

Welcome to  
**Uganda Pre-Export Verification of  
Conformity (PVoC) Program**  
Webinar



# Agenda



Chapter	Topic
1	Introduction
2	Uganda in global trade
3	Introduction to PVOC and its importance
4	Overview of Uganda PVOC
5	Goods subject to Uganda PVOC
6	Certification Process
7	National Deviations
8	CoC fee structure

# 1 Introduction



## 1.1 About TÜV Rheinland



# 1 Introduction



## 1.2 About Government Inspections & International Trade Services



# Agenda

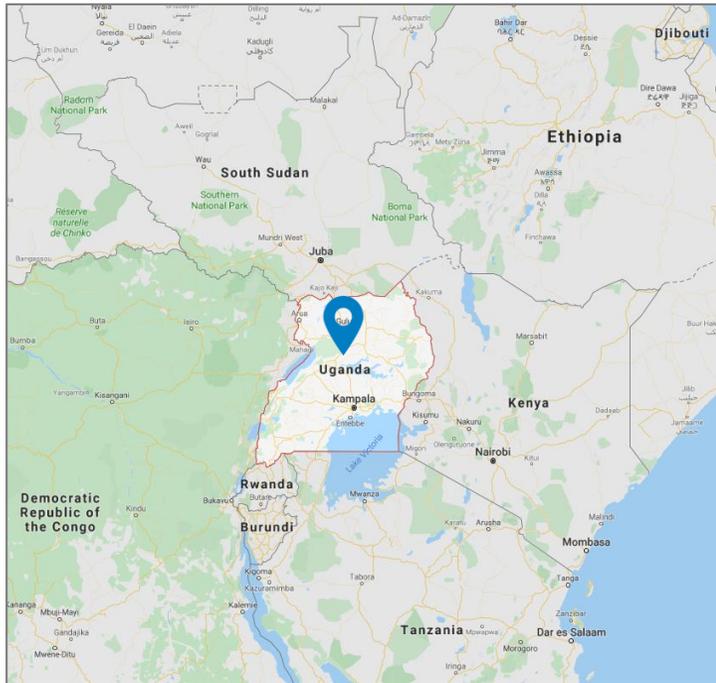


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# 2 Uganda in global trade



Third largest economy in the East African Community (EAC) region



-  Population (2018) estimated: **42.8 million**
-  GDP real growth rate (2017) estimated: **4.8%**  
**VS.**  
World GDP real growth rate (2017) estimated: **3.7%**
-  Import volume (2017) estimated: **\$5.04 billion**  
Largest exporting countries to Uganda: **China | India | UAE | Kenya | South Africa**

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# 2 Introduction



## What is PVOC (or CBCA)

Pre-Export Verification of Conformity (PVOC),  
also referred to as Consignment Based Conformity Assessment (CBCA)

### Consignment - level

**Each regulated consignment needs a Certificate of Conformity**

to assure that goods are complying with the national regulations



Export



Testing /  
Test report



Inspection



Certificate of Conformity  
(CoC)



Import

### Country of Destination



Safe and quality confirmed products



Secured Market Access



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# 4 Overview of Uganda PVOC scheme



Managing authority	 Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)
Program name	Pre-Export Verification of Conformity (PVoC) to Standards
Start of program	<b>1 June 2019</b> TUV Rheinland started offering the CoC service
Aim of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Protect consumers and the environment</b> by ensuring importation of quality-assured goods and preventing shipment into Uganda of substandard and hazardous products</li><li>▪ <b>Protect Uganda manufacturers</b> from unfair competition of cheaper imitations of manufactured goods abroad</li><li>▪ <b>Reduce cost of doing business</b> by reducing clearance time of imported goods at ports of entry with CoC</li><li>▪ <b>Ensure value for money</b> for consumers by preventing spending on low quality or harmful goods</li><li>▪ Improve tax revenue collection by <b>preventing false product declaration</b> of type and quantity of imported products</li></ul>



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# 5 Goods subject to Uganda PVOC



