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inside stories

The Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania Hon Majaliwa K Majaliwa (left) listens to explanations concerning TBS functions from TBS officers during the SIDO national exhibition in Simiyu.

VISION

To be a centre of excellence in standardization, quality assurance and metrology services in Africa.

MISSION

To provide and promote standardization, quality assurance and metrology services for sustainable socio-economic development.

QUALITY POLICY

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) endeavours, as mandated, to deliver quality products that include standards and quality assurance services by meeting and even exceeding customers' requirements so as to retain their loyalty. TBS provides resources and continually improves her processes to ensure that employees are capable of consistently producing quality products at the right time.

CORE VALUES

a) Accountable
Accountable for quality of service and efficient resource utilization.

d) Working together
Dedicated to **working together** towards achieving strategic goals

c) Transparency and integrity
Committed to demonstrating **transparency** and **integrity**

d) Customer needs
Focused to meeting **customer needs** and expectations.

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In 2018, TBS enhanced public education campaign

The year 2018 was hectic for the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) as the country's standards regulator embarked on a nationwide campaign to sensitize the Small, Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the public on standards and quality matters.

The aim of the drive – launched in October 2017 – was to reach every district of Mainland Tanzania, carrying the messages of identifying and using TBS-certified products and disseminating the procedure to obtain the TBS standards mark of quality for SMEs.

The campaign was carried out using public address system at market places, seminars and workshops for SMEs in collaboration with local government authorities.

Areas covered include some selected districts in the Northern Zone regions of Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara, Central Zone regions of Dodoma and Singida, Eastern Zone regions of Coast, Dar es Salaam and Morogoro, and the Southern Highlands regions of Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe, Katavi and Rukwa.

Public awareness campaigns have been on TBS's education agenda as an important tool in increasing quality consciousness and stimulating public action towards the substandard products.

The campaigns aim to achieve long-term behavioural changes to ensure that SMEs and the public understand the impact of substandard goods and take necessary action to eliminate them from the market.

TBS, as an institution mandated to formulate and implement national standards and to protect the public against substandard products, has been calling for joint efforts with other institutions to fight entry of such commodities in the Tanzanian market.

In 2018, TBS teamed up with the Fair Competition Commission (FCC) to carry out a national facilitative campaign to raise public awareness on substandard and counterfeit products.

The joint campaign was carried out at zonal regional headquarters of Dodoma (Central), Arusha (Northern), Mbeya (Southern Highlands) and Mwanza (Lake).

People involved in the campaign included the general public and the business community. The campaign's thrust was to equip the target groups with practical knowledge of business rules and making the market safe.

Consumers learnt on how to safeguard their rights in the course of business undertakings, with a touch on issues of standards and certification procedures.

The campaign has been stepped up to complement the law enforcement component with a view of promoting voluntary compliance and increasing proactive protection by reducing counterfeits and low quality goods from the market.

In efforts to ensure the Tanzanian market is freed of poor quality goods, TBS carried out surveillance inspections in Dodoma and Tanga to check if products on sale conform to the required local standards.

TBS Director General Dr Athuman Ngenya said the role of the Bureau was to ensure that all products in the market conformed to required standards whether made locally or imported.

Currently, TBS has devised a method of issuing results of tested samples within a month to increase efficiency and reduce bureaucracy and trade barriers.

The Bureau also intends to establish a special desk at the head office in Dar es Salaam to ease follow-up of results of tested samples.

TBS believes that entrepreneurship education focuses on the development of skills or attributes that enable the realization of opportunity, where management education is focused on the best way to operate existing hierarchies.

Successful skills development needs involvement of stakeholders beyond colleges and institutions. Private sector and labour-based organizations must work together with state actors to bring about the desired targets and provide appropriate atmosphere for relevant skills development.

Through Education for Skills and Productive Jobs Programme, the government is determined to address the issue of skills relevance and increase the number of skilled workforce. The involvement of the private sector is crucial in ensuring that our institutions provide relevant skills and also in providing opportunity for the on-job training.

The government has invited foreign investors and the private sector to support its efforts in skills development so that it can develop required competent manpower for industrialization.

Manufacturers advised to register with quality management system

By Neema Mtemvu

Tanzanian manufacturers have been challenged to register their activities with quality management systems in order to enhance their effectiveness.

This was said recently in Dar es Salaam by Lazaro Msasalaga, the Acting Director of Quality Management at Tanzania Bureau of Standards, when opening management systems awareness training for Dar es Salaam region.

Speaking on behalf of the TBS Director General, Mr. Msasalaga said as Tanzania is embarking on industrialisation, producers can hardly make any considerable progress without registering their management systems against ISO 9001.

He noted that although the standard for quality management system falls under voluntary standards, manufacturers have to make sure they are registered for own benefits.

He said the package was important to them so as to ensure all services provided are in accordance with standards requirements. He added that management system plays a crucial role in use of resources such as human resources, hence enabling firms to increase profit.

On her part, Lilian Mwashigadi who is Azam Group Quality Assurance Manager said quality management system registration is good for business development.

“Since registering with this system we have witnessed an increase in sales of our products both for local and foreign markets,” she said. She added that the system also helped to build more trust and confidence in products from the general public.

She urged TBS to increase awareness campaigns to various firms in order to register their systems. According to her, such education should be directed to Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (SMEs) who are doing their business countrywide.

The objective of the one day seminar was to convey a message to manufacturers on the importance of certifying theiy management systems against ISO 9001:2018, Quality management systems Requirements.

The event attracted more than 40 participants mostly from private sector firms conducting their businesses in Dar es Salaam. Such training has also been conducted in Arusha and Mwanza regions.

TBS sensitizes stakeholders on tyre quality

By Neema Mtemvu

Tanzania Bureau of Standards has convened a seminar with importers and dealers in used tyres to identify challenges and solutions for supplying tyres of required standards.

The seminar was conducted in Dar es Salaam recently and attended by a number of actors in the importation and supply of tyres.

Speaking during the seminar, the TBS Director General Dr Yusuf Ngenya said the seminar was significant to set the market free of illegal and substandard tyres, which is one of the major causes for accidents.

“’The Bureau supports the efforts to ensure all tyres supplied in the country meet the required standards,” Dr Ngenya said, adding that TBS would like to see that all standards procedures are observed and challenges in the sector are addressed.

Dr Ngenya said when all stakeholders have a common goal, there would be no illegal and substandard tyres in the market. He added that when motorists use tyres not designed for use in their vehicles they become prone to accidents or death.

"Some of the accidents in the country are caused by used and substandard tyres. As a national standards body, we would like to ensure that consumers in the country get tyres of high quality," he added.

One of the participants, Mr. John Paul said the seminar has been organised at the right time as most Tanzanians were still using second hand tyres.

TBS decision to organise the seminar came after several inspections in Dar es Salaam that unearthed some challenges that the business face and affect all stakeholders.

Minister urges support to SMEs

By Gladness Kaseka

The Minister for Industry, Trade and Investment, Hon. Charles Mwijage has directed all government institutions responsible for empowerment of local producers to make sure that the producers are supported to the maximum for their products to meet the requirements of respective standards.

He made the call when opening the 13th East African Business Exhibition held in Mwanza September this year. The event which was organized by the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA) was themed "Industrial Development in Building Tanzania's Economy''.

According to the Minister, if the local producers' products meet the requirements of standards, it will be a step ahead for them to embark and compete in the local and foreign markets with confidence.

Mwijage mentioned some of the government institutions which are directly responsible for supporting the local producers' efforts as the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA).

He said that the Government has set aside substantial amount of money through TBS to support small scale entrepreneurs in the country in order to certify their products for free. However, in order to reduce time of serving customers, the Minister urged officials from various Government institutions to avoid creating unnecessary bureaucracies while serving their customers. He directed TBS to make sure that all the SMEs who attended the event were served with appropriate information to assist them to certify their products.

Speaking at the event, in charge of the TBS Lake Zone office Mr. Evarist Mrema said that the Bureau took part in the exhibition as a platform to educate the public on the essence of using or consuming the TBS-certified products or services.

He added that the exhibition was the best juncture to meet and educate small scale entrepreneurs on the strategic importance of certifying their products and services.

"So far We have already visited at least 42 entrepreneurs who process a variety of items such as foods, shoes, detergents, textile, leather and handcrafts. In collaboration with SIDO and TFDA through the existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) We are promising to make follow up on the status of the producers and assist them to meet the requirements of standards of their respective products,'' said Mrema.

He encouraged the Wananchi to use only the TBS certify products while asking them to inform the Bureau via free service number (hotline) 0800 11 0827, by using any mobile phone networks, when suspect any products to be substandard.

The 13th East African Business Exhibition was attended by over 100 entrepreneurs from neighboring countries and eight regions across the country. The participants were from Kenya, Uganda and Burundi while those from Tanzania mainland were mostly from Mwanza, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Tabora, Mara, Arusha, Singida and Mara regions

Provide timely, accurate services — PM orders

By Gladness Kaseka

Prime Minister Hon. Kassim Majaliwa has urged Government institutions to allocate time and expertise in making sure that Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) grow and realize their full potential to the growth of the country's economy.

The Premier Minister made the remark while opening a one-week Small and Medium Industries exhibitions organized by the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) in October 2018 at Nyakabindi grounds in Simiyu region.

He tasked all government organs dealing with industrial undertakings and development to make sure that they provide timely and accurate service to their clients.

He mentioned the seven Government agencies which are Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and Weight Measures Agency (WMA).

Others are Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA), Business Registration and Licensing Authority (BRELA), National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TANTRADE).

"These Government agencies must work together to make sure that SMEs are well supported to grow and succeed in their businesses'', he said.

For his part Minister for Agriculture Hon. Dr. Charles Tizeba urged TBS to prepare demand driven standards so as to make sure that market needs are met.

The exhibition was attended by a total of 414 exhibitors from Dodoma, Mwanza, Katavi, Mtwara, Kigoma and Rukwa region.

Others were from Dar es Salaam, Shinyanga, Geita, Simiyu, Mara, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Tabora and Singida region with a variety of products such as processed food, detergents & soaps leather, textile, building materials and handcrafts.

VP urges institutions to allow staff to engage in sports

By Rhoda Mayugu

The Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan has directed heads of Government institutions to allow employees to participate in sports and games for the benefit of their health.

The Vice President made the directive during the official opening of SHIMMUTA games held in Dodoma in November 2018.

While delivering her speech to participants of the games which involve government institutions, the VP urged institutions' top officials to give their respective staff time to take part in SHIMMUTA games.

"You should give your staff an opportunity to engage in sports activities as well as set aside budget to support sports since sports are of importance as other activities," she explained.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports Hon. Juliana Shonza congratulated leaders of parastatals and institutions which allowed their staff to take part in the games.

She said participation in the games is the opportunity for the parastatals and institutions to promote their activities and help improving their staff's health.

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) sports teams which participated in the games included football, netball, basketball, volleyball and traditional games teams.

TBS teams made it to quarter finals in netball, volleyball, pool table and also made it to the semifinals of the tug-of war. Participation in the games has turned out to be a success and helped the Bureau to improve its image to the public.

During the games, TBS had an opportunity to educate the general public and teams from different organizations on the importance of using the TBS certified products, TBS functions and procedures to acquire the TBS Standards Mark of Quality. TBS promotional materials such as wheel covers and brochures were also distributed.

TBS football team in a group photo before its game against TANESCO during SHIMMUTA games held in Dodoma in November 2018.

Ngenya reminds manufacturers to abide by standards

By Deborah Haule

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) Director General Dr. Athuman A. Ngenya has urged the business community in the country to abide by the requirements of standards so as to endure the local and international markets competition.

The TBS DG made the remarks during the commemorations of the World Standards Day (WSD) in October 2018.

This year TBS marked the 2018 WSD themed *"The Role of Standards in Achieving Industrial Revolution"* by organizing a climax day forum with activities including presenting of awards to secondary school students winners of the 2018 WSD essay competition and blood donation.

Speaking on the issue of essay competition, Dr Ngenya said the competition aimed at building a strong foundation among secondary school students on standardization and quality assurance matters.

He commended the participants for taking the challenge and applauded those who managed to enter the top ten stage.

During the event, eleven students from various secondary schools were awarded for their outstanding performance in essay writing. The students are Noah Japhet Mollel from St. Jude Secondary School who was the overall winner, David Makalla from Kibaha Secondary School, the first runner-up and Arnold Mutayoba from Tabora Boys High School, the second runner-up.

Other winners were Ngadula Joseph Magaka from Kibaha Secondary School, Erick Muchunguzi Buberwa from Feza Boys Secondary School, Lilian Obed Lugome from Lugalo Secondary School, Erick Elisante Joshua from Bangata Secondary School, Comfort Aloyce from Feza Girls Secondary and High School, Hussein Hamisi Hamadi from Azania Secondary School, Yusuf A Mohamed from Milambo High School and Edward Aggrey Mkirindi from Pugu High School.

Delivering his remarks during the presentation of the awards, the Chief Judge of the competition, Mr. Issaya Lupogo said the essay writing competition on themes linked with standards not only bring to students awareness about the importance of standardization to the global economy, but also brings out their potential on writing styles, skills and creativity. He thumbed up TBS for organizing the remarkable competition.

The competition attracted 156 contestants comprising of 108 (69%) male students and 48 (31%) female students from 30 secondary schools from nine regions of Tanzania Mainland which are Geita, Arusha, Tabora, Mbeya, Ruvuma, Dar es salaam, Pwani, Iringa and Dodoma.

The event drew over 80 participants including the students, manufacturers, academicians and representatives from other Government agencies aimed at raising awareness among regulators, industries and consumers to the importance of standardization to the global economy.

The World Standards Day is commemorated in October each year to honour efforts of the thousands

of experts who develop standards worldwide and to raise awareness among regulators industries and consumers as to the importance of standardization to the global economy. TBS as a member of ISO is involved in the formulation of International Standards.

