

# announcer

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*Deputy Minister for Investment, Industry and Trade, Hon. Exaud Kigahe (centre), presides over the presentation ceremony of the National Quality Awards 2022/2023.*



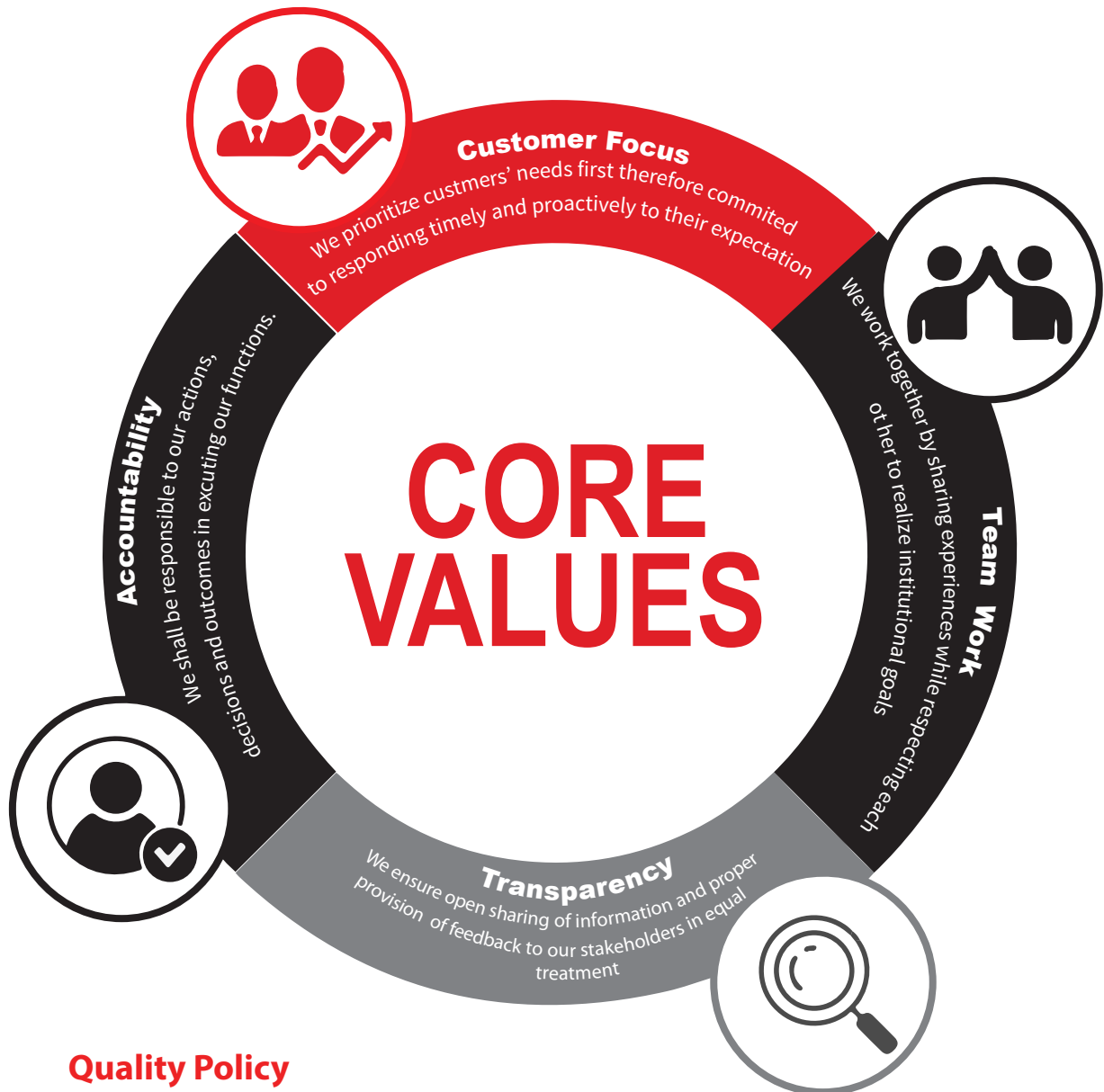
## VISION

“Sustainable standardization for high quality livelihood society”



## MISSION

“To promote standardization, safety and quality assurance in industry and commerce through standards development, Certification, registration, inspection, testing and metrology services for sustainable socio-economic development”.



## Quality Policy



Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) endeavours, as mandated, to deliver quality products and services on standardization, safety management, conformity assessment and metrology by meeting legal and customers' requirements and even exceeding customers' expectations so as to retain their loyalty. TBS provides resources and continually improves her processes to ensure that employees are capable of timely and consistently providing quality products and services.



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# EDITORIAL

## **The benefits of national quality awards cannot be overemphasized**

Over the past few years, Tanzania has established a National Quality Award programme to recognize organizations leading in quality. This was a brainchild of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which has been running quality awards competitions since 2011, in a bid to sensitize regional organizations to improve their quality management.

The establishment of the SADC Annual Quality Awards was aimed at recognizing and appreciating organizations and individuals who are contributing to quality advancement in all sectors of SADC, by having measurement and quality systems, procedures and processes that are in line with local, regional and international practices and who use quality advancement to support national and regional economic development.

At national level in Tanzania, the competition, which is open for participants from both Mainland and Zanzibar, was established by the government under the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade in 2020. It is organized by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), the Zanzibar Bureau of Standards (ZBS), the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA), the Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI), the Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TanTrade) and the Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce (TWCC).

The competition for the year 2022/2023 was launched on 27th October, 2022. It focuses on five sub-categories namely best company of the year, best product of the year, best service

of the year, best seller of the year (international) and best individual who did well on issues related to quality.

Worldwide, the use of quality award programmes has helped businesses and other organizations to improve their ability to compete and fulfil their missions. Yet, surprisingly few organizations participate in quality award programmes and most never make an attempt. By failing to participate in a quality awards programme, organizations may not be getting a true picture of how they are actually performing and what they can do to improve.

As a matter of fact, most organizations lack a methodology for getting a holistic evaluation of their business performance. They may get feedback in very narrow areas of focus such as financial ratings in business journals, customer satisfaction comparisons from industry surveys, or market share from market research reports. However, they rarely get a broad based evaluation of performance, considering all the important metrics that would be represented in a balanced scorecard for example.

Evidence shows that award winning organizations achieve higher levels of broad based success. This has been proven by multiple studies of long term business results of award winning organizations. Participation in quality awards programmes have enabled these organizations to better understand what to do and how to do it. By participating, companies get a chance to compare their approaches to proven models for organizational success, they take advantage of expert third party feedback to implement performance improvement plans; and they know where to focus process improvements to achieve the desired results.

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In order for participating companies to reap the rewards of participation, some concepts must be grasped. Firstly, companies should participate as a way to drive excellence, not to win the award. Many organizations have gotten off track by making the award the ultimate goal. This can result in gaming the system to look better than you actually are. In the meantime, the organizations lose sight of their true purpose of providing value adding products and services to customers. The real goal should be to sustain quality leadership performance rather than winning.

Another aspect of the process that can benefit a company is the issue of feedback. It is always amazing when an organization goes all the way through the process of compiling and submitting an application and then ignores the feedback they receive from the evaluation process. Smart organizations use this feedback as a major component of strategic and business planning to identify areas of focus.

Lastly, the awards cycle provides organizations with an opportunity to develop internal expertise and strengthen own assessment processes. This enables the organization to get regular and timely information for improving processes and performance. If your organization is seeking quality leadership, then quality awards can play a significant part in helping you along the journey. Quality awards provide an excellent source for monitoring progress and identifying opportunities for improvement.

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business in comparison with, for example, the organization's goals, competitors and best-in-class organizations. In a nutshell, participation in quality awards improves process and customer orientation and enables the organization to make continual improvement.

It is against this background that TBS echoes the government's call for all companies to participate in national quality awards as the benefits ripped outweigh any reasons that justify non-participation.



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

### TBS intensifies fight against substandard products

*By Gladness Kaseka*

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is eager to intensify its efforts of taking substandard products off the shelves.

The Bureau said recently that it will not relent in phasing out the substandard products from the market, further insisting that those found culpable will be brought to justice.

"TBS is continuing with scrutiny of such products and we have deployed enough inspectors to seize and detain any goods which are unfit for human use," explained Mr. Deogratius Ngatunga, TBS Acting Manager for the Northern Zone on the side line of the Zonal Agri Fair at Themti Grounds.

Mr. Ngatunga said the standards watchdog will continue with monitoring of products in the Tanzania market to ensure that they conform to relevant standards with respect to health, safety and environmental requirements, and to ensure that fair trade practices are promoted.

He hinted that TBS was mulling over introducing stiffer penalties with a view of protecting end users.

"It is therefore my humble appeal to traders to cooperate in removing substandard products which continue to flood the market," he said. The TBS Acting Manager urged local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to visit the Bureau to acquire the standards mark of quality for their products.

According to Mr Ngatunga, the mark was given for free for MSMEs, urging them to make the most of the opportunity presented by the government.

*Quality is not an act. It is a habit.*

The "tbs" standards mark on a product indicates that samples of the product are independently and routinely tested and certified by the Bureau against relevant Tanzania standards.

Apart from enabling people to buy products with confidence, the "tbs" standards mark also protects the manufacturers from competing with inferior products and enables them to prove to the market that their products satisfy all the requirements specified in the standards.

TBS is a national standards body for Tanzania established by the government as part of the efforts to strengthen the supportive infrastructure for industry and commerce sectors across the economy within the country. One of its statutory functions is to undertake measures for quality control of commodities, services and environment of all descriptions and to promote standardization in industry and trade.

### Enhance quality to penetrate wide African market, entrepreneurs told

*By Deborah Haule*

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is eager to intensify its efforts of taking substandard products off the shelves. Entrepreneurs have been challenged to enhance the quality of their goods as an important criteria in penetrating the wide African markets.

This was said by the Director of Trade Development in the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, Mr. Christopher Mramba at a National Quality Awards 2021/2022 event. "Penetrating the wider African market, countries have started to implement the African Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA) agreement which will be possible and beneficial only if locally made goods are of high quality," he said.



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He added that entrepreneurs should take advantage of the wide African market as African countries have approved the African Quality Policy.

Mr. Mramba said the National Quality Awards were established by the members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to recognise and promote the business sector; and that it is from that backdrop that the government through the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade established the National Quality Awards that are being coordinated by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS).

He said the granting of the National Quality Awards was an indication that this year's awards season had been closed and the 2022/23 season's awards launched.

Speaking on behalf of the TBS Director General, the TBS Director of Standards Development, Mr. David Ndibalema, advised producers and service providers that the best way to protect locally made goods and services is to increase the quality of the products at affordable costs.

Mr. Ndibalema said manufacturers and services providers should cultivate the culture of producing quality goods to compete with the imported commodities.

"Manufacturers and services providers need to know the difference between quality and competition. This is the best way to boost business and arrive at the fourth industrial revolution," he added.

He said this is the second season of the national quality awards for recognising and congratulating individuals and institutions that have performed outstandingly in quality in production. He said the awards are also aimed at sensitizing innovation and improvement of locally made products after meeting national standards.

The Director said the 2021/22 awards have been prepared based on five features namely the best company of the year, the best product of the year, the best service of the year, the best seller of the year and an individual who did better in quality issues.



*The Director of Trade Development in the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, Mr. Christopher Mramba (centre), presents an award to one of the winners of the National Quality Awards 2020/2021 during the awards presentation ceremony at TBS offices, Ubungu, Dar es Salaam.*

## **TBS to construct 9.9 bn/- modern labs in Dodoma, Mwanza regions**

*By Deborah Haule*

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) plans to spend 9.9 billion Tanzania shillings in the financial year 2022/2023 on putting up one mega test house in each of the two cities of Dodoma and Mwanza.

The buildings, to be named Viwango House, are aimed at bringing services closer to clients as well as increasing efficiency in service delivery.

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*Misuse of TBS quality mark is a criminal offence punishable under the Standards Act No. 2 of 2009*

The revelation was made recently in Dodoma by TBS Director General, Dr. Athuman Ngenya while talking to journalists about the organization's key priorities and strategies for the 2022/23 fiscal year.

According to him, in the 2022/23 financial year, TBS had outlined its priorities by considering the Bureau's Strategic Plan (2021/2022-2025/2026), the National Five Year Development Plan (FYDP III) as well as sectorial policies (entrepreneurs, business and industries).

Also, Dr. Ngenya said, his institution has allocated 27 bn/- that would be spent in refurbishing seven zonal offices – Arusha, Mwanza, Mtwara, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Kigoma and Mbeya, as well as increasing the workforce and working equipment in order to expedite service delivery as well as strengthening frequent inspections in order to remove substandard products from the market.

Furthermore, he noted, TBS has allocated 1.6bn/- that would be spent in preparing 630 national standards in different sectors in order to facilitate business that would provide assurance to producers to access markets inside and outside the country as well as ensuring that there is quality assurance to the final consumers.

In this financial year, TBS has also allocated 261m/- for strengthening registration of products and storage areas of food and cosmetics in ensuring that consumers are not using substandard products.

In yet another move, Dr. Ngenya said TBS has allocated 581m/- for improving accreditation of all the working systems, the work that has so far been tasked to TBS.

Dr. Ngenya said the new systems would help consumers to have access to the quality services.

In other priorities, he said the government had allocated 800m/- that will be spent in making assessment and verification of the quality of the various laboratory testing equipment and other testing facilities in industries and hospitals.

"We have also allocated 1.18bn/- for Pre-Shipment Verification of Conformity (PVoC) as well as Destination Inspection in efforts to ensure that the country does not fall into a trap of banned products in other countries," he noted.

PVoC is a conformity assessment procedure used to verify that products to be imported in Tanzania are in conformity with applicable national standards before shipment. It is a conformity assessment and verification procedure to specific goods at exporting countries.

As per the legislation, before shipping to Tanzania, all consignments subject to PVoC must obtain the mandatory custom clearance documents and certificate of conformity (CoC) without which the commodities arriving at Tanzania ports will be rejected and fined.

In addition, Dr. Ngenya said the organization is joining the government to sensitize the masses on participation in the Population and Housing Census to be held on 23 August, 2022.

On his part, the Chief Government Spokesman and Director General of the Department of Information, Mr. Gerson Msigwa said that the responsibility of the government through Tanzania Bureau of Standards is to ensure that all products in the country are safe for use.

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*TBS mark – A symbol for quality*



# NEWS IN BRIEF



*TBS Director General, Dr. Athuman Yusuf Ngenya addresses the media (not in photo) regarding the direction of the Bureau for the financial year 2022/2023.*

## **TBS use farmers' exhibitions to educate entrepreneurs on standards**

*By Mussa Luhombero*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has said Nane Nane exhibition is an important platform in providing education to entrepreneurs on the need to observe standards for locally made products.

This was said by the TBS Southern Zone Manager, Ms. Amina Yassin, during the farmers' fair held at Ngongo Grounds in Lindi Region.

She said during this year's farmers' event, TBS used the opportunity to address various challenges that entrepreneurs face.

"We provided education to visitors during the NaneNane exhibitions held at Ngongo Grounds on standards and various procedures needed to certify goods," she said.

She said most of the visitors who benefited from TBS education on quality standards were small scale manufacturers who were informed on how to obtain quality standards mark.

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

"We insisted on the need for entrepreneurs to observe standards in producing goods," she said, adding that for entrepreneurs who are already recognised by the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), the process can start immediately.

She said one of the benefits of certifying entrepreneurs' goods is that they can easily compete and penetrate wider markets both domestically and regionally. When entrepreneurs' products have a TBS quality mark, they can avoid unnecessary impediments at cross border trade, she noted.

For consumers, goods certification gives them confidence that they have met the required quality standards and that they are safe and healthy, Ms. Yassin said.

She said during the exhibitions, TBS provided education to various groups of people including entrepreneurs, students, farmers and the general public on the need to buy certified goods with TBS quality mark as a way to fight low quality goods in the country. Ms. Yassin said one of the challenges that entrepreneurs face was the lack of capital thus failing to expand and formalise their businesses.

"They lack sufficient capital to grow and run their businesses in official premises, formal places for manufacturing activities instead most of them conduct their economic activities at home," she said.

To address these challenges, she said TBS advised entrepreneurs to form groups that can enable them to hire a building for conducting manufacturing and business activities.

She said TBS provides certification services for their products free of charge and what is required for them is to have an introductory letter from SIDO, then TBS conducts inspection and when they meet the set requirements they are granted quality certification.

She said one of the benefits of certifying entrepreneurs' goods is that they can easily compete and penetrate wider markets both domestically and regionally. When entrepreneurs' products have a TBS quality mark, they can avoid unnecessary impediments at cross border trade, she noted.

For consumers, goods certification gives them confidence that they have met the required quality standards and that they are safe and healthy, Ms. Yassin said. She said during the exhibitions, TBS provided education to various groups of people including entrepreneurs, students, farmers and the general public on the need to buy certified goods with TBS quality mark as a way to fight low quality goods in the country.



*TBS officer shows one of the banned cosmetics product to a visitor during the Farmers Exhibition (NaneNane) held in Arusha Region.*

### **TBS urges entrepreneurs to abide by national standards**

*By Gladness Kaseka*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has urged entrepreneurs to abide by the country's standards in order to produce quality goods for easy access to domestic and regional markets.

The TBS Manager for the Lake Zone, Eng. Joseph Ismail said during the 17th Mwanza East Africa Trade Fair (MEATF) that there are immense benefits for entrepreneurs producing goods according to standards.

"Entrepreneurs can reap immense benefits by producing goods that meet the required standards including building consumers' confidence and fetching high market price," he said.

He said TBS used the Mwanza trade fair to provide education to entrepreneurs on things required to be done in order to produce goods that meet the country's standards.

