



Issue I January - March 2021

Standards BULLETIN



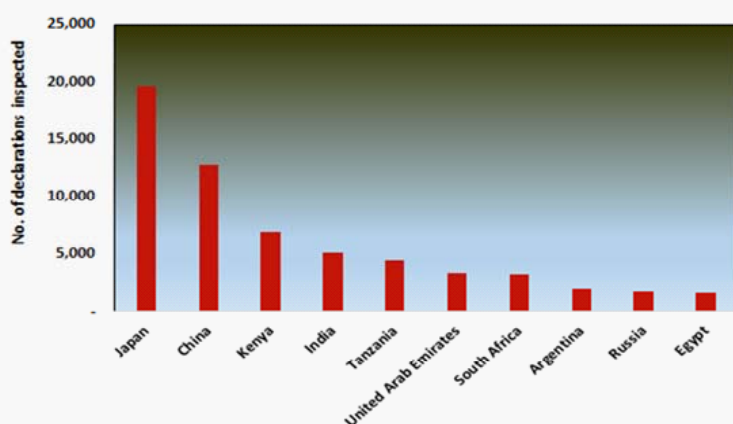
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JANUARY - MARCH 2021

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Executive Director's foreword

IN THE PRESENT environment of increased globalization, standardization in its broader sense plays an ever growing role in technological progress, quality improvement, productivity and trade. Purchasers in developed, as well as developing economies, demand products and services that meet rigorous and advanced requirements for performance, safety, health and quality. The reasons are manifold, but three stand out: (1) products and services must satisfy customer expectations, (2) products and services must comply with the growing requirements of technical regulations in importing countries, and (3) products have to interconnect seamlessly with others in supply chains that span the globe.



David Livingstone Ebiru
Executive Director

“

Whether you have paid taxes or have been exempted from them, if your products do not meet the requirements of the relevant Ugandan standards then your products have no place on the Ugandan market.”

UNBS is responsible for the development, approval and publication of national standards. Frequently these standards are the basis of technical regulation in the country. In order to foster trade, to keep its stakeholders informed and to influence international or regional standards where it matters to industry, UNBS actively participates in the adoption and harmonization of regional and international standards. This means that importers are required to meet the same requirements for products whose standards have been harmonized across the region.

Under the Imports Inspection department, UNBS examines a product design, product, process or installation to determine its conformity with specific requirements or, on the basis of professional judgement, with general requirements. Hence inspection activities are aligned with testing activities, others with certification of products. In some cases it may be a stand-alone activity, especially in the case of market surveillance for technical regulation. It is therefore imperative that importers equip themselves with as much information as possible from all authorities concerned but particularly from UNBS because the buck stops with us. Whether you have paid taxes or have been exempted from them, if your products do not meet the requirements of the relevant Ugandan standards then your products have no place on the Ugandan market.

I am pleased to present this issue that highlights the lucrative business of imports and how UNBS facilitates trade in this sector. I hope you enjoy reading it as much as I have.

David Livingstone Ebiru
Executive Director



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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 9001(Quality Management System) and ISO 22000(Food Safety Management System)
6. A member of African Organisation for Standardisation(ARSO)
7. 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



Dear stakeholder,

I hope this edition of the standards bulletin finds you healthy and safe. As the year 2021 takes shape, we are glad to share with you the latest information from the standards sector as we strive to promote standards and ensure safety of the public.

Section 2, Sub Section (1) (f) of the UNBS Act (as amended) , mandates the UNBS to enforce standards in protection of the public against harmful, dangerous and sub-standard products, while section 20 of the Act prohibits the manufacture, sale, distribution or holding for the purpose of selling any product that does not meet compulsory Uganda standards.

While local manufacturers of products with compulsory Uganda standards are required to have them certified by UNBS before placing them on the market, importers of such products must ensure that they are inspected for compliance with the Standards under the Pre-Export Verification of Conformity to Standards Program (PVOC) before they are imported into the Country.



IN THIS ISSUE, we update you on the status of the imports trade in Uganda, the performance of the PVOC program, standards and quality requirements

UNBS inspects all products imported into the country to ensure their compliance with the relevant Uganda standards and regulations so that only quality products are sold to consumers. Consignments for importation to Uganda are inspected for quality upon arrival at the entry points and this entails both document checks and physical inspection of goods. Depending on the value and nature of products, the law requires that they are subjected to PVOC, undergo destination inspection or both.

In this issue, we update you on the status of the imports trade in Uganda, the performance of the PVOC program, standards and quality requirements for the textile sector currently covered by 92 Uganda Standards, and the current Draft Uganda Standards where you have a chance to comment and input into the draft specifications before declaration as standards by UNBS.