TBS Director General Dr. Athuman Y Ngenya (right) presents an award to the overall 2018 WSD essay competition winner Noah Japhet Mollel from St. Jude Secondary School (left) at the TBS Head Office in Ubungo, Dar es Salaam.

TBS cautions food processing SMEs

By Deborah Haule

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has asked Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (SMEs) in food processing to adhere to standards and quality management procedures before engaging in production.

Speaking during the commemoration of the World Food Day held on 16th October at Malolo Agricultural Centre in Mabwepande, Dar es salaam, the TBS Acting Head of Agriculture and Food Standards Section Mr. Lawrence Chenge said the Government through the standards body has provided a chance for the SMEs to certify their products for free.

He explained that in order to get free certification services from TBS, SMEs are required to route their applications through the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) where they will get an introductory letter to TBS.

"SIDO knows the SMEs better and it provides training prior to applying for certification from TBS…we encourage them to pass through SIDO for the better start of their investments.

"Tanzania is estimated to have more than 800,000 SMEs running different businesses and productions in various areas but a few of them have attended formal training. Most SMEs tend to shy away from these training opportunities due to either poor or lack of information and sometimes fear of costs," he said.

According to Mr Chenge, having known the poor financial base of most SMEs in the country, TBS exempts them from paying fees related to certification as a way to enable them to certify their products so that they can enter the market.

The Head of Agriculture and Food Standards Section urged SMEs in the country to use the opportunity that would enable them to export certified products.

Deputy Minister for Agriculture Mr. Omary Mgumba (in suit) speaks to TBS Officers Mr. Lawrence Chenge (right) and Ms. Edimitha Protace (left) when he visited the TBS pavilion during the commemoration of the World Food Day in Dar es Salaam.

For safety and higher efficiency, always buy TBS-marked/ certified electrical appliances

TBS burns substandard goods worth millions

By Deborah Haule

Goods worth over 65 million shillings have been burned to ash by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards for failure to meet the requirements of the respective standards.

The destroyed goods include 4 tonnes of Masai bed sheets, over 1,400 litres of substandard lubricants and half a ton of used underpants which were confiscated by TBS officials during inspections in various markets and ports in Dar es Salaam.

Speaking during the destruction exercise in Kibaha District, Coast Region in September 2018, TBS Head of Product Certification Mr Deusdedith Maganga said the Masai sheets were confiscated at the Dar es Salaam Port while the lubricants and second-hand underpants were seized during a crackdown of substandard products in markets in Dar es Salaam.

He said apart from poor quality, the goods were burnt because Tanzanian laws do not permit the importation of used underpants because they contribute to skin infections.

“The container bearing the goods was intercepted at the port of Dar es Salaam by TBS because the law forbids such imports,” he said.

According to him, traders need to import approved products to avoid fines and destruction at their own expense.

Tanzanians also should void buying substandard goods which will make traders fail to import them in the country, he said.

He urged traders to abide by the requirements of Pre Shipment Verification of Conformity to standards (PVoC) which helps exporters and importers to facilitate clearance of their goods at entry points because they have the appropriate Certificate of Comformity (CoC) and local producers to adhere to standards in order to avoid such incidents.

ACTIVITIES REPORT

Meetings held

S/N	MEETING	DATE
1.	AFDC 22 Meat, Poultry, Eggs and their Products Technical Committee	3rd July, 2018
2.	Packaging Technical Committee (GTDC4)	7th July, 2018
3.	Oleaginous seeds (TBS/AFDC 19) Technical Committee	17th July, 2018
4.	TBS/AFDC 12 Processed Fruits and Vegetables Technical Committee	27th July, 2018
5.	TBS/CDC 2 Soaps and Detergents Technical Committee	30th July, 2018
6.	National Consultative Meeting on Cereals, Legumes and Pulses	6th – 7th August, 2018
7.	Technical Committee MEDC 12	8th August, 2018
8.	Electrotechnical Divisional Standards Committee	17th August, 2018
9.	TBS/CDC 21 Medical Devices Technical Committee	20th August 2018
10.	EDC 5 Renewable Energy Technical Committee	23rd August, 2018
11.	Mechanical Engineering Divisional Standards Committee	28th – 29th August, 2018
12.	EMDC 1 Waste Water Technical Committee	30th August, 2018
13.	MMDC 1 Exploration Technical Committee	30th August, 2018
14.	EDC 2 Cells and Batteries Technical Committee	30th August, 2018
15.	EMDC 2 Air Quality Technical Committee	11th September, 2018
16.	EMDC 5 Noise and Vibration Technical Committee	13th September, 2018
17.	MMDC3 Solid Mineral Fuels and Related Products Technical Committee	17th September, 2018
18.	Chemicals Divisional Standards Committee	20thSeptember, 2018
19.	GTDC8 Tourism and Related Services Technical Committee	25th September, 2018
20.	EDC 1 Electrical Equipment Technical Committee	28th September, 2018
21.	EDC 3 Electrical Installation Technical Committee	4th October, 2018
22.	Technical Committee MEDC 13	4th October, 2018
23.	EMDC 6 Radiation Technical Committee	05th October, 2018
24.	EDC 4 Alarm and Electronic Security Systems Technical Committee	5th October, 2018
25.	TBS/CDC 2 Soaps and Detergents Technical Committee	8th October, 2018
26.	EASC/TC 014 Cereal and Pulses Technical Committee	08th – 12th October, 2018
27.	(EASC/TC 006) Spices, Condiments and Culinary Herbs Technical Committee	08th – 12th October, 2018
28.	EASC/TC 064 Harmonization Meeting for Leather Footwear	12th – 16th October, 2018
29.	Leather and Leather Products Technical Committee (TDC11)	15th October, 2018
30.	AFDC 8 Microbiology Technical Committee	16th – 17th October, 2018
31.	National Consultative Meeting for Textiles	18th October, 2018
32.	EMDC 1 Wastewater Technical Committee	19th October, 2018
33.	Apparel Technical Committee (TDC 2)	19th October, 2018
34.	EDC 4 Alarm and Electronic Security Systems Technical Committee	24th October, 2018
35.	Doors and Windows Technical Committee (BCDC15)	25th October, 2018
36.	EAC Harmonization Meeting on Sugar and Sugary Products	29th October – 2nd November, 2018
37.	TBS/CDC 7 Industrial and Laboratory Chemicals Technical Committee	30th October, 2018
38.	House Holds Technical Committee (TDC 3)	1st November, 2018
39.	Technical Committee MEDC 9	7th November, 2018

S/N	MEETING	DATE
40.	Technical Committee MEDC 4	13th November, 2018
41.	EMDC 3 Soil Quality Technical Committee	16th November, 2018
42.	EAC Harmonization Meeting on Coffee, Cocoa, Tea and Related Products	18th to 24th November, 2018
43.	Masonry Technical Committee (BCDC2)	21st November, 2018
44.	Agriculture and Food Divisional Committee (AFDC)	26th – 27th November, 2018
45.	EDC 2 Cells and Batteries Technical Committee	27th November, 2018
46.	Environment Divisional Standards Committee	28th – 29th November, 2018
47.	Regional Harmonization Meeting of EASC/TC/061 on Textiles, Textiles Products and Accessories	3rd – 7th, December, 2018
48.	Fats and Oils Technical Committee (AFDC 4)	4th – 5th December, 2018
49.	MMDC 2 Mining Planning, Operation and Services Technical Committee	6th December, 2018
50.	Food Additives Technical Committee (AFDC05)	12th – 13th December, 2018
51.	EDC 5 Renewable Energies Technical Committee	13th – 14th December, 2018
52.	Chemicals Divisional Standards Committee	14th December, 2018
53.	Alcoholic and Non-alcoholic Beverages Technical Committee	14th December, 2018
54.	Roofing and Finishes Technical Committee meeting (BCDC9)	17th and 18th December, 2018
55.	Mechanical Engineering Divisional Standards Committee	19th – 20th December, 2018
56.	EMDC 2 Air quality Technical Committee	20th December 2018
57.	Alcoholic and Non-alcoholic Beverages Technical Committee	28th December, 2018
58.	Households Technical Committee (TDC 3)	31st December, 2018

Finalized Standards

During the period July to December 2018 the following draft standards were finalized:

- FTZS 648:2018 Specification for limestone for chemical industries (Rev TZS 648: 2001)
- FTZS 650:2018 Method of sampling of lime and limestone products (Rev TZS 650: 2003)
- FTZS 2192:2018 Terminology relating to lime and limestone (as used by the industry)
- FTZS 2191:2018 Methods of test for chemical analysis of Limestone and Limestone products
- FTZS 2262:2018 Glass cleaner, liquid – Specification
- FTZS 2298:2018 Baby toilet soap – Specification
- FTZS 675:2018 Multipurpose automotive gear lubricant (EP) — Specification
- FTZS 667:2018 Motor vehicles brake fluids — Specification
- FTZS 1691:2018 Automatic Transmission Fluids (ATF) based on road vehicles —Specification
- FTZS 2260:2018 High performance engine lubricating oil for diesel engines – Specification
- FTZS 2261:2018 High performance engine lubricating oil for Petrol engines – Specification
- FTZS 871:2018 Test methods for determination of motor vehicles brake fluids
- FTZS 1074:2009 / ISO 12922:2012 Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) -- Family H (Hydraulic systems) – Specifications for hydraulic fluids in categories HFAE, HFAS, HFB, HFC, HFDR and HFDU
- FTZS 1073:2018/SO 15380:2016 Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) -- Family H (Hydraulic systems) -- Specifications for hydraulic fluids in categories HETG, HEPG, HEES and HEPR

- FTZS 1072:2018 /ISO 11158:2009 Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) -- Family H (hydraulic systems) -- Specifications for categories HH, HL, HM, HV and HG (Rev TZS 1072:2008)
- FTZS 1065:2018 /ISO 3448:1992 Industrial liquid lubricants – ISO viscosity classification (Rev TZS 1065:2008)
- FTZS 1066(4):2018 /ISO 6743-4:2015 Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) -- Classification – Part 4: Family H (Hydraulic systems
- TZS 573:2018/EAS 13:2018 Packaged mineral waters — Specification
- TZS 574:2018/EAS153:2018 Packaged drinking water — Specification
- TZS 789:2018/EAS12:2018 Potable water – Specification
- FTZS 2278:2018 Raw cashew nut (In shell) – Specification
- FTZS 119: 2018 /ISO 4831: 2006) - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for detection and enumeration of coliforms – Most probable number technique
- FTZS 118:2018/ISO 4833-1:2013 - Microbiology of the food chain —Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms —Part 1: Colony count at 30 °C by the pour plate technique
- FTZS 118:2018/ISO 4833-2:2013 - Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms —Part 2: Colony count at 30 °C by the surface plating technique
- FTZS 122: 2018/ISO6579:2017) - Microbiology of food and feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of salmonella spp (Consideration of part 1&2)
- FTZS 1180: 2018 /ISO 6887-1: 2017 - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs: Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examinations – Part 1: General rules for the preparation of the Initial suspension and decimal dilutions
- FTZS 1181:2018/ISO 6887-2:2017 - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs- preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examinations – Part 2: Specific rules for preparation of meat and meat products
- FTZS 125(Part 1):2018 /ISO 6888-1:1999 - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) – Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium
- FTZS 125(Part 2):2018 /ISO 6888-2:1999) - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) – Part 2: Technique using rabbit plasma fibrinogen agar medium
- FTZS125(Part3):2018/ISO6888-3:2003) - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) – Part 3: Detection and MPN technique for low numbers
- FTZS 126: 2018/ISO 7932: 2004 - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for enumeration of presumptive Bacillus cereus – Colony count technique at 30 oC
- FTZS 2279:2018/ (ISO 10272-1:2017 - Microbiology of food and feeding stuffs-Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Campylobacter spp – Part 1: Detection method
- FTZS 2280:2018/ (ISO 10272-2:2017 - Microbiology of food and feeding stuffs-Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Campylobacter spp – Part 2: Colony-count technique

- FTZS 852.Part1:2018/ISO 11290 (Part 1): 2017 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes – Part 1: Detection method
- FTZS 852 Part 2: 2018/ISO 11290 (Part 2): 2017) - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes – Part 2: Enumeration method
- FTZS 949 (Part 1): 2018/ISO 21528 (Part 1): 2017) - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal methods for the detection and enumeration of Enterobacteriaceae – Part 1: Detection and enumeration by MPN technique with pre-enrichment
- FTZS 949 (Part 2): 2018 /ISO 21528 (Part 2): 2017) - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal methods for the detection and enumeration of Enterobacteriaceae – Part 2: Colony count method
- FTZS 729: 2018/ISO 4832: 2006) - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs –Horizontal method for the enumeration of coliforms – Colony count technique
- •FTZS 731: 2018/ISO 7251: 2005) - Microbiology of food and feeding-stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli – Most Probable Number Technique
- FTZS 127:2018 / ISO/21872 -1:2017 Microbiology of the food chain -- Horizontal method for the determination of Vibrio spp. -- Part 1: Detection of potentially enteropathogenic Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Vibrio cholerae and Vibrio vulnificus
- FTZS 739:2018 – Cashew kernel – Specification
- FTZS 741:2018 – Sesame (Simsim) seed – Specification
- FTZS 2279:2018/EAS 887:2017 Crude and semi refined palm oil–Specification
- FTZS 559:2018/EAS 795:2018 Palm olein–Specification
- FTZS 560:2018/EAS 796:2018 Palm stearin–Specification
- FTZS 2288:2018/EAS 321:2018 Edible fats and oils–Specification
- FTZS 2296:2018/EAS 889:2018 Groundnuts for oil extraction–Specification
- FTZS 2297:2018/EAS 890:2018 Blended edible oils–Specification
- FTZS 740:2018/EAS 888:2018 Raw and roasted groundnuts–Specification
- FTZS 2324:2018/ARS 1104:2018 Dairy production farms–Good agricultural practices
- FTZS 2325:2018/ARS 1105:2018 Poultry production farms–Good agricultural practices
- FTZS 2326:2018/ARS 1108:2018 Beef cattle production farms-Good agricultural practices
- FTZS 1274:2018, Metal crown closure for glass bottles– Specification (Revision 1274:2010)
- FTZS 2280:2018/ ISO 17025:2017, General requirement for the competence of testing and quantities calibration laboratories
- FTZS 2281:2018/ ISO 17021:2015, Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems – Part 1: Requirements
- FTZS 2282:2018 ISO 73:2009, Risk management – Vocabulary
- FTZS 2283:2018/ ISO 12818:2018, Glass Packaging–Standard tolerances for flaconnage
- FTZS 2284:2018/ ISO 18513:2003, Tourism services — Hotels and other types of tourism accommodation — Terminology
- FTZS 2285:2018/ ISO 21101:2014, Adventure tourism — Safety management systems — Requirements