He said they also used the trade fair to inform entrepreneurs on the need to acquire the quality mark provided by TBS as an important prerequisite for easy access to wide domestic and regional markets. He said apart from entrepreneurs, TBS also used the trade fair platform to provide education to the general public on the need of buying quality goods that have the standards mark.

He said the government has been putting more efforts to build a strong economy which is sustainable and it is from this backdrop that TBS is continuing to provide education to producers and consumers on the need to abide by standards.

He said providing education on issues related to standards is one of the efforts that TBS is emphasizing to support the government's quest to build an inclusive economic growth.

"We also used the trade fair platform to provide education to entrepreneurs that they can observe safety and quality of goods to compete in both local and global markets," he noted. He said East African member states have agreed that goods with quality certification can penetrate the regional market without any business impediments.

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He explained that the certification of goods produced by entrepreneurs is done by TBS free of charge.

He said entrepreneurs are required to get an introductory letter from the Small Industries

Development Organization (SIDO) and from there TBS starts the certification process.

## **TBS warns traders against selling expired goods**

*Mussa Luhombero*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has warned business people against selling expired goods because they are detrimental to human health and the country's economy.

The warning was issued by the TBS Inspector in the Central Zone, Mr. Domisiano Rutahala, after impounding and destroying various expired products including food and cosmetics worth more than 100m/-.

"Some products like cosmetics may become toxic and when they are used after the expiration date they can be a source of life threatening diseases like cancer," he said. He added that the expired food products may lose some important nutrients when they are used after their expiration date.

Mr Rutahala said however that most of the cosmetics products seized and destroyed were those which have been banned from being used in the domestic market because they have toxic ingredients.

He said the expired products destroyed TBS were impounded in all districts in Singida, Dodoma and Tabora regions as a result of inspection conducted at different times since last year to August this year. According to Mr. Rutahala, selling cosmetics with toxic ingredients may cause dangerous diseases

including skin cancer, affect reproductive system, foetus growth in the womb and cancer.

He said TBS will continue to conduct inspection in various parts of the country to uproot products that are of low quality and have exceeded their expiration date.

He urged all business people dealing with cosmetics to visit the TBS website where they can access various information on banned cosmetics in the local market.

Mr Rutahala said business people may incur huge losses when they continue dealing with expired and banned products in the domestic market. Apart from paying heavy fines, they are supposed to pay all costs to be used for destroying the impounded products.

## **TBS impounds, destroys low quality goods worth 400m/-**

*By Deborah Haule*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has destroyed a consignment of nine tonnes of various products worth 400m/- in Mkuranga District, Coast Region, which were found not to meeting the requirements of the standards, thus unsafe for human consumption.

Speaking after the burning of the products, TBS Acting Director of Compliance and Enforcement, Dr. Candida Shirima said most of the products destroyed were cosmetics containing toxic ingredients or banned ingredients, foods and other expired products as well as second-hand materials.

"The items were seized at different times in various markets and shops in Dar es Salaam, Coast and Morogoro regions through inspections conducted by the Bureau. The shipment of destroyed goods weighs 9 tonnes and is worth 400m/-".

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



He added by saying that TBS does not enjoy destruction of goods, but does so to protect the health of the community.

The low quality goods are brought to the market by unscrupulous traders who import substandard products by passing them across informal borders or using cover-up techniques.

Dr. Candida said there is a rise in the number of patients of various ailments due to the use of inferior goods that lead to increased medical costs, affect the workforce and increase dependency, which affecting the household income and the national economy as a whole. She urged the business owners to ensure compliance with laws and regulations and standards so as not to import, produce, sell or distribute products that do not meet quality and safety criteria to protect consumers and boost the country's economy.

TBS will continue to strengthen its regulatory measures to ensure that imports and products produced locally meet the requirements of the standards and will continue to take appropriate measures when improper products enter the market.

### **TBS urges EAC traders to abide by standards**

*By Staff Reporter*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has urged traders in East Africa to abide by standards set in their countries to avoid cross border hurdles for easy access to regional markets.

The TBS Marketing Officer, Ms. Deborah Haule said at the East Africa Business Exhibition held recently in Dar es Salaam that the EAC member states have formally agreed on transit of goods with quality marks

“When an individual business person from one country sends goods with quality marks to another country, they will not undergo testing for quality ascertainment,” she said.

She said the EAC standards bodies entered into this agreement in order to address business impediments and thus it is important for the traders to acquire the quality mark in their respective standards watchdogs.

“This initiative is aimed at facilitating and boosting businesses among the EAC member states and contribute to economic development,” she noted, mentioning food and cosmetic traders in the region.

She said business people in the region are required to certify food and cosmetic goods through the TBS online system where they can fill all the needed information and pay the costs required. She added that TBS also provides Pre-Shipment Verification of Conformity (PVoC) where products inspection is done in the country of origin.

She said after inspection, the trader is given a certificate of conformity. When the trader enters the country TBS reviews the certificate of conformity and inspects the consignment before being entered into the country.

She said when the trader fails to bring the certificate of conformity, he/she is fined 15 per cent of the cargo and then TBS inspects the cargo.

“When goods are found with some defaults the trader is ordered to send them back to the country of origin or destroy them at own costs,” she said, adding that for goods other than food and cosmetics products, they just follow the PVoC procedures and no need to register them.

*The bitterness of poor quality remains long after low price is forgotten! Always use TBS-certified products.*



*The Director of Human Resource and Administration (TBS), Ms. Viola Masako observes as Quality Assurance Officer, Mr. Tumaini Chimangha enlightens visitors on TBS functions during the East African International Trade Expo at the Diamond Jubilee Hall.*

## Engineers advised to use certified equipment

*By Mussa Luhombero*

Engineers in the country have been counselled to use equipment certified by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) to make sure projects implemented meet the required standards.

The TBS Standards Officer, Mr. Innocent Johnbosco said on the Engineers Day commemorated in Dodoma recently that for the projects implemented in the country to meet standards, engineers must use certified equipment "As the construction industry grows steadily, TBS is reminding engineers to observe the quality of tools applied by the construction industry countrywide," he told visitors and contractors at the TBS pavilion.

He said before implementing any construction projects in the country, contractors should ensure that they certify all the equipment to be used as a way to meet the required standards specifications.

Mr. Johnbosco said TBS used the Engineers' event to inform and explain to contractors the Bureau's obligations in ensuring that the

projects implemented reflect the true value for money.

To make sure standards are observed, TBS has been maintaining regular checks of the equipment so that they meet the standards required in the construction sector.

He maintained that TBS will continue to hold its regular surveillance campaigns in the market where the suspected offender will be investigated and dealt with accordingly. Quality is a critical and non-negotiable issue in the construction industry. Therefore, meeting the construction industry standards is crucial for them to stay relevant or enter their competitive industry.

He said also that they used the contractors' event to provide awareness to entrepreneurs on the need to certify their goods as an important aspect of exploring and competing in the domestic and global markets. "When goods are certified by TBS they give manufacturers market assurance and do away with unnecessary business obstacles that they have been encountering in the market," he noted.

According to him, for entrepreneurs to get TBS certification, they need to have an introductory letter from the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO). Afterwards, certification is done free of charge.

## Cassava producers told to observe standards

*By Neema Mtemvu*

Cassava producers, processors and traders from four districts in Mtwara and Lindi regions have been urged to observe standards to enable them to compete in the domestic and global markets.

Mr. Sudi made the call recently during the training to cassava producers, processors and traders from four districts namely Nachingwea, Masasi, Mtama and Newala.

“When you increase cassava output and process in required quality standards, you will successfully support the government in its quest to develop industries, provide jobs to various groups in the society and compete in the markets,” said the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) Research and Training Manager, Mr. Hamisi Sudi.

He urged entrepreneurs to put efforts and increase cassava output, observe quality and safety in order to protect the health of the consumers and contribute to economic growth. “This substantiates the government quest via its institutions to realise the national plans of building strong economy through investment in the industrial sector,” he said.

On her side, the TBS Southern Zone Manager, Ms. Amina Yassin urged the training participants to understand the government’s intention of growing a robust industrial sector in order to be self-sufficient in producing various goods.

“Managing to produce high cassava output and processing while observing standards can be an important move in developing strong industrial economy in the country,” she said.

Some of the topics discussed during the training were standards and their benefits, requirements of cassava, good cassava farming practices, good cassava processing practices, good health practices and processing technology. Statistics show that cassava is the third most important staple food crop in Tanzania after maize and rice where about 1.9 million stakeholders are involved in cassava production and/or other businesses along the entire cassava value chain.

However, there are some challenges contributing to low production and productivity which include low application of improved

technologies along the value chain. Other factors are infestation of pests and diseases.

Others are unreliable rainfall due to climatic changes, low levels of investment into cassava sub-sector, inadequate markets and limited market information amongst stakeholders.

Despite these challenges, cassava has great potential in terms of food and nutrition security, income generation and provision of industrial raw materials.

There are still untapped or dormant markets in the country such as use of cassava products in textile, breweries, pharmaceuticals and animal feed industries, biscuit factories, bio-ethanol and other food and non-food cassava-based products. Similar to other crops, cassava has strong linkages with non-farm sectors through agro-processing, transportation, urban markets and export trade.



*A section of stakeholders who attended the training for cassava producers, processors and traders in Masasi.*

### **Over 5,000 Mwanza residents get TBS education on standards**

*By Staff Reporter*

A total of 5,446 people including women entrepreneurs from five districts in Mwanza Region have been provided with education on various issues related to standards and



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procedures to be followed in order to get licences to use the TBS quality mark.

The education was provided by TBS from 5th to 19th September this year in the districts namely Sengerema, Kwimba, Misungwi, Ilemela and Magu.

Speaking here after the completion of the campaign, the TBS Public Relations and Marketing Manager, Ms. Gladness Kaseka said during the period, they provided public education on various obligations performed by the Bureau particularly on standards.

"Through this campaign we have been able to reach 5,446 people after following them in their places where they conduct various economic activities including markets, auctions and other public places," she said.

Ms. Kaseka said the number of people reached include various entrepreneur groups including 96 women entrepreneurs in Mwanza Region. "We informed entrepreneurs on procedures needed to get the licence of using the standards mark of quality and how it can help them penetrate wide domestic and foreign markets," she said.

Furthermore, she said TBS provided education to entrepreneurs on things required to be done in order to produce goods that meet national standards. She said they used the opportunity to provide awareness to the people on the need to buy goods certified by TBS, checking expiry dates of the goods and how to communicate with the Bureau for airing their views and challenges.

She said they also told citizens to report immediately to TBS when they come across expired products in the market and those which have been banned for use in the country.

*When you buy a product always look for the TBS mark which assures you of quality, reliability and safety*

"Citizens have thanked the organization for seeing the need to provide them with such information on standards because they have been facing major challenges, but they did not know what to do. But now they have even promised to get into war against substandard goods because they are able to contact TBS," she said.

Ms. Kaseka said the government has been putting more efforts to build a strong economy which is sustainable and it is from this backdrop that TBS is continuing to provide education to producers and consumers on the need to abide by standards. She explained further that the certification of goods produced by entrepreneurs is done by TBS free of charge.

She said entrepreneurs are required to get an introductory letter from the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and from there TBS starts the certification process.

## TBS trains laboratory experts in Lake Zone

*By Neema Mtemvu*

Staff dealing with production and measurement in industries, institutions and those working in hospitals laboratories from four Lake Zone regions have been equipped with knowledge in metrology science to help them produce correct measurements in their activities.

The training was conducted by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) in Kagera, Mwanza, Mara and Shinyanga regions with the theme of "Metrology, key for quality control." Speaking during the training, the TBS Director of Testing and Metrology Eng. Johanes Maganga said the Bureau offers training in measurements science to help the nation get correct measurement standards.

“The training focused on enhancing their understanding of metrology systems in the country and globally, the obligations and national metrology laboratory services as well as certificate of calibration,” he said, adding that the training further aimed at enhancing the capacity of the experts in handling measurements and testing the quality of commodities.

Eng. Maganga said TBS performs calibration of laboratory equipment and provides correct measurements and later authenticates the quality of the measurement.

“After the training, we will visit the experts in their work areas to see how they use the equipment,” he said and insisted that the knowledge imparted on measurements will be provided regularly. “We believe that after the training, the participants will work based on quality and correct measurements,” he noted.

Eng. Maganga said one of the functions of the national metrology laboratory is to preserve national measurements, provide calibration services, represent the country globally in all issues related to measurements and offer training and advice on measurements.

The TBS Metrology Manager, Ms. Stella Mrosso said the training on metrology took aboard workers in production and measurement in industries and institutions and laboratory experts from hospitals.

### **TBS intensifies war against toxic products**

*By Neema Mtemvu*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has seized a consignment of expired food and toxic cosmetics products following a special inspection conducted in various parts of the Lake Zone. TBS Inspector from the Lake Zone Mr. Arnold Kubingwa said the move aims at removing all expired and toxic cosmetics from the market.

“TBS urges traders to ensure that all imported goods meet the country’s standards to protect the health of the consumers and domestic industries,” he said.

He said TBS will continue to provide education to the public on how to identify goods that have been banned from being traded in the local markets as well as cultivate a culture of checking expiry dates before buying them. He insisted that business people are obliged to observe laws and regulations in the preservation of goods before being entered to the markets and preservation in the warehouses, while abstaining from selling expired goods.

He said when business people fail to observe the laws and regulations, TBS will immediately take stern measures against culprits including penalties and incurring huge losses.

On her part, the TBS Lake Zone Quality Assurance Officer, Ms. ElikenenyMinja said expired food products with toxic ingredients are harmful to the health of the people causing diseases like skin cancer. “We continue providing education to the community on how to identify goods with toxic ingredients that have been banned from the local market,” she said, adding that TBS will continue to collaborate with health and trade officers to inspect and remove harmful products from the market.

Mwanza residents, Happyness Enock and Amos Makinga hailed TBS for waging war against toxic and harmful products in the market.

### **Government warns importers on violation of import permits**

*By Gladness Kaseka*

The government has warned importers to stop violating their import permits lest stern measures are taken against them.

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The warning was issued by the Director of Trade Development of the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, Mr. Christopher Mramba, when speaking concerning substandard imported iron sheets in Dar es Salaam. "The Government through its various institutions continues to closely monitor goods imported illegally into the country and take legal measures against all the culprits," he emphasized.

He urged importers to adhere to the laws and conditions laid down on goods qualities to avoid turning the country into a dumping place. On his part, the TBS Director of Standards Development, Mr. David Ndibalema, speaking on behalf of the Director General, urged business people including importers to adhere to the permit conditions to avoid incurring losses for bringing substandard goods into the country.

He said when the imported goods are undergoing inspections by TBS, business people are not allowed to distribute, sell or use them.

He insisted that TBS will continue to take stern measures against business people who will not abide by the conditions stipulated in their import permits.

Earlier, the TBS Imports and Export Control Manager Eng. SaidiMkwawa informed the Director of Trade Development that when the iron sheets consignment entered the country, TBS took sample and found that they were of substandard.

He said after the consignment was found to be of low quality, the importer was legally obliged to send back the cargo or destroy it at his own costs and that the company accepted that the poor quality iron sheets should be destroyed.



*Substandard roofing sheets confiscated at importers' premises.*

## **TBS provides real-time services at 46 DITF**

*By Staff Reporter*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has used the 46th International Trade Fair (DITF) at Dar es Salaam Mwalimu Nyerere Fair Grounds to provide various services to its clients.

This was revealed in Dar es Salaam by the Bureau's Public Relations Officer, Ms. NeemaMtemvu, as she briefed reporters on the huge response of people visiting its pavilion.

She said at this year's Fair, TBS came up differently, as many services were provided on the spot, including listening to and working on public complaints. "Other services provided at the TBS pavilion include public education on the procedures for registration of cosmetic products and hotels and restaurants, products standards and many other services," she said.

She added that Fair participants and the general public who for one reason or the other failed to call at the Bureau's offices were gracefully served at the show.

The PRO added that TBS continues to verify the quality of products produced by the small and medium entrepreneurs for free and that all they need is to have an introductory letter from the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO).



She added that once goods produced by entrepreneurs receive quality certification, they can be sold to the EAC markets without having to be verified again by the country in question due to the existing protocol signed by EAC partner states. Speaking to this paper, Anaroseltembe, a visitor at the TBS pavilion expressed her pleasure on TBS services provided at the fair and added that she would embark on a process to verify the quality of her products with the Bureau.

"I assure TBS that when I go back to my home area in Kibondo I will be a good will ambassador to fellow entrepreneurs and encourage them to visit TBS offices for quality verification of the products they make in order to capture markets in Burundi and DRC," she said.



*TBS Quality Assurance Officer, Mr. Stephen Minja talks to the visitor at the TBS pavilion during the 46th Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair.*

### **TBS engages motor vehicle inspection agent**

*By Gladness Kaseka*

Used motor vehicles imported from Japan will now be inspected on the spot before being

brought into the country, to comply with the regulation on Pre-shipment Verification of Conformity to Standards (PVoC).

Eng. Saidi Mkwawa, the Imports and Exports Control Manager at the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) said at a press conference recently that henceforth vehicle inspection will be conducted by EAA Co. Ltd based in Japan.

"Inspection charge is \$150 per vehicle, thus no extra cost is involved," he said, noting that vehicles bought and being exported before would be inspected by TBS without additional charges.

PVoC is designed to stem repair costs to vehicle buyers, he stated, elaborating that the Bureau is seeking out other vehicle inspection agents in the UK, Dubai and Singapore. Used vehicles importers and dealers will be notified when the agents are picked, he said.

The Standards Act Cap. 130 mandates TBS to undertake pre-shipment verification conformity (PVoC) to standards — a conformity assessment procedure used to verify that products to be imported into Tanzania are in conformity with applicable national standards before shipment.

Before shipping to Tanzania, all consignments subject to PVoC must obtain the mandatory custom clearance documents and certificate of conformity (CoC) without which the commodities arriving at Tanzanian Ports will be rejected or fined. As for imported used motor vehicles, they must be accompanied with a Certificate of Road Worthiness (COR).