## 5.1 Regulated product categories

1.  Toys
2.  Electrical and electronics
3.  Automotive
4.  Chemical products, incl. cosmetics
5.  Mechanical material and gas appliances
6.  Textile, leather, plastic and rubber
7.  Furniture (incl. wood and metal articles)
8.  Paper and stationery
9.  Protective safety equipment
10.  Food and food products
11.  Used products
12.  Construction Materials

# 5 Goods subject to Uganda PVOC



## 5.2 Prohibited Products



### Prohibited Products

**Prohibited goods according to the East African Customs Management Act 2006 and the East African Standards Quality Assurance and Testing Act (SQMT) 2006 :**

- Counterfeit goods of all kinds
- False money and counterfeit currency
- Indecent or obscene articles
- Matches in the manufacture of which white phosphorous has been employed
- **Distilled beverages containing essential oils or chemical products which are injurious to health**
- Narcotic drugs under international control
- Hazardous wastes and their disposal
- **All soaps and cosmetic products containing mercury**
- **Used tyres for light commercial vehicles and passenger cars**
- **Used computers**

# 5 Goods subject to Uganda PVOC



## 5.3 Exempted Products



### Exempted Products

- Government project specific commodities (*with approval from UNBS*)
- Raw materials imported for use in a manufacturing process and not for sale (*with approval by UNBS*)
- Diplomatic cargo -> *does not include donations*
- Personal effects of returning residents and expatriates
- Commodities that have a product certification mark and commodities from a partner state of the East African Community (e.g. diamond mark by KEBS)
- Industrial machinery and spare parts brought in for a manufacturing process and not for re-sale
- Classified military, Police and Prisons hardware and equipment