- FTZS 2286:2018/ ISO 21102:2013, Adventure tourism — Leaders — Personnel competence
- FTZS 2287:2018/ISO 21103:2014, Adventure tourism — Information for participants
- FTZS 2289:2018 / EAS 879:2018 Aluminium cans for beverages — Specification (1st Edition)
- FTZS 2290:2018/ EAS 880:2018 Waxed paper for packaging of confectionery — Specification (1st Edition)
- FTZS 2291:2018/ EAS 881:2018 Packaging — Flexible tubes — Determination of the air tightness of closures — Test method (1st Edition)
- FTZS 2292:2018/ EAS 882:2018 Packaging — Flexible carrier bags — Specification (1st Edition)
- FTZS 2293:2018/ EAS 884:2018 Packaging — Flexible tubes — Determination of puncture resistance — Test method (1st Edition)
- FTZS 2294:2018/ EAS 886:2018 Packaging — Flexible packaging material — Determination of residual solvents by headspace gas chromatography — Test method (1st Edition)
- FTZS 2295:2018/ EAS 891:2018 Plastic crates — Specification (1st Edition)
- FTZS 2299: 2018 Leather – Leather for Garments performance requirements
- FTZS 196: 2018 Leather – Determination of total water-soluble matter, water-soluble inorganic matter, and water-soluble organic matter
- FTZS 195: 2018 Leather – Determination of matter soluble in dichloromethane or other solvents (extractable substances)
- FTZS 194: 2018 Leather – Determination of Volatile matter
- FTZS 899: 2018 Textiles – Towels specifications
- FTZS 164: 2018 Textiles – Cotton Kitenge – Specifications
- FTZS 165: 2018 Textiles – Cotton Khanga – Specifications
- FTZS 2300:2018 Textiles – Dera dress specifications
- FTZS 755: 2018 Textiles – Kikoi specifications
- FTZS 757: 2018 Textiles – Warp and Weft Knitted fabric specifications
- FTZS 490: 2018 Textiles – Twines - Specifications Part 1 - Twines made from natural fibres
- FTZS 491: 2018 Textiles – Sisal agricultural baler twines for automatic pick-up balers and similar machines – Specifications
- FTZS 2301: 2018 Textiles – Polypropylene baler twines – Specifications
- FTZS 492 :2018 Textiles – Ropes specifications – Part 1: Ropes made from natural fibres
- FTZS 2302: 2018 Textiles – Twines – Specifications – Part 2: Twines made from man-made multifilament fibres
- FTZS 2303: 2018 Textiles – Ropes Specifications – Part 2: Ropes made from Man-made fibres
- FTZS 2304: 2018 Footwear – Sportswear Specification
- FTZS 2305: 2018 Footwear – Canvas Specification
- FTZS 276: 2018 Footwear – Method of Sampling
- FTZS 2306: 2018 Performance requirements for footwear accessories
- FTZS 2308:2018, Sluice valve for water works purposes (50 to 1 200 mm size) – Specification
- FTZS 2310:2018, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems – Pipeline valves
- FTZS 2311-1:2018, Plastic piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels – Polyethylene (PE) – Part 1: General

- FTZS 1231-2 – 2018, Motor cycle for General use – Part 2: Specification for three wheeled motorcycle
- FTZS 2311-4:2018, Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels – Polyethylene (PE) – Part 44: Valves
- FTZS 2311-5:2018, Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels – Polyethylene (PE) – Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system.
- FTZS 2312:2018, Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases – Specification
- FTZS 473:2018, Biomass Cook stoves – Requirements
- FTZS 2307-5/ ISO 5167-5:2016, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full – Part 5: Cone meters
- FTZS 2307-4:2018/ ISO 5167-4:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full – Part 4: Venturi tubes
- FTZS 2307-3:2018/ISO 5167-3:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full – Part 3: Nozzles and Venturi nozzles
- FTZS 2307-2:2018/ISO 5167-2:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full – Part 2: Orifice plate
- FTZS 2307-1:2018 / ISO 5167-1:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full – Part 1: General principles and requirements

Stakeholders comments

During the period July to December 2018, the following draft standards were floated for stakeholders' comments:

- EMDC 2 (5850) P3/ REV TZS 845:2012- Air quality – Specification
- EMDC 2(5852) P3 REV TZS 983:2007- Air quality – Vehicular exhaust emissions limits
- EMDC 2(5853) P3 REV TZS 836:2005-Part 1- Air quality – Vocabulary
- EMDC 5(5540) P3 Acoustic- general tolerance limits for marine/Underwater noise
- EMDC 5(5841) P3/ ISO 18406 Underwater acoustics — Measurement of radiated underwater sound from percussive pile driving
- • EMDC 5(5858) P3/ ISO 17208-1 Underwater acoustics — Quantities and procedures for description and measurement of underwater sound from ships —Part 1: Requirements for precision measurements in deep water used for comparison purposes
- EMDC 5(6024) P3/ ISO 18405 Underwater acoustics — Terminology
- EMDC 1 (4633) P3 TZS 860: 2006: Municipal and Industrial waste water: General tolerance limits for municipal and industrial waste water
- EMDC 1 (5096) P3: Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into land and receiving water bodies: oil and gas
- TBS/CDC 2 (5413) P3 - Herbal soap – Specification
- TBS/CDC 2 (5794) P3 - Linear alkylbenzene – Specification
- TBS/CDC 7(3737) P3 Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production, Packaging, Transportation, Storage and Sale of Iodated Salt
- TBS/CDC 7(5419) P3 Guideline for internal monitoring of Iodation of salt in small scale

operations

- TBS/CDC 7(5420) P3 Adhesives – cyanoacrylate – Specification
- TBS/CDC 7(54167) P3 Lime (Quick and Hydrated) for Chemical industries – Specification (Revision of TZS 586: 2001)
- TBS/CDC 21(5832)/ISO 10993-17:2002 P3 Biological evaluation of medical devices–Part 17: Establishment of allowable limits for leachable systems
- TBS/CDC 21(5833)/ISO 10993-18:2005 P3 Biological evaluation of medical devices–Part 18: Chemical characterization of materials
- TBS/CDC 21(5834)/ISO 10282:2014 P3 Single use sterile surgical rubber gloves–Specification
- TBS/CDC 21(5835)/ISO 11193-1:2008 P3 Single use medical examination gloves– Part 1: Specification for gloves made from rubber latex or rubber solution.
- DEAS 28:2018 Black Tea- specification
- DEAS 922:2018 Flavored black Tea-Specification
- DEAS 923:2018 Instant Tea Specification
- DEAS 921:2018 Green Tea –Specification
- TBS/GTDC3 (4558) P3 / ISO 17021:2015, Conformity assessment- Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems- Part 1: Requirements
- TBS/GTDC3 (4557) P3 / ISO 17025:2017, General requirement for the competence of testing and quantities calibration laboratories
- TBS/GTDC3 (5206) P3/ ISO 73:2009, Risk management – Vocabulary
- TBS/GTDC4 (5477) P3 /ISO 8351:2013-Glass Packaging – Standard tolerances for flaconnage
- TBS/GTDC 8 (5772) P3 / ISO 18513:2003 Tourism services — Hotels and other types of tourism accommodation — Terminology
- TBS/GTDC 8 (5773) P3 / ISO 21101 Adventure tourism — Safety management systems — Requirements
- TBS/GTDC 8 (5774) P3 / ISO 21102 Adventure tourism — Leaders — Personnel competence
- TBS/GTDC 8 (5775) P3 / ISO 21103:2014 Adventure tourism — Information for Participants
- EDC 3 (3921)-P3 Aerial Bundled Conductor Systems – Part 1: General Requirements and Method of test
- EDC 3 (3922)-P3 Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV (Um = 1,2 kV) up to 30 kV (Um = 36 kV) – Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV (Um = 7,2 kV) up to 30 kV (Um = 36 kV)
- MEDC 11(5762) P3/ISO 5167-1:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full – Part 1: General principles and requirements
- MEDC 11(5763) P3/ ISO 5167-2:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full – Part 2: Orifice plates
- MEDC 11 (5764) P3/ISO 5167-3:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full – Part 3: Nozzles and Venturi nozzles
- MEDC 11(5765) P3/ISO 5167-4:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full – Part 4: Venturi tubes
- MEDC 11(5766) P3/ ISO 5167-5:2016, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full – Part 5: Cone meters

- MEDC 11(5510) P3, Sluice valve for water works purposes (50 to 1 200 mm size) – Specification
- MEDC 4(5787) P3/ ISO 14313:2007, Petroleum and natural gas industries – Pipeline transportation systems – Pipeline valves.
- MEDC 4(5784) P3/ ISO 4437-1:2014, Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels – Polyethylene (PE) – Part 1: General
- MEDC 4(5785) P3/ ISO 4437-4:2015, Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels – Polyethylene (PE) – Part 4: Valves
- MEDC 4(5786) P3/ ISO 4437-5:2015, Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels – Polyethylene (PE) – Part 5Fitness for purpose of the system.
- MEDC10(5276) P3, Agricultural tractor, four-wheeler trailer – Specification
- MEDC12 (5716) P3, Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases – Specification
- MEDC12 (5715) P3, Biomass Cook stoves – Requirements
- MEDC 11(5510) P3, Sluice valve for water works purposes (50 to 1 200 mm size) – Specification

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Harmonized standards

During the period July to December 2018, the following draft standards were harmonized:

- CD/T/153/2018 Civil engineering specifications — Penetration grade bitumen
- CD/T/154/2018 Civil engineering specifications — Medium — Curing cutback bitumen
- CD/T/155/2018 Civil engineering specifications — Anionic bitumen road emulsion
- CD/T/156/2018 Civil engineering specifications — Cationic bitumen road emulsion
- EAS 424:2005 Hydraulic road binders Composition, specifications and conformity criteria
- EAS 148-5: 2017 Cements — Test Methods — Part 5: Pozzolanicity test for pozzolanic cements
- EAS 148-6: 2017 Cements — Test methods — Part 6: Determination of fineness
- EAS 148-7: 2017 Cement — Test methods — Part 7: Methods of taking and preparing samples
- EAS 148-8: 2017 Cement — Test methods — Part 8: Heat of hydration — Solution method
- NWIP/UG/1:2018, Sanitary appliances — wash down water closets — specifications
- NWIP/UG/2:2018, Sanitary appliances — squatting pans — specifications
- NWIP/UG/3:2018, Sanitary appliances — wash basins — specifications
- NWIP/UG/4:2018, Sanitary appliances — urinals and partition plates — specifications
- NWIP/UG/5:2018, Sanitary appliances — flushing cisterns — specifications

Staff Matters

Training

Short Course Training

During the period July – December 2018, the Bureau continued to implement its short course Training Programme. A summary of short courses conducted during the period under review is indicated hereunder:

Summary of Short–Term Training Conducted from July to December, 2018

S/N	NAME OF COURSE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ATTENDING
1	Training on Laser Interferometer	6
2	Training on Validation and Measurement Uncertainty for Microbiology Methods	3
3	Training on Uncertainty of Measurement	1
4	Training on Managing Institutional Human Resource and Succession Plan Development	1
5	Training on Risk Management	15
6	Mafunzo ya mfumo wa maombi ya vibali vya kusafiria nje ya nchi kwa watumishi wa umma kwa njia ya mtandao	3
7	Training on Wage Determination and Basic Labour Statistics for Negotiations	04
8	Seminar on Youth Business Initiation Capacity for the Belt and Road Countries	01
9	Training Workshop for Regulatory Authorities on Management of Chemicals and Waste in Oil and Gas Sector	01
10	Training on Mass and Small Volume	06
11	Recent Trends and Challenges in Regulation and Standardization of Herbal Drugs and Formulations	01
12	International Labour Standard and Promotion of Gender Equality on the Workplace	01
13	Continued Professional Development Training in Laboratory Biosafety and Biosecurity	01
14	Refresher Course on Open Performance Review and Appraisal System (OPRAS)	24
15	Seminar for Import and Export Animal and Plant Quarantine Officials from Developing Countries	01
16	Training on Mobile Technologies	01
17	Training on Management Development Programme on PLC and Industrial Automation	01
18	Training on Oil, Water and Gas Flow Measurement and Control Techniques and Standards	03
19	Training on Geoinformatics	01
20	International Training Programme on Management Systems at the National Institute of Training for Standardization BIS-Noida	01
21	Workshop on Reinvented toilet Standard National Recognition/ISO30500	01
22	Training on Ethics and Security of Records for Confidentiality in Public Institutions	02
23	Training on Human Resource and Entrepreneurship Education/Training	01
23	Mafunzo Juu ya Namna ya Kuzuia na Kupambana na Rushwa Mahala pa Kazi	144
25	Training on Inspection and Sampling Techniques	145