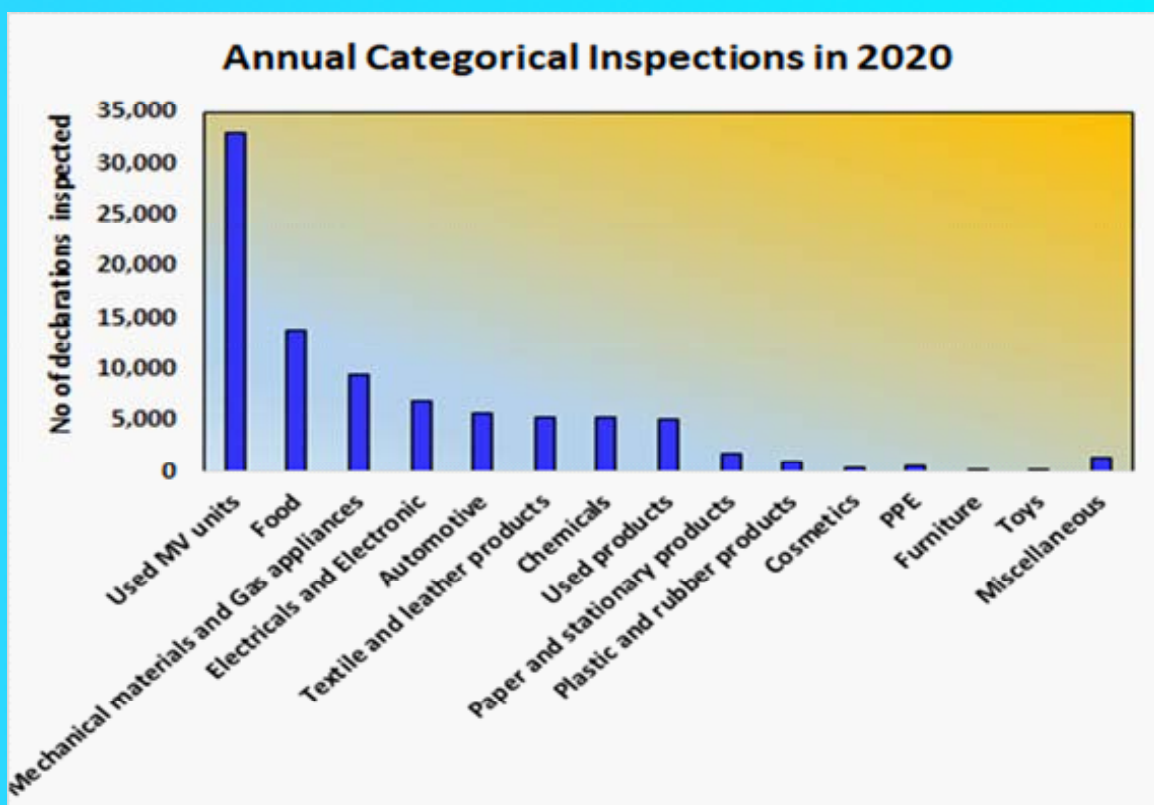
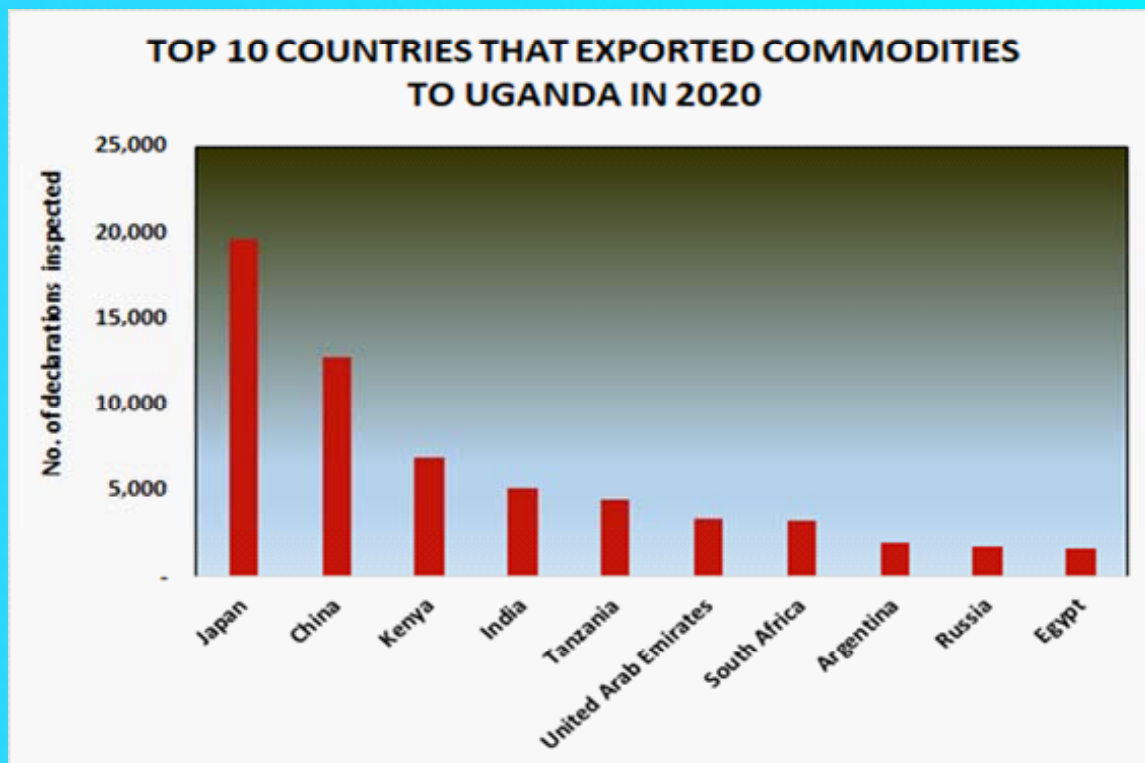
We sincerely hope that this Newsletter will add value to your information base as we continue to call upon you to partner with UNBS to promote a quality culture in Uganda.

For feedback and inquiries, email us on: info@unbs.go.ug

Sylvia Kirabo

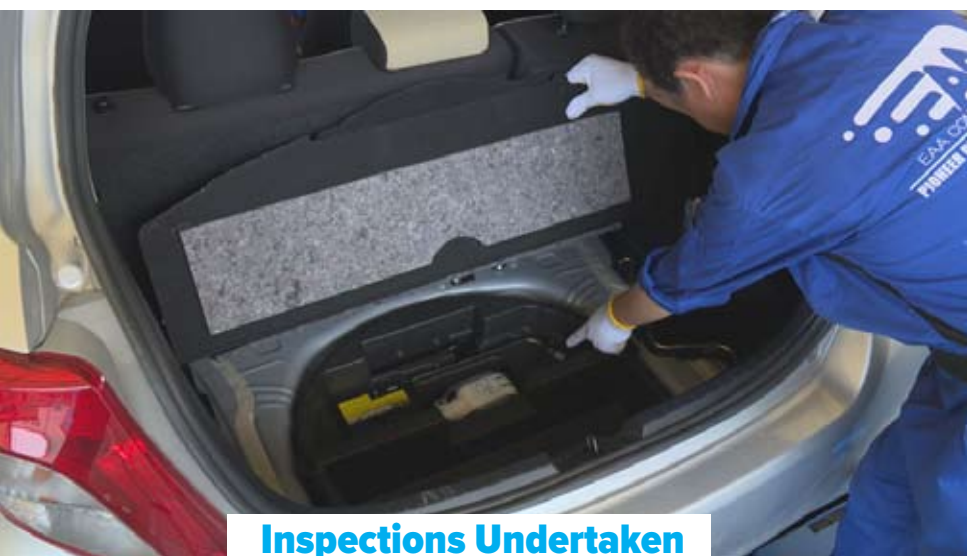
Head, Public Relations and Marketing

Status of import trade in Uganda



Status of Pre-export Verification of Conformity (PVOC) operations

PVOC an inspection and verification program carried out on goods by appointed inspection agents in the country of export has been implemented by UNBS since 2019. The objective of PVoC is to minimize the risk of unsafe and substandard goods entering Ugandan and protect consumers against dangerous, shoddy, and substandard imported products.