As per procedure, the PVoC contractor evaluates the compliance of the used motor vehicle with the requirements of the relevant standard. If full compliance is established, an inspection certificate/Certificate of Road Worthiness (COR) is issued.

## Health, trade officers urged to observe integrity, honesty, professionalism

*By Rhoda Mayugu*

Health and trade officers in the Dar es Salaam Region have been urged to observe integrity, honesty and professionalism in their day-to-day responsibilities of controlling the safety and quality of food and cosmetics.

The advice was given by the Dar es Salaam Administrative Secretary, Ms. Rehema Madenge recently, during the training to health and trade officers on laws, regulations and guidelines in implementing their responsibilities as part of joint collaboration between the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and the Local Government Agencies (LGAs). "There is no compromise in ensuring that the quality of food and cosmetic products is observed so that the health of consumers is protected," she said.

She said the training aimed at providing education to health and trade officers regarding laws and regulations to enhance efficiency in implementing their day-to-day responsibilities.

She added that the training focused on providing education to health and trade officers on laws, regulations and guidelines in implementing their obligations collaboratively with TBS. "To make this initiative more efficient, the government decided to use inspectors under the LGAs in controlling safety and quality of food and cosmetics to protect consumers' health," she said. Ms. Madenge emphasized that in implementing their responsibilities, officers are supposed to observe integrity, honesty and professionalism so that the health of consumers may be protected.

She further added that the training is the best way of enhancing efficiency in the control of the safety of food and cosmetic products that would ultimately help avoid turning the country into a dumping place.

On her part, the TBS Acting Director of Compliance and Enforcement, Dr. Candida Shirima, speaking on behalf of the Director General said the training aimed at empowering officers to implement the food and cosmetics premise registration function effectively and efficiently.

She said the training was carried out in all regions in the country and concluded in Dar es Salaam.

Dr. Shirima added that TBS has been conducting inspections and controlling the safety and quality of food and cosmetics in collaboration with councils, thus the training would enhance efficiency in executing their responsibilities.

She further said TBS recognizes public servants in all regional councils, particularly health and trade officers who have a huge contribution in protecting the quality and safety of food and cosmetics and ultimately protecting consumers' health.

## Entrepreneurs respond positively to TBS campaigns

*By Staff Reporter*

Entrepreneurs are currently responding positively to the need of certifying their goods, thanks to the ongoing countrywide public awareness campaign conducted by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS).

The TBS Marketing Officer, Ms. Rhoda Mayugu said at the 3rd Investment and Business Exhibition in Kibaha, Coast Region recently that there is a positive response on awareness among entrepreneurs on the benefits of registering and certifying their goods "Most entrepreneurs visiting the TBS pavilion say they have certified their goods and others are initiating the process after acquiring knowledge from different awareness campaigns conducted by TBS," she said.

She said some entrepreneurs visiting the Bureau's pavilion had expressed cited various challenges encountered in their businesses and how TBS had responded and provided solutions and education on the need to register and certify their goods.

"A huge number of entrepreneurs are aware of the services offered by TBS including registration and certification of goods. Some have already certified and others are at an advanced stage in the process," she noted.

Ms. Mayugu said despite the positive response from entrepreneurs about product certification, small capital was still a big problem that impedes the development and growth of Small and Medium Enterprises.

"We have been enlightening entrepreneurs on procedures needed to acquire a license to use the TBS standards mark of quality and how it can help them penetrate wide domestic and foreign markets, and on the issue of small capital we guide them to reach SIDO for advice," she said. Furthermore, she said TBS provided education to entrepreneurs on things required to be done to produce goods that meet the country's standards. She said also that the Bureau has used the opportunity to provide awareness to the public not only on the need to buy TBS-certified products but also checking the expiry dates of the products and how to communicate with the Bureau for airing their views and challenges.

She said they also told citizens to report immediately to TBS when they come across in the market, expired products and those which have been banned for use in the country.

### **SMEs advised to take advantage of SIDO exhibitions**

*By Gladness Kaseka*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has appealed to local entrepreneurs to use the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO)'s exhibition and trade fair to seek knowledge on how to acquire the TBS standards mark of quality for their products.

Briefing reporters recently, TBS Northern Zone Inspector, Mr. Anderson Msumanje said the platform was an ideal opportunity for the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the Northern Zone to get the quality mark.

"SMEs and other local manufacturers should make the most of the expo as TBS comes to their aid," explained Mr. Msumanje.

The inspector said the Bureau had already visited more than 68 SMEs, issuing them with the standards marks of quality. He said the government had set aside enough funds for certification of SMEs products before they make way to the market, thus urging SMEs to make the most of the opportunity presented by the government. Mr. Msumanje said the "tbs" mark on a product indicates that samples of the product are independently and routinely tested and certified by the Bureau against relevant Tanzania standards.

"Apart from enabling people to buy products with confidence, the "tbs" mark also protects the manufacturers from competing with inferior products and enables them to prove to the market that their products satisfy all the requirements specified in the standards," he said.

TBS is a national standards body for Tanzania established by the government as part of the efforts to strengthen the supportive infrastructure for industry and commerce sectors across the economy within the country.



*TBS Inspector, Mr. Anderson Msumanje attends visitors to the Bureau's pavilion during a SIDO exhibition in Arusha.*



## TBS urges public to use certified food products

*By Rhoda Mayugu*

The public has been urged to use food products certified by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) to avoid risks of getting foodborne diseases.

The call was issued by the TBS Marketing Officer, Ms. Rhoda Mayugu, when addressing food manufacturers and consumers during a six-day exhibition to mark the climax of the World Food Day held recently in Bariadi District, Simiyu Region.

“Our message to food and cosmetics manufacturers is to go for product certification to enhance the value of your products that would guarantee easy penetration in the regional and global markets,” said Ms. Mayugu.

Ms. Mayugu said food quality certification is an important prerequisite that guarantees consumers' safety and ensures that what they consume cannot cause harm to their health.

She said certification services are provided to entrepreneurs free of charge as all costs are being paid by the government.

Ms. Mayugu said entrepreneurs are required to get an introductory letter from the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and send it to TBS to initiate the certification process. She said TBS has been using various exhibitions in the country to meet and provide information to entrepreneurs on how they can certify their goods free of charge.

“Some entrepreneurs may not have certified their goods but are well informed about the service,” she said, urging the entrepreneurs who took part in the exhibitions to take immediate measures to certify their goods and grab regional and global market opportunities. As a key stakeholder in regulating food and cosmetics products, TBS used the opportunity during the fair to provide education to manufacturers and consumers on certification of the products. Moreover, entrepreneurs

were informed about various services offered by the Bureau.

## National Quality Awards competition kicks off

*By Deborah Haule*

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has officially announced the kick off of the national quality awards competition for the year 2022/23 as a serious initiative to push local products to an international standard.

The competition will focus on five sub-categories namely best company of the year, best product of the year, best service of the year, best seller of the year (international) and best individual who did well on issues related to quality.

Briefing reporters in Dodoma recently on behalf of the Permanent Secretary, the Director of Investment in the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, Mr. Aristides Mbwasi said the competition contributes to quality infrastructure in the sector. According to him, all those above mentioned categories will be raced into two main categories namely for large scale companies and small scale companies.

Mr. Mbwasi said recently East African countries prepared and the governments ratified the Quality Policy as the way of implementing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) therefore competition was established to make the local products of high quality and penetrate that market and beyond.

He expressed that the competition is a government incentive in improving goods and services produced in the country and ensuring they meet international standards.

“Due to the ongoing trade revolution across the bloc and continental wise, it is a good idea that we should have a mechanism to establish our position in the market, and that could be successful if our goods and services are of high standard,” he said.

Additionally, Mr. Mbwasii hinted that the winners of the competition will be rewarded with a cash prize, and that the main benefit was a chance to promote their winning products in local and international market forums.

“The winners will not only have a chance to make their product to be known here in Tanzania, but they will also secure a chance to represent Tanzania in East Africa Quality Awards and SADC Quality Awards, which could enable their products to penetrate far in the international market,” he noted. The TBS Director General, Dr. Athuman Ngenya hinted that the 2022/23 national awards expected to promote the business sector through the encroachment of the quality of goods and services.

“In the contemporary competitive market, it is not easy to prohibit or limit the movement of goods and services due to existing agreements under World Trade Organization (WTO). Under WTO agreements, all products are free to move as long as meet of standards, so if we want our products to penetrate those markets we should have embraced the culture of high quality products,” urged Dr. Ngenya.

The competition which is open for participants from both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, is organized by TBS, the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), Zanzibar Bureau of Standards (ZBS), the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA), the Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI), Tan Trade and Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce (TWCC).

### **TBS counsels entrepreneurs on product certification**

*By Staff Reporter*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has urged entrepreneurs to register and certify their products to participate actively in industrial production that will contribute to job creation.

The plea was made by TBS Marketing Officer, Ms. Deborah Haule in Bagamoyo, Coast Region recently, in an event involving entrepreneurs to discuss various challenges they face.

“We are grateful to the Bagamoyo District Commissioner, Ms. Zainabu Abdallah for organizing this event as it has enabled TBS to meet entrepreneurs and solve the various challenges that they face in their business activities,” she said.

She said through the Bagamoyo One Stop Centre, the district authority managed to bring together various government institutions with the aim of addressing challenges that entrepreneurs face in their day to day activities. She said apart from solving challenges facing entrepreneurs, TBS also used the opportunity to provide important information to SMEs particularly that stressing the need to register and certify their goods.

Ms. Haule said entrepreneurs are required to register and certify their goods free of charge because all the costs are being footed by the government. She said to do this, entrepreneurs are required to have an introductory letter from the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) for the process to initiate.

She said certifying goods is a fundamental step that will help entrepreneurs avoid business impediments especially when penetrating the East African markets where goods are not required to be inspected once done in the country of origin.

“Without certification and the quality mark, entrepreneurs may face business hurdles particularly at cross border and also fail to compete in the regional markets,” she added. Ms. Haule also urged business people to abide by legal requirements of registering food and cosmetic premises with the intention of protecting consumers’ health from using toxic and expiry goods.

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She said consumers should check important information provided in the product before buying including date of manufacture and expiry to avoid contaminating food borne diseases.

## **TBS stresses on need for products certification**

*By Neema Mtemvu*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has pledged to continue providing awareness to entrepreneurs in the country on the need to register and certify their goods as a way to secure and expand their markets.

The TBS Acting Northern Zone Manager, Mr. Deogratius Ngatunga told participants of the Tanzanite Business Exhibitions held in Babati, Manyara recently that there are immense benefits for entrepreneurs when they register and certify their products. "By registering and certifying their products, entrepreneurs stay in a better chance to grow their businesses by expanding and accessing new regional and global markets," he said.

He said the exhibitions that were organized by the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA) had been an important opportunity for providing education to entrepreneurs on the need to register and certify their goods. He urged entrepreneurs to use the opportunity of registering and certifying goods because it is being provided by TBS free of charge.

Mr. Ngatunga explained that for entrepreneurs to access this service from TBS, they need to get an introductory letter from the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) to kick start the process.

He said by registering and certifying their goods with TBS, entrepreneurs get rid of various cross border impediments in accessing regional markets.

He said certified goods give assurance to consumers on their safety and this is why it is important to check and identify the certification mark before use. "Uncertified goods create doubts to consumers and entrepreneurs stay at a chance of losing market. It is from this backdrop that manufacturers are urged to register and certify their goods," he said.

He said East African countries have signed an agreement where goods once certified in the country of production they are not obliged to undergo certification in the other countries. "This is an important opportunity for manufacturers to certify their goods in order to access the wide regional market," said Mr. Ngatunga.



*TBS officers enlighten visitors on TBS functions during the TCCIA exhibition held in Mwanza*

## **TBS campaign reaches 6800 people in Singida**

*By Gladness Kaseka*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has managed to reach about 7,000 people in three Singida districts in a campaign aimed at educating them on the need to buy certified products and how to identify expired products in the market.

The campaign that reached about 6,800 people went alongside the sensitization of



Speaking at the event to wind up the campaign, Iramba District Executive Director, Michael Matomora hailed TBS for providing public education while advising the standard watchdog to conduct regular inspections particularly on shops dealing with construction materials to remove substandard products from shelves.

The campaign was conducted in four districts namely Iramba, Mkalama, Ikungi and Singida.

The campaign was conducted in various places including markets, bus stations, auction areas and other open places where it was possible for people to gather and get education on products certification and expiration. On his part, the TBS Inspector, Mr. Magesa Mwizarubi reminded the public that the war against substandard products is not only for TBS but the whole nation.

Mr. Magesa explained to the public on the need to understand the importance of standards in their lives as well as to entrepreneurs that certification and registration services are offered free of charge. He urged them to become good ambassadors to others who did not get such education on the use of certified goods and identify expired products before using. He also encouraged the public to provide information immediately to TBS in case they meet incidences of counterfeit and expired goods in the markets.

For entrepreneurs, he said they need to understand the procedures needed to certify and register their products as well as registering food and cosmetics premises.

### **TBS commits to awareness campaigns on standardization**

*By Staff Reporter*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has emphasized that it will continue to provide

awareness to entrepreneurs on things to observe to produce quality products to compete in the domestic and regional markets.

The TBS Marketing Officer, Ms. Rhoda Mayugu made the remarks during the National Board of Accountants and Auditors Tanzania (NBAA)'s exhibition held at Mnazi Mmoja Grounds in Dar es Salaam recently, to mark the 50th anniversary of the Board. "Our participation in this event aims at educating the entrepreneurs and public about services offered by TBS, also to call upon SMEs to produce quality products so as to grab market opportunities.

Ms. Mayugu also insisted that to access the free certification services offered by TBS, entrepreneurs should go through Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO).

"Once they have acquired the introductory letter from SIDO, the certification process by TBS starts with immediate effect," she said.

Ms. Mayugu also stressed that through the exhibition, TBS had the chance to educate the entrepreneurs about the transfer of some obligations on food and cosmetics from the former Tanzania Foods and Drugs Authority (TFDA) to TBS.

She said further that through this change, the registration of food and cosmetics products is now under TBS. Ms. Mayugu said that TBS calls upon the public to make sure they read product information to see the expiry dates to avoid contacting food-borne diseases.

She added that people should be very careful when buying products because they might end up buying expired goods since some traders care about their profits.

"It is important for consumers to check carefully all the information provided on the products before buying to avoid consuming expired products," she insisted.

## Car dealers in three regions drilled on service quality improvement

*By Rhoda Mayugu*

Fifty-one vehicle dealers in Mwanza, Arusha and Dodoma regions have been empowered with skills on how to improve quality of services they render to the public.

The training was conducted by Tanzania Bureau of Standard (TBS) to vehicle traders, importers, spare parts' distributors and garage owners in the three regions.

Wrapping up one of the three-day trainings, TBS Central Zone Manager, Mr. Nickonia Mwambene tasked vehicle dealers to be conversant with all issues that make their services competitive and meet public expectations in the transportation sector.

The government, he said, is determined to improve the sector so that it becomes one of the areas that provide jobs to many Tanzanians.

"As the government, we want garages to offer services that meet the required standards," Mr. Mwambene said.

According to him, the training is aimed at an important sector in the private sector that contributes to the national income and increases employment. He said: "This is due to the government's determination to continue building a strong, stable and competitive economy, so the Bureau supports all plans and efforts made by the government to ensure that the products imported into the country meet the standards requirements, including car spare parts. "We want to ensure that our garages use quality spare parts and that the business is organized in an understandable system."

He noted: "This training aims to prepare the participants to be better oriented and practical in implementing the requirements of the relevant standards as well as the services they provide to the community."

He described the training as important for the beneficiaries, especially considering that consumers rely heavily on importers and sellers of car spare parts and garage owners to advise them on the type and quality of the right spare parts for their cars.

He explained that all vehicle and spare parts' owners have been recognized as participants in developing the national economy.

## Entrepreneurs told to abide by standards to penetrate African markets

*By Deborah Haule*

The Deputy Minister for Investment, Industry and Trade, Hon. Exaud Kigahe has said entrepreneurs will be able to penetrate African markets if they abide by international standards in producing goods and services.

Hon. Kigahe made the remarks during the 2022/23 National Quality Awards event held in Dar es Salaam recently to award winners from both institutions and individual manufacturers. He said the government is determined to build a competitive and sustainable environment for local manufacturers to grab the African market. "African countries are aiming at improving trade between the countries as the continent's business has not been convincing compared to other continents," he said.

He further stressed that the government, through the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade established local awards for quality products as its initiative to improve the quality of goods and services. "The objective of the decision is to ensure that systems, products and services meet both local, regional and global standards, thus putting our products in a position of being competitive in the markets," he said. On his part, the Director General of the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Dr. Athuman Ngenya urged manufacturers and service providers to be competitive in quality production and to know that both quality and competition are important in capturing the market.

“The only way for our country to prosper in business is through production of quality and competitive products,” he said, adding that the awards are being organized for the third time in the country.

According to Dr. Ngenya, the awards of excellence for the year 2022/2023 consist of five categories namely best company, best product, best service, best supplier of local products to other countries, and best person who did well in quality issues.

### **TBS urges public to avoid using toxic cosmetics**

*By Rhoda Mayugu*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has urged the public to find the right information on genuine cosmetics as ways to support efforts to eliminate toxic skin beauty products from the market.

The advice was given by the TBS Quality Assurance Officer, Ms. Hidaya Kabelege, when speaking with the visitors on the effects of toxic cosmetics and the importance of registering both food and cosmetics premises at the 2022 Cosmetics Day Festival held in Dar es Salaam recently. “It is important for the public to seek right information on cosmetics before buying in order to avoid using cosmetics with toxic ingredients that have negative effects on the body,” she said.

She said for example, some Tanzanians had been using toxic cosmetics which contained mercury and hydroquinone ingredients for skin change with disregard to side-effects.