26	Training on Trade Related Executive Development	3
27	Records Management for Better Public Service Delivery Workshop	2
28	Seminar on Advanced Energy Saving Technology and Equipment for Developing Countries	1
29	Training Course on Environmental Protection and Equipment Technology for Developing Countries	2
30	Seminar on Manufacturing and Processing of Building Materials for Developing Countries.	2
31	Modern Agricultural Technologies and Food Security for the African Union	2
32	Environmental Engineering Technology for Developing Countries	1
33	Seminar on Electronic Maintenance Technology for Developing Countries	3
34	Seminar on Modern Agricultural Technologies and Food Security for The African Union	1
35	Mafunzo ya Kikanda Awamu ya Tatu Kuhusu Uonishaji wa Vikomo vya Mikrobiolojia katika Nyama, Maziwa na Samaki kwa Nchi Zinazounda Soko la Pamoja la Mashariki na Kusini mwa Bara la Afrika (COMESA)	1
36	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) at the Environment Protection Training and Research Institute	1
37	Advanced Certificate Course on Design of Educational Applications Using Web Technologies	1
38	Textile Testing and Quality Control	1
39	International Training Programme on Standardization and Quality Assurance	1
40	Seminar on Agricultural Produce Processing and Export for Developing Countries	1
41	Mafunzo juu ya Maadili ya Utumishi wa Umma kwa Menejimenti ya Shirika la Viwango Tanzania	11
42	VIP Driving Course	02
43	Training on Quality Management System (QMS)	01
44	Workshop on Food Safety (HACCP) Implementation	01
45	Training course on Environmentally Friendly Fertilizer, Production, application and demonstration for developing countries	01
46	Warsha na Mafunzo ya Kanuni Sahihi za Upimaji katika Maabara	01
47	Seminar on Agricultural Procedure Processing and Export for Developing Countries	01
48	Effective Business Governance Innovativeness, Coaching and Monitoring Young Engineers", "Blending Engineering and Entrepreneurship skills", "Ethics and Professional Conduct in Engineering Practice", and "Technical report writing for Engineers	04
50	Mafunzo juu ya Maadili, Miiko, Umakini na Wajibu wa Madereva na Maafisa Usafirishaji/ Wasimamizi wa Madereva ndani ya Utumishi wa Umma	02
51	Senior Driver Course	01
52	Accounts Annual Conference	02
53	Training on Biomedical Equipment Repair and Maintenance	01
54	Mafunzo kuhusu Upimaji Linganishi katika eneo la Uzito kwa Nchi za SADC	01
	TOTAL	**422**

Long Course Training

During the period July – December 2018, the Bureau continued to implement its long-term Training Programme. A summary of long courses conducted during the period under review is indicated hereunder:

Summary of Long–Term Training Conducted from July to December, 2018

S/N	NAME & DESIGNATION	COURSE	SPONSOR	INSTITUTION
1	Mr. Yona Afrika Senior Standards Officer I	Masters of Science in Production Engineering	TBS	UDSM
2	Mr. Rwiza Rutina Assistant Internal Audit I	Masters of Business Administration (MBA)	TBS	UDSM
3	Ms. Victoria Stephen Senior Quality Assurance Officer I	Masters of Science in Chemistry	TBS	UDSM
4	Mr. Lawrence Chenge Standards Officer I	MSc in Food Quality and Safety Assurance	TBS	SUA
5	Mr. Joseph Ismail Senior Standards Officer I	Master of Science in Renewable Energy	TBS	UDSM
6	Mr. Donald Manyama Senior Quality Assurance Officer I	Master of Science in Environment Technology Management	TBS	Ardhi University
7	Mr. Stephen Rwabunyenge Senior Standards Officer I	Master of Science in Food Quality and Safety Assurance	TBS	SUA
8	Ms. Sambwe Fundikira Quality Assurance Officer I	Master of Science in Food Quality and Safety Assurance	TBS	SUA
9	Mr. Ramadhani Mfaume Senior Metrologist II	Master of Science in Physics	TBS	UDSM
10	Mr. William Mduma Laboratory Technician II	Bachelor of Science in Petroleum Chemistry	HESLAB	UDSM
11	Mr. Mathias Missanga Senior Standards Officer I	Masters in Life Sciences (Sustainable Agriculture)	TBS	Nelson Mandela University
12	Mr Edmund Mtembei Standards Officer II	Masters Degree in Petroleum Engineering	TBS	Curtin University-AUSTRALIA
13	Mr. Azizi Abdallah Quality Assurance Officer II	Master of Science in Civil Engineering	Chinese Gvt	Beijing Jiao tong University – China
14	Mr. John Tesha Inspector II	PhD in Material Science and Engineering	Chinese Gvt	Tianjin Polytechnic University –China

S/N	NAME & DESIGNATION	COURSE	SPONSOR	INSTITUTION
15	Mr. Zuberi Juma Metrologist II	Masters Degree in Laser Measuring Technology	Russian Gvt	St. Petersburg University-Russia
16	Mr. Pumbua Kazungu Laboratory Technician II	Master of Science in Applied Geology	Indian Gvt	Indian Institute of Technology
17	Ms Zena Issa Standards Officer I	Master of Science in Food Quality and Safety Assurance Science	TBS	SUA
18	Mr. John Malolela Systems Administrator II	Master of Science in Information System Management	Private Sponsorship	UDSM
19	Mr. Juma Msenya Maintenance Technician II	Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical Engineering	Private Sponsorship	DIT
20	Mr. Cyril Kimario Standards Officer I	Master in Engineering Management	TBS	UDSM
21	Ms. Hadija Athuman Quality Assurance Officer I	Master of Science in Food Quality and Safety Assurance Science	TBS	SUA
22	Mr. Doctor Kusaja Quality Assurance Officer I	Master of Science in Oil and Gas Engineering	TBS	UDSM
23	Mr. Alphred Mosha Quality Assurance Officer I	Master of Science in Chemistry	TBS	UDSM
24	Mr. Deusdedit Paschal Quality Assurance Officer I	Master of Science in Environmental Technology and Management	TBS	Ardhi University
25	Mr. Joseph Malakalinga Quality Assurance Officer II	PhD Programme in Molecular Epidemiology of Microorganism of Public Health	SACIDS (ACE)	SUA
26	Mr. Joseph Kadenge Metrologist I	Masters in Applied Mathematics and Computational Science	TBS	Nelson Mandela University
27	Ms. Ashura Kilewela Quality Assurance Officer I	Ph.D in Food Science and Technology	TBS	UDSM
28	Mr. Ramadhani Yange Senior Quality Assurance Officer II	Masters of Science in Sustainable Energy Science and Engineering	TBS	Nelson Mandela University
29	Mr. Habakuki Kalebo Quality Assurance Officer I	Master of Science in Chemistry	Mofcom China Scholarship	Harbin Institute of Technology –China

S/N	NAME & DESIGNATION	COURSE	SPONSOR	INSTITUTION
30	Mr. Daniel Lugome Standards Officer II	Master of Science in Communication and Signal Processing	Manchester University	Manchester University
31	Mr. Lucas Ndyamkama	Master in Engineering Management	Private Sponsorship	University of Dar es Salaam
32	Ms. Matrona Emmanuel Quality Assurance Officer	Master of Science in Food Quality and Safety Assurance	TBS	SUA
33	Ms. Julieth Elibaliki Quality Assurance Officer I	Master of Science in Chemistry	TBS	UDSM
34	Ms. Gudila Boniface Quality Assurance Officer I	Master of Science in Food Quality and Safety Assurance	TBS	SUA
35	Ms. Princess Elias Quality Assurance Officer I	Master of Science in Food Science and Technology	DAAD	UDSM
36	Ms. Glory Siako Quality Assurance Officer I	Master of Science in Food Science and Technology	Private Sponsorship	UDSM
37	Mr. Clarence Haule Senior Quality Assurance Officer	Master of Science in Environmental Technology and Management	TBS	Ardhi University
38	Ms. Lilian Gabriel Standads Officer I	Master of Science in Public Health and Food Safety	TBS	UDSM
39	Ms. Agnes Mapunda Accounts Technician II	Bachelor Degree Programme in Accountancy	Private Sponsorship	CBE

Retirement

Three TBS staff retire

Three members of staff of Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) who had served the Bureau for many years have retired.

The members, Mr Hamis Pembe Pembe, Office Assistant II, Mr Salum Ramadhani Mohamed, Office Assistant II and Mr Salum Kachikao Kapanganya, Driver I, retired in the period July to December, 2018.

Mr Pembe and Mr Mohamed retired on 1st July 2018, while Mr Kachikao retired on 15th December 2018. All the three staff retired after attaining the statutory age of retirement (60 years) for public servants.

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NEW ARRIVALS

During the period of July to December 2018, the TBS Information Centre received several International standards to add to its collection. Among other, the following standards are of special interest.

AGRICULTURE STANDARDS

1. ISO 5687:2018 Equipment for harvesting – Combine harvesters – Determination and designation of grain tank capacity and unloading device performance
2. ISO 7714:2018 Agricultural irrigation equipment – Volumetric valves – General requirements and test methods.
3. ISO 9518:2018 Forestry machinery – Portable chain-saws – Kickback test
4. ISO 11783-6:2018 Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Serial control and communications data network – Part 6: Virtual terminal
5. ISO 11783-7:2018 Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Serial control and communications data network – Part 7: Implement messages application layer
6. ISO 15152:2018 Tobacco – Determination of the content of total alkaloids as nicotine – Continuous-flow analysis method
7. ISO 20112-1:2018 Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Camera interface between tractor and implement – Part 1 Analogue camera interface
8. ISO 25358:2018 Crop protection equipment – Droplet-size spectra from atomizers – Measurement and classification.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

1. ISO 1920-5: 2018 Testing of concrete – Part 5: Density and water penetration depth
2. ISO 1920-13: 2018 Testing of concrete – Part 13: Properties of fresh self-compacting concrete
3. ISO 10467: 2018 Plastics piping systems for pressure and non- pressure drainage and sewerage – Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) systems based on unsaturated polyester (UP) resin
4. ISO 11527: 2018 Building and civil engineering works – Sealants – Test method for the determination of stringiness
5. ISO 13259: 2018 Thermoplastics piping systems for underground non-pressure applications – Test method for leak tightness of elastomeric sealing ring type joints
6. ISO13640: 2018 Building and civil engineering works – Sealants – Specifications for test substrates
7. ISO 15874-2:2018 Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations – Polypropylene (PP) – Part 2: Pipes
8. ISO 15874-5:2018 Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations – Polypropylene (PP) – Part 5: Fitness for purposes of the system
9. ISO 16283-2:2018 Acoustics – Field measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements – Part 2: Impact sound insulation
10. ISO 17772-2: 2018 Energy performance of buildings – Overall energy performance assessment procedures – Part Guideline for using indoor environmental input parameters for the design and assessment of energy performance of buildings

11. ISO 17785-2: 2018 Testing methods for pervious concrete – Part 2: Density and void content.
12. ISO 19604: 2018 Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) – Mechanical properties of ceramic composites at high temperature – Determination of stress-rupture time diagram under constant tensile loading
13. ISO 19613: 2018 Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) – Measurement of viscosity of ceramic slurry by use of a rotational viscometer
14. 14. ISO 20310:2018 Thermal insulation for building equipment and industrial installations – Aluminosilicate wool products – Specification

CHEMICAL STANDARDS

1. ISO 877-3:2018 Plastics – Methods of exposure to solar radiation- Part 3: Intensified weathering using concentrated solar radiation
2. ISO 2555:2018 Plastics – Resins in the liquid state or as emulsions or dispersions – Determination of apparent viscosity using a single cylinder type rotational viscometer method
3. ISO 2781: 2018 Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastics – Determination of density
4. ISO 3858: 2018 Rubber compounding ingredients – Carbon black – Determination of light transmittance of toluene extract
5. ISO 3949: 2018 Plastics hoses and hose assemblies – Textile-reinforced types for hydraulic application – Specification
6. ISO 4264: 2018 Petroleum products – Calculation of cetane index of middle-distillate fuels by the four variable equations
7. ISO 4586-1: 2018 High- pressure decorative laminates (HPL, HPDL) – Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) – Part 1: Introduction and general information
8. ISO 4586-2: 2018 High- pressure decorative laminates (HPL, HPDL) – Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) – Part 2: Determination of properties
9. ISO 4586-3: 2018 High- pressure decorative laminates (HPL, HPDL) – Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) – Part 3: Classification and specifications for laminates less than 2 mm thick and intended for bonding to supporting substrates
10. ISO 4586-4: 2018 High- pressure decorative laminates (HPL, HPDL) – Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) – Part 4: Classification and specifications for compact laminates of thickness 2 mm and greater
11. ISO 4586-5: 2018 High- pressure decorative laminates (HPL, HPDL) – Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) – Part 5: Classification and specifications for flooring grade laminates less than 2 mm thick intended for bonding to supporting substrates
12. ISO 4586-6: 2018 High- pressure decorative laminates (HPL, HPDL) – Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) – Part 6: Classification and specifications for exterior-grade compact laminates of thickness 2 mm and greater
13. ISO 4586-7: 2018 High- pressure decorative laminates (HPL, HPDL) – Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) – Part 7: Classification and specifications for design laminates
14. ISO 4586-8: 2018 High- pressure decorative laminates (HPL, HPDL) – Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) – Part 8: Classification and specifications for alternatives core laminates

15. ISO 10927:2018 Plastics – Determination of the molecular mass and molecular mass distribution of polymer species by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF-MS)

16. ISO 11943:2018 Hydraulic fluid power – Online automatic particle-counting systems for liquids – Methods of calibration and validation

17. ISO 12058-1:2018 Plastics – Determination of viscosity using a falling – ball viscometer – Part 1: Inclined-tube method

18. ISO/TR 12112:2018 Metallic materials – Principles and designs for multiaxial fatigue testing

19. 19. ISO 13226:2018 Rubber – Standard reference elastomers (SREs) for characterizing the effect of liquids on vulcanized rubbers

20. 20. ISO 15029-2: 2018 Petroleum and related products – Determination of spray ignition characteristics of fire-resistant fluids – Part 2: Spray test – Stabilised flame heat release method

21. 21. ISO 15033: 2018 Plastics – Determination of caprolactam and its cyclic and linear oligomers by HPLC

22. 22. ISO 15138: 2018 Petroleum and natural gas industries – Offshore production installations – Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning

23. 23. ISO 15552: 2018 Pneumatic fluid power – cylinders with detachable mountings, 1000 kPa (10 bar) series, bores from 32 mm to 320 mm – Basic, mounting and accessories dimensions

24. 24. ISO 16332: 2018 Diesel engines – Fuel filters – Method for evaluating fuel/water separation efficiency.