Inspections Undertaken



Since 2019, the PVoC programme has registered the following achievements Inspections undertaken

47,242 total Certificates of conformity equivalent to 3,869,829,096 consignments were issued for General Goods.

114 non-conforming consignments equivalent to 2,046,094 units of general goods were denied permission to be shipped into Uganda, hence protecting consumers and the environment from substandard and hazardous products.

63,446 Used Motor Vehicles were found roadworthy and were shipped to Uganda.

282 Used Motor Vehicles were denied permission to be shipped into Uganda, hence protecting consumers and the

environment from substandard and hazardous products; and

Ugandan importers have been saved of losses approximately of UGX 19,089,609,971. This fosters a levelled playing field and dealing in goods that conform to Uganda Standards

In the prevention of the non-conforming goods and used motor vehicles, the environment has also been saved from the effect that would have occurred due to the destruction of such products.

Only vehicles whose level of contamination for radiation is below the safe exposure limits are certified for importation into the country.

While the programme has gained ground among the importers, there are a couple of hurdles that we still need to jump before we can say that the future is bright.



- a) New and existing importers alike must seek information from UNBS before to avoid unnecessary delays and incurring extra costs.
- b) The presence of porous borders through which some unscrupulous importers exploit to bring in substandard goods on the market.

Benefits of PVoC to importers

Facilitates timely clearance of goods
Protects the local industry from unfair competition
Consumer confidence in the safety of products on the market
Saves costs to the importer such as demurrage, re-exportation and destruction

To consumers

Protects the health and safety of consumers and environment
Reduces substandard products on the market

Category of products subject to PVoC GROUP CATEGORY

I	Toys
II	Electrical and electronics including solar panels and systems
III	Automotive products and Inputs
IV	Chemical Commodities
V	Mechanical materials and gas appliances including construction materials and items
VI	Textile, leather, plastic and rubber
VII	Furniture including wood and metal articles

VIII	Paper and stationery
IX	Protective safety equipment
X	Food and food products
XI	Used commodities including motor vehicles

Category of Commodities that are Exempt from PVoC but subject to destination inspection

Sno. Commodities that are Exempt from PVoC but subject to Destination Inspection

1.	A consignment whose Freight on board (FOB) value does not exceed US\$2000
2.	Government project specific commodities whose procurement has an inbuilt or demonstrated quality assurance system that guarantees conformity to national standards
3.	Raw materials imported for use in a manufacturing process and not for sale
4.	Diplomatic cargo
5.	Personal effects of returning residents and expatriates
6.	Commodities locally produced from a partner state of the East African Community
7.	Industrial machinery and spare parts brought for use in a production line and not for re-sale
8.	Classified military, Police and Prisons hardware and equipment

Clothing and textiles: Safety is the goal

THE TEXTILE SECTOR is one of the major sectors in Uganda, whose scope is increasing day by day. In today's highly complex and changing consumer marketplace, those in the soft-lines and textile industry, including manufacturers, brands and retailers, need to be sure that the products they deliver to market meet consumer expectations along with the required safety, regulatory and government standards.



Uganda has witnessed surge in the importation of textiles



Mourice Musuga
Senior Information Officer
at Uganda National
Bureau of Standards.

Textile testing is the part of it which assures the consumer that the products meet those requirements/ standards. Good quality can be achieved by setting out and meeting the Uganda Standards as established by the Uganda National Bureau of Standards. In recent years, Uganda has witnessed a surge in the importation of textiles and apparels with over Shs100 billion of products imported per year over the last three years.

Furthermore, worn clothing and worn textile otherwise known as second hand clothes are a major component of Uganda's import textile bill amounting to almost UGX 450 billion per year.

The Compliance Division of the Imports Inspection Department

at UNBS indicates that the biggest quality issues facing imported textiles is incorrect declaration of fibre composition of textile and textile products. Here, manufacturers have consistently declared products as 100% cotton, even when they are not, thus deceiving the would-be buyers.

Quality

Quality, as I understand it, is the level of acceptance of a goods or services, which if adhered to, the manufacturer/supplier will go a long way to achieving the consumer expectations. For the textile and apparel industry, product quality is ascertained terms of quality and standard of fibers, yarns, fabric construction, color fastness, designs and the final finished garments. There are various quality related problems often seen in textiles manufacturing like sewing defects, colour defects, sizing, or garment defects.

Standards

Currently the textile sector is covered by 92 Uganda Standards that not only provide the specifications and test methods

for the physical, mechanical, and chemical properties of textiles, fabrics, and cloths, as well as the natural and artificial fibres that constitute them but also key labeling and Marking requirements.

The textiles covered by these standards are commonly formed by weaving, knitting, or spinning together fibers such as glass fiber strands, wool and other animal fibers, cotton and other plant-derived fibers, yarn, sewing threads, and mohair, to name a few. These textile standards help fabric and cloth designers and manufacturers in testing textiles to ensure acceptable characteristics towards proper end-use.

The compulsory Uganda standards apply to yarns, thread and fabric; household textiles (bedding, pillows, towels, curtains, and floor covering), sanitary napkins and baby diapers; medical textile products; personal protective equipment; and used textile products.

Technical aspects in the textile standards

- **Technical outerwear testing** including air permeability analysis, Hydrostatic Head & antibacterial testing.



Clods on display

The air permeability of a fabric is the measure of how well it allows the passage of air through it. The passage of air is of importance for a number of fabric end uses such as industrial filters, tents, sail-cloths, parachutes, raincoat materials, shirting, waterproof fabrics and airbags.

Antibacterial testing-Not only is this key in the sports and commercial world, but even more important in the medical world. Some powerful antimicrobial textiles may prevent infections by killing contaminants of public health concern should they be deposited on the fabric.

- **Flammability testing** for general wearing apparel, children's sleepwear and home furnishings (rugs, carpets, blankets, mattress pads). Flammability testing determines how easily a material or finished product will ignite or burn when exposed to or used near fire or heat.
- **Toxicology testing** for formaldehyde, lead content, carcinogenic dyes, AZO dyes, nickel free & phthalates etc. Toxins in textiles can be fatal, and long-term exposure on the skin can cause asthma-like respiratory problems and skin irritation such as dermatitis and itching & Cancer.
- **Care label verification and development to demonstrate** compliance with the requirements of Uganda Standards. Care labeling provides guidelines to consumers and apparel caregivers about the best cleaning procedures to be used for a particular combination of fabric, thread, decoration, and construction techniques.
- **Colour fastness testing** for washing, crocking, light fastness, perspiration, water, saliva, etc. Colour fastness characterizes the fabric's colour's resistance to fading or running.
- **Fiber composition and identification on specialty fibers;** It's very important that

the fiber composition of the textiles is clearly identified e.g. 65% Polyester; 35 % Cotton; 100 % cotton, etc.