The festival was organized by the Tanzania Cosmetology Association (TCA) and aimed at giving education about cosmetics and their side effects and the importance of registering production premises.

“This event has been so important to TBS since we offer education about the effects of using products that have toxic ingredients to the human body,” Ms. Kabelege said.

In addressing the effects, Ms. Kabelege cited some of the cosmetic effects containing toxic substances highly affecting the skin mentioning skin irritation, swelling, total skin damage when the applicant is exposed to sunlight, and harm to women's reproductive system, adding that the skin becomes softer leading to skin diseases like fungus and others.

### **TBS advises manufacturers on compliance with standards**

*By Rhoda Mayugu*

Manufacturers have been advised to comply with the country's standards to ensure the quality and safety of the products they produce for domestic and regional markets.

The advice was given by the Mwanza Regional Administrative Secretary, Mr. Patrick Kurangwa who represented the Mwanza Regional Commissioner, Mr. Adam Malima, at the grant of licences and certificates ceremony to manufacturers whose products were attested to meet national standards.

“The government through TBS will ensure the necessary guidelines relating to the quality and safety of the products are given in time to ensure products that did not meet the required standards are removed from the market,” he said. “It is our responsibility to ensure all products are meeting the required standards,” Mr Kurangwa said.

He also added that in implementing this, the government has continued to provide education to the stakeholders in the protection of the health of users and the entire environment in the Mwanza region and other regions of Tanzania.



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Adding to the matter, the Bureau's Lake Zone Manager, Eng. Joseph Mwaipaja said the certificates and the licenses of quality are divided into three categories namely large manufacturers, small manufacturers and small entrepreneurs dealing with products like food, cosmetics, building materials, mechanical equipment, containers and packaging.

He said the licensed products will increase public trust in the quality, making the products acceptable to the markets without further tests. "The products will be competitive and shall penetrate the East African Common Market without barriers," he insisted. Mr. Mwaipaja called upon manufacturers who received the licences and quality certificates to act as good ambassadors to achieve the goal of industrializing Tanzania, especially during this period when Tanzania is a middle-income economy.

## **TBS uses SHIMMUTA games to create awareness on standardization**

*By Mussa Luhombero*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has used the Inter-Parastatal and Non-Parastatal Sports Federation of Tanzania (SHIMMUTA) games as a platform to create awareness on standards and to clear the market of substandard products.

The remarks were made by the TBS Sports Chairman, Mr. Lucas Gwila recently, when he was speaking during a press conference about the success that TBS teams achieved in the SHIMMUTA.

The tournament had begun on November 15, 2022 involving 52 institutions whereby the TBS teams had the opportunity to give the knowledge over the standards to the citizens since the competition mainly targeted the society.

"Honestly, our teams have done well in this year's games by achieving the top spots," said Mr. Gwila, mentioning the performances of TBS teams in every game they had participated such as football, netball, volleyball and traditional sports whereby in the football game, the TBS team won all of the fixtures in group stages before losing in a penalty shootout to Mzinga team.

He also stressed that for the men's volleyball game, the TBS team was eliminated in the quarter-final stage against the University of Dodoma (UDOM) team, while in netball group stage games, they came out 3rd out of 7 teams. Mr Gwila added that in traditional and pool table games, TBS had reached the semifinals while their draft team was knocked out in the quarter-finals.

He also added that these games bolster the Bureau's relationship with other institutions and helps the Bureau to get closer to the community, thus getting an opportunity to provide education about standards.

He thanked the TBS management for their endless support of sports and as well taking the teams to the tournaments marking 7 years in a row.

## **Miners urged to use certified equipment**

*By Mussa Luhombero*

Miners have been urged to ensure that they use equipment certified by Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) in a bid to ensure their safety and protect their health.

The TBS Lake Zone Manager, Eng. Joseph Mwaipaja said at the climax of the Technology in Mining Exhibition Week recently that miners are required to certify equipment used in day to day operations like fire extinguishers and mining boots to keep themselves safe.

He also advised service providers in mining areas to make sure that they acquire TBS certification of their products to give

confidence to consumers as well as expand their markets.

He said one of the things cited in the Mining Policy regarding service providers is the issue of standards of the products and services provided to people in the mining areas.

He said for example the food vendors and other entrepreneurs in mining areas are required to certify their goods as required by the mining companies to protect the health of the consumers.

“It is a prerequisite for most mining companies demanding services providers to provide high quality goods to the people in mining areas to protect their health,” he emphasized. He said it is from this backdrop that some mining firms opt to source goods from outside the country after learning that local suppliers fail to meet the required quality.

He said TBS encourages local suppliers and other service providers in the mining areas to make sure they register and certify their goods and services in order to take advantage of the huge business opportunities in the mines.

Eng. Mwaipaja added that business people in Geita, a strategic city with renowned towns like Katoro and Buseresere need to certify their goods in order to penetrate both domestic and regional markets.

“Goods that have met the required quality standards can easily penetrate the regional markets taking into consideration the agreement reached by the East African states,” he noted. According to the agreement, goods once certified in one country need not be inspected in another country.

He said TBS used the technology in Mining Exhibition Week to provide education to manufacturers to produce quality goods in order to expand their market outreach.

He said TBS also provided education to the public on the need to purchase goods with TBS certification, the initiative that can help tame the problem of substandard products in the market.

### **TBS intensifies efforts to take substandard products off shelves**

*By Neema Mtemvu*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has intensified efforts to take substandard products off the shelves while stressing the need for the public to check out product information before use.

The TBS Northern Zone Acting Manager, Mr. Deogratius Ngatunga revealed this in Tanga recently after impounding and overseeing the destruction of expired products including cooking oil and juice worth 1.5m/-. “Consumers are advised to read carefully the products information that contains manufacturing and expiry dates before buying or consuming to avoid food-borne diseases,” he said.

He also urged the public to provide information through the TBS customer services centre when they encounter cases of substandard and expired goods in the market.

He said the move to impound and destroy expired products aim at taking off low quality goods from the market to save consumers from food-borne diseases. He said the Bureau will not relent in phasing out substandard products from the market, further insisting that those found culpable will be brought to justice.

Mr. Ngatunga appealed to business people to maintain the integrity by ensuring that goods imported and sold in the local markets meet the required quality standards including the dates of manufacturing and expiring.

He emphasized that TBS will continue to provide public education to enhance awareness on how to identify goods banned in the market.

“Business people should observe legal requirements on the conservation of products,

# NEWS IN BRIEF

ensuring that warehouses meet the required quality standards by obtaining TBS registration and certification,” he added.

He said traders should remove from shelves all goods that have expired to protect consumers’ health from contaminating food-borne diseases.

Mr. Ngatunga said the standards body will continue monitoring products in the Tanzania market to ensure that they conform to relevant technical regulations concerning health, safety and environmental requirements, and to ensure that fair trade practices are promoted.

Some Tanga residents commended TBS for the efforts to remove substandard products and those with toxic ingredients off shelves to protect consumers’ health.

## Stakeholders urged to take active part in preparation of standards

*By Neema Mtemvu*

Stakeholders have been urged to participate actively in the preparation of standards that would help local goods to penetrate global markets.

This was said in Morogoro recently by a member of the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) Board of Directors, Dr.EliapendaMariki, when opening a workshop on the participation of the stakeholders in the preparation of standards in Tanzania.

“Sometimes our products fail to penetrate in the regional and international markets due to differences in the standards between countries,” he said, noting the need for Tanzanians to participate in the development and harmonization of regional and international standards.

Dr.Mariki stated that standards play a big role in the world’s efforts in promoting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since they give solutions to different economic, social and environmental challenges. He also added that one of the reasons for the failure of local products in developing countries like Tanzania to pursue the global market is the low standards of the products.

He commended TBS for its decision to cooperate with the stakeholders regarding participation in the preparation of standards.

The workshop was part of the World Standards Day 2022 celebration nationwide. This year’s celebration in Tanzania started on the 22nd of October 2022 purposely to educate the public on the importance of participating in the process of preparing national, regional and international standards. Dr.Mariki stressed over this year’s slogan, “Standards for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Our shared vision for a better world”, which, he said, reflects the goals of sustainable development that aim at putting equality, promoting a sustainable economy, and reducing climatic change.

## TBS urged to take active role in standardization

*By Neema Mtemvu*

The government has directed the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and other stakeholders to take a more active role in the preparation of national standards to enable local goods to penetrate easily in the regional and global markets.

The directive was issued by the Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, Dr.HashilAbdallah in Dar es Salaam recently, during an event to mark the World Standards Day 2022.

The climax of the global day on standards went alongside the launching of the national essay



writing competition as well as the workshop for stakeholders in the preparation of standards.

Dr. Abdallah said TBS plays a unique role in preparing the national standards that are of paramount importance for products to penetrate borders while ensuring consumers' health and environmental security in the society. He said the use of standards helps in removing hurdles in the business between the countries, thus contributing significantly in the growth of the economy and improvement of the people's living standards.

"Standards help in spreading technology which is an important component in the country's economic development thus contributing to the welfare of Tanzanians," he said. He added that failure to meet international standards has been the major reason that hinders the penetration of the domestic products from the developing countries into the global markets. Moreover, he noted that at times goods fail to penetrate regional and global markets due to the differences of standards requirements between countries.

He noted that the technical barriers to trade, that mostly result from differences in standards requirements have compelled countries within one region to harmonize their standards in order to help business people easily access regional markets. He urged the business community, manufacturers, research institutions and higher learning institutions to understand that they have an obligation to participate actively in the preparation of national, regional and international standards. The TBS Director General, Dr. Athuman Ngenya said essay writing competition among the youth has been an important way in enhancing awareness on the standards of goods and services. He said the initiative will play a key role in spreading the knowledge on standards among the youth, in the society and the

nation, thus contributing to the country's efforts to fight low quality goods in the market.

### **TBS urges importers to observe standards**

*By Neema Mtemvu*

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has reiterated its advice to local manufacturers, importers and other stakeholders to observe national, regional and global standards for products. The TBS Inspector, Mr. Andalalisye Mwakyonde told journalists touring the Bureau recently, that the national standards body will leave no stone unturned on inspecting and curbing the entrance of substandard products into the market.

"TBS inspectors are always present at all borders working diligently on inspecting and testing the quality for imported goods," Mr. Mwakyonde said, adding that the products that fail to meet national standards are either destroyed or returned to countries of origin. He said providing education on issues related to standards is one of the efforts that TBS is putting to support the government's quest to build an inclusive economic growth.

He said East African Community (EAC) Partner States have agreed that goods with quality certification can penetrate the regional market without any business impediments.

TBS conducted media tour where by journalists learned different activities from Imports department and product registration. TBS implements Pre-shipment Verification of Conformity (PVoC) to ensure that all imports of regulated products comply with standards prior to shipment. The Certificate of Conformity (CoC) issued by PVoC partners is provided for customs clearance. This simplifies port clearing process.

After arrival in the country, TBS conducts destination inspection. This applies to all goods in the destination inspection compulsory list and goods that were imported without a Certificate of Conformity (CoC) under the PVoC programme.

# ACTIVITIES REPORT

## FINALIZED STANDARDS

During the period of July – December 2022, the following standards were finalized:

1. FTZS 74:2022/ EAS 122:2022 Sulfuric acid – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
2. FTZS 583-1:2022/ EAS 793-1:2022 Toilet cleanser - Specification - Part 1- Acidic liquid Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
3. FTZS 800:2022/ EAS 384:2022 Disinfectants and antiseptics – Vocabulary Voluntary Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
4. FTZS 1650:2022/ EAS 789:2022 Alcohol based instant hand sanitizer - Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
5. FTZS 1651:2022/ EAS 791:2022 Kitchen equipment cleaner and grease remover – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
6. FTZS 1652:2022/ EAS 792:2022 Carpet and upholstery shampoo – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
7. FTZS 3621:2022/ EAS 794:2022 Determination of the microbial inhibition of cosmetic soap bars and liquid hand and body washes - Test method Voluntary Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
8. FTZS 3622:2022/ EAS 361:2022 Carbaryl dusting powder – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
9. FTZS 3623:2022/ EAS 345:2022 Toluene – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
10. FTZS 3624:2022/ EAS 123:2022 Distilled water – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
11. FTZS 3625:2022/ EAS 1055:2022 Water based undercoat - Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
12. FTZS 3626:2022/ EAS 1054:2022 Black bituminous paint for cold application - Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
13. FTZS 3627:2022/ EAS 1053:2022 Etch primers (single-pack and two-pack) - Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
14. FTZS 3628:2022/ EAS 1052:2022 Two-pack epoxy zinc phosphate weldable primer - Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
15. FTZS 3629:2022/ EAS 1051:2022 Two-pack epoxy solvent-based primer – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act
16. FTZS 68:2022 EAS 344:2022 School chalk– Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

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

17. FTZS 69:2022 EAS 344:2022 Exercise books and related items – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

18. FTZS 1006:2022 EAS 490:2022 Metre rules and rulers – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

19. FTZS 1249:2022 EAS 861:2022 Paper serviettes (napkins) – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

20. FTZS 2131:2022 EAS 862:2022 Facial tissue paper – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

21. FTZS 2151:2022 EAS 1049:2022 Paper sacks for packaging of cement – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

22. FTZS 3451:2022 / EAS 1049:2022 Paper hand towel sheets (multi-fold hand towels) – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

23. FTZS 2524:2022 EAS 1056:2022 Diaries – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

24. FTZS 2525:2022 EAS 1058:2022 Thermal-sensitive paper roll for printers – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

25. FTZS 2803:2022 EAS 355-2:2022 Toilet paper- Jumbo tissue Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

26. FTZS 3631:2022 EAS 1057:2022 Newsprint – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

27. FTZS 3632 :2022 EAS 1050:2022 Kitchen paper towel – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

28. FTZS 3633:2022 EAS 1048:2022 Medical tissue paper towel - Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

29. FTZS 3636:2022/EAS 1070:2022 Medical cotton swab — Specification (1st Edition) Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

30. FTZS 3637:2022/EAS 1069:2022, Cotton ear bud — Specification (1st Edition) Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of Regional (EAC) harmonized Standard

## Electro technical Standards

31. FTZS 3630-1:2022/EAS 1064-1:2022 Lighting Products - Minimum Energy Performance Standard - **Part 1** – Lamps Voluntary Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

32. FTZS 3630-2:2022/EAS 1064-2:2022 Lighting Products - Minimum Energy Performance Standard - **Part 2** - Luminaires Voluntary Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

## Textile and Leather Standards

33. FTZS 3634:2022/EAS 260:2022 Textiles — Zippers (zips) — Vocabulary. Voluntary Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

34. FTZS 3635:2022/EAS 256:2022 Textiles - Determination of scouring loss in grey and finished cotton materials. Voluntary Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

35. FTZS 1726:2022/ EAS 1071:2022, Duvet — Specification. Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

36. FTZS 1136:2022/ EAS 223:2022 Zippers (zips) — Specification. Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

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*Quality is remembered long after the price is forgotten. Always use TBS-certified products.*



# ACTIVITIES REPORT

## 37. FTZS 3645:2022/ EAS 1072:2022

Tarpaulins for agricultural use — Specification  
Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of  
harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

## 38. FTZS 3646:2022/EAS 1073:2022

Tarpaulins for general use — Specification  
Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of  
harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

39. **FTZS 3671:2022** Textiles - Seam tensile  
properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles -  
Part 2: Determination of maximum force to seam  
rupture using the grab method Voluntary  
New Market Demand

40. **FTZS 3672:2022** Textiles - Tear properties of  
fabrics - Part 2: Determination of tear force of  
trouser-shaped test specimens (Single tear  
method) Voluntary New Market Demand

(To test quality of fabrics))

41. **FTZS 3673:2022** Textiles - Bursting  
properties of fabrics - Part 2: Pneumatic method for  
determination of bursting strength and bursting  
distension Voluntary New Market Demand

(To test quality of fabrics)

42. **FTZS 3674:2022** Textiles - Protective  
clothing - Protection against flame - Method of test  
for limited flame spread Voluntary New Market  
Demand (To test quality of fabrics)

43. **FTZS 3666:2022** Geo-synthetics -  
Identification on site Voluntary New Market  
Demand (To identify quality of geo-synthetics  
materials)

44. **FTZS 3667-1:2022** Geo-synthetics - Part 1:  
Terms and definitions Voluntary New Market  
Demand (To define terms and definitions of  
geo-synthetics materials)

45. **FTZS 3667-2:2022** Geo-synthetics - Part 2  
Symbols and pictograms Voluntary New Market  
Demand (To symbols and pictograms of  
geo-synthetics materials)

46. **FTZS 3668:2022** Geo-synthetics - Sampling  
and preparation of test specimens Voluntary

New Market Demand (To elaborate sampling  
and preparation of test specimens of geo-synthetics  
materials)

47. **FTZS 3669:2022** Protective clothing for use in  
welding and allied processes Compulsory  
New Market Demand (To test protective clothing  
materials)

48. **FTZS 3670:2022** Clothing for protection against  
heat and flame - General recommendations for  
selection, care and use of protective clothing  
Compulsory New Market Demand (To test  
protective clothing materials)

49. **FTZS 3675:2022** Textiles- Methods for  
determination of cotton fabric resistance to  
micro-organisms Attack - Chemical test Voluntary  
New Market Demand (To test quality of fabrics)

50. **FTZS 3676:2022**, Textile-specification for  
waterproof Tarpaulin made from woven polyester  
fabrics Compulsory New Market Demand (To test  
tarpaulin materials)

51. **FTZS 3677:2022**, Textiles - Sports nets –  
Specification Compulsory New Market Demand  
(To test sport nets materials)

52. **FTZS 3678:2022**, Textiles-Specification for  
Hawser-laid hemp ropes Voluntary New  
Mar **FTZS 3679:2022**, Textiles-Specification for jute  
twine Voluntary New Market Demand (To test hemp  
jute twines)