25. 25. ISO 18409:2018 Hydraulic fluid power – Hose and hose assemblies – Method of collecting a fluid sample for analysing the cleanliness of a hose or hose assembly

26. 26. ISO 193892-1:2018 Paints and varnishes – Coating system for wind –turbine rotor blades – Part 1: Minimum requirements and weathering

27. 27. ISO 193892-2:2018 Paints and varnishes – Coating system for wind –turbine rotor blades – Part 2: Determination and evaluation of resistance to rain erosion using rotating arm

28. 28. ISO 193892-3:2018 Paints and varnishes – Coating system for wind –turbine rotor blades – Part 3: Determination and evaluation of resistance to rain erosion using water jet

29. 29. ISO 19686-2:2018Petroleum products – Equivalency of test method determining the same property – Part 2: Density of petroleum products

30. 30. ISO 19880-3:2018 Gaseous hydrogen – Fuelling stations – Part 3: Valves

31. 31. ISO 20266:2018 Paints and varnishes – Determination of image clarity (degree of sharpness of reflected or transmitted image)

32. 32. ISO 20463:2018 Rubber and rubber products – Determination of combustion energy and carbon dioxide emission from biobased and non-biobased materials

33. 33. ISO 20557-1:2018 Plastics – Poly (phenylene ether) (PPE) moulding and extrusion materials – Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications

34. 34. ISO 20557-2:2018 Plastics – Poly (phenylene ether) (PPE) moulding and extrusion materials – Part 2: Preparation of test specimen and determination of properties

35. 35. ISO 20558-1:2018 Plastics – Poly (phenylene sulfide) (PPS) moulding and extrusion materials – Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications

36. 36. ISO 20558-2:2018 Plastics – Poly (phenylene sulfide) (PPS) moulding and

extrusion materials – Part 2: Preparation of test specimen and determination of properties

37. 37. ISO 21844:2018 Cellular plastic – Cellulose foam thermal insulation – Material specification

38. 38. ISO 22638:2018 Rubber – Generation and collection of tyre road wear particles (TRWP) – Road simulator laboratory method

39. 39. ISO 22640:2018 Rubber – Framework for physical and chemical characteristics of tyre road wear particles (TRWP)

40. 40. ISO 28641:2018 Rubber compounding ingredients – Organic chemicals – General test methods

41. 41. ISO 29988-1:2018 Plastics – Polyoxymethylene (POM) moulding and extrusion materials – Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications

42. 42. ISO 29988-2:2018 Plastics – Polyoxymethylene (POM) moulding and extrusion materials – Part 2: Preparation of test specimen and determination of properties

43. 43. ISO/TS 35105:2018 Petroleum and natural gas industries – Arctic operations – Materials requirements for arctic operations.

ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

1. ISO 374-1:2018 Protective gloves against dangerous chemical and micro-organism – Part 1: Terminology and performance requirements for chemical risks

2. ISO 1716:2018 Reaction to fire tests for products – Determination of the gross heat of combustion (calorific value)

3. ISO 5667-3: 2018 Water quality – Sampling – Part 3: Preservation and handling of water samples

4. ISO 7240-5:2018 Fire detection and fire alarm systems – Part 5: Point type heat detectors

5. ISO 11260: 2018 Soil quality – Determination of effective cation exchange capacity and base saturation level using barium chloride solution

6. ISO 13169: 2018 Water quality – Uranium – Test method using alpha liquid scintillation counting

7. ISO 14254: 2018 Soil quality – Determination of exchangeable acidity using barium chloride solution as extractant

8. ISO 15384: 2018 Protective clothing for firefighters – Laboratory test method and performance requirements for wildland firefighting clothing

9. ISO 15952: 2018 Soil quality – Effects of pollutants on juvenile land snails (Helicidae) – Determination of the effects on growth by soil contamination

10. ISO 16751: 2018 Soil quality – Environmental availability of non-polar organic compounds – Determination of the potential bioavailable fraction and the non-bioavailable fraction using a strong adsorbent or complexing agent

11. ISO 18640-2: 2018 Protective clothing for firefighters – Physiological impact – Part 2: Determination of physiological heat load caused by protective clothing worn by fire fighters

12. ISO 20131-1: 2018 Soil quality - Easy laboratory assessments of soil denitrification, a process source of N½O emissions – Part 1: Soil denitrifying enzymes activities

13. ISO 20131-2: 2018 Soil quality - Easy laboratory assessments of soil denitrification, a process source of N2O emissions – Part 2: Assessment of the capacity of soils to reduce N2O

14. ISO 20244: 2018 Soil quality – Screening method for water content – Determination by refractometry

15. ISO 20596-1: 2018 Water quality – Determination of cyclic volatile methylsiloxanes in water – Part 1: Method using purge and trap with gas chromatography- mass spectrometry (GC-MS)

16. ISO 20761: 2018 Water reuse in urban areas – Guidelines for water reuse safety evaluation – Assessment parameters and methods

17. ISO 20950-1: 2018 Water quality – Determination of available weak and dissociable (WAD) cyanide – Part 1: Method using ligand exchange, flow injection analysis (FIA), gas-diffusion and amperometric detection

18. ISO 23611-1:2018 Soil quality – Sampling of soil invertebrates – Part 1: Hand-sorting and extraction of earthworms

19. ISO/TR 24514:2018 Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services – Examples of the use of performance indicators using ISO 24510, ISO 24511 and ISO 24512 and related methodologies

20. ISO 37106: 2018 Sustainable cities and communities – Guidance on establishing smart city operating models for sustainable communities

21. ISO 37120: 2018 Sustainable cities and communities – Indicators for city services and quality of life

To beat your competition, make quality your mission

FOOD STANDARDS

1. ISO 5496:2018 Sensory analysis – Methodology – Initiation and training of assessors in the detection and recognition of odours

2. 2. ISO 5506:2018 Soya bean products – Determination of urease activity

3. ISO 6888-1:2018 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase – positive staphylococci (staphylococcus aureus and other species) – Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium

4. ISO 13301:2018 Sensory analysis – Methodology – General guidance for measuring odour, flavour and test detection thresholds by a three-alternative forced-choice (3-AFC) procedure

5. ISO 16649-1:2018 Microbiology of food chain – Horizontal method for the enumeration of beta-glucuronidase-positive Escherichia coli – Part 1: Colony-count technique at 44°C using membranes and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl beta glucuronide

6. ISO 18593:2018 Microbiology of food chain – Horizontal method for surface sampling

7. ISO 20635:2018 Infant formula and adult nutritionals – Determination of vitamin C by (ultra) high performance liquid chromatography with ultraviolet detection [[U] HPLC-UV]

8. ISO 20636:2018 Infant formula and adult nutritionals – Determination of vitamin D by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry

9. ISO 22000:2018 Food safety management systems – Requirements for any organization in the food chain

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM STANDARDS

1. ISO 9004:2018 Quality management – Quality of an organization – Guidance to achieve sustained success
2. ISO 10005:2018 Quality management – Guidelines for quality plans
3. ISO 21001:2018 Educational organizations – Management systems for educational organizations – Requirements with guidance for use
4. ISO 41001:2018 Facility management – Management systems – Requirements with guidance for use

MECHANICAL STANDARDS

1. ISO 230-11: 2018 Test code for machine tools – Part 11: Measuring instruments suitable for machine tool geometry tests
2. ISO 3315:2018 Assembly tools for screws and nuts – Driving parts for hand-operated square drive socket wrenches – Dimensions and tests
3. ISO 3316:2018 Assembly tools for screws and nuts – Attachments for hand-operated square drive socket wrenches – Dimensions and tests
4. ISO 3547-1:2018 Plain bearings – Wrapped bushes – Part 1: Dimensions
5. ISO 4490: 2018 Metallic powders – Determination of flow rate by means of a calibrated funnel (Hall flowmeter)
6. ISO 4957: 2018 Tool steels
7. ISO 5597: 2018 Hydraulic fluid powers – Cylinders – Dimensions and tolerances of housing for single-acting piston and rod seals in reciprocating applications
8. ISO 6280: 2018 Plain bearing – Requirements and guidance on backings for thick-walled multilayer bearings
9. ISO 6282: 2018 Plain bearings – Metallic thin-walled half bearings – Determination of the limit
10. ISO 6546: 2018 Road vehicles – Collection of accident data for evaluation of occupant restraint performance
11. ISO 6787: 2018 Assembly tools for screws and nuts – Adjustable wrenches
12. ISO 6892-2:2018 Metallic materials – Tensile testing – Part 2: Method of test at elevated temperature
13. ISO 7176-6: 2018 Wheelchairs – Part 6: Determination of maximum speed of electrically powered wheelchairs
14. ISO 7590:2018 Steel cord conveyor belts – Methods for the determination of total thickness and cover thickness
15. ISO 7638-1:2018 Road vehicles – Connectors for the electrical connection of towing and towed vehicles – Part 1: Connectors for braking systems and running gear of vehicles with 24V nominal supply voltage
16. ISO 7638-2:2018 Road vehicles – Connectors for the electrical connection of towing and towed vehicles – Part 2: Connectors for braking systems and running gear of vehicles with 12V nominal supply voltage
17. ISO 9816: 2018 Passenger cars – Power-off reaction of a vehicle in a turn – Open-loop test method
18. ISO 10042: 2018 Welding – Arc-welded joints in aluminium and its alloys – Quality levels for imperfections
19. ISO 10468: 2018 Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes – Determination of the ring creep properties under wet or dry conditions
20. ISO 12743: 2018 Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates – Sampling procedures for determination of metal and moisture content

21. ISO 13918:2018 Welding – Studs and ceramic ferrules for arc stud welding
22. ISO 15118-5:2018 Road vehicles – Vehicle to grid communication interface – Part 5: Physical layer and data link layer conformance test
23. ISO 15612: 2018 Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials – Qualification by adoption of a standard welding procedure specification
24. ISO 15830 -5:2018 Road vehicles – Design and performance specifications for the WorldSID 50th percentile male side-impact dummy – Part 5: Dummy design updates
25. ISO 16151: 2018 Corrosion of metals and alloys – Accelerated cyclic test with exposure to acidified salt spray, dry and wet conditions
26. ISO 17832: 2018 Non-parallel steel wire and cords for tyre reinforcement
27. ISO 18541-6: 2018 Road vehicles – Standardized access to automotive repair and maintenance information (RMI) – Part 6: L-category vehicle specific RMI use cases and requirements
28. ISO 19203:2018 Hot-dip galvanized and zinc-aluminium coated high tensile steel wire for bridge cables – Specifications
29. ISO 19622: 2018 Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) – Test method for piezoelectric constant d33 of piezoelectric ceramics by direct quasi-static method
30. ISO 19833:2018 Furniture – Beds – Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability
31. ISO 22239-1:2018 Road vehicles – Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) – Part 1: Specifications and test methods
32. ISO 22239-2:2018 Road vehicles – Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) – Part 2: Resonator specifications.

METROLOGY STANDARDS

1. ISO 10494:2018 Turbines and turbine sets – Measurement of emitted airborne noise – Engineering/ survey method
2. ISO 20816-4:2018 Mechanical vibration - Measurement and evaluation of machine vibration – Part 4: Gas turbines in excess of 3 MW, with fluid- film bearings

TEXTILE STANDARDS

1. ISO 4045 IULTCS/IUC 11:2018 Leather - Chemical tests – Determination of Ph and difference figure
2. ISO 4048 IULTCS/IUC 4:2018 Leather - Chemical tests – Determination of matter soluble in dichloromethane and free fatty acid content
3. ISO 5398-1 IULTCS/IUC 8:2018 Leather – Chemical determination of chromic oxide content – Part 1: Quantification by titration
4. ISO 5398-3 IULTCS/IUC 8-3:2018 Leather – Chemical determination of chromic oxide content – Part 3: Quantification by atomic absorption spectrometry
5. ISO 17708:2018 Footwear – Test methods for whole shoe – Upper sole adhesion
6. ISO 18890:2018 Clothing – Standard method of garment measurement
7. ISO 20754:2018 Textiles – Man-made fibres – Determination of shape factors in cross section

It is quality rather than quantity that matters

ISO NEWS

Stronger data protection with updated guidelines on assessing information security controls

Software attacks, theft of intellectual property or sabotage are just some of the many information security risks that organizations face. And the consequences can be huge. Most organizations have controls in place to protect them, but how can we ensure those controls are enough? The international reference guidelines for assessing information security controls have just been updated to help.

For any organization, information is one of its most valuable assets and data breaches can cost heavily in terms of lost business and cleaning up the damage. Thus, controls in place need to be rigorous enough to protect it, and monitored regularly to keep up with changing risks.

Developed by ISO and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), ISO/IEC TS 27008, Information technology – Security techniques – Guidelines for the assessment of information security controls, provides guidance on assessing the controls in place to ensure they are fit for purpose, effective and efficient, and in line with company objectives.

The technical specification (TS) has recently been updated to align with new editions of other complementary standards on information security management, namely ISO/IEC 27000 (overview and vocabulary), ISO/IEC 27001 (requirements) and ISO/IEC 27002 (code of practice for information security controls), all of which are referenced within.

Prof. Edward Humphreys, leader of the working group that developed the standard, said ISO/IEC TS 27008 will help organizations to assess and review their current controls that are being managed through the implementation of ISO/IEC 27001.

"In a world where cyber-attacks are not only more frequent but increasingly harder to detect and prevent, assessing and reviewing the security controls in place needs to be undertaken on a regular basis and be an essential aspect of the organization's business processes," he said.