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# 6 Certification Process



## 6.1 Certification routes defined by UNBS

Route A – Testing and inspection

Route B – Registration

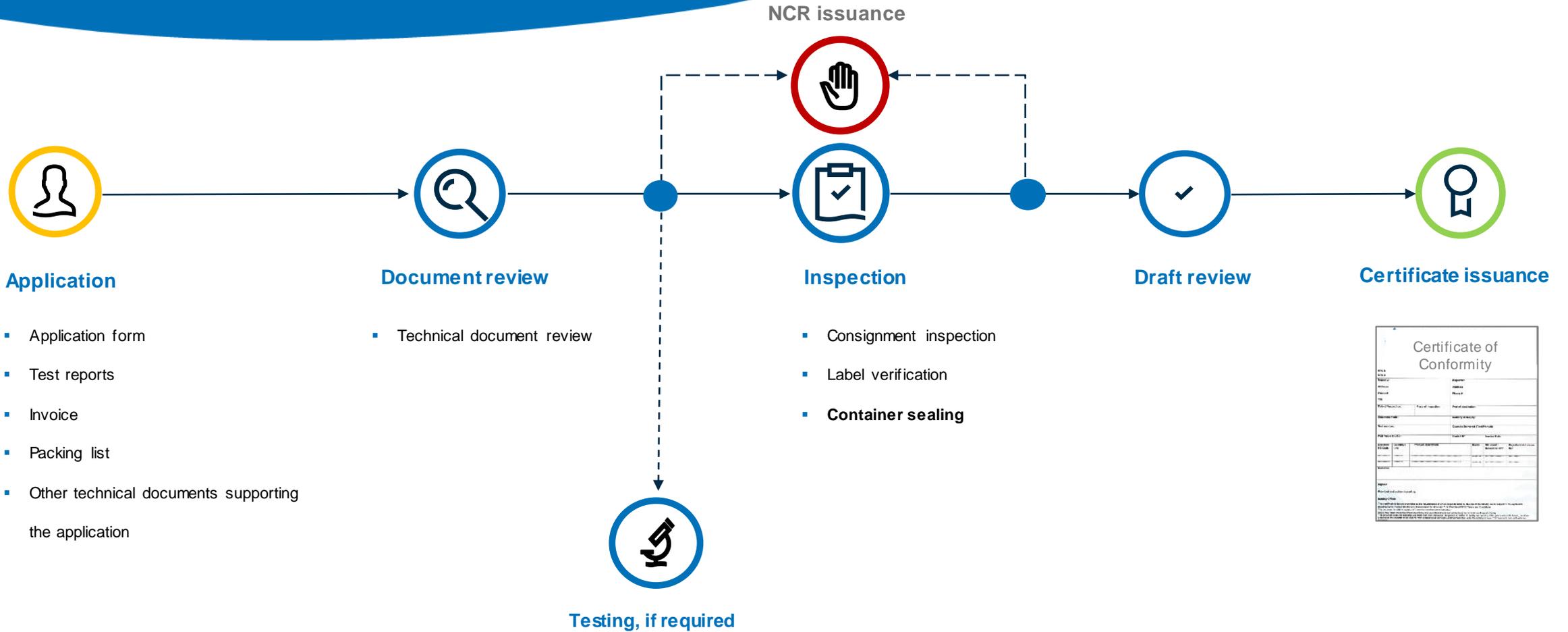
Route C – Licensing

Route D – Groupage of cargo registered consolidators

# 6 Certification Process



## 6.2 Route A - Testing and inspection



**Eligibility:** All types of exporters, e.g. traders, manufacturers, official dealers

# 6 Certification Process



## 6.3 Route B - Registration



### CoC request

- Invoice
- Packing list

### Document review

- Registration validity check

### Inspection

- **Pre-shipment inspection reduced to:**  
1x inspection minimum of every 3 months
- **Container sealing for a list of high risk products from high risk countries**

NCR issuance



### Draft review

### Certificate issuance



**Eligibility:** Exporters that trade the same kind of products frequently

# 6 Certification Process



## 6.4 Route B - Registration

### Container sealing requirements

#	Product description	Country of <u>origin</u>
1	Electricals including extension cables, sockets, switches, bulbs (CFL, incandescent, fluorescent), juice blenders, electric irons, shaving machines, electric cables, generators, lead acid batteries, and primary batteries	China, India, South Africa, and UAE
2	Solar panels, Solar kits and solar batteries	China, India, South Africa, and UAE
3	Cosmetics	China, India, South Africa, UAE, and West Africa
4	Farm implements including hoes, machetes, Axes	China, India, and UAE
5	Toilet paper	China ,India, and UAE
6	Toothpaste	China ,India, and UAE
7	Reinforcement bars	China and UAE
8	Baby diapers	China, Egypt, UAE
9	Sanitary towels	China, Egypt, UAE
10	Cement	China and UAE

# 6 Certification Process

## 6.5 Route C - Licensing



### CoC request

- Invoice
- Packing list

### Document review

- License validity check

### Inspection

- **Pre-shipment inspection reduced to:**  
1x inspection minimum of every 6 months
- **Factory audit:** 1x per year

### Draft review

### Certificate issuance



**Eligibility:** Applicable for manufacturers



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# 7 National Deviations



## Shelf life rules

<b>Non-food items</b>	At least 50% of the expiration date before entering Uganda
<b>Food items</b>	At least 75% of the expiration date before entering Uganda

## Other national deviations (Electronics and household appliances)

<b>Voltage</b>	220 V - 240 V
<b>Frequency</b>	50 Hz
<b>Plug type</b>	Type G   3-pin



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# 8 CoC Fee structure



Mandated by UNBS

Routes	Ad Valorem fee as a percentage of the declared FOB value	Minimum fee in United States Dollars (\$)	Maximum fee in United States Dollars (\$)
A	0.50%	235	3,000
B	0.45%	235	3,000
C	0.25%	235	3,000
D	0.50%	235	3,000

*Info: Be aware that importers are typically charged the CoC fees via the exporters / manufacturers. Therefore, any discrepancy to the mandated fee structure may lead to complaints to UNBS via the importer.*

## Conditions:

- CoC issuance starts from the FOB value of **USD 2,000**
- The above-mentioned fees cover document review, inspection and CoC issuance
- The above mentioned fees **do not include** VAT
- The above fees **do not include, either:**
  - Laboratory testing
  - Loading supervision, sealing of containers
  - Re-inspection in case of unsuccessful inspection in the first instance
  - Registration / Licensing fees (including factory audits)
  - Travel costs in case of far distance

Thank you for joining our webinar



**We are happy to answer  
your questions**

# Contact Details



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