- **Mechanical safety** review on children's clothing to verify the product meets the Uganda Standards for small parts, sharp edges, sharp points, draw cords etc.

Other important tests that require the attention of consumers may involve;

- **Detailed fabric** and garment construction analysis including fabric weight, thread count, and yarn size
- **Physical testing** including tensile strength, tear strength, abrasion, pilling, bursting strength etc.
- **Trim testing** for buttons, zippers, snaps, elastics, metal hardware, etc.
- **Footwear & PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) testing** for industry safety gloves, industrial safety footwear & protective clothing etc.

Used Textiles

These are commonly referred to as textile product which have been used previously and that are to be offered to a subsequent user. On average, Uganda imports over UGX 450 billion per year of used textiles.

The inspection criteria for these textile products considers the following aspects;

- No package shall contain undergarments, nightwear and used bath towels.
- Each bale shall contain only garments intended for one category of garments, for example, men's trousers, women's dresses, among others.
- Each consignment shall be accompanied by a treatment certificate from a competent authority of the country of origin or export.
- No consignments shall be accepted from countries experiencing an epidemic/endemic relating to Ebola,

leprosy or anthrax or any radioactive disaster.

- The textile products in the consignment shall be dry, free from dirt, and soiling.
- A bale shall have a gross mass of 23 kg to 30 kg.

Packaging

- The bale covering shall be of suitable packaging material to protect the contents from any type of contamination or soiling.

Despite the obvious differences in different fabrics, there are certain tell-tale signs of quality – no matter the material.

Labelling

• Each bale shall be legibly and indelibly labelled with the following information:

- Mass of bale in kilograms;
- Category of garments, for example men's wear, ladies wear, children's wear;
- Supplier's name and address;
- Importer's or consignee's name; and

Country of origin.

Quick checklist for importers of textile products

- Different fabrics, different standards
Check with the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) about the applicable quality Standards for the textile products you intend to import. One of the first things to understand about checking fabric quality is knowing that different types of fabrics present different characteristics – and therefore the standards apply differently to each. For instance, you cannot expect similar smoothness between a 100% cotton fabric and a fabric made of blended materials. The differences don't necessarily mean one is automatically

the better option.

Despite the obvious differences in different fabrics, there are certain tell-tale signs of quality – no matter the material. Here are just a few of those;

Fiber weave

High-quality fabrics feature fibers that are closely and tightly woven together. There should be no obvious gaps between fibers as that's often an indication of weakness in the fiber quality. Such fabrics can tear easily. High quality fabrics have a more well-balanced combination of vertical and horizontal weaves, which make for a stronger fabric surface.

Color

A good quality fabric should not have unevenness in the colour tone throughout the surface of the fabric. There should be no streaks or spots.

Thread Count

This refers to the number of thread strands per inch. A higher thread count means the fabric is tighter and more durable.

Finish. The overall finish of your fabric should show no uneven weaves, unusual creases, or stretching in the corners. High quality linens and apparel have a distinct appearance. The seams should be well sewn. The buttons should be clean and even.

Primary and Secondary Labelling:

Ensure that the fibre composition is accurately described, along with the other labelling information above.

Source

Linens and garments are no cheap investment, so make sure to get your items only from a reliable supplier.

All relevant standards are available on the UNBS webstore at webstore.unbs.go.ug

The writer is a Senior Information Officer at Uganda National Bureau of Standards.

The issue of imports substitution



Local employees on duty



By Joselyn B. Mwine

Trade is central to human health, prosperity and social welfare.

Many of the goods we buy, the services we use and the foods we eat depend on foreign trade. Examples of trade in daily life are so abundant they sometimes go unnoticed:

people drive to work in a car made in Japan which runs on fuel imported from the Middle East.

Others ride bicycles made in China with tyres from Malaysia. A computer might have come from Korea and may run on software from the United States and a morning cup of coffee was most likely imported from Kenya, Colombia, Tanzania or Ecuador. Trade enriches our lives through greater choice and opens our minds to new ideas and cultures. It binds people together in a dynamic and complex network of mutually beneficial commercial relations. It is a key engine of economic growth. The prosperity trade brings gives people the opportunity to buy the things they value most: an education, access to health care, proper housing and food for their families.

Trade, when allowed to flow freely, generates economic growth. It encourages specialization which leads to greater gains in productivity and efficiency.

It means countries can concentrate their resources

on producing the goods they make best and importing goods which are more efficiently produced elsewhere. A more open world trading system means all countries benefit from access to the 6 billion customers in the global marketplace.

Trade can help bring technology and materials needed to create exports and offers consumers a wider range of personal choice in everything from oranges, to cars, to medication and clothes. It encourages competitive pricing and stimulates technological advances. This is why one of the main thrusts of the multilateral trading system is to encourage the removal of barriers to trade. This has taken place through what have become known as “rounds of negotiations” in which participating countries give better access to their markets in return for better access to the markets of other countries. There have been eight trade rounds since the GATT was created in 1948. These initially concentrated on lowering customs tariffs on goods at the border, but have since expanded in scope to address a broader range of measures.

Trade can be a powerful force for creating jobs and reducing poverty. But liberalization does not always impact favourably on everyone in the labour market. Just as new export opportunities create new jobs in some areas, pressure from foreign competition can sometimes result in jobs being lost in previously protected sectors.

One of the most difficult challenges facing legislators, governments and policymakers is to ensure their citizens cope with readjustments in

the labour market and acquire the necessary new skills. These pressures, however, do not just come from greater competition but also from factors such as technological change.

The temptation to resist change is high—particularly as the voices clamouring for protection tend to shout louder and are more emotionally charged than those supportive of trade liberalization. But change is not only inevitable, it is the key to economic growth.

Development economics has had its share of ups and downs and rises and falls over the decades with a long list of strategies. To this list one could add the idea of import substitution, which was fashionable in the 1950s but fell out of favour by the late 1960s. Broadly speaking, advocates of import substitution argued that developing countries should discourage imports of manufactured goods in order to promote domestic industries and reduce their dependence on foreign trade. The idea of import substitution emerged shortly after World War II, when many economists believed that the prospects of developing countries achieving economic growth through trade were slim. By the mid-1960s, however, import substitution was encountering widespread skepticism, and support for the idea was fading.