"ISO/IEC TS 27008 can help give organizations confidence that their controls are effective, adequate and appropriate to mitigate the information risks the organization faces."

ISO/IEC TS 27008 is of benefit to organizations of all types and sizes, be they public, private or not-for-profit, and complements the information security management system defined in ISO/IEC 27001.

It was developed by ISO technical committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information security, subcommittee SC 27, IT security techniques, the secretariat of which is held by DIN, ISO's member for Germany. It can be purchased from your national ISO member or through the ISO Store.

Sustainable tourism: A new international standard for accommodation providers

Tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest-growing economic sectors, with billions of people travelling each year – and numbers are expected to grow by 3.3 % annually until 20301. Tourist accommodation is one of the biggest players, meaning its potential impact on sustainable development is huge. New international guidance for accommodation facilities to help them improve their impact has just been published.

Not only is tourism growing by the day, it is an industry that promotes understanding and peace between countries and cultures, provides millions of jobs and is ideally placed to contribute directly to many of the United Nations' 17 sustainability goals.

Accommodation facilities are central to any tourism activity and therefore hold immense potential for improving their impact on the environment, promoting social exchange and contributing to local economies in a positive way. But despite the many sustainable tourism programmes in existence worldwide, put forth by travel operators or other organizations with commercial interests, there has never been a truly impartial International Standard dedicated to accommodation. Until now.

ISO 21401, Tourism and related services – Sustainability management system for accommodation establishments – Requirements, specifies the environmental, social and economic requirements for implementing a sustainability management system in tourist accommodation. It addresses issues such as human rights, health and safety for employees and guests, environmental protection, water and energy consumption, waste generation and the development of the local economy.

Manuel Otero, Chair of the ISO technical committee that created the standard, said there are many initiatives in the market that accommodation providers could use to help them improve their environmental practices, but none that integrate the social and economic aspects as well, or are free from commercial interests.

"The fact that there are many schemes for sustainable accommodation from different countries and organizations can make it difficult for such facilities to know what is useful and reliable and how to meet their requirements," he said.

"This internationally agreed standard provides clarity in a confusing market, applies to all types of accommodation and can serve as a tool to improve sustainable management. It will also help to stimulate the market for more sustainability in both the accommodation sector and the tourism industry as a whole."

Convenor of the working group involved in the standard's development, Alexandre Garrido added that those that implement a sustainability management system based on ISO 21401 will be able to attest to their guests and to the whole market that they are sustainable businesses.

"ISO 21401 will benefit accommodation facilities by strengthening their management and improving their reputation, while providing better-quality services to clients and improving relationships with suppliers, employees and the local community."

ISO 21401 was developed by ISO technical committee ISO/TC 228, Tourism and related services, whose secretariat is held jointly by UNE, ISO's member for Spain, and INNORPI, ISO's member for Tunisia. It is available from your national ISO member or through the ISO Store.

Better building with new international standards for BIM

The global construction industry is booming, bringing with it global construction projects and the need for efficient tools such as Building Information Modelling (BIM) for managing information. A new set of International Standards has just been published to enable BIM to flourish across projects and borders, benefitting the industry as a whole.

As populations and economies grow, so too does the need for housing and infrastructure, fuelling growth forecasts in the global construction industry of up to 85 % – or USD 15.5 trillion – by 20301). More construction means a greater need for efficient ways of working, which is why the 3D model-based approach of BIM in delivering construction projects is gaining traction worldwide.

BIM gives architects, engineers and construction professionals the ability to plan, design and manage building projects more efficiently. It is growing in popularity, creating the need for an international framework that allows the industry to work together across projects and national borders.

To address this, the first two parts of ISO 19650, Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) – Information management using building information modelling, have just been published, providing a framework for managing information through collaborative working using BIM.

Jøns Sjøgren, Chair of the ISO technical subcommittee that developed the standards, said they will enable more widespread use of BIM and thus more efficient building and infrastructure projects.

“ISO 19650 was developed on the basis of the tried-and-tested British standard BS 1192 and publicly available specification PAS 1192-2, which have already been shown to help users save up to 22 % in construction costs,” he said.

“Taking this to an international level not only means more effective collaboration on global projects, but allows designers and contractors working on all kinds of building works to have clearer and more efficient information management.”

Future standards in the series include a Part 3 on managing the operational phase of assets and a Part 5 dedicated to security-minded building information modelling, digital built environments and smart asset management.

ISO 19650-1 and ISO 19650-2 were developed by ISO technical committee ISO/TC 59, Buildings and civil engineering works, subcommittee SC 13, Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM). They are available from your national ISO member or through the ISO Store.

TBS mark of quality: An assurance that you are buying a quality product

CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

During the period July-December 2018, various manufacturers were granted tested products certificates as indicated in the following table:

Manufacturers granted with Standards Mark licences				
L/N	**NAME**	**LOCATION**	**PRODUCT**	**BRAND**
2139	AMBONI SPINNING MILL LTD	TANGA	SISAL TWINE	SISAL TWINE
2140	AMBONI SPINNING MILL LTD	TANGA	SISAL ROPE	SISAL ROPE
2141	ANJARI SODA FACTORY	TANGA	PACKAGED DRINKING WATER	PACKAGED DRINKING WATER
2142	HACHAJE FOOD PROD-UCTS	MOSHI	PROCESSED CERE-AL BASED WEANING FOODS	LISHE NUTRITIOUS FLOUR
2143	JOHN BEVERAGES LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	WHISKY SPECIFICATION	CUCA
2144	SUPERDOLL TRAILER MANUFACTURING CO LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	TRAILER	SUPERDOLL
2145	SUPERDOLL TRAILER MANUFACTURING CO LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	ROAD TANK VEHICLES	SUPERDOLL
2146	NEELKANTH LIME LTD	TANGA	LIMESTONE	LIMESTONE
2147	TANGA LIQUOR COMPA-NY LIMITED	TANGA	VODKA	BUSHMEN- PINEAPPLE FLAVOURED
2148	FUJIAN HEXINGWANG INDUSTRY TANZANIA CO LIMITED	MKURANGA	REINFORCEMENT STEEL BARS	REINFORCEMENT STEEL BARS
2149	PRIME CARE DISTILL-ERIES LTD	KIBAHA	GIN	RIDER
2150	CANDYMAN LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	WAFERS	VANILLA, STRAWBERRY & CHOCOLATE
2151	SUPER MEALS LTD - MKURANGA	MKURANGA	BOTTLED DRINKING WATER	COOL BLUE
2152	PIAGGIO VEHICLES PRI-VATE LIMITED	INDIA	THREE WHEELED MOTORCYCLE	THREE WHEELED MOTOR-CYCLE
2153	PRIMIER PRODUCTS CO LTD	IRINGA	STAMINA CANDY BAR	CANDY BAR (KASHATA)
2154	A TO Z TEXTILE MILLS LTD	ARUSHA	HDPE TARPAULIN	HDPE TARPAULIN

L/N	NAME	LOCATION	PRODUCT	BRAND
2155	PANAFRICA ENTERPRISES LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	SPRING MATRESS	COMFY ROYAL
2156	SAN HAO GROUP CO LTD	DSM	GYPSUM BOARD	GYPSUM BOARD
2157	KASI PLUS (T) LTD	KIBAHA	VODKA (KASI)	KASI
2158	CENTRAL PARK BEES LTD	DODOMA	HONEY	SWAHILI BRAND
2159	GLOBAL PACKAGING (T) LTD	KIBAHA	PP OPEN MOUTH WOVEN POLY SACKS	PP OPEN MOUTH WOVEN POLY SACKS
2160	RAENCO DISTILLERY LTD	DSM	POTABLE SPIRIT	OFFICER'S CANE SPIRIT
2161	MED FOODS	ARUSHA	NUTRITIOUS FLOUR	LISHE NUTRITIOUS FLOUR
2162	DERICK GLOBAL TRADING CO LTD	MOSHI	NON - CEREAL BASED ALCOHOL BEVERAGE	BUDGET
2163	MASHATI OIL INVESTMENT	MKUU ROMBO	REFINED COTTON SEED OIL	VEGETABLE COOKING OIL (FARAJA)
2164	SUNFLAG (T) LTD	ARUSHA	POLYSTER KNITTED FABRIC	POLYSTER KNITTED FABRIC
2165	BROSSIS LIMITED	MWANZA	BOTTLED DRINKING WATER	BOTTLED DRINKING WATER (CLASSIC)
2166	KASI PLUS (T) LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	GIN	GIN (WAKAWAKA)
2167	HILL PACKAGING LIMITED	BAGAMOYO	BOTTLED DRINKING WATER	BOTTLED DRINKING WATER (HILL WATER)
2168	MEGA BEVERAGE LTD - SOMBETINI	SOMBETINI	POTABLE SPIRIT	POTABLE SPIRIT (K-VANT)
2169	NEW KINGDOM ENTERPRISE	MBEYA	NON - CEREAL BASED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE	NON-CEREAL BASED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE
2170	JIANGSHU ZONGSHEN VEHICLE INDUSRTY CO. LTD	CHINA	THREE WHEELED MOTORCYCLE	SINORAY
2171	KARANTINI COMPANY LIMITED	TARIME	POTABLE SPIRIT	KANROY
2172	EUROPE INC. INDUSTRIES LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	POWER TRANSFORMER	
2173	UHAI MILLING COMPANY LIMITED	ARUSHA	MAIZE FLOUR	UHAI
2174	THE OLD MOSHI DISTILLERY LTD	ARUSHA	GIN	BOMBARDIER
2175	TRINITY PRODUCTS LIMITED	DAR ES SALAAM	GIN	ROBOT

Certification Information

L/N	NAME	LOCATION	PRODUCT	BRAND
2176	ALPHA CHOICE LTD-MWANZA	MWANZA	FROZEN BEEF	ALPHA
2177	OLESCO FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY LIMITED	NJOMBE	BOTTLED DRINKING WATER	KITULO
2178	SUNFLAG (T) LIMITED	ARUSHA	LINING FABRIC	
2179	SUNFLAG (T) LIMITED	ARUSHA	SEWING THREAD	
2180	NEELKANTH CHEMICALS LTD	TANGA	LIMESTONE	WHOLE&GROUNDED
2181	MONGIGWA CHARLES MICHAEL	MWANZA	BATTERY ACID	SUN GLASS
2182	NEELKANTH CHEMICALS LTD	TANGA	LIME	HYDRATED & QUICK
2183	COLOURFUL INDUSTRY LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	HOUSEHOLD PLASTIC WARE	Disposable Food & Drink containers
2184	MAK GROUP CO.LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	TOILET PAPER	QUALITY AND BEYOND PREMIUM
2185	FALISHA COMPANY LTD	SONGEA	MAIZE FLOUR	FALISHA SUPER
2186	LUGWISHA COMPANY LTD	GEITA	SCHOOL CHALKS	ELIMU BORA
2187	UZALENDO INDUSTRIES LTD	ARUSHA	HELMETS	UZALENDO
2188	DODOMA INNOVATION AND PRODUCTION CO. LTD	DODOMA	BOTTLED DRINKING WATER	ASANTE
2189	MAXIMA INDUSTRIES (T) LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	ALUMINIUM UTENSILS	SUFURIA
2190	KEDS TANZANIA Co. LTD	KIBAHA	DISPOSABLE BABY DIAPERS	SOFT CARE
2191	ATILIO LOGISTICS CO. LTD	KIBAHA	SUNFLOWER SEED OIL	ALEDOM
2192	RUFIJI COMMODITIES EXCHANGE LTD	PWANI	REFINED SESAME SEED OIL	SIMSIM OIL
2193	KAMSHUU FOOD INDUSTRY	ARUSHA	PICKLES	SWEET PILIPILI
2194	SAYONA FRUITS LTD	BAGAMOYO	TOMATO CONCENTRATE	SAYONA
2195	SAYONA FRUITS LTD	BAGAMOYO	PINEAPPLE AND GUAVA FRUIT JUICE	SAYONA
2196	LAKE LUBES LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	ENGINE OIL	LAKE HD, IMARA LUBE

L/N	NAME	LOCATION	PRODUCT	BRAND
2197	CHEMI & COTEX INDUSTRIES LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	HAIR RELAXER	TRESSA
2198	GUANGZHOU HAOJIN MOTORCYCLE CO. LTD	CHINA	TWO WHEELED MOTORCYCLE	KINGLION
2199	AVJ WATER TREATMENT	MOROGORO	BOTTLED DRINKING WATER	ARC
2200	LAKE STEEL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS LTD	MISUGUSUGU	REINFORCEMENT STEEL BARS	LAKE TMT
2201	SAID SALIM BAKHRESA & CO. LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	WHEAT BRAN	WHEAT BRAN
2202	GUANGZHOU DAYUN MOTORCYCLE CO. LTD	CHINA	TWO WHEELED MOTORCYCLE	DAYUN
2203	TRINITY PRODUCTS LTD	DSM	VODKA	BLUE
2204	FANAKA FISHNETS (T) LTD	MWANZA	FISHING NETS	FISHING EAGLES
2205	KOKUTUTY ESTATE WINERY	KIJICHI	STILL TABLE WINE	BALOZI & UPENDO CANNA
2206	SINGIDA FRESH OIL MILLS	SINGIDA	SUNFLOWER SEED OIL CAKE	
2207	EVER GROUP TANZANIA LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	PORTLAND CEMENT	EAGLE
2208	AZAM BAKERIES CO.LTD	VINGUNGUTI	PARATHA/CHAPATI	PARATHA
2209	BNBM BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY (T) LTD	VISIGA KIBAHA	GYPSUM PLASTER BOARD	SUNSHINE
2210	BOSPHORUS MANUFACTURING LIMITED		DECORATIVE PLASTER	DECORATIVE PLASTER
2211	CFN MWANZA LIMITED	MWANZA	NYLON FISHING NET	NYLON FISHING NET
2212	A.M TRAILER MANUFACTURE LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	SEMITRAILER	SEMITRAILER
2213	CRAFTY DEE'S BREWING COMPANY LIMITED	MASAKI	BEER	DEE'S GOLD
2214	ORYX SERVICES AND SPECIALITIES LTD	KURASINI	HYDRAULIC OIL	HYDRAULIC OIL
2215	MEGA BEVARAGES LTD	UNGA LIMITED	PORTABLE SPIRIT	K-VANT
2216	MK BEST WATER	MWANANYAMALA	BOTTLED DRINKING WATER	BEST WATER
2217	CHAI LEO LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	BLENDED BLACK TEA	KARIBU & FURAHA