## Agriculture and Food Standards

54. **FTZS 964: 2022 /EAS 742: 2022**, Food  
grade cassava starch — specification  
Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of  
harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

55. **FTZS 1277: 2022 /EAS 741: 2022** Cassava  
wheat composite flour — specification  
Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of  
harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

56. **FTZS 3648: 2021 /EAS 1040: 2022** Dried  
cassava pellets – specification Compulsory  
Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East  
African standard as per SQMT Act

**57. FTZS 3649: 2022 /EAS 1041:** 2022 Dried ground cassava leaves – specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**58. FTZS 1808:2022 /EAS 827:2022** Fresh and frozen whole fin fish — Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**59. FTZS 1810:2022 / EAS 830:2022** Frozen fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets – breaded or in batter — Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**60. FTZS 1811:2022 / EAS 831:2022** Frozen fish fillets — Specification Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**61. FTZS 1812 :2022/EAS 832:2022** Fish industry — Operational cleanliness and hygiene — Guideline Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**62. FTZS 1813:2022 EAS 833:2022** Processing and handling of dried fish and fish products — Code of practice Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**63. FTZS 1814:2022 /EAS 834:2022** Processing and handling of salted fish and fish products — Code of practice Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**64. FTZS 3644:2022 (EAS 1079:2022)** Mustard seed — Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**65. FTZS 45:2022 - EAS 98:2022** Curry Powder Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**66. FTZS 1734:2022 - EAS 1076:2022** Cinnamon (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume) – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**67. FTZS 1536 :2022 EAS 1078:2022,** Cumin

(Cuminum cyminum L.) – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**68. FTZS 1736:2022 EAS 1077:2022** Coriander (Coriandrum sativum L.), whole or ground (powdered) – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**69. FTZS 3638-2:2022/EAS84-2:2022** Meat grades and meat cuts–Specification–Part 2: Ovine Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**70. FTZS 3638-3:2022/EAS84-3:2022** Meat grades and meat cuts–Specification–Part 3: Pork Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**71. FTZS 2185:2022/EAS 1063:2022** Dried meat – Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**73. 1705:2022** Fresh papaya - Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**74. 2197:2022** Fresh mushrooms - specifications Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**75. 3642:2022** Cut flowers and cut foliage - Specification -Part 1: Fresh cut flowers Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**76. 998:2022** Citrus fruits - Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**77. FTZS 3650:2022/ EAS 332:2022** Fresh chilli peppers — Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**78. TZS 454: 2022/EAS 110:2022** Cigarettes - Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

**79. FTZS 454:2022/EAS 110/2022** Cigarettes - Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

# ACTIVITIES REPORT

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS

80. **FTZS 3332:2022/ EAS 196:2022** High-Strength Low-Alloy (HSLA) steel for hot rolled sheet and cold rolled sheet - Specification Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

81. **FTZS 983:2022/EAS 1047:2022** Air Quality-Vehicular exhaust emission limits Compulsory Harmonization Adoption of harmonized East African standard as per SQMT Act

## MINING AND MINERALS STANDARDS

82. **FTZS 3652:2022** Mining - Scraper bars for chain conveyors Compulsory New Stakeholders (To provide test methods in confirming the quantity of activated carbon used in precious metal recovery)

83. **FTZS 3653:2022** Mining - Drive sprocket assemblies for chain conveyors Compulsory New Stakeholders (To provide test methods in confirming the quantity of activated carbon used in precious metal recovery)

84. **FTZS 3654:2022** Mining - Air quality control systems for operator enclosures - Performance requirements and test method Compulsory New Stakeholders (To provide test methods in confirming the quantity of activated carbon used in precious metal recovery)

85. **FTZS 3655:2022** Test Method for Determining the Volume of Bulk Materials Using Contours or Cross Sections Created by Direct Operator Compilation Using Photogrammetric Procedures Voluntary New Stakeholders

(To provide test methods in Determination of volume of bulk materials in stockpile of coal)

86. **FTZS 3656:2022** Coal for Industrial Use - Specifications Compulsory New Stakeholders (To provide specs for coal for industry purposes)

87. **FTZS 3657:2022/ISO 4296-1:1984** Manganese ores – Sampling - Part I: Increment sampling Voluntary New Stakeholders

88. **FTZS 3658:2022/ISO 4296-2:1983** Manganese ores - Sampling - Part 2: Preparation of samples Voluntary New Stakeholders (To provide test methods on Manganese ores - Sampling -

### Part 2: Preparation of samples)

89. **FTZS 3659:2022/ISO 4297:1978** Manganese ores and concentrates - Methods of Chemical analysis - General instructions Voluntary New Stakeholders

(To provide test methods on Manganese ores and concentrates - Methods of Chemical analysis - General instructions)

90. **FTZS 3660:2022/ISO 4299:1989** Manganese ores - Determination of moisture content Voluntary New Stakeholders (To provide test methods on Manganese ores - Determination of moisture content)

## GENERAL TECHNIQUES STANDARDS

91. **FTZS 3662/ ISO 11156:2011** Packaging - Accessible design -General requirements Voluntary Adoption Standardize Packages to hinder easy manipulation

92. **FTZS 3663/ISO 22015:2019** Packaging -Accessible design - Handling and manipulation Voluntary Adoption Standardize Packages to hinder easy manipulation

93. **FTZS 3664-1/ ISO 22982-1:2021** Transport packaging - Temperature-controlled transport packages for parcel shipping -Part 1: General requirements Compulsory Adoption Standardize Temperature controlled Transport Packages

94. **FTZS 3664-2/ ISO 22982-2:2021** Transport packaging - Temperature-controlled transport packages for parcel shipping -Part 1: General requirements Voluntary Voluntary Standardize Temperature controlled Transport Packages

95. **FTZS 3665/ ISO 21976:2018** Packaging -Tamper verification features for medicinal product packaging Voluntary Voluntary Standardize Packages to hinder easy manipulation



## NEW PROJECTS

During the period of July to December, 2023 the following New Standard Work Items have been initiated.

### 1.1. Initiated Agriculture and Food Standards

- i. **AFDC 17 (1559) NWI** Sugar-Determination of Lead in sugar products
- ii. **AFDC 17 (1558) NWI** Sugar-Determination of Sugar solution colour
- iii. **AFDC 17 (1557) NWI** Sugar-Determination of insoluble Matter in white sugar
- iv. **AFDC 17 (1556) NWI** Sugar-Determination of reducing sugar in white sugar and plantation white sugar
- v. **AFDC 17 (1555) NWI** Sugar -Determination of Moisture
- vi. **AFDC 17 (1554) NWI** Sugar-Determination of the polarisation of raw sugar
- vii. **AFDC 17 (1553) NWI** Sugar-Determination of sulphite in refined sugar products
- viii. **AFDC 2 (1584) NWI** Packaging-Distribution Packaging-Graphical symbols for handling and storage of packages
- ix. **AFDC 2 (1583) NWI** Glass Containers-Manufacture-Vocabulary
- x. **AFDC 2 (1582) NWI** Packaging-Vocabulary-Part 2: Packaging and the environment terms
- xi. **AFDC 2 (1581) NWI** Packaging-Vocabulary-Part 1: General terms
- xii. **AFDC 2 (1580) NWI** Packaging and the environment -Organic recycling
- xiii. **AFDC 2 (1579) NWI** Packaging and the Environment-Energy recovery
- xiv. **AFDC 2 (1578) NWI** Packaging and the Environment-Material recycling
- xv. **AFDC 2 (1577) NWI** Packaging and the Environment-Reuse
- xvi. **AFDC 2 (1576) NWI** Packaging and the Environment-General requirements for the use of ISO standards in the field of packaging and the environment
- xvii. **AFDC 2 (1575) NWI** Packaging-Bar code and two-dimensional symbols for

- shipping, transport and receiving labels.
- xviii. **AFDC 2 (1574) NWI** Plastics-Blow-moulded polypropylene containers for packaging of liquid foodstuffs
- xix. **AFDC 23 (1572) DTZS - EAS 827:2022**, Fresh and frozen whole fin fish — Specification
- xx. **AFDC 23 (1585) DTZS), EAS 830:2022**, Frozen fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets – breaded or in batter — Specification
- xxi. **AFDC 23 (1586) DTZS), EAS 831:2022**, Frozen fish fillets — Specification
- xxii. **AFDC 23 (1587) DTZS), EAS 832:2022**, Fish industry — Operational cleanliness and hygiene — Guideline
- xxiii. **AFDC 23 (1588) DTZS)- EAS 833:2022**, Processing and handling of dried fish and fish products — Code of practice
- xxiv. **AFDC 23 (1589) DTZS) - EAS 834:2022**, Processing and handling of salted fish and fish products — Code of practice
- xxv. **AFDC 7 (1590) DTZS)- EAS 1079:2022**, Mustard seed — Specification
- xxvi. **AFDC 7 (1591) DTZS)- EAS 98:2022**, Curry Powder Specification
- xxvii. **AFDC 7 (1592) DTZS) - EAS 1076:2022**, Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume) – Specification
- xxviii. **AFDC 7 (1593) DTZS)- EAS 1078:2022**, Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.) – Specification
- xxix. **AFDC 7 (1594) DTZS)- EAS 1077:2022**, Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.), whole or ground (powdered) – Specification
- xxx. **AFDC 7 (1595) NWI)- ISO 5566:1982**, Turmeric – Determination of colouring power – Spectrophotometric method
- xxxi. **AFDC 21 (1596) DTZS)- EAS 741:2022**, Cassava wheat composite flour – Specification
- xxxii. **AFDC 21 (1597) DTZS) -EAS 742:2022**, Food grade cassava starch – Specification

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xxxiii. **AFDC 21 (1598) DTZS) - EAS 1040:2022**, Dried Cassava Pellets – Specification  
 xxxiv. **AFDC 21(1599) DTZS) - EAS 1041:2022**, Dried ground cassava leaves – Specification  
 xxxv. **AFDC 7 (1613) NWI)- Vanilla** – Specification  
 xxxvi. **AFDC 29 (1734) NWI** Determination of cacao Mass (Fat-Free) of chocolate liquor  
 xxxvii. **AFDC 29 (1733) NWI** Cocoa beans Sampling  
 xxxviii. **AFDC 29 (1732) NWI** Determination of unsaponifiable matter in cocoa butter  
 xxxix. **AFDC 29 (1731) NWI** Determination of Fat in Cacao Products  
 xl. **AFDC 29 (1730) NWI** Cocoa -determination of ash content  
 xli. **AFDC 29 (1729) NWI** Cocoa beans Determination of moisture content (Routine method)  
 xlii. **AFDC 17 (1728) NWI** Determination of copper in Refined Sugar Products by a Colorimetric Method  
 xliii. **AFDC 17 (1727) NWI** Determination of Arsenic in Refined sugar products by colorimetric method  
 xliv. **AFDC 17 (1726) NWI** Determination of starch in raw sugar  
 xlv. **AFDC 17 (1725) NWI** The Determination of Reducing Sugars in Purified Sugar  
 xlvi. **AFDC 17 (1724) NWI** The Determination of the Polarization of white Sugar by Polarimetry – Official  
 xlvii. **AFDC 17 (1723) NWI** Determination of Conductivity Ash in Refined Sugar products and in Plantation White Sugar-official  
 xlviii. **AFDC 17 (1722) NWI** Determination of Conductivity Ash in Raw Sugar  
 xlix. **AFDC 17 (1735) NWI** Determination of white sugar solution colour-official products  
 l. **AFDC 19 (1705) NWI** Cashew flour-Specification

li. **AFDC 19 (1706) NWI** Almond Flour-Specification  
 lii. **AFDC 19 (1707) NWI** Raw Brazil nut kernels-Specification  
 liii. **AFDC 4 (1708) NWI** Almond Butter-Specification  
 liv. **AFDC 4 (1709) NWI** Mixed nut Butter-Specification  
 lv. **AFDC 4 (1710) NWI** Animal and vegetable fats and oils-Determination of unsaponifiable matter content -method using hexane extraction  
 lvi. **AFDC 4 (1711) NWI** Animal and vegetable fats and Oils-Detection and identification of antioxidants-Thin-layer chromatographic method  
 lvii. **AFDC 4 (1712) NWI** Animal and vegetable fats and oils-Determination of lead by direct graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy  
 lviii. **AFDC 4 (1713) NWI** Animal and vegetable fats and oils-Determination of residual technical hexane content  
 lix. **AFDC 4 (1714) NWI** Animal and vegetable fats and oils-Sampling  
 lx. **AFDC 4 (1715) NWI** Essential Oils - Preparation of Test Sample  
 lxi. **AFDC 19 (1716) NWI** Raw and roasted hezelnut kernels-Specification  
 lxii. **AFDC 1 (1717) NWI** Prerequisite programmes on food safety-Part 1: Food manufacturing  
 lxiii. **AFDC 1 (1718) NWI** Prerequisite programmes on food safety-Part 2: Catering  
 lxiv. **AFDC 1 (1719) NWI** Prerequisite programmes on food safety -Part 3: Farming  
 lxv. **AFDC 1 (1720) NWI** Prerequisite programmes on food safety -Part 4: Food packaging manufacturing  
 lxvi. **AFDC 1 (1721) NWI** Prerequisite programmes on food safety-Part 6: Feed and animal food production  
 lxvii. **AFDC 9 (1687) NWI** – Blood – meal – Specification  
 lxviii. **AFDC 9 (1688) NWI** – Pig feed premix – Specification  
 lxix. **AFDC 9 (1687) NWI** – Calcium phosphate, animal feed grade – Specification

- lxx. **AFDC 9 (1695) NWI** Animal feeding stuffs –Determination of urea content  
lxxi. **AFDC 9 (1694) NWI** Animal feeding stuffs – Determination of free and total gossypol  
lxxii. **AFDC 9 (1693) NWI** Animal feeding stuffs – Determination of residues of organochlorine pesticides – Gas chromatographic method  
lxxiii. **AFDC 9 (1692) NWI** Animal feeding stuffs – Determination of residues of organophosphorus pesticides – Gas chromatographic method  
lxxiv. **AFDC 9 (1691) NWI** Animal feeding stuffs – Determination of Aflatoxin B1 content of mixed feeding stuffs – Method using high-performance liquid chromatography  
lxxv. **AFDC 9 (1690) NWI** Animal feeding stuffs – Determination of trypsin inhibitor activity of soya products  
lxxvi. **AFDC 9 (1689) NWI** Animal feeding stuffs – Determination of furazolidone content – Method using high-performance liquid chromatography  
lxxvii. **AFDC 14 (1682) NWI** – Blend of skimmed milk and vegetable fat in powdered form specification  
lxxviii. **AFDC 14 (1683) NWI** - Caciotta cheese – Specification  
lxxix. **AFDC 14 (1684) NWI** – Ricotta Cheese – Specification  
lxxx. **AFDC 14 (1685) NWI** – Butter – Method of sampling and test  
lxxx.i. **AFDC 14 (1527) NWI** – Milk and milk products — Determination of alkaline phosphatase activity — Part 1: Fluorimetric method for milk and milk-based drinks  
lxxxii. **AFDC 14 (1528) NWI** – Milk fat — Detection of vegetable fat by gas-liquid chromatography of sterols (Reference method)  
lxxxiii. **AFDC 14 (1529) NWI** – Ice-cream and milk ice — Determination of total solids content (Reference method)  
lxxxiv. **AFDC 14 (1526) NWI** – Milk-based edible ices and ice mixes — Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method (Reference method)  
lxxxv. **AFDC 14 (1681) NWI** – Cheese – method of sampling and test  
lxxxvi. **AFDC 14 (1525) NWI** – Milk based desserts and Ice mixes – Specification  
lxxxvii. **AFDC 12 (1791) NWI** Determination of moisture content in dried fruits  
lxxxviii. **AFDC 12 (1790) NWI** Determination of sorbitol in food  
lxxxix. **AFDC 12 (1788) NWI** Fruits and vegetable products - Determination of ethanol content  
xc. **AFDC 12 ((1787) NWI** Fruit and vegetable products - Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid  
xci. **AFDC 12 (1786) NWI REV TZS 1502:2016/ ISO 6634-1982** Fruits, vegetables and derived products -Determination of arsenic content - Silver diethyldithiocarbamate spectrophotometric method Specifies a method for the determination of the arsenic content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.  
xcii. **AFDC 12 (1785) NWI** Fruits, vegetables and derived products -Determination of mercury content -Flameless atomic absorption method  
xciii. **AFDC 12 (1782) NWI REV TZS 1496:2016/ ISO 2173-2003** Fruits, vegetables and derived products -Determination of soluble solids  
xciv. **TBS/AFDC 16 (1669) NWI** - Edible maize starch (corn flour) Specification  
xcv. **TBS/AFDC 16 (1822) NWI** - Cooked Maize – Specification  
xcvi. **TBS/AFDC 16 (1823) NWI** - Mixed dry beans  
xcvii. **TBS/AFDC 16 (1824) NWI** - Fresh Beans – Specification  
xcviii. **TBS/AFDC 16 (1825) NWI** - Roasted soya bean flour – specification  
xcix. **TBS/AFDC 16 (1826) NWI** - Rye grain – Specification  
c. **TBS/AFDC 16 (1827) NWI** - Rye flour – Specification  
ci. **TBS/AFDC 16 (1828) NWI** - Malted Sorghum flour- Specification  
cii. **TBS/AFDC 16 (1830) NWI** - Post



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Harvest and Storage for common beans - Code of practice

ciii. **TBS/AFDC 16 (1831) NWI** - Post Harvest Handling and Storage of milled rice - Code of

civ. Practice.

cv. **TBS/AFDC 16 (1832) NWI** - Post Harvest Handling and Storage of common wheat - Code of practice.