Import substitution is the idea that blocking imports of manufactured goods can help an economy by increasing the demand for domestically produced goods. The logic is simple: Why import foreign-made cars or clothing or chemicals when one could produce those goods at home and employ workers in doing so?

This idea goes back centuries in economic thought but is commonly associated with the Argentine economist Raúl Prebisch, who publicized his ideas in Latin America and around the world in the 1950s. Many developing countries adopted import substitution trade strategies after World War II but by the 1980s, the idea had fallen out of favour.

Yet today, import substitution may be coming

... advocates of import substitution argued that developing countries should discourage imports of manufactured goods in order to promote domestic industries and reduce their dependence on foreign trade.

back in vogue. Following the global COVID-19 pandemic, several African countries have recently indicated they may be embracing it once again, Uganda inclusive. Other countries such as China, India, and even the United States seek to promote domestic manufacturing and exclude imports from the market.

In this context, it is somewhat surprising and instructive to learn that even the original proponents of import substitution were rather qualified in their advocacy of

this policy and were among the first to recognize its potential flaws and dangers.

Classical economists Raul Prebisch and Gunnar Myrdal are most commonly recognized as the staunchest critics of “free trade” and advocates of import substitution. Yet Prebisch also worried that economic efficiency would be sacrificed if developing countries, with their very small domestic markets, tried to pursue a policy of self-sufficiency. And Myrdal issued a blistering attack on the quantitative controls on imports and feared their implementation would be rife with inefficiency and corruption.

By the 1960s, it was evident that import substitution policies, particularly in Latin America and South Asia, were leading to highly protected and inefficient domestic industries, in addition to stifling exports and reducing foreign exchange earnings. Furthermore, countries pursuing a policy of export promotion seemed to be doing better. As a result, support for import substitution—at least among thought leaders, if not policymakers—began to wane.

And yet, sometimes old ideas return in new guises and import substitution may yet rise again. The lessons of past experience might temper one’s enthusiasm for the resurrection of such anti-import policies.

The writer is a Public Relations Officer at Uganda National Bureau of Standards

UNBS recognised laboratories

Britannia Allied Industries Limited Industries
Brookside
Chemiphar
CREEC
Electrical Controls and Switch Gear Ltd
GEOTECHNOLOGICAL ENGINEERING
GFS Engineering Services Laboratory
Madhvani Group
Roofings Rolling Mills
SMAT Technical services Ltd
St Michael Food Laboratory and Consultancy
Steel and Tube Industries
Times Analytics Limited
Uganda Coffee Development Authority
Uganda Industrial Research Institute

List of standards at public review status

ALL FOR COMMENTS ON STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF BIODIESEL (FATTY ACID METHYL ESTERS) CONTENT IN DIESEL FUEL OIL USING MID INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY (FTIR-ATR-PLS METHOD)

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard **Public Review Period:** March 16, 2021 to April 15, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR 2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-P-CRESOL AND 2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL PHENOL IN ELECTRICAL INSULATING OIL BY INFRARED ABSORPTION

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard

Public Review Period: March 16, 2021 to April 15, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR DIELECTRIC BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE OF INSULATING LIQUIDS UNDER IMPULSE CONDITIONS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard

Public Review Period: March 16, 2021 to April 15, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS IN INSULATING LIQUIDS BY GAS

CHROMATOGRAPHY

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard

Public Review Period: March 16, 2021 to April 15, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR FURANIC COMPOUNDS IN ELECTRICAL INSULATING LIQUIDS BY HIGH-PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC)

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standards Test Method for Furanic Compounds in Electrical Insulating Liquids by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

Public Review Period: March 16, 2021 to April 15, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF 2,6-DITERTIARY-BUTYL PARA-CRESOL AND 2,6-DITERTIARY-BUTYL PHENOL IN INSULATING LIQUIDS BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard

Public Review Period: March 16, 2021 to April 15, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON ISO17129:2006, MILK POWDER — DETERMINATION OF SOY AND PEA PROTEINS USING CAPILLARY

ELECTROPHORESIS IN THE PRESENCE OF SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE (SDS-CE) — SCREENING METHOD

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through its committee UNBS/TC2/SC1- Milk and milk products, has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard, The Draft Uganda standard is now being presented to the public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation in Uganda.

Public Review Period: March 18, 2021 to April 17, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS — DETERMINATION OF THE MINIMAL INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION (MIC) OF ANTIBIOTICS APPLICABLE TO BIFIDOBACTERIA AND NON-ENTEROCOCCAL LACTIC ACID BACTERIA (LAB)

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through its committee UNBS/TC2/SC1- Milk and milk products, has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard, The Draft Uganda standard is now being presented to the public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation in Uganda.

Public Review Period: March 18, 2021 to April 17, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON SANITIZATION BOOTH — SPECIFICATION

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through its working group UNBS/TC 06/TWG 1on UV-C Technology-working group has developed a Draft Uganda Standard, DUS 2281:2021 Sanitization Booth Specification, in accordance with the procedures for development of Uganda Standards. This Draft Uganda Standard is now being circulated to the public for comments on its suitability for implementation. The committee invites you to send comments on it to the Secretariat (UNBS) using the comment form for the attention of Ms. Barbara Ritah Atim (barbara.atim@unbs.go.ug, 0774046101 or 0755282283) by 16

April 2020.

Public Review Period: Feb. 17, 2021 to April 18, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON CHIA SEED OIL SPECIFICATION

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through UNBS TC2/SC2 on Edible oilseeds, fats and oils deliberated on DUS 2172 Chia oil – Specification. The draft Uganda Standard is now being circulated to the stakeholders and the general public for comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: Feb. 18, 2021 to April 19, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON SECURITY AND RESILIENCE — AUTHENTICITY, INTEGRITY AND TRUST FOR PRODUCTS AND DOCUMENTS — GUIDELINES FOR THE SELECTION AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF AUTHENTICATION SOLUTIONS FOR MATERIAL GOODS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the UNBS/TC 414 has developed the draft below. **DUS ISO 22383:2020 SECURITY AND RESILIENCE — AUTHENTICITY, INTEGRITY AND TRUST FOR PRODUCTS AND DOCUMENTS — GUIDELINES FOR THE SELECTION AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF AUTHENTICATION SOLUTIONS FOR MATERIAL GOODS**
Scope This International Standard specifies performance criteria and evaluation methodology for authentication solutions used to establish material good authenticity throughout the entire material good life cycle. It does not specify how technical solutions achieve these performance criteria. This International Standard is intended for all types and sizes of organizations that require the ability to validate the authenticity of material goods. It is intended to guide such organizations in the determination of the categories of authentication elements they need to combat those risks, and the criteria

for selection of authentication elements that provide those categories, having undertaken a counterfeiting risk analysis. Such authentication elements can be part of the material good itself and/or its packaging. The criteria applies to the material good and/or its packaging.