Certification Information

L/N	NAME	LOCATION	PRODUCT	BRAND
2218	PRINCE PHARMACEUTICALS CO. LTD		GLUCOSE POWDER	POWER GLUCOSE
2220	AZAM DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD	UNGUJA	FLAVOURED UHT MILK	STRAWBERRY & CARDAMON
2221	THREE STAR TANZANIA LTD	KIBAHA	ROUND PLAIN HEAD NAILS	
2222	ALKO VINTAGES COMPANY LTD	DODOMA	TABLE WINE	ST. MARY, FOR YOU, IMAGE, IMAGE BOX & ALTAR
2223	LATI DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISES	KIBITI	MULTIPURPOSE LIQUID DETERGENT	LEMON
2224	ROYAL SOAP AND DETERGENT INDUSTRIES LIMITED	DAR ES SALAAM	LIQUID HAND WASH	MO-LAVENDER, MO-GREEN APPLE, MO-WATER MELON &MO-LEMON
2225	GLOBAL LEADER ENTERPRISES TANZANIA	TABATA	PRE-PAINTED ROOFING SHEETS IT5	PRE-PAINTED ROOFING SHEETS IT5
2226	ZAM ZAM PRODUCTS (T) LTD	NYAMAGANA	BOTTLED DRINKING WATER	ZAM ZAM DRINKING WATER
2227	MOUNT MERU MILLERS LTD	BUNDA	OIL SEED COTTON CAKE	OIL SEED COTTON CAKE
2228	THREE STAR TANZANIA LTD	KIBAHA-ZEGERANI	ROOFING NAILS	ROOFING NAILS
2229	UHURU KIT LIMITED	ARUSHA	SANITARY PADS	UHURU PADS
2230	DELSTAR FLOUR CEREAL AND BEVERAGE	SOMBETINI	UNGA WA LISHE	DELSTAR FLOUR
2231	KANIJA & SONS ENTERPRISES	TABORA	HONEY BEE	KANIJA
2232	KILIMANJARO TRUCK COMPANY LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	COMPLETE BUS	COMPLETE BUS
2233	MIRACLE INVESTMENT Co. LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	TRAILER	MIRACLE TRAILER
2234	TAN TU BUILDING MATERIAL CO. LTD	MATUMBI	PRE-PAINTED ROOFING SHEETS	IT5
2236	KOMATI INVESTMENT AND FINANCE COMPANY	KIBAHA	PEANUT BUTTER	QADRI'S
2237	IKOHI COMPANY LIMITED	NYAMAGANA	BANANA FRUIT WINE	NDUME
2238	RAENCO DISTILLERY LTD	CHANG'OMBE	BRANDY	JONNEY'S

Tested product certificates

During the period July-December 2018, various manufacturers were granted tested products certificates as indicated in the following table:

Manufacturers granted with Tested Product Certificates				
C/N	**NAME OF COMPANY**	**LOCATION**	**PRODUCT**	**BRAND**
340	UR HOME COMPANY LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	FENCE WIRE	-
341	UR HOME COMPANY LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	BARBED WIRE	-
342	UR HOME COMPANY LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	WIRE MESH	-
343	NEELKANTH LIME LTD	TANGA	MAGNESIUM OXIDE	MAGNESIUM OXIDE
344	FUJIAN HEXINGWANG IN-DUSTRY TANZANIA CO LIMITED	MKURANGA	FLAT STEEL BARS	FLAT STEEL BARS
345	RONGLAN INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY AND TRADE COM-PANY	MAFINGA	PLYWOOD	PLYWOOD
346	HENGCHANG ENTERPRISES LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	FLEXIBLE CARRIER BAGS	MQTUN
347	PIL TRADE & SERVICES EN-TERPRISES	DAR ES SALAAM	SIFTED MAIZE FLOUR	PIL BREWERY
348	AKBERALI'S HARDWARE & ELECTRIC LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	POLYPROPYLENE ROPES	DAR ROPE
349	NEELKANTH CHEMICALS LTD		MAGNESIUM OXIDE	
346	HENGCHANG ENTERPRISES LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	FLEXIBLE CARRIER BAGS	MQTUN
347	PIL TRADE & SERVICES EN-TERPRISES	DAR ES SALAAM	SIFTED MAIZE FLOUR	PIL BREWERY
348	AKBERALI'S HARDWARE & ELECTRIC LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	POLYPROPYLENE ROPES	DAR ROPE
349	NEELKANTH CHEMICALS LTD		MAGNESIUM OXIDE	
350	EVERWELL CABLE AND EN-GINEERING CO. LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE POLES	
351	HUNAN TENFG DA POWER GROUP	KIBAHA	PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE POLES	
352	ORYX SERVICES AND SPE-CIALITIES LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	INDUSTRIAL GEAR OIL	
353	MBALAWALA WOMEN OR-GANISATION	MBINGA	COAL BRIQUETTES	
354	THREE STAR TANZANIA LTD	KIBAHA	GALVANIZED WIRE	

C/N	NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION	PRODUCT	BRAND
355	LAKE LUBES LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	INDUSTRIAL GEAR OIL	LAKE GEAR EP320
356	MAGIC CORPORATION LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	AGARBATTIS/IN-CECE STICKS	SANDAL, ROSE, JAS-MINE, DUA & DEVINE WOOD
357	TANGA PHARMACEUTICAL & PLACTIC LTD	TANGA	MILKING JELLY	TOP LINE

Licence extension

L/N	NAME	LOCATION	PRODUCT	BRAND
2036	TWYFORD (TANZANIA) CE-RAMIC COMPANY LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	CERAMIC FLOOR TILES	
2108	TANZANIA CIGARETTE PUB-LIC LIMITED COMPANY	DAR ES SALAAM	CIGARETTES	
1800	S.H AFRIQ TANZANIA LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	ARTIFICIAL HAIR	
1216	GUANGDONG TAYO MO-TORCYCLE TECHNO-CHINA C/O WUZHOUH DAR	CHINA	TWO WHEELED MOTORCYCLE	HONLG
146	TANZANIA BREWERIES LTD	MWANZA	BEER	
1952	S.H AFRIQ TANZANIA LTD	DAR ES SALAAM	TEXTILE HAIR EX-TENSION	PRIMA ABUJA, MARI-DADI & PROFESSION-AL, COLLECTION ULTRA BRAID
1306	IRINGA FOODS AND BEV-ERAGES LIMITED	IRINGA	CANDIES	MILK BUTTER, MINT &MILKO
1940	ALAF LIMITED -ARUSHA BRANCH	ARUSHA	PRE-PAINTED ROOFING SHEETS	-
1138	MINERAL OIL CORPORA-TION LTD	ARUSHA	ENGINE OILS	-
1153	MINERAL OIL CORPORA-TION LTD	ARUSHA	GREASE	MP 2 & MP 3
2058	BOSPHORUS MANUFAC-TURING COMPANY	DAR ES SALAAM	TILE ADHESIVE	
1973	ALKO VINTAGES COMPANY LTD	DODOMA	FORTIFIED SWEET WINE	DOMPO
2190	KEDS TANZANIA Co. LTD	KIBAHA	DISPOSABLE BABY DIAPERS	SOFT CARE

Sample tested and calibrations made

Testing, Calibration and Packaging Services Directorate progress report for the period of July to September 2018 is basing on services offered i.e., testing, calibration and packaging services. During the period under review a total of 7,030 samples for testing, calibration and packaging services were received and performed in the various laboratories. This figure was below by 473 samples compared to the 7,503 samples targeted in the same period.

Table 4.2 (a): Targeted and Received Samples for Testing, Calibration and Packaging Services July to September, 2018

S/N	Laboratory	Targeted Samples	Received Samples	% of Sample Received
1	Building & Construction	324	329	101.54
2	Electrical	1,101	627	56.95
3	Mechanical	801	804	100.37
4	Chemistry	801	722	90.14
5	Food	999	1,136	113.71
6	Textile	1,026	673	65.95
7	Packaging	201	166	82.59
8	Metrology	2,250	2,573	114.36
Total		**7,503**	**7,030**	**93.70**

Testing, Calibration and Packaging Services Directorate progress report for the period of October to December 2018 is basing on services offered i.e., testing, calibration and packaging services. During the period under review a total of 7,769 samples for testing, calibration and packaging services were received and performed in the various laboratories. This figure was below by 266 samples compared to the 7,503 samples targeted in the same period.

Table 2 (a): Targeted and Received Samples for Testing, Calibration and Packaging Services October to December, 2018

S/N	Laboratory	Targeted Samples	Received Samples	% of Sample Received
1	Building & Construction	324	277	85.49 101.54
2	Electrical	1,101	749	68.03
3	Mechanical	801	868	108.36 1100.37
4	Chemistry	801	1028	128.34
5	Food	999	1248	124.922
6	Textile	1,026	1043	101.66
7	Packaging	201	240	119.40
8	Metrology	2,250	2316	102.93
Total		**7,503**	**7769**	**104.89**

FEATURE ARTICLES

Economic impact of the technical specifications (standards)

Mohamedi Kaila

Documents, processes, committees and publications that establish standards are both broad and diverse. Standards cover most areas of economic activity and come in a variety of forms with a variety of effects.

Although economic impacts are not necessarily the drivers of all standards, the resources dedicated to the production of standards, and the ways in which standards change the behaviour of those that use them, are subject to them, or would like to improve them, will inevitably have economic effects.

Separating the role of standards and measuring their impact is extremely difficult. On the one hand, the diversity of standards makes it difficult to sensibly combine them into a single measure.

Recent scrutinies on the causes of economic growth indicates an increasing acknowledgement of the role of knowledge of various kinds as a major driver of productivity growth, which is in turn a major driver of economic growth.

Given that in many ways standards can be seen as a form of knowledge, and in particular as a way of disseminating knowledge, it is natural to consider analysing the effect of standards within the framework of growth idea. Indeed, as noted above, many of the effects of standards may only be visible at an aggregate level and may ultimately emerge as improved economy wide productivity.

Analysing standards within the framework of growth idea brings both benefits and significant challenges. On the benefits side, such analysis if successful would allow standards to be compared with other forms of knowledge growth (for example Research & Development) as well as providing an indication of the contribution that standards make to economic growth.

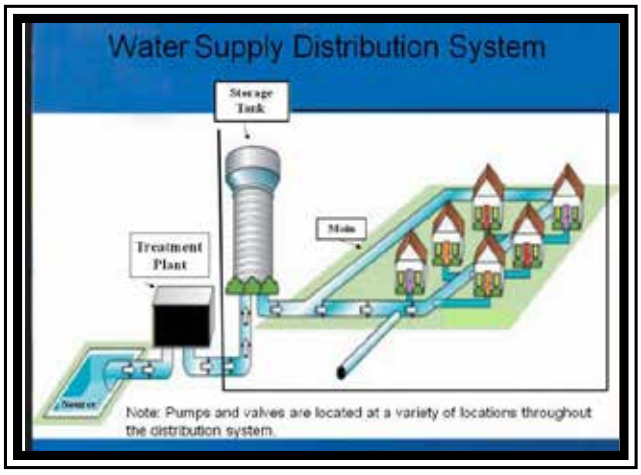
Example, standards in the water and electrical industries explain the ways in which standards can enhance the productivity of particular activities. Given the importance of both these industries in the economy, these examples also clarify the ways in which the effects of standards can be transmitted throughout the economy.

There are a large number of standards in both the water and electrical industries. While these standards are highly diverse, they tend to have a similar economic effect on both industries. The electrical and water industries both involve using a variety of inputs to produce a product which is then distributed to a variety of users.

The standards in place in these industries affect both the inputs that they purchase and the way in which their final product is distributed to users.

In the water industry, the inputs include pipes, valves, pumps, flow meters, flanges, digging of trenches and tunnels, etc. All of these products and processes have standards accompanying them. The output of the water industry is provided to households and industries. The way in which these final users access the water for their own purposes involves a range of products and processes which are also covered by a variety of plumbing (water supply) and drainage (waste water) standards.

In the water industry, many of the standards pursue to ensure public safety and to maintain system reliability. For example, products incorrectly connected to the



water supply system could generate backflow and contaminate potable water supply. This would affect other users of the system, potentially increasing their costs and lowering the value of the product. Incorrect connections may also damage water supply infrastructure, leading to higher costs for both suppliers and users.

There is a similar basic design in the process of generating and distributing electricity to households. There is a broad range of inputs, covered by a variety of standards as well as distribution to households and business users, again covered by a variety of standards (the best known of these being the wiring rules, transformer, generator and electric cable).

These various standards contain information that, if used, will result into an improvement in the efficiency with which the utility (water or electricity) uses the various products and services as inputs to its own activities. It will also result into an improvement in the efficiency with which the users are able to access the supply networks and the products and services of the water or electric utility.

In this situation, efficiency is defined fairly broadly and includes, for example, avoiding costs imposed by threats to system integrity that might occur in the absence of standards.

Therefore, water and electricity are both fundamental activities within the economy, and any improvement in the efficiency of either production or use is expected to have significant economic benefits that are transmitted throughout the economy.

*** Mr Mohamedi Kaila is a Standards Officer in the Mechanical Engineering Standards Section.**

Essentiality of quality control and quality assurance in construction industry

Mohamedi Kaila

Construction industry is an important indicator of development as it creates investment opportunities across various related sectors. In Tanzania, the industry is fragmented, with a handful of major companies involved in the construction activities across all segments; medium sized companies specializing in niche activities; and small and medium contractors who work on the subcontractor basis and carry out the work in the field.