cvi. **TBS/AFDC 16 (255) NWI** - Pigeon peas flour – Specification

cvi. **TBS/AFDC 16 (252) NWI**- Bio-fortified milled maize products-specification

cvi. **TBS/AFDC 5 (1793) NWI** - Pan Release – Specification

cix. **TBS/AFDC 5 (1792) NWI** - Cake gel – Specification

cx. **TBS/AFDC 6 (1851) DTZS** - Vitamin and Mineral Supplement – Requirements

cxi. **TBS/AFDC 6 (1852) DTZS** - Lipid Supplement – Requirements

cxii. **TBS/AFDC 6 (1853) NWI** - Giloy capsule – Specification

cxiii. **TBS/AFDC 6 (1854) NWI** Neem capsule – Specification

cxiv. **TBS/AFDC 6 (1855) NWI** - Turmeric with Black Pepper Capsule – specifications

cxv. **TBS/AFDC 6 (1856) NWI** Organic Papaya Leaf powder – Specification

cxvi. **TBS/AFDC 6 (1857) NWI** Organic Bitter Gourd Capsule – Specification

cxvii. **AFDC 8 (1155) NWI/ ISO 15214:1998** - Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of mesophilic lactic acid bacteria — Colony-count technique at 30 degrees;

cxviii. **AFDC 8 (1157) NWI/ ISO 23036-1:2021** - Microbiology of the food chain — Methods for the detection of Anisakidae L3 larvae in fish and fishery products — Part 1: UV-press method;

cxix. **AFDC 8 (1158) NWI/ISO 23036-2:202** - Microbiology of the food chain — Methods for the detection of Anisakidae L3 larvae in fish and fishery products — Part 2: Artificial digestion method;

cxx. **AFDC 8 (1892) NWI/ISO 16140-1:2016** Microbiology of the food chain — Method validation — Part 1: Vocabulary;

cxxi. **AFDC 8 (1893) NWI/ISO 13722:2017**- Microbiology of the food chain — Enumeration of *Brochothrix* spp. — Colony-count technique;

cxxii. **AFDC 8 (1894) NWI/ISO 19036:2019**- Microbiology of the food chain — Estimation of measurement uncertainty for quantitative determinations;

cxxiii. **AFDC 8 (1895) NWI/ISO 19343:2017**- Microbiology of the food chain — Detection and quantification of histamine in fish and fishery products — HPLC method;

cxxiv. **AFDC 8 (1896) NWI/ISO 11289:1993** - Heat-processed foods in hermetically sealed containers — Determination of PH;

cxxv. **AFDC 8 (1897) NWI/ISO 18465:2017** - Microbiology of the food chain — Quantitative determination of emetic toxin (cereulide) using LC-MS/MS;

cxxvi. **AFDC 8 (1898) NWI/ISO 20976-1:2019** - Microbiology of the food chain — Requirements and guidelines for conducting challenge tests of food and feed products — Part 1: Challenge tests to study growth potential, lag time and maximum growth rate;

cxxvii. **AFDC 8 (1899) NWI/ISO 20976-2:2022** - Microbiology of the food chain — Requirements and guidelines for conducting challenge tests of food and feed products — Part 2: Challenge tests to study inactivation potential and kinetic parameters.

cxxviii. **AFDC 8 (1900) NWI/ISO 20836:2021** - Microbiology of the food chain — Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for the detection of microorganisms — Thermal performance testing of thermal cyclers;

cxxix. **AFDC 8 (1156) NWI/ ISO/TS 21872-2:2020** - Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the deter

mination of *Vibrio* spp. — Part 2: Enumeration of total and potentially enteropathogenic *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in seafood using nucleic acid hybridization;

cxxx. **AFDC 8 (1902) NWI/ISO 16140-2:2016:** Microbiology of the food chain — Method validation — Part 2: Protocol for the validation of alternative (proprietary) methods against a reference method;

cxxxii. **AFDC 8 (1903) NWI/ISO 16140-3:2021** Microbiology of the food chain — Method validation — Part 3: Protocol for the verification of reference methods and validated alternative methods in a single laboratory;

cxxxii. **AFDC 8 (1904) NWI/ISO 16140-4:2020-** Microbiology of the food chain — Method validation — Part 4: Protocol for method validation in a single laboratory;

cxxxiii. **AFDC 8 (1905) NWI/ISO 16140-5:2020-** Microbiology of the food chain — Method validation — Part 5: Protocol for factorial interlaboratory validation for non-proprietary methods;

cxxxiv. **AFDC 8 (1906) NWI/ISO 16140-6:2019-** Microbiology of the food chain — Method validation — Part 6: Protocol for the validation of alternative (proprietary) methods for microbiological confirmation and typing procedures;

cxxxv. **AFDC 8 (1907) NWI/ISO 22117:2019** - Microbiology of the food chain — Specific requirements and guidance for proficiency testing by interlaboratory comparison; and

cxxxvi. **AFDC 8 (1908) NWI/ ISO 23418:2022-** Microbiology of the food chain — Whole genome sequencing for typing and genomic characterization of bacteria — General requirements and guidance.

cxxxvii. **AFDC 1 (1867) WD** Halal Food General guideline

cxxxviii. **AFCD 20 (1869) DTZS** Cigarettes – Specification

cxxxix. **AFDC 15 (1930) NWI** Manda (dough sheets)- Specification

## 1.2. Initiated Chemicals Standards

i. **CDC 2 (1618) DTZS/EAS 794:2022** Determination of the microbial inhibition of cosmetic soap bars and liquid hand and body washes - Test method

ii. **CDC 2 (1617) DTZS/EAS 793-1:2022** Toilet cleanser - Specification - Part 1- Acidic liquid

iii. **CDC 2 (1616) DTZS/EAS 792:2022** Carpet and upholstery shampoo – Specification

iv. **CDC 2 (1615) DTZS/EAS 791:2022** Kitchen equipment cleaner and grease remover – Specification

v. **CDC 2 (1614) DTZS/EAS 789:2022** Alcohol based instant hand sanitizer –Specification

vi. **CDC 7 (1623) DTZS/EAS 122:2022** Sulfuric acid – Specification

vii. **CDC 7 (1622) DTZS/EAS 384:2022** Disinfectants and antiseptics – Vocabulary

viii. **CDC 7 (1621) DTZS/EAS 361:2022** Carbaryl dusting powder – Specification

ix. **CDC 7 (1620) DTZS/EAS 345:2022** Toluene – Specification

x. **CDC 7 (1619) DTZS/EAS 123:2022** Distilled water – Specification

xi. **CDC 13 (1628) DTZS/EAS 1055:2022** Water based undercoat - Specification

xii. **CDC 13 (1627) DTZS/EAS 1054:2022** Black bituminous paint for cold application - Specification

xiii. **CDC 13 (1626) DTZS/EAS 1053:2022** Etch primers (single-pack and two-pack) - Specification

xiv. **CDC 13 (1625) DTZS/EAS 1052:2022** Two-pack epoxy zinc phosphate weldable primer - Specification

xv. **CDC 13 (1624) DTZS/EAS 1051:2022** Two-pack epoxy solvent-based primer – Specification

xvi. **CDC 21(1636)DTZS/ARS 1697:2021** Personal protective equipment – Face shield – Specification

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xvii. **CDC 21(1637) DTZS/ARS 1696:2021** Liquid barrier performance and classification of protective apparel and drapes intended for use in health care facilities.

xviii. **CDC 21(1645)DTZS/ARS 1693:2021** Community face covering – Requirements with guidance for use

xix. **CDC 21(1639)DTZS/ARS 1694:2021** Medical respirators – Specification

xx. **CDC 21(1640)DTZS/ARS 1695-1:2021** Medical devices – Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits – Part 1:General requirements

xxi. **CDC 21(1641)DTZS/ARS 1695-2:2021** Medical devices – Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits – Part 2:Test method

xxii. **CDC 21(1642)DTZS/ARS 1695-3:2021** Medical devices – Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits – Part 3:Performance requirements and levels

xxiii. **CDC 21(1646)DTZS/ARS GL 1705:2021** African guideline for regulation and conformity assessment for medical devices

xxiv. **CDC 21(1647)DTZS/ARS GL 1706:2021** African guideline for regulation and conformity assessment for in vitro diagnostic medical devices(IVDs)

xxv. **CDC 21(1657)DTZS/EAS 1069:2022** Cotton ear bud – Specification

xxvi. **CDC 21(1658)DTZS/EAS 1070:2022** Medical cotton swab – Specification

xxvii. **CDC 20 (1659) DTZS/ARS GL 1703:2021** Guidelines for the Regulation of African Traditional Medicines

xxviii. **CDC 17(1629) NWI/ISO 12922:2020** Lubricants, Industrial Oils and related products (Class L)-Family H (hydraulic systems) Specifications for categories HFAE, HFAS.HFB, HFC, HFDR AND HFDU.

xxix. **CDC 17 (1630) NWI** Automotive service Greases-Specification

xxx. **CDC 17 (1631) NWI** Test method

for determination of sulphated ash from lubricating oil and additives

xxxi. **TBS/CDC 10 (1744)/EAS 25\_2022** School chalk

xxxii. **TBS/CDC 10 (1745)/EAS 344:2022** Exercise books and related items – Specification

xxxiii. **TBS/CDC 10 (1747)/EAS 490:2022** Metre rules and rulers – Specification

xxxiv. **TBS/CDC 10 (1748)/EAS 861:2022** Paper serviettes (napkins) – Specification

xxxv. **TBS/CDC 10 (1749)/EAS 862:2022** Facial tissue paper – Specification

xxxvi. **TBS/CDC 10 (1750)/EAS 866:2022**, Paper sacks for packaging of cement – Specification

xxxvii. **TBS/CDC 10 (1752)/EAS 1049:2022** Paper hand towel sheets (multi-fold hand towels) – Specification

xxxviii. **TBS/CDC 10 (1754)/EAS 1056:2022** Diaries – Specification

xxxix. **TBS/CDC 10 (1756)/EAS 1058:2022** Thermal-sensitive paper roll for printers – Specification

xl. **TBS/CDC 10 (1746)/EAS 355-2:2022** Toilet paper - Specification - Part 2: Jumbo toilet tissue paper

xli. **TBS/CDC 10 (1755)/EAS 1057:2022** Newsprint – Specification

xl. **TBS/CDC 10 (1753)/EAS 1050:2022** Kitchen paper towel – Specification

xl. **TBS/CDC 10 (1751)/EAS 1048:2022**, Medical tissue paper towel – Specification.

xl. **TBS/CDC 7 (1954) NWI** Raw salt – Specification

xl. **TBS/CDC 5 (1982) NWI**, Laboratory glassware - Narrow-necked boiling flasks.

xl. **TBS/CDC 5 (1983) NWI**, Laboratory glassware - One-mark volumetric flasks.

xl. **TBS/CDC 5 (1984) NWI**, Laboratory glassware - Filter funnels.

xl. **TBS/CDC 5 (1985) NWI**, Laboratory glassware – Condensers.

xlix. **TBS/CDC 13 (1986) NWI** Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness.

I. **TBS/CDC 15 (1988) NWI**, Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling.

li. **TBS/CDC 15 (1990) NWI**, Fuel additives — Specification.

### 1.3. Initiated Electro-technical standards

i. **EDC 4 (1632) NWI** Road vehicles - Alarm systems for buses and commercial vehicles of maximum authorized total mass greater than 3.5t

ii. **EDC 4 (1633) NWI** Vehicle security barriers - Part 1: Performance requirement, vehicle impact test method and performance rating

iii. **EDC 4 (1634) NWI** Societal Security - Emergency management - Public warning

iv. **EDC 4 (1635) NWI** Societal security - Emergency management - Requirements for incident response

v. **EDC6(1648) NWI** Telecommunications and exchange between information technology systems - Requirements for local and metropolitan area networks - Part 3: Standard for Ethernet

vi. **EDC 6 (1649) NWI** Robots and robotic devices - Safety requirements for industrial robots - Part 1: Robots

vii. **EDC 6 (1650) NWI** Systems and software engineering - Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (Square) - Measurement of system and software product quality

viii. **EDC 6 (1651) NWI** Software engineering - Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (Square) - Requirements for quality of Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP) and instructions for testing

ix. **EDC 1 (1652) NWI** High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 1: Common specifications for alternating current switchgear and controlgear

x. **EDC 1 (1653) NWI** High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 200: AC metal-enclosed switchgear and

controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV

xi. **EDC 1 (1654) NWI** Sound signalling devices for household and similar purposes

xii. **EDC 1(1655) NWI** Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof - Part 1: General requirements and tests

xiii. **EDC 1 (1656) NWI** Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies -

### Part 6: Busbar trunking systems (busways)

### 1.4. Initiated Mechanical Engineering Standards

i. **MEDC 11 (1680) NWI** - Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full - Part 6: Wedge meters

ii. **MEDC 11 (1679) NWI** - Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full -Part 4: Venturi tubes

iii. **MEDC 11 (1678) NWI** - Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full - Part 3: Nozzles and Venturi nozzles

iv. **MEDC 11 (1677) NWI** - Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full -Part 2: Orifice plate

v. **MEDC 11 (1676) NWI** - Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full - Part 1: General principles and requirements

vi. **MEDC 2 (1560) NWI** - Continuous hot-dip zinc-coated and zinc-iron alloy-coated carbon steel sheet of commercial and drawing qualities

vii. **MEDC 2 (1561) NWI** - Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete - Test methods - Part 1: Reinforcing bars, rods and wire



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viii. **MEDC 2 (1562) NWI** - Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete - Test methods - Part 2: Welded fabric and lattice girders

ix. **MEDC 2 (1563) NWI** - Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete - Test methods - Part 3: Prestressing steel

x. **MEDC 11 (1680) NWI** - Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full - Part 6: Wedge meters

xi. **MEDC 11 (1679) NWI** - Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full -Part 4: Venturi tubes

xii. **MEDC 11 (1678) NWI** - Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full - Part 3: Nozzles and Venturi nozzles

xiii. **MEDC 11 (1677) NWI** - Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full -Part 2: Orifice plate

xiv. **MEDC 11 (1676) NWI** - Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full - Part 1: General principles and requirements

xv. **MEDC 2 (1560) NWI** - Continuous hot-dip zinc-coated and zinc-iron alloy-coated carbon steel sheet of commercial and drawing qualities

xvi. **MEDC 2 (1561) NWI** - Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete - Test methods - Part 1: Reinforcing bars, rods and wire

xvii. **MEDC 2 (1562) NWI** - Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete - Test methods - Part 2: Welded fabric and lattice girders

xviii. **MEDC 2 (1563) NWI** - Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete - Test methods - Part 3: Prestressing steel

xix. **MEDC 2 (1901) NWI** - Steel towers for communication - Specification

xx. **MEDC 2 (1932) NWI** - Gabion boxes and mattresses - Specification

xxi. **MEDC 2 (1936) NWI** - Hot-dip galvanized and zinc-aluminium coated high tensile steel wire for bridge cables - Specifications

xxii. **MEDC 2 (1939) NWI** - Welding consumables - Covered electrodes for manual metal arc welding of non-alloy and fine grain steels - Classification

## 1.5. Initiated Environmental Management Standards

i. **EMDC 8 (1701)**-Packaging material recycling - Report on substances and materials which may impede recycling

ii. **EMDC 8 (1700)**-Rubber and rubber products -Environmental aspects -General guidelines for their inclusion in standards.

iii. **EMDC 8 (1699)** Plastics- Organic recycling -Specifications for compostable plastics.

iv. **EMDC 8 (1698)** Plastics- Environmental aspects- State of knowledge and methodologies.

v. **EMDC 8 (1696)** Plastics- Recycling and recovery - Necessity of standards.

vi. **MMDC 6 (1704) NWI** Manganese ores -Determination of size distribution by sieving.

vii. **MMDC 6 (1703) NWI** Manganese ores and Concentrates-Determination of manganese content Potentiometric method.

viii. **MMDC 6 (1702) NWI** Manganese ores and Concentrates-Determination of hygroscopic moisture content in analytical sample Gravimetric method.

## 1.6. Initiated Building and Construction Standards

i. **BCDC 12 (1829) NWI**- Guidelines for Construction of Wooden Boats for Indian Ocean and Inland Waters

- ii. **BCDC 13 (1863) NWI** - Geotechnical investigation and testing - Laboratory testing of soil - Part 12: Determination of liquid and plastic limits
- iii. **BCDC 13 (1864) NWI** - Geotechnical investigation and testing - Laboratory testing of soil - Part 1: Determination of water content
- iv. **BCDC 13 (1865) NWI** - Geotechnical investigation and testing - Geohydraulic testing - Part 6: Water permeability tests in a bore-hole using closed systems
- v. **BCDC 12 (1866) NWI** - Beehives – Specification
- vi. **BCDC 1 (1766) NWI ISO/TS 16774-3:2016** Test methods for repair materials for water-leakage cracks in underground concrete structures-Part 3: Test method for water (wash out) resistance
- vii. **BCDC 1 (1765) NWI** Test methods for repair materials for water-leakage cracks in underground concrete structures-Part 2: Test method for chemical resistance
- viii. **BCDC 1 (1764) NWI** Test methods for repair materials for water-leakage cracks in underground concrete structures-Part 1: Test method for thermal stability
- ix. **BCDC 1 (1763) NWI** Requirements for seismic assessment and retrofit of concrete structures
- x. **BCDC 1 (1762) NWI** Environmental management for concrete and concrete structures -Part 1: General principles
- xi. **BCDC 1 (1761) NWI** Statistical methods for quality control of building materials and components
- xii. **BCDC 1 (1760) NWI** Building construction-Accessibility and usability of the built environment
- xiii. **BCDC 1 (1759) NWI** Fibre-cement corrugated sheets and fittings for roofing and cladding.
- xiv. **BCDC 2 (1989) NWI** Shaped insulating refractory products – Classification.
- xv. **BCDC 2 (1991) NWI** Shaped insulating refractory products – Determination of permanent change in dimension on heating.