Public Review Period: March 23, 2021 to April 22, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT — VOCABULARY

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the UNBS/TC 414 has developed the draft below. DUS ISO 22886:2020 Healthcare organization management — Vocabulary Scope This document defines terms used in healthcare organization management. Persons who would like to access copies of the draft standard may obtain them from the UNBS Documentation, Information and Resource Center at Standards House Bweyogerere

Public Review Period: March 24, 2021 to April 23, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON SOCIETAL SECURITY — BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS — GUIDANCE

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the UNBS/TC 414 has developed the draft below. DUS ISO 22313:2020 Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Guidance SCOPE This document gives guidance and recommendations for applying the requirements of the business continuity management system (BCMS) given in ISO 22301. The guidance and recommendations are based on good international practice. This document is applicable to organizations that: a) implement, maintain and improve a BCMS; b) seek to ensure conformity with stated business continuity policy; c) need to be able to continue to deliver products and services at an acceptable predefined capacity during a disruption; d) seek to enhance their resilience

through the effective application of the BCMS. The guidance and recommendations are applicable to all sizes and types of organizations, including large, medium and small organizations operating in industrial, commercial, public and not-for-profit sectors. The approach adopted depends on the organization's operating environment and complexity

Public Review Period: March 24, 2021 to April 23, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON ISO 22301:2019 SECURITY AND RESILIENCE — BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS — REQUIREMENTS.

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the UNBS/TC 414 has developed the draft below. DUS ISO 22301:2019 Security and resilience — Business continuity management systems — Requirements SCOPE This document specifies requirements to implement, maintain and improve a management system to protect against, reduce the likelihood of the occurrence of, prepare for, respond to and recover from disruptions when they arise. The requirements specified in this document are generic and intended to be applicable to all organizations, or parts thereof, regardless of type, size and nature of the organization. The extent of application of these requirements depends on the organization's operating environment and complexity. This document is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations that: a) implement, maintain and improve a BCMS; b) seek to ensure conformity with stated business continuity policy; c) need to be able to continue to deliver products and services at an acceptable predefined capacity during a disruption; d) seek to enhance their resilience through the effective application of the BCMS. This document can be used to assess an organization's ability to meet its own business continuity needs and obligations.

Public Review Period: March 24, 2021 to April 23, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON PETROLEUM INDUSTRY — TERMINOLOGY — PART 1: RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard

Public Review Period: March 28, 2021 to April 27, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON NATURAL GAS -STANDARD REFERENCE CONDITIONS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard on Terminology of Raw materials and products for the Petroleum industry

Public Review Period: March 28, 2021 to April 27, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS — GUIDELINES FOR THE APPLICATION OF ISO 9001:2000 IN EDUCATION

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has proposed the withdrawal of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: March 31, 2021 to April 30, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT — COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS — PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has

proposed the withdrawal of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: March 31, 2021 to April 30, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT — IMPARTIALITY PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has proposed the withdrawal of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: March 31, 2021 to April 30, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY — INTERPRETATION OF ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS IN ISO/IEC GUIDE 25 — ACCREDITATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS TESTING LABORATORIES FOR SOFTWARE AND PROTOCOL TESTING SERVICES

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has proposed the revision of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: March 31, 2021 to April 30, 2021

CALLFORCOMMENTSONPLASTICSPIPING SYSTEMS FOR HOT AND COLD WATER

INSTALLATIONS — POLYPROPYLENE (PP) — PART 7: GUIDANCE FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has proposed the revision of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: March 31, 2021 to April 30, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON PLASTICS PIPING SYSTEMS FOR HOT AND COLD WATER INSTALLATIONS — CROSS-LINKED POLYETHYLENE (PE-X) — PART 7: GUIDANCE FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has proposed the revision of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: March 31, 2021 to April 30, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON LEARNING SERVICES OUTSIDE FORMAL EDUCATION — SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has proposed the revision of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: March 31, 2021 to

April 30, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT VOCABULARY AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has proposed the revision of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: March 31, 2021 to April 30, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON SECURITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR THE SUPPLY CHAIN — GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ISO 28000 — PART 1: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has proposed the reconfirmation of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: March 31, 2021 to April 30, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON LUBRICANTS, INDUSTRIAL OILS AND RELATED PRODUCTS (CLASS L) -- CLASSIFICATION -- PART 11: FAMILY P (PNEUMATIC TOOLS)

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standards for lubricants for use in pneumatic tools

Public Review Period: March 1, 2021 to April 30, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON LUBRICANTS, INDUSTRIAL OILS AND RELATED PRODUCTS (CLASS L) -- CLASSIFICATION -- PART 10: FAMILY Y (MISCELLANEOUS)

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standards for lubricants for miscellaneous application

Public Review Period: March 1, 2021 to April 30, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR SMOKE POINT OF KEROSENE AND AVIATION TURBINE FUEL

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standards

Public Review Period: April 1, 2021 to May 1, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR (THIOL MERCAPTAN) SULFUR IN GASOLINE, KEROSENE, AVIATION TURBINE, AND DISTILLATE FUELS (POTENTIOMETRIC METHOD)

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standards

Public Review Period: April 1, 2021 to May 1, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON INFORMATION SECURITY—RISK ASSESSMENT

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through its technical committee, UNBS TC18 - Information and Communication Technology has developed a Draft Uganda Standard; DUS 2209: 2019, Information Security—Risk Assessment. The Draft Uganda Standard is

now being circulated to stakeholders and the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation. The committee invites you to send comments on it to the Secretariat (UNBS) using the comment form for the attention of Ms. Barbara Ritah Atim (barbara.atim@unbs.go.ug, 0774046101 or 0755282283) by 2 May 2020

Public Review Period: March 3, 2021 to May 2, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON SAFETY OF FOODSTUFFS - REQUIREMENTS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS TC 2/SC 7, Food labelling and Food hygiene has developed the draft Uganda Standard below: DUS 2245:2020, Safety of foodstuffs — Requirements. The committee invites you to send comments on the suitability of this standard for use in Uganda. You may send comments to Awath Aburu (awath.aburu@unbs.go.ug or 0785250167/ 0704250167) by 1st May 2021. Please submit comments using the attached comments sheet. If you have any detailed comments, provide them on a separate sheet of paper and indicate the number of the clause to which they refer.

