial Area |
| 14 | | ton (Two layers) Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | 0 | Diat 1170 2 0101 Caba |
| 14 | The King Murungi Fashions Ltd | | Queens | Plot 1179-2,9181 Gaba |
| 15 | Najeru packaging | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) Non medical face masks made from 100% polypropyl- | | Road, Kings Gate Mall Plot 56/58, Walukuba, |
| 15 | industries Ltd | ene (Four layers) | | Masese Road, Jinja |
| 16 | Youth save the na- | Non medical face Masks made from 100% cotton (| YSTN | Plot 4B, Mutundwe Road, |
| 10 | ture Uganda Limited | Two layers) | 15IN | Nalukolongo - Kampala |
| 17 | Christex Garment | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | PV Brand | Plot 484, Old Kiira, road- |
| 17 | industry | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | Bukoto |
| 18 | Jayne collection and | Non medical face masks made from 100% Cotton | Jayne | Kirabo Complex, Plot |
| .0 | events | (Two layers) | Sayne | 2817, Bukoto , Kisasi |
| | | | | Road,Room 19, Level 1 |
| 19 | Prince Orient | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | Plot 7265,Block 244, |
| | Uganda Limited | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | Kisugu |
| 20 | Tenge Collection | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | Plot 8095, Block 224, |
| | Limited | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | Kabalagala Next to Hotel |
| | | | | Acacia |
| 21 | Big Concepts Enter- | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | Victor house, Plot 2573, |
| | prises Ltd | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | Port Bell Road, Kitintale |
| 22 | Silk Events Limited | Non medical face masks made from Chiffron (Inner | Silk Non medical | Plot 132 Spring Road |
| | | layer) and a blend of 65% polyester and 35% Cotton- | masks | Bugolobi |
| | | outer layer (Three layers) | | |
| 23 | SCD (Uganda) | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | Darling fabric mask | Plot 864, 865, 1556, |
| | limited | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | 2706, Bweyogerere - In- |
| <u> </u> | | | | dustrial Area, Namanve |
| 24 | Lurtex Textiles | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | Kapeeka Industrial Area |
| | Limited | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | |
| 25 | Uganda Industrial | Non medical face masks made from 100% Cotton | | Kampala Industrial and |
| 20 | Research Institute | (Two layers) Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | Business Park, Namanve |
| 26 | Fresh fashions Col- lections Limited | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | Lugujja kalema road |
| 27 | | Non medical face masks made from 100% polypropyl- | Sumack | Nakasozi Buddo |
| 21 | Sumaco Enterprises Limited | ene (Two layers) | Sullidsk | NdKdSUZI DUUUU |
| 28 | Lavie Boutique Ltd | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | Lavie face masks | Plot 35, Kimera Close |
| 20 | Lavie Doutique Liu | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | Lavie lace masks | Ntinda |
| 29 | Kwera Ltd | Non medical face masks made from 100% Cotton | | Kawempe, Kalule Zone |
| 20 | | (Two layers) | | Ramenipe, Raidie Zone |
| 30 | Kyoga Millers (U) | Non medical face masks made from a blend of 65% | | Kyaliwajjala, Off- |
| | Limited | polyester and 35% Cotton (Two layers) | | Namugongo Road, Kira |
| | | | | Municipality - Wakiso |
| 31 | Lily Benefit Invest- | Non medical face masks made from 100% Cotton | | Plot 16 Nalukolongo Ring |
| | ment Limited | (Two layers) | | Road |
| 32 | Gabirica Garments | Non medical face masks made from 100% Cotton | Gabirica | Plot 1173 off Ssebagala |
| | Limited | (Two layers) | | Road, Kikulu Zone, Kisaasi |
| | 0 | | | - Kampala |
| 33 | Yaket International | Non medical face masks made from 100% polypropyl- | Yaket | Plot 282 Kiwenda, |
| | Limited | ene (Four layers) | | GayazaZirobwe Road - |
| | | | | Wakiso |
| 34 | The Northern Rock | Non medical face masks made from tChiffron (Two | Johnson | Plot 3369, Marcella |
| | Investments (U) | layers) | | Mukasa B, Namanve - |
| | Limited | | | Mukono |
| 35 | • | Non medical face masks made from 100% Cotton | F20 | Plot 301, Block 33, |
| | Limited | (Two layers) | | Wankulukuku- Rubaga |
| | Emited | (| | Division |



To provide standards, measurements and conformity assessment services for improved quality of life.

Vision:

A leading institution of international repute in provision of sustainable standardization services.



The UNBS modern and internationally accredited testing laboratories in Bweyogerere