Quality of construction is the symbol of human civilization, and with the progress of human civilization, quality control will play an incomparable role in the business. It can be said that if there is no quality control, there is no economic benefit.

Construction projects are an extremely complex process. There are plenty of factors affecting the quality of construction, such as design, materials, machinery, topography, geology, hydrology, meteorology, construction technology, methods of operation, technical measures, management systems and so on.

Because of the fixed project location, large volume and different location of different projects, the poor control of these factors may produce quality problems. During the whole process of construction, it is only through conformity with the required quality standards and user promising requirements, fulfilling quality, time, cost, etc., that construction companies could get the best economic effects.

Construction companies must adhere to the principle of quality first, and insist on quality standards, with the core of artificial control and prevention, to provide more high quality, safe, suitable, and economically composite products.

Examples of quality construction in Tanzania

Construction quality problems are generally divided into defects, common problems and accidents. Construction quality defects refer to the phenomenon that technical indicators of construction fall short of the allowance of ***technical standards.*** Common problems refer to the common quality injury affecting construction structures, functions and form. Quality accidents refer to the quality damage with larger loss and influence of the safety of construction structures, functions and form, in the procedure of construction or after delivery for use.

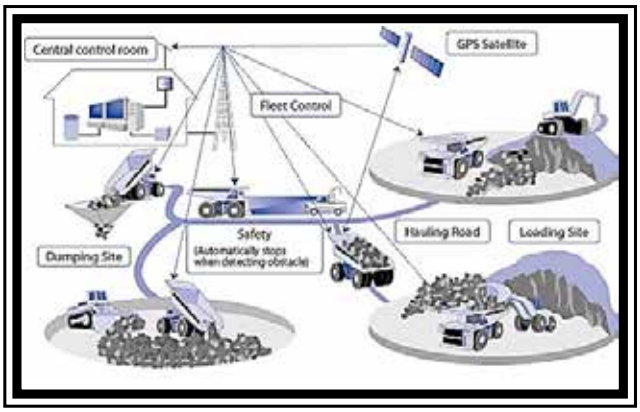
As the market economy has developed, market competition has had an important role of the law of survival for the fittest in every corner. The pressure of construction enterprises from the market and competitors will be greater and greater, as well as the increasing requirements of customers of quality assurance, which require the construction companies to improve their internal quality, strengthen management and in particular, pay close attention to quality control.

*** Mr Mohamedi Kaila is a Standards Officer in the Mechanical Engineering Standards Section.**

The role of standards in digital transformation of Tanzanian mining industry

Salim Mohamed

Mining industry is rapidly growing in Tanzania. In the second quarter of 2016, the mining sector grew at a rate of 20.5% (Tanzanian National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)). Also, the sector contributed to more than 4% of Tanzania's GDP and accounted for 24% of exports value in 2015. The evidence manifests the fact that the mining sector plays an important role in Tanzania's economy and hence any risk facing the sector wins a chance to affect the national economy.



Based on the report by **Paul Mitchel,** EY Global Mining & Metals Advisory Leader, one of the major business risks facing global mining and metals industry is digital ineffectiveness. A poll of over 600 mining and metals executives revealed that a significant 37% of management have little or no knowledge of the digital landscape which in turn makes companies slow to adopt innovations thus making mining industry one of the least digitalized industries in the world.

Digital effectiveness is key to gaining a competitive advantage. Harnessing digital technology is central to making mining safer and more efficient. Digital technologies have tremendous potential to move the sector beyond stagnant growth and deliver exceptional stakeholders and environmental value. Particularly, Mining digitalization can be done through **digitally enabled hardware** (automation), **digitally enabled workforce and advanced analytics and decision support.**

Standards as a product of standardization can be used to support transformation of Tanzanian mining industry into a well-coordinated digital system. The role of standardization in this area is to act as a concrete benchmark that will enable proper procurement of digital mining facilities and equipment by ensuring specifications for the same are correctly defined to allow compatibility to our mining system and environment.

Also, standardization will enable innovations because it provides structured methods and reliable data that will facilitate cost and time effective innovation process. In addition to that, standardization acts as a tool for dissemination of knowledge and ground-breaking ideas on the digital mining techniques.

In Tanzania, some large-scale mines have started digitalizing their operations through equipment automation, example North Mara Gold Mines which has introduced remote controlled dump tracks.

Tanzania Bureau of Standards has been proactive during this time when the mining sector is heading towards digitalization by establishing a new Technical Committee named **Advanced Automated Mining Systems Technical Committee.** The scope of activities of the committee is 'Standardization in the field of advanced automated and autonomous processes, technologies, equipment, and systems in the mining sector, including both surface and underground mining'. The Committee is expected to coordinate development of standardization deliverables that will address digital mining issues by beginning with digitally enabled hardware.

The Committee is composed of members from various stakeholders, however, participation in the standardization process is transparent and open to all other interested individuals and organizations. Therefore, this is a call for all stakeholders to engage into standardization in the field of automated mining systems through new work item proposals and submitting comments to the circulated draft standards during public commenting stage.

***Mr. Salim Mohamed is a Standards Officer in the Mining and Minerals Standards Section**

Investing in quality for higher return on investment

Zena Chijoriga

Investing is a marathon, not a sprint. Quality investing requires a different way of thinking including examining the variation in product quality across import-exporting firms, products, and import/export markets, as well as the role of quality differentiation in the context of trade liberalisation. Too many investors go for the volatile higher risk investments instead of the quality investments.

Investments in quality usually focus either on preventing future issues, or reviewing products and services to ensure high quality. Studies show a strong positive association between quality and profitability. In fact, high quality produces a higher return on investment for any given market share.

Perfecting product quality has numerous benefits for any company. The positive correlation between product quality and sales should be reason enough to make quality a top priority in a business strategy.

Product quality is important to firms because it helps to maintain customer satisfaction and loyalty. The trust, credibility and loyalty that comes from happy customers builds repeat sales and ignites positive recommendations about a product that helps a company reach new audiences. Quality also has a service aspect for many customers. In most industries, good references from satisfied customers are important factors for business growth. For example, existing customers are more likely to place more orders with an organization that has consistently shipped them defect-free product on time.

Higher quality goods also contribute towards good reputation and brand recognition and expansion. For policy makers, product quality is also important in that it plays an important role in industry development.

There are many examples that demonstrate how "good" quality can increase income. In the financial world, there is a clear distinction between investments and expenses. The major difference is that investments involve expenditures, which are directly linked to measurable benefits. A certain return on investment is expected. Over time, the return usually needs to exceed the expenditure for the investment to be considered profitable.

Initially, most managers relate the term "quality" to their products or services. Quality exceeds this narrow scope by far. Processes, and even systems, can also meet objectives or expectations. Only when an organization applies the quality concept to its processes and its entire management system will it be able to see an effect on its bottom line.

If the business has established a quality system, it probably maintains a list or log of corrective and preventive actions. Review log and analyze what percentage of past improvement activities addressed individual products rather than processes or systems. To improve the organization's bottom line, improvement action must address processes and systems. Improvement action must focus on prevention of mistakes. Management's team commitment to prevention principles determines your quality system's return on investment.

*** Ms. Zena Chijoriga is a Quality Assurance Officer at TBS.**

TBS critical in promoting industrialisation

By Alpha Nuhu

Tanzania is today on the run. It wants to catch up with the socio-economic developments occurring in other countries of the world.

In the 1960s founder President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere told Tanzanians that while others were walking, "we the poor must run." Today's "Tanzania ya Magufuli" is sprinting towards becoming an industrial nation through achieving its Vision 2025 of being a middle-income country.

Industrialization is a difficult process which requires building skills relevant to drive industrial growth in formal employment and the informal sector. In this aspect the role of science, technology and innovation cannot be overelaborated.

Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) employment has been influential in the overall growth of industries in the world. Tanzania's future and the ability to meet major economic, social, and environmental challenges, rests largely on how it adapts to and takes advantage of changes in technology.

It is against this background that the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has a critical role to play to ensure that Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are supported to grow through adhering to national standards and quality assurance practices.

Supporting expanding young employers and assisting SMEs to become stronger has been the organisation's major priority based on innovation and technology development to drive growth and competitiveness.

TBS, as the sole country's standards overseer, must set the agenda for industrialization to support the growth technology entrepreneurship.

So far, this key institution has been able to formulate thousands of Tanzania standards, some of which are being implemented in various industries. The standards include product standards, management and information systems standards, test methods, codes of practice and codes of hygiene.

The standards cover various sectors of the economy including food and agriculture, chemicals, textiles and leather, engineering, environment, mining, petroleum and general techniques.

The current move in standardization takes into account the National Vision 2025, which, among other issues, envisions a semi-industrialized middle-income country with a high level of human development by the year 2025. This is in line with the vision of President Magufuli, to build an industry-based economy sooner rather than later.

To beat your competition, make quality your mission

In the context of smart cities, industrialists think of "smart factories" in which cyber-physical systems monitor the physical processes of the factory and make decentralized decisions. For a developing country like ours this may look like a day dream. But the availability of the fourth generation (4G) broadband cellular network technology and the national fibre optic cable network in Tanzania is a huge step towards realization of the smart cities and smart factories endeavour.

Surely, we may not be ready yet to venture into smart cities or factories, let alone smarter ones. However, with standards, the nation can lay a foundation for future development of smart cities and smart industries, as that will be the order of the day in the near future.

To develop the industrial sector in Tanzania, it is important for all stakeholders to work to support the development of requisite skilled workforce. More importantly, is the need to relate industrial growth with science, technology and innovation. Using the concept of technology entrepreneurship, stakeholders are encouraged to support the use of technology associated with entrepreneurship.

Since its establishment, TBS has for all the years spearheaded the education campaign to SMEs. Today, instead of large-scale industries, SMEs having gained importance in the developing economies, become advantageous being economic enterprises having the capability of quick adaptation, working with less capital but more intense labour and having low cost of management and thus having cheap production.

To spearhead SMEs growth, TBS has supported the growth of both the institutional mechanisms and systems designed to have transformative impact and high potential for growth and job creation.

Promoting locally-made goods will boost economy

By Alpha Nuhu

Tanzania's economy can no doubt grow rapidly if its locally-made goods are promoted through patronage, first by Tanzanians themselves, and then through export.

The desire of promoting domestic products is one major way to economic development and doing away with the notion of growing the economies of other countries through our over-dependence on imported goods, especially those which have local substitutes.

Tanzania can easily experience a breakthrough in the quest for local content development and a stable, strong and advanced economy if its citizens would patronise made-in-Tanzania products.

The government, without compromising standards, has often reiterated its determination to promote locally-produced products by giving preference in the execution of government projects.

The preference in undertaking projects is basically aimed at promoting Tanzanian contents in contracts and science, engineering and technology. Indeed, this is a welcome development and a step in the right direction towards growing our country's economy.

If well implemented and carried out, this strategy would not only create job opportunities but will also ensure that those jobs for which local expertise are available are not taken over by foreigners.

Procuring authorities shall give preference to Tanzanian companies and firms in the award of contracts in line with the Public Procurement Act 2011 and consideration shall only be given to foreign professional where it is certified by the appropriate authority that such expertise is not available in Tanzania.

The wide gap between where we are as a country and where we ought to be can only be bridged if this strategy is fully adhered to by the concerned authorities.

The old adage that charity begins at home has necessitated the campaign for patronage of made-in-Tanzania goods to be enforced first at government ministries and agencies. By doing so, we will be on the right path to true economic recovery.

As Africa is on the road to transforming its economy, it is high time for us in Tanzania we changed our orientation and psyche as a nation from an addiction to foreign products and services to valuing our locally-made goods as a way of boosting and developing the economy.

Arguably, the bane of our country's economy for many years has been over-dependence on the importation of goods, which weakens the currency, creates unemployment and consistently reduces the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The strategy to promote locally-made goods will trigger a silent revolution in how we think as a people and how we regard science and technology as the missing link in our quest to become a truly great nation.

Not only will poverty be kept at bay in our country but also our jobless youth would be productively engaged if we unanimously decide on the patronage of Tanzanian products. The gainful employment of the nation's abundant local labour force will equally be guaranteed if massive importation and consumption of foreign products would be reduced.

There's need to shun the culture of giving employment preference to expatriates, ahead of our indigenously trained professionals who are intelligently capable of doing the same jobs.

Our dependence on imported products will dwindle, thereby growing our economy and promoting our local content to make the nation self-reliant in producing and utilising goods its people produce.

In 2014, the Tanzania Bureau of Standards organized an exhibition to promote locally-made products by encouraging more local producers to showcase their products to a wider market.

The aim of such an initiative was to change the mindset of consumers and producers towards embracing locally- made products.

TBS senior officials said they intended to sustain these efforts so that as many people can proudly buy Made-in-Tanzania products as well as to push local producers to increase and avail quality products.

With such efforts, TBS authorities were confident that the initiative would boost the economy and play a major role in reducing the country's trade deficit.

Senior government officials continue to support the investments in the manufacturing sector by availing special services in dedicated industrial zones in several parts of the country.

Their belief is that promoting locally-made products at the global stage will reduce the country's burden of relying on imports while promoting local brands.

This Made-in-Tanzania initiative cannot be successful without the support of the private sector. More efforts on awareness and ease of maintaining businesses are of paramount importance in the process of economic transformation.

This would in turn ultimately result in the public changing their mindset on purchasing foreign products, thus improving our trade balance and the ultimate goal of equitable and inclusive growth.

The challenge is to continue improving on the quality of what Tanzanians produce as local manufacturers have proven that they have what it takes to produce quality products.

Indeed, Tanzanians have the capacity to do things that can compete on the market. With the efforts being put in to change people's mindset, the future is bright for local manufacturers.

TANZANIA

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- **Building and Construction**
- **Mechanical Engineering**
- **Electrical Engineering**

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