- xvi. **BCDC 2 (1992) NWI** Dense shaped refractory products – Determination of permanent change in dimensions on heating.
- xvii. **BCDC 2 (1993) NWI** Refractory products – Determination of modulus of rupture at elevated temperatures.
- xviii. **BCDC 2 (1994) NWI** Dense and insulating shaped refractory products – Determination of modulus of rupture at ambient temperature.
- xix. **BCDC 2 (1995) NWI** Shaped refractory products – Sampling and acceptance testing.
- xx. **BCDC 2 (1996) NWI** Refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns - Dimensions.
- xxi. **BCDC 2 (1997) NWI** Classification of dense shaped refractory products – Parts 1: Alumina – silica.
- xxii. **BCDC 2 (1998) NWI** Classification of dense shaped refractory products – Parts 2: Basic products containing less than 7% residual carbon.
- xxiii. **BCDC 2 (1998) NWI** Classification of dense shaped refractory products – Parts 3: Basic products containing from 7% to 50% residual carbon.
- xxiv. **BCDC 2 (1999) NWI** Classification of dense shaped refractory products – Parts 4: Special product.

## 1.7. Initiated Mining and Minerals Standards

- i. **MMDC 3 (1808) NWI**: Standard Test Method for Determination of Bulk Density of Coal Using Nuclear Backscatter Depth Density Methods
- ii. **MMDC 3 (1807) NWI**: Manual Sampling of Stationary Coal from Railroad Cars, Barges, Trucks, or Stockpiles
- iii. **MMDC 3 (1469) NWI** Standard Practice for Tonnage Calculation of Coal in a Stockpile

## 1.8. Initiated General Technic Standard

- GDC 8 (1862) NWI Exhibitions, shows, fairs and conventions - Part 2 Measurement procedures for statistical purposes

# ACTIVITIES REPORT

## RETIREMENT

Two TBS staff retired during the period of July to December, 2022 namely

- I. **Mariam Mridi** – office assistants retired on 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2022
- II. **Bernard Kivunja**-office assistants retired on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2022

## OBITUARY

Two TBS staff died during period of July to December 2022, namely:

- I. **Ms. Pendo Mauye**-Quality Assurance, died on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2022
- II. **Mr. Noel Mwasendwa** – office Assistant , died on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2022

## TRAINING

### Long Term Training

During the period of 2022/2023 a total number of 10 staff attended long term training to different universities/colleges.

### Short Term Training

A total number of 124 staff attended short term training during the period of July to December, 2022 inside and outside the Country, some are individual trainings and some are group trainings.

During the period of July to December, 2022, the following trainings were conducted by the Bureau:

### A. TRAININGS ON STANDARDIZATION TO 1000 STAKEHOLDERS FROM THREE (03) SUBSECTORS

S/N	NAME OF TRAINING	NUMBER OF TRAININGS	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	DATE	LOCATION
01.	Training on standards, quality control, premise registration and product certification to SMEs and other stakeholders of Cassava.	04	21	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> September, 2022	Nachingwe-Lindi
			43	21 <sup>st</sup> to 22 <sup>nd</sup> September, 2022	Masasi - Mtwara
			27	23 <sup>rd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> September, 2022	Mtama - Lindi
			38	26 <sup>th</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> September, 2022	Newal - Mtwara
02.	Training on standards, quality control, premise registration and product certification to SMEs and other stakeholders of Paddy.	04	38	27 <sup>th</sup> to 28 <sup>th</sup> September, 2022	Nzega - Tabora
			41	30 <sup>th</sup> September to 01 <sup>st</sup> October, 2022	Sikonge - Tabora

## ACTIVITIES REPORT

			31	03 <sup>rd</sup> to 04 <sup>th</sup> October, 2022	Igunga - Tabora
			29	05 <sup>th</sup> to 06 <sup>th</sup> October, 2022	Bahi - Dodoma
03.	Training on standards, quality control, premise registration and product certification to SMEs and other stakeholders of Paddy.	06	29	03 <sup>rd</sup> to 04 <sup>th</sup> November, 2022	Bunda-Musoma
			33	07 <sup>th</sup> to 08 <sup>th</sup> November, 2022;	Malampaka-Simiyu
			45	07 <sup>th</sup> to 08 <sup>th</sup> November, 2022	Katoro- Geita
			53	10 <sup>th</sup> to 11 <sup>th</sup> November, 2022	Kagongwa-Shinyanga

### B. TRAININGS ON QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE TO STAKEHOLDERS

S/N	NAME OF TRAINING	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	DATE	LOCATION
01.	Training on quality Control and Laboratory System Documentation to employees from private and government sectors.	31	18 <sup>th</sup> to 22 <sup>nd</sup> July, 2022	TBS, Test House
02.	Training on Method Validation and Verification to employees from Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority from 03 <sup>rd</sup> to 08 <sup>nd</sup> August, 2022 in Morogoro	05	03 <sup>rd</sup> to 08 <sup>nd</sup> August, 2022	Morogoro
03.	Training on uncertainty in measurement to employees from Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority from 09 <sup>th</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup> August, 2022 in Morogoro	05	09 <sup>th</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup> August, 2022	Morogoro
04.	Training on Laboratory Internal Audit as per ISO 17025 to employees from governments sectors.	13	15 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> August, 2022	TBS, Test House
05.	Training on Hazard analysis and critical control points to employees from private and government sectors.	17	26 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2022	TBS, Test House
06	Training on requirements on Quality and Competence for Medical Laboratories (ISO 15189:2012)	03	10 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> October, 2022	TBS, Test House
07	Training on Method Validation and Verification for Microbiology Laboratories	11	31 <sup>st</sup> October to 04 <sup>th</sup> November, 2022	TBS, Test House
08	Training on Uncertainty of Measurement for Microbiology Laboratories.	05	12 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> December, 2022	TBS, Test House
09	Training on awareness on Quality Management System ISO 9001:2015	34	29 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> December, 2022	Rotana Hotel.



# ACTIVITIES REPORT

## C. TRAININGS IN COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

S/N	NAME OF TRAINING	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	DATE	LOCATION
01.	Training on quality control, good manufacturing practices, standards, tbs mark certification procedures to SMEs dealing with processing of peanut butter, paper, wine, yoghurt and soap in collaboration with TAMAVITA.	41	10 <sup>th</sup> August, 2022	Morogoro
02.	Training on quality control and food safety, standards for cosmetic and soap in collaboration with TWCC.	124	26 <sup>th</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> September, 2022	Kigoma
03.	Training on quality control and food safety, standards for cosmetic and soap in collaboration with TWCC.	125	30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2022	Musoma
04	Training on TBS context and 'tbs' mark certification procedures to Graduates from government and private Universities	175	06 <sup>th</sup> October, 2022	Dar es Salaam
05	Training on TBS context and 'tbs' mark certification procedures to Graduates from government and private Universities	42	15 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> October, 2022	Tabora
	Training on standards and tbs' mark certification procedures to processors from different bakeries.	140	21 <sup>st</sup> October, 2022	SIDO regional office.
06	Training on standards, GMP and tbs mark certification procedures to different SME	62	15 <sup>th</sup> November 2022	Kibaha
07	Training on TBS context and tbs mark certification procedures, Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), Technical Assistance to Exports (TAE) and EAC market to members of Academic for Women Entrepreneurs	35	28 <sup>th</sup> November 2022	Bagamoyo
08	Training on Standards, tbs mark certification procedures, Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), and premise registration to different SMEs dealing with food processing	17	15 <sup>th</sup> December 2022	SIDO Dodoma

*Quality is everyone's responsibility*

## Driving ambition for the new economy

The circular economy, a sustainable model of production and consumption, is a pillar of climate action. But we're not taking it nearly seriously enough.

Mitigating climate change calls for us to rethink how we work and live. Given that 70 % of all greenhouse gas emissions are associated with extracting raw materials from the Earth and processing them, transitioning to a more sustainable model of producing and consuming goods is essential. In a circular economy, waste— such as heat and waste water— is utilized as a resource, “closing the loop” of product life cycles.

It's a formidable challenge. The latest Circularity Gap Report found a hundred billion tonnes of materials are consumed every year, of which more than 90% are wasted. Catherine Chevauché, Chair of the ISO committee responsible for drafting the first International Standard for the circular economy, says there is no time to waste in closing the loop— but governments, organizations and individuals aren't acting fast enough. She does not hesitate to call this an “emergency”.

“The question is timing. We have to do more, and we have to do it faster,” she says. “But it's not easy to change a way of doing things when you [have done it] since the Industrial Revolution and you have this mindset. To change that, and in a really short time... I don't know if it's possible, but we try!” We consume far too much and far too quickly.

Closing, narrowing and slowing the loop

Closing the loop will require leaving behind an entrenched model of production and consumption (the “linear economy”). Among other trials, organizations must be prepared to stand up to potential demands from stakeholders to continue pursuing short-term profit at any cost as they shift towards this new, more sustainable paradigm.

But closing the loop isn't enough. We consume far too much and far too quickly. Short of miraculous advances in recycling technology that allow for 100 % of materials to be reused, this behaviour is impossible to sustain. Chevauché explains how we are at real risk of extinguishing Earth's finite resources if we continue with business as usual. “If we close the loop without looking at what we are doing at the source, there is a problem,” she says. “We have only one planet.”

Despite the scale of the challenge, there is reason to be optimistic.

Hope on the horizon

Despite the scale of the challenge, there is reason to be optimistic. Policy interventions like the European Union's Green New Deal for sustainable growth, for instance, include the circular economy as a key “building block” of economic recovery from COVID-19. The government of the Netherlands aims to reach 50% circularity by 2030 and a wholly waste-free economy by 2050. The Japanese government recognizes businesses closing the loop with its Circular Economy Challenge, while Brazil is due to welcome its first circular economy laboratory in Fernando de Noronha this year.

Meanwhile, at ISO, the technical committee for the circular economy is drafting its package of circular economy standards with renewed urgency. Instead of drafting one standard at a time, ISO will draft standards in parallel over three years. The standards will be published by the beginning of 2024. There has been resounding international support for the circular economy, with the number of member countries engaging with the standards growing from 40 to 85. The publication of the standards will be an important milestone in the transition towards a more sustainable world in which waste is

reduced and reused, equipping organizations everywhere with the information they need to start shifting to circularity.

*Source, ISO website*

## How to build sustainable future economies

LEIs were created following the 2008 economic crisis. Now, these unassuming financial codes are set to help us tackle the climate crisis.

The world has learned the hard way that it is in everyone's interest to have a stable and transparent financial sector. In the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis, the deeply opaque and convoluted nature of some financial products, bodies and mechanisms was recognized as a contributing factor. A patchwork of rules across different countries and financial centres made it difficult, time-consuming and expensive to identify all the legal entities or businesses involved in financial transactions. This, in turn, facilitated fraud and market abuse, and made it difficult to calculate financial risk.

In response, the G20 recognized the need to improve transparency across global financial transactions, and called on the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to help. The outcome was the creation of the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): a unique code to identify individual businesses and entities. Crucially, this code worked across countries and sectors, reducing the opacity of the world's interconnected financial networks. The Global LEI System was born and the first LEI was issued in 2012. The beauty of the LEI is that it is unambiguous. An identifier – something like a financial fingerprint – is allocated to each business subscribed to the scheme. This 20-character alpha-numeric code is generated based on an International Standard (ISO 17442), and contains information about the entity, such as its name and ownership. Any LEI can be checked against a free, public database: the Global LEI Index.

The beauty of the LEI is that it is unambiguous.

A tool for today's turmoil

Ten years on, the LEI is proving invaluable, as the financial sector once again faces instability caused by pandemic aftershocks, inflation, geopolitical turmoil and climate impacts. More innovative facets of the industry such as cryptocurrencies also raise questions around trust and safeguards. In this context, transparency is more important than ever – and LEIs can help.

US and European authorities now require corporations to use LEIs in their financial reporting, and they are mandatory for all companies trading in securities. LEIs make it easier to identify financial entities in a variety of settings – not only transactions, but also client onboarding, compliance reporting and risk monitoring. The use of LEIs also means higher-quality and more accurate financial data, putting authorities in a much better position to assess risk, identify trends and take corrective steps. Research from McKinsey has also shown that LEIs could save the global banking sector up to USD 4 billion, thanks to improved efficiency.

As we look to the future, technological innovations could make these fingerprints easier than ever to use.

The “verifiable” LEI (vLEI) is a new digital counterpart of LEI which allows for identity to be verified entirely automatically, saving time and reducing human error.

But it's not only today's financial sector that stands to benefit from the increasing use of LEIs. They have been identified as a key tool in building sustainable future economies, which will rely on clear and accurate data to tackle climate-related threats and embrace opportunities. The financial sector has a crucial role to play in climate action. Our greatest challenge ahead: the climate crisis

The financial sector has a crucial role to play in climate action, but climate finance remains a serious challenge. Not only is there insufficient cash on offer from wealthier countries to support sustainable development in the Global South, but accessing climate finance can mean navigating a convoluted muddle of schemes, which is ultimately holding back climate-related spending. Beyond sustainable financing, there are many other issues to deal with. These include reducing the cost of green borrowing, reconceptualizing climate-related debt for poorer countries, calculating reparations for climate change loss and damage and ensuring a just climate transition. By improving financial transparency and enabling more accurate financial data, LEIs can play a role in addressing all of these challenges. This potential was recently highlighted by the FSB: “The LEI is a key component for improving financial data, for instance to support a more accurate and timely aggregation of data on the same entity from different sources, especially on a cross-border basis. Adding the LEI of financial institutions’ counterparties in data reporting templates could contribute to increasing the reliability of climate-related data used and reported by financial institutions.”

In particular, the FSB pointed to how the expansion of initiatives such as LEI could be catalysts in identifying climate-related risks to the financial sector, which range from extreme weather events induced by climate change, to the impacts of disorderly energy transitions (which can leave costly stranded assets in their paths). Alongside other ISO standards which were explicitly drafted to enable sustainable finance – such as ISO 32210 and ISO 14093 – ISO’s LEI standard can reduce friction, risk and opacity in global markets. As such, it has a significant and far-reaching part

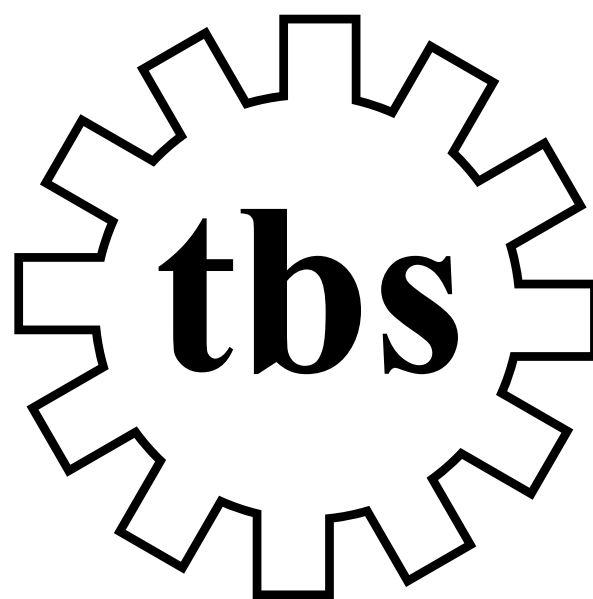
to play in helping the financial sector to combat climate change.

#### Looking to the future

In the coming years, there will be increased pressure on actors in the financial sector to take action to build trust and transparency into every transaction. The financial crisis of 2008 taught us that the financial sector does not operate in a silo, but is interconnected with everything else on the planet. It has the potential to cause devastation when matters fall out of control – but also the potential to help solve global challenges, and none more so than climate change.