Public Review Period: March 3, 2021 to May 2, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON INFORMATION SECURITY —REQUIREMENTS FOR SECURITY CONTROLS.

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through its technical committee, UNBS TC18 - Information and Communication Technology has developed a Draft Uganda Standard; DUS 2175 2019 Information Security — Requirements for Security Controls. The Draft Uganda Standard is now being circulated to stakeholders and the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation. The

committee invites you to send comments on it to the Secretariat (UNBS) using the comment form for the attention of Ms. Barbara Ritah Atim (barbara.atim@unbs.go.ug, 0774046101 or 0755282283) by 2 May 2020.

Public Review Period: March 3, 2021 to May 2, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON RISK MANAGEMENT — GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF LEGAL RISK

DUS ISO 31022:2020 Risk management — Guidelines for the management of legal risk
Scope This document gives guidelines for managing the specific challenges of legal risk faced by organizations, as a complementary document to ISO 31000. The application of these guidelines can be customized to any organization and its context. This document provides a common approach to the management of legal risk and is not industry or sector specific.

Public Review Period: April 7, 2021 to May 7, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON ISO 29991:2020 LANGUAGE-LEARNING SERVICES — REQUIREMENTS

DUS ISO 29991:2020 Language-learning services—Requirements
Scope This document specifies requirements for language-learning services. These include any language learning services that are addressed to language learners themselves as well as to interested parties who are acquiring the services for the benefit of learners. The key features of any such service are that the goals of learning are defined and evaluated, and that it involves interaction with the learner. The instruction may be delivered face-to-face, be mediated by technology or be a blend of both.

Public Review Period: April 7, 2021 to May 7, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON LEATHER — MATTER EXTRACTABLE BY PETROLEUM

ETHER

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has developed the draft Uganda Standard below in accordance with the principles and procedures for development of Uganda Standards. The Draft Uganda Standard is now being circulated to stakeholders for comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: March 12, 2021 to May 11, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON METHOD FOR THE SAMPLING OF LEATHER AND OTHER FOOTWEAR MATERIALS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has developed the draft Uganda Standard below in accordance with the principles and procedures for development of Uganda Standards. The Draft Uganda Standard is now being circulated to stakeholders for comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: March 12, 2021 to May 11, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON HEAT INSULATION OF GRANULATED CORK BOTTOM FILLER FOR FOOTWEAR

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has developed the draft Uganda Standard below in accordance with the principles and procedures for development of Uganda Standards. The Draft Uganda Standard is now being circulated to stakeholders for comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: March 12, 2021 to May 11, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON PULL OFF STRENGTH FOR LADIES' SHOE HEELS — SPECIFICATION

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has developed the draft Uganda Standard below in accordance with the principles and procedures for development of Uganda Standards. The Draft Uganda Standard is now being circulated to stakeholders for comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: March 12, 2021 to May 11, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON FOOTWEAR – DETERMINATION OF SPIGOT HOLDING STRENGTH OF LADIES’ PLASTICS MOULDED HEEL TOP-PIECES

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has developed the draft Uganda Standard below in accordance with the principles and procedures for development of Uganda Standards. The Draft Uganda Standard is now being circulated to stakeholders for comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: March 12, 2021 to May 11, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON FOOTWEAR MATERIALS – DETERMINATION OF COLLAPSING LOAD OF DOMED SHAPES

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has developed the draft Uganda Standard below in accordance with the principles and procedures for development of Uganda Standards. The Draft Uganda Standard is now being circulated to stakeholders for comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: March 12, 2021 to May 11, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON GRADING OF HARDWOOD TIMBER

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through

the the Technical Committee (UNBS/TC 20) on Timber has developed the following Draft Uganda Standards for Grading of hardwood timber. The draft standard is now being circulated to the public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: March 12, 2021 to May 11, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON CHAIN OF CUSTODY PROCEDURES FOR TIMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the the Technical Committee (UNBS/TC 20) on Timber has developed the following Draft Uganda Standards for chain of custody for timber. The draft standard is now being circulated to the public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: March 12, 2021 to May 11, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT – CONFIDENTIALITY – PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has proposed the withdrawal of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard.

Public Review Period: April 13, 2021 to May 13, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT UGANDA STANDARD FOR PLASTICS PIPING SYSTEMS FOR HOT AND COLD WATER INSTALLATIONS – POLYETHYLENE OF RAISED TEMPERATURE RESISTANCE (PE-RT) – PART 7: GUIDANCE FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has proposed the adoption of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standards. The titles and scopes of these draft standards are

now being presented to the general public to provide comments on their suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: April 13, 2021 to May 13, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON STEELS FOR THE REINFORCEMENT OF CONCRETE – REINFORCEMENT COUPLERS FOR MECHANICAL SPLICES OF BARS – PART 3: CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT SCHEME

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has proposed the adoption of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standards. The titles and scopes of these draft standards are now being presented to the general public to provide comments on their suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: April 13, 2021 to May 13, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT – EXAMPLE OF A CERTIFICATION SCHEME FOR TANGIBLE PRODUCTS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has proposed the reconfirmation of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: April 13, 2021 to May 13, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT – SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY – PART 1: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC10 Management and Services has

proposed the reconfirmation of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation

Public Review Period: April 13, 2021 to May 13, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON MINERAL INSULATING OIL USED IN ELECTRICAL APPARATUS - SPECIFICATION

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standards for Mineral Insulating Oil Used in Electrical Apparatus

Public Review Period: March 15, 2021 to May 14, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON SPECIFICATION FOR BIODIESEL FUEL AS USED FOR BLENDING WITH AUTOMOTIVE GAS OIL

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Subcommittee UNBS/TC16/SC1 on Petroleum and Petrochemical Products has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard

Public Review Period: March 16, 2021 to May 15, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON DAIRY WHITENER SPECIFICATION

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through its committee UNBS/TC2/SC1-Milk and milk products, has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard, The Draft Uganda standard is now being presented to the public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation in Uganda.