*Source, ISO website*

#### TBS QUALITY MARK



**“USE TBS CERTIFIED PRODUCTS”**

*When you buy a product always look for the TBS mark which assures you of quality, reliability and safety*



## CERTIFICATION DATA

### LICENCES GRANTED

During the period under review the following licences were granted:

S/N	L/N	COMPANY NAME	PRODUCT NAME	BRAND NAME	STANDARD	REGION	CATEGORY
1	730	ELVEN Agri Company Ltd.	Bam Choco Latte	Dhow Nature Foods	BAM CHOCCOLA TTE COMPANY SPECIFICATION	Pwani	Food
2	731	Tanzania China Trade & Tourism Development Ltd	Brake shoe	Sinoray	IS 15708:2006	Dar-es-Salaam	Mechanical
3	733	JS Electromec Limited	Cable Tray	Kilimanjaro Cable Tray	IEC 61537:2006	Dar-es-Salaam	Mechanical
4	734	Lake Lubes Limited	Two-Stroke-Cycle Gasoline Engine Oil	Lake Speed 2T Engine Oil		Dar-es-Salaam	Chemical
5	735	ORYX Services and Specialities Limited	Transmission Oil	TRANS HD SAE 10W, TRANS FLUID 10W, TRANS HD SAE 30, TRANS HD SAE 50, TRANS HD SAE 60, TRANS FD-1 SAE 60	Heavy duty Transmission Oil (Trans HD)	Dar-es-Salaam	Chemical
6	736	Plasco Ltd	Weholite Tank	Weholite	Technical Specifications for Manufacture, Testing and Installation of Plastic Tanks made with HDPE Structured Wall Pipes	Dar-es-Salaam	Packaging Techn.
7	742	Coast Concrete Poles Ltd	Concrete Poles	Derm	EAS 489:2008	Pwani	Electrical
8	744	G&CO.Cleaning and Sanitation LTD	Degreaser HD	Perfect Touch	Company specification for Degreaser HD and Briteclean 600	Dar es Salaam	Chemical

## CERTIFICATION DATA

9	745	BIG W Co. Limited	Sample Bags	Big W Soil Sample Bags, Big W Rocks Chips Sample Bags	Exempted Plastic-Industrial Specification	Mwanza	Packaging Techn.
10	747	BIG W Co. Limited	Plastic Packages	Big W Plastic Packages for Fruits and Vegetables	Exempted Plastic-Industrial Specification	Mwanza	Packaging Techn.
11	748	BIG W Co. Limited	Shrink Wrap	Big W Shrink Wrap	Exempted Plastic-Industrial Specification	Mwanza	Packaging Techn.
12	749	BIG W Co. Limited	Plastic Packages	Big W Plastic Packages for Nuts and Ice Cream	Exempted Plastic-Industrial Specification	Mwanza	Packaging Techn.
13	750	Ndesoma Industries Company Limited	after shave	Ndesoma BM Patrol	US 1934:2019	Arusha	Chemical
14	753	Care For you Industries	Herbal Face Mask	SCASO	Rust remover	Arusha	Chemical
15	755	Fujian New Bridge Industry TZ Company Limited	Welding Electrodes	Welding Electrodes AWS E6013	TZS 1793:2016/ ISO 2560:2009	Pwani	Building & Construction
16	756	RUGANTINO	BANANA CRISP	Chips	ARSO 832	Dar es salaam	Food
17	757	Inhemeter (T) LTD	Polymeric HV & MV Insulators	Inhemeter	IEC 62217	Dar es Salaam	Electrical
18	760	Serengeti Breweries Limited	Rockshore Beer	Rockshore Tropical Beer	flavoured beer - Company specification	Kilimanjaro	Food
19	763	Respect Wolf Limited	Travelling Bags	Respect Wolf	flavoured beer - Company specification	Dar-es-Salaam	Packaging Techn.
20	764	East African Starch Ltd	Maize Starch	EASL	IS 1005:1992	Mbeya	Food
21	765	Maxons Paper Converters Limited	Thermal Paper Rolls	Maxons Thermal Rolls	BS EN 12858	Dar es salaam	Packaging Techn.
22	766	TOTAL Energies Marketing Tanzania Limited	Industrial Gear Oil	Carter EP 460, Carter EP 220, Carter EP 320, Carter EP 100, Carter EP 150, Carter EP 680	ISO 12925-1:2020	Dar es salaam	Chemical
23	767	Maxi Pro Company Limited	Serum	Glamour, Laura	Skin Serum - General safety requirements	Dar es salaam	Chemical

## CERTIFICATION DATA

24	768	Everwell Cable and Engineering	Arrester	11KV Surge Arrester, 33 KV	IEC 62217	Dar es Salaam	Electrical
25	769	Elven Agri Company Ltd.	Amla Capsules	Dhow Nature Foods	Amla Capsule-Company specification	Pwani	Food
26	770	Iringa Foods and Beverages Limited	Cocoa Powder	Ivori	EAS 1031: 2021	Iringa	Food
27	771	G&CO.Cleaning and Sanitation Ltd	Rust Remover	Perfect Touch - Briteclean 600	Rust remover	Dar es Salaam	Chemical
28	772	Seebest Led Company Limited	Led Electric Bulb	Kilimanjaro Led	IS 16102-1	Dar es Salaam	Electrical
29	773	RhynoPolyplast Limited	Pet Strap	LAVSAN	IS 15559:2004	Dar es Salaam	Packaging Techn.
30	774	JK White Cement (Africa) Limited	Wall Putty	JK Wall Putty	ASTM C 1489:2015	Dar es Salaam	Building & Construction
31	775	Nyati Furniture & Home Manufacturing Limited	Wooden Sofa	Nyati Sofa	IS 12680:1989	Dar es Salaam	Mechanical
32	777	Diamond Foods Limited	Extruded snack	Dukes Rings Kuku Flavour, Dukes Rings Tomato Flavour, Dukes Rings Cheese Flavour	IS 12566:1989		Food
33	779	Elsewedy Electric East Africa Limited	Solar Cables	Elsewedy Electric	BS EN 50618:2014	Dar es Salaam	Electrical

*To beat your competition, make quality your mission*

## 5G: Specifications, deployment options and challenges

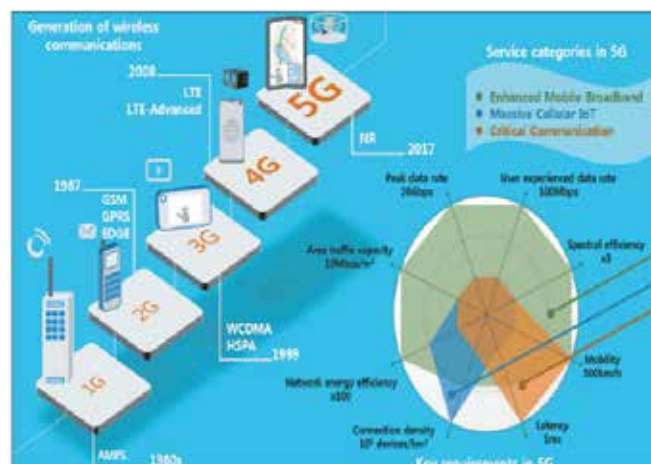


**By Frank Komba**

Mobile communication has been advancing since the deployment of first-generation (1G) mobile communication in the early 1980s which was analog and limited in several countries such as Nordic Mobile Telephone (NMT), Advanced Mobile Phones Services (AMPS), and Total Access Communication System/Japanese Total Access Communication System (TACS/JTAGS), to the adoption of digital and globally accepted generations like 2G, 3G, 4G and most recently 5G. This advancement comes nearly after every decade and, in a nutshell, provides an alarm for countries to prepare for early deployment after every 10 years.

Advancement in mobile communication is prompted much by the exponential increase in the number of users who are connected to the internet with data-driven demands. Data-driven demands like digital identity, e-learning, and social interaction (social media, blogs, online TVs) generated by individuals, business entities and governments are of huge volume. The advancement of mobile communication has also shifted its benchmark from communication between individuals to the communication between individuals and devices and device-to-device under an umbrella of the internet of things (IoT) which leaps the total available traffic.

All these advancements require a huge data rate and hence huge bandwidth which the legacy network (2G, 3G, and 4G) fades to guarantee. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and 3GPP standardized International Mobile Telecommunication (IMT 2020) commonly known as 5G to address the demands for massive connection of devices, enhanced broadband, and ultra-reliable services.

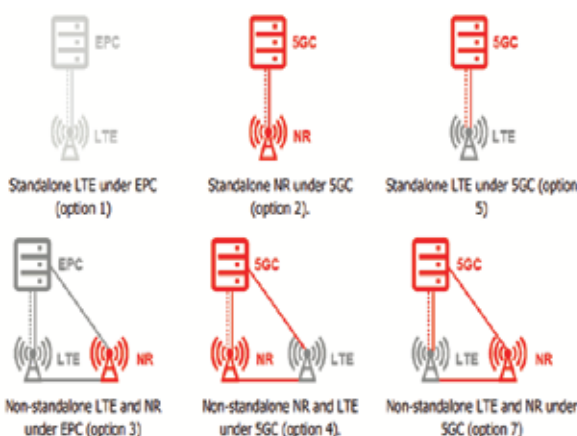


**Figure 1: Evolution of wireless communication and 5G performance indicators**

According to ITU, “5G is the next generation of mobile standards that promises to deliver improved end-user experience by offering new applications and services through gigabit speeds, and significantly improved performance and reliability”. Standardized in 2017, 5G is designed to offer enhanced mobile broadband (e-MBB) with a theoretical data rate of 1Gbps, massive machine-type communications (m-MTC) capable of connecting 1 million devices within 1 km<sup>2</sup>, and ultra-reliable and low latency (URLL) of approximately 1ms latency and reliability of 99.999% improving the mobile user experience. As described by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in the Digital Economy Report of 2021, “The 5G technology is expected to have a positive impact on customer experience of mobile devices in terms of Internet quality connection and increased data volumes”. For 5G to support



both coverage and capacity, it was standardized to operate in low band (<1GHz), mid-band commonly known as the C-band (Sub 6GHz), and high-band known as millimeter wave mmWaves (>24GHz) which are grouped in Frequency Range (FR) as FR1 and FR2 to offer the channel bandwidth of 100MHz and 50MHz- 400MHz respectively. The 5G network is designed to operate in either Standalone (SA) or Non-standalone (NSA) deployment options to realize the key performance indicators (KPIs) of e-MBB, m-MTC, and URLL. Non-standalone 5G uses an improved 4G network (standardized as Long Term Evolution-LTE) as an anchor for the 5G new radio (NR) using the multi-radio access technology-dual connectivity (MR-DC) to support a 5G NR to offer only the e-MBB services. Here, the Evolved Packet Core (EPC) provides the core network services to both LTE node known as evolved nodeB(enodeB) and 5G-NR. In Standalone 5G, a 5G core must be installed to control the NR and enhanced LTE (e-LTE). The choice of which option to deploy depends on many factors, like user equipment (UE) readiness, ease of deployment, and the current status of the LTE network. The deployment options are numbered from 1-7 depending on the architecture of the deployment.



**Figure 2: 5G deployment scenarios**

Several challenges are facing the stakeholders while deploying 5G in their countries including choice of deployment

option, the poor backhaul network, RF coverage and planning, availability of radio spectrum (Managed by the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority-TCRA), and availability of workforce. Taking the radio spectrum, for example, the availability and price of radio spectrum are a huge block toward 5G deployment as the 5G operates in the frequency bands like C-band and mmWave which were not allocated to mobile communication or are currently used for other services like Airplane altimeters and meteorological services. The price of radio spectrum in African countries is very high compared to the rest of the world which according to the Global System for Mobile Communications Association (GSMA), “exacerbates the challenge of overcoming the coverage gap in the region”.

To cushion the aforementioned challenges, there should be coordinated efforts by all stakeholders in the ICT sector in Tanzania as highlighted in the National Information and Communication Technology Policy of 2016. Guided by the Standards Act Cap. 130 and the National ICT Policy, the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is one of the key players in supporting the growth of the ICT Sector in Tanzania as it is mandated to ensure the quality and safety of all ICT-related products from the User Equipment (UE) to the equipment used to build up the ICT infrastructures. In the National ICT Policy, for example, TBS was highlighted as a key player to address the ICT standardization issues and it was challenged to use the existing standards and develop new ones to facilitate the realization of the policy and hence stimulate the growth of the ICT sector. Particularly, standardization and quality assurance are important in the ICT sector to ensure interconnection and interoperability within the sector. To fill in that context, TBS houses a lot of ICT-related standards through which the quality and safety of ICT-related products are assured and it is readily available to coordinate all required efforts to support the

## FEATURE ARTICLES

growth of the ICT sector including the deployment of 5G in Tanzania to leverage the benefits of the data-driven digital economy.

**\* Frank Charles Komba is a Quality Assurance Officer at TBS.**

### The role of research in promoting standardization

By Maneno Ally

Standardization is the process of developing and implementing technical standards based on the consensus of different parties that include firms, users and government organizations. Standardization process helps to specify characteristics of products, processes and services that protect human life, safety and the environment.

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, recognized regionally and internationally. Through TBS, the country has an established national system for formulation of national standards. This system is based on the 'consensus principle' which works through the use of technical committees which draw members from all stakeholder groups including industries, government ministries and institutions, research institutions, higher learning institutions, business organizations and consumers.

Research is a systematic investigation intended to provide scientific evidences and increase the stock of knowledge. It involves the collection, organization and analysis of information to increase understanding of a topic or issue. Research evidence can help decision-makers understand a problem, frame options to respond appropriately, and address implementation considerations for interventions in specific contexts. When used appropriately, research evidence can help decision-makers build on the success of

others and avoid repeating the failures of others by learning from systematic studies of their impacts and experiences.

To be able to arrive at informed scientific conclusions in its mandated functions namely standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing, the Bureau has been conducting applied research in various standardization areas. The research has mainly been aimed at informing the standardization process through scientific data collection and analysis. This is in line with the establishing Act, the Standards Act, Cap 130, which provides for research on standardization and related subjects.

Research has an important role in the society. As the saying goes, no research, no right to speak. Generally, research leads to innovations and product improvement, thus creating more competitive products and services for the local and export markets and providing solutions to problems facing the society. In standardization, research has a role of providing data and scientific, empirical evidences for development and implementation of standards to ensure people's safety, health and environmental soundness.

Worldwide, companies use standards as an effective strategic instrument. For example, standards can be used at an early stage of product development to prepare the market for a new product.

Based on the objective of standardization, various areas of research can be identified. One such area is product standardization — the process of setting uniform characteristics for a particular good. Product standardization involves making sure that a product upholds certain standards for item quality, service delivery or appearance in every market. It is the right choice for companies looking to prioritize efficiency or brand consistency and enhance customer satisfaction.

Product standardization research focuses on approaches to limit product variety to a certain range such as size and quality level of the product. A central role product standardization research plays is the concept of mass customization, that is producing customized goods for a mass market. At company level, research in product standardization will help on the better understanding of the potential of standardization as a strategic instrument, thus instilling motivation to become more involved in standards work even at national, regional and international levels.

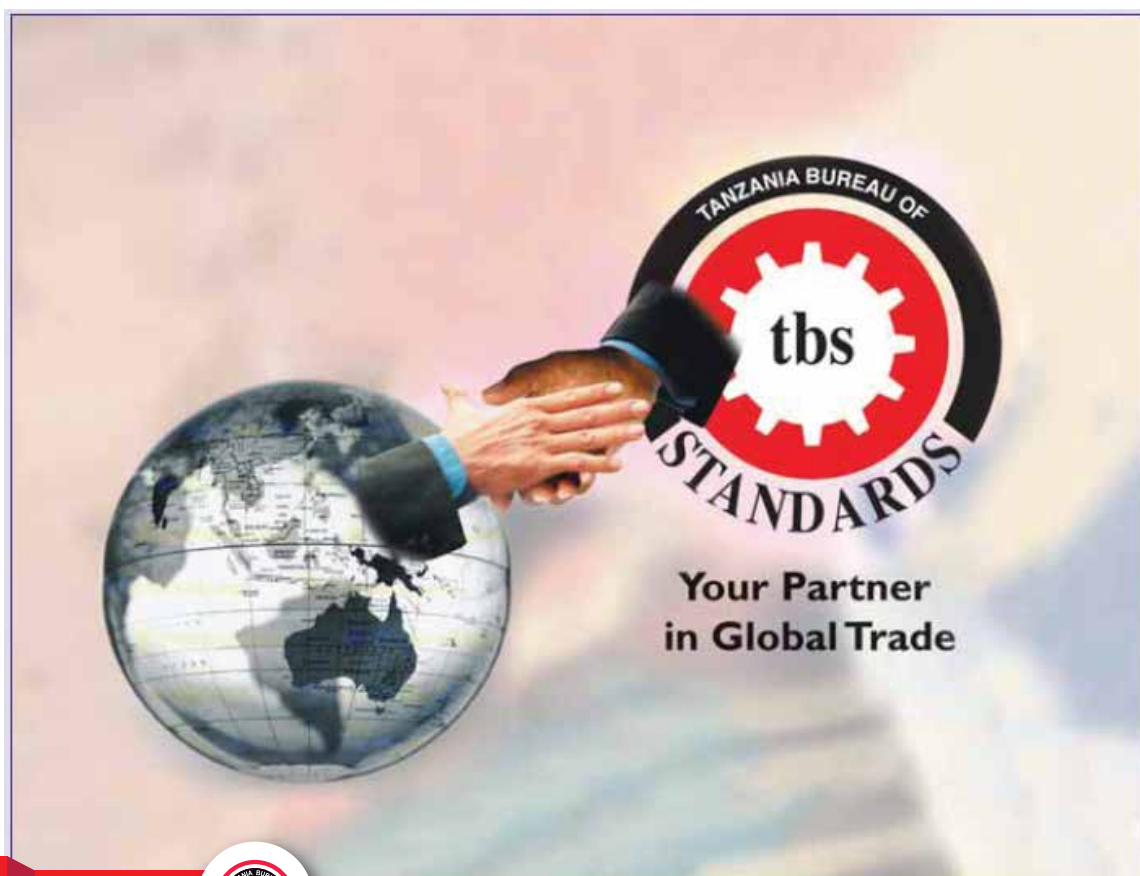
The field of service standardization is also an emerging research area. Regarding the increasing importance of services in society and economics, service standardization has the potential to become the dominating research field in future.

At national level, the importance of research in standardization cannot be overemphasized. The application of research in standardization is pivotal in identifying gaps and proposing

scientific solutions to improve safety and quality of products and services, thus contributing to the improved livelihood. Research helps to understand and communicate how standards support economic growth, protect consumers and the environment. It is therefore important for all stakeholders in standardization to invest in research when setting requirements for products and services for the betterment of the society.

The complexity of products, processes and services in an industrial environment is increasing. The cause of the increasing complexity lies in individualization of customer needs and rapid technological change which leads to complexity on a technical level (for example product variety). Since standardization is an approach to manage this complexity, it is increasingly important to incorporate research this area for informed decision making.

**\* Mr. Maneno Ally is a Standards Officer at TBS.**





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*Quality begins on the inside... and then works its way out*





# TANZANIA

## BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The home of standards.



Your Partner  
in Global Trade

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P.O. Box 1674 Mbeya, Tanzania  
Tel: 025 2502848 / Fax: 025 2502848

#### LAKE ZONE

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Simiyu and Shinyanga)  
NSSF Building, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
P.O. Box 1814 Mwanza, Tanzania  
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P.O. Box 1396 Mtwara

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Tel: 027 2520143 / Fax: 027 2520143

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(Dodoma, Singida and Tabora)  
Kambarage Tower, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
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Tel: 026 2320310 / Fax: 026 2320310

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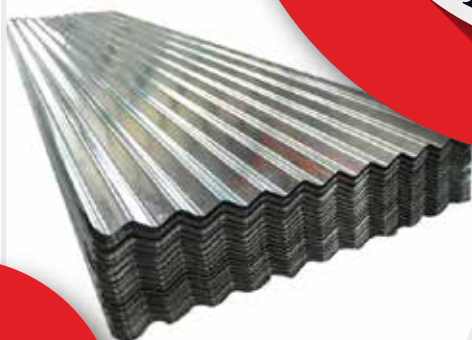
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