Public Review Period: March 18, 2021 to May 17, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON DUS 1022-1:2020 MATERIAL MEASURES OF

LENGTH FOR GENERAL USE — PART 1: METROLOGICAL AND TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through its Technical Committee on Metrology has developed a Draft Uganda Standard DUS 1022-1:2020 Material measures of length for general use — Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements. The Draft Uganda Standard is now being presented to the public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation. Please find the attached; a. Public Review letter b. Draft Uganda standard c. Comments form. Any comment(s) on this Draft Uganda Standard should be submitted to the Secretariat (UNBS) using comments form for the attention of Mr. Rodgers Numanya (rodgers.numanya@unbs.go.ug / 0704048375) by 19th May 2021.

Public Review Period: March 19, 2021 to May 18, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON FOOTWEAR — TEST METHODS FOR STIFFENERS AND TOEPUFFS — MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has proposed the adoption of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: March 23, 2021 to May 22, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON FOOTWEAR — SAMPLING LOCATION, PREPARATION AND DURATION OF CONDITIONING OF SAMPLES AND TEST PIECES

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has

proposed the adoption of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: March 23, 2021 to May 22, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON LEATHER — SAMPLING — NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR A GROSS SAMPLE

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has proposed the adoption of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation.

Public Review Period: March 23, 2021 to May 22, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON LEATHER — PHYSICAL TEST METHODS — DETERMINATION OF WATER RESISTANCE OF HEAVY LEATHERS

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC7/SC 2-Leather and related products has proposed the adoption of the following ISO Standard as Draft Uganda Standard. The title and scope of this draft standard is now being presented to *the general public to provide comments on its suitability for implementation*.

Public Review Period: March 23, 2021 to May 22, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON INFUSION EQUIPMENT FOR MEDICAL USE — PART 12: CHECK VALVES FOR SINGLE USE

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC14 on medical devices is in the

process of adopting ISO standards on infusion equipment for medical use. The Draft Standards are now being circulated to the public to provide comments on their suitability for application as Uganda standards.

Public Review Period: March 29, 2021 to May 28, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON INFUSION EQUIPMENT FOR MEDICAL USE – PART 14: CLAMPS AND FLOW REGULATORS FOR TRANSFUSION AND INFUSION EQUIPMENT WITHOUT FLUID CONTACT

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC14 on medical devices is in the process of adopting ISO standards on infusion equipment for medical use. The Draft Standards are now being circulated to the public to provide comments on their suitability for application as Uganda standards

Public Review Period: March 29, 2021 to May 28, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON INFUSION EQUIPMENT FOR MEDICAL USE – PART 13: GRADUATED FLOW REGULATORS FOR SINGLE USE WITH FLUID CONTACT

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC14 on medical devices is in the process of adopting ISO standards on infusion equipment for medical use. The Draft Standards are now being circulated to the public to provide comments on their suitability for application as Uganda standards

Public Review Period: March 29, 2021 to May 28, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON INFUSION EQUIPMENT FOR MEDICAL USE – PART 11: INFUSION FILTERS FOR SINGLE USE WITH PRESSURE INFUSION EQUIPMENT

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC14 on medical devices is in the process of

adopting ISO standards on infusion equipment for medical use. The Draft Standards are now being circulated to the public to provide comments on their suitability for application as Uganda standards

Public Review Period: March 29, 2021 to May 28, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON INFUSION EQUIPMENT FOR MEDICAL USE – PART 10: ACCESSORIES FOR FLUID LINES FOR SINGLE USE WITH PRESSURE INFUSION EQUIPMENT

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC14 on medical devices is in the process of adopting ISO standards on infusion equipment for medical use. The Draft Standards are now being circulated to the public to provide comments on their suitability for application as Uganda standards

Public Review Period: March 29, 2021 to May 28, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON INFUSION EQUIPMENT FOR MEDICAL USE – PART 9: FLUID LINES FOR SINGLE USE WITH PRESSURE INFUSION EQUIPMENT

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC14 on medical devices is in the process of adopting ISO standards on infusion equipment for medical use. The Draft Standards are now being circulated to the public to provide comments on their suitability for application as Uganda standards. Copies of the standards can be accessed from UNBS Information Resource Centre, Bwengererere.

Public Review Period: March 29, 2021 to May 28, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON SUPERMARKETS – AMENITIES AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Uganda National Bureau of Standards through the Technical Committee UNBS/TC 10

on Management and Services has developed the following Draft Uganda Standard

Public Review Period: March 31, 2021 to May 30, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON BOND PAPER – SPECIFICATION

This Draft Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for four classes (based on grammage) of general purpose bond paper suitable for printing, typewriting and for pen and ink writing and that are supplied in sheets or reels.

Public Review Period: April 8, 2021 to June 7, 2021

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON DUPLICATING PAPER – SPECIFICATION

This Draft Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for duplicating papers. The standard applies to duplicating papers for stencil duplicators using emulsion or oil based inks paragraph.

Public Review Period: April 8, 2021 to June 7, 2021 (54 days to end)

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON TOILET PAPER – SPECIFICATION – PART 2: JUMBO TOILET TISSUE PAPER

This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Jumbo toilet tissue paper (also known as “jumbo tissue roll”, “jumbo roll tissue”) supplied in rolls, reels and sheets.

Public Review Period: April 12, 2021 to June 11, 2021 (58 days to end)

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON MEDICAL TISSUE PAPER TOWEL – SPECIFICATION

This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for medical tissue paper towel supplied in rolls used in medical establishments

Public Review Period: April 12, 2021 to June 11, 2021 (58 days to end)

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON KITCHEN PAPER TOWEL – SPECIFICATION

This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for kitchen paper towels supplied in rolls and sheets used for hygiene and cleaning purposes in the kitchen.

Public Review Period: April 12, 2021 to June 11, 2021 (58 days to end)

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON PAPER HAND TOWEL SHEETS (MULTI-FOLD HAND TOWELS) – SPECIFICATION

This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for paper hand towel sheets used for general hygiene.

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON FACIAL TISSUE PAPER – SPECIFICATION

This Draft East African Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for facial tissue paper in sheet form for facial hygiene.

Public Review Period: April 12, 2021 to June 11, 2021 (58 days to end)

CALL FOR COMMENTS ON PAPER SERVIETTES (NAPKINS) – SPECIFICATION

This Draft East African Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for virgin, blended or recycled pulp paper serviettes (napkins) in sheet form used for hygienic purposes.

Public Review Period: April 12, 2021 to June 11, 2021 (58 days to end)



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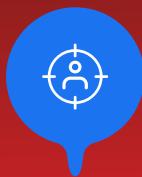
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