

**STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS SUPPLEMENT**

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**S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S**

**2021 No. 69.**

**THE UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS (INSPECTION  
AND CLEARANCE OF IMPORTS) REGULATIONS, 2021**

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# STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2021 No. 69.

## **The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Inspection and Clearance of Imports) Regulations, 2021.**

*(Under section 43 of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act, Cap. 327)*

In EXECISE of the powers conferred upon the Minister by section 43 of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act, and in consultation with the National Standards Council, these Regulations are made this 16th day of December, 2021.

### PART I—PRELIMINARY

#### **1. Title**

These Regulations may be cited as the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Inspection and Clearance of Imports) Regulations, 2021.

#### **2. Application of Regulations**

These Regulations apply to commodities for which the Minister has declared compulsory standard specifications under section 18 of the Act.

#### **3. Interpretation**

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Act” means the Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act, Cap. 327;

“Authorised Economic Operator (AEO)” means a person involved in the international movement of goods for any function approved by or on behalf of a national customs body as compliant with the World Customs Organisation or equivalent supply chain security standards;

- “bureau” means the Uganda National Bureau of Standards established under section 2 of the Act;
- “certificate of conformity” means a document issued by the bureau contracted or recognised third party, demonstrating that adequate assurance is provided by the exporter or importer that their commodities are in conformity with compulsory standard specifications;
- “certificate of road worthiness” means a document issued by the bureau’s contracted or recognised third party demonstrating that adequate assurance is provided by the exporter that the motor vehicle, is in conformity with compulsory standards specifications;
- “commodity” means any article, product or thing, which is or will ultimately be the subject of trade or use;
- “competent authority” means any authority that can be used to verify the existence of a manufacturing company;
- “compulsory standard specification” means a standard specification declared as such under section 18 of the Act;
- “conformity” means the fulfilment of specified requirements;
- “conformity assessment” means a demonstration that specified requirements relating to a product process, system, person or body are fulfilled;
- “consignment” means all the commodities represented by one customs entry number;
- “Council” means the Council of Ministers of the East African Community established by Article 9 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community;

- “destination inspection” means conformity assessment done within Uganda at the port of entry or at any other premises permitted by the bureau;
- “digital conformity mark” means a device-readable or app-readable mark or code affixed or imprinted on a unit of commodity of the category specified in Part II of Schedule 3 to the Uganda National Bureau Standards (Certification) Regulations, 2021, embedding conformity-related data pertaining to the unit of commodity on which it is affixed or imprinted;
- “distinctive mark” means a mark declared as such under section 18 of the Act;
- “electronic single window” means a platform that is Government mandated and allows for the submission of electronic information to fulfill regulatory requirements between Authorised Economic Operators and Government authorities;
- “Government project specific commodities” means commodities that are a direct input into a project for the government of Uganda where the project has a specific timeline and a quality management system, to give assurance to quality;
- “import clearance certificate” means a document issued by the bureau attesting that the quality of an imported commodity conforms to the compulsory standard specification and has been cleared by an authorised officer;
- “inspector” means an employee of the bureau appointed by the National Standards Council to exercise the powers or perform the duties of an inspector and to enforce these Regulations;
- “licensed commodity,” means a commodity that is continuously assessed by the bureau and deemed compliant with the relevant national or international standards using a known process;

- “low risk,” means commodities profiled as low risk according to the bureau’s risk profiling framework;
- “non-conformity” means the non-fulfilment of specified requirements;
- “notified product certification mark” means a mark declared as such under East African Community cooperation agreements or arrangements;
- “Pre-export Verification of Conformity (PVOC)” means conformity assessment performed in the country of export or origin that verifies the exporter or manufacturer’s statement that their commodities conform to the relevant compulsory Uganda standards or any other approved international standards;
- “product certification mark” means a mark notified to the Council of Ministers of the East African Community by a partner State of the East African Community under section 24 of the East African Community Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing Act, 2006 as a product certification mark;
- “registered commodity” means a commodity with a reasonably consistent level of compliance to national or international standard specifications and which may be exempted from mandatory testing and physical inspection;
- “re-work” means to improve, alter or revise a commodity to achieve compliance to a compulsory standard specification;
- “risk” means the potential of non-compliance with these Regulations or effect of uncertainty on import inspection objectives;
- “risk indicators” means specific criteria which, when taken together, serve as a practical tool to select and target consignments of goods for the potential for non-compliance with these Regulations;

“risk profile” means a predetermined combination of risk indicators, based on information which has been gathered, analysed and categorised;

“single customs territory (SCT)” means that wholesome territory of the five East African Partner States where goods clearance is implemented at the first port of call for the entire territory;

“unregistered commodity” means a commodity without prior information regarding its conformance and which shall be inspected and tested to assess compliance;

“used motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle that has previously been registered in Uganda or elsewhere.

## PART II—INSPECTION AND CLEARANCE OF IMPORTS

### **4. Commodities to conform to compulsory standard specifications**

(1) A person shall not import into or export from Uganda, any commodity for which a compulsory standard specification has been declared by the bureau, where the commodity does not meet the requirements of the compulsory standard specification.

(2) A person shall not release or facilitate the release of any imported commodity into Uganda, where the commodity does not meet the requirements of the compulsory standard specification.

(3) In the case of a commodity of the category specified in Part II of Schedule 3 to the Uganda National Bureau Standards (Certification) Regulations, 2021, a person shall not release or facilitate the release of any imported commodity into Uganda, where the commodity does not bear a digital conformity mark.

**5. Commodities to be accompanied by certificate of conformity or certificate of road worthiness.**

(1) The commodities specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to these Regulations shall, prior to being imported into Uganda be subjected to Pre-export Verification of Conformity to Standards, in the country of origin or export upon payment of the fees prescribed in Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

(2) A certificate of conformity or a certificate of road worthiness in the case of used motor vehicles, shall accompany the commodities referred to in subregulation (1).

(3) A certificate of road worthiness shall be valid for nine months from the date of issue for each customs entry.

(4) The bureau shall, at a port of entry into Uganda or at entry into a single customs territory, carry out conformity assessment of the commodities specified in subregulation (1), to assess the compliance of the commodities to the compulsory standard specifications, whether the commodities are for trade or for personal use.

(5) Notwithstanding subregulation (1)—

(a) where the commodities specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to these Regulations qualify to be classified as commodities specified in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to these Regulations, the commodities shall be exempt from Pre export Verification of Conformity to standards but shall be required to undergo destination inspection;

(b) where the commodities specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to these Regulations have been profiled as low risk, the commodities may be exempt from Pre-export Verification of Conformity to Standards but shall be required to undergo destination inspection; and



- (c) where the commodities specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to these Regulations are imported by an importer profiled as low risk and registered as an Authorised Economic Operator (AEO), the commodities may be exempt from pre-export Verification of Conformity to Standards (PVOC) but shall be required to undergo destination inspection.

## **6. Commodities not accompanied by certificate of conformity or certificate of road worthiness**

(1) Notwithstanding regulation 5, where the commodities specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to these Regulations are not accompanied by a certificate of conformity or a certificate of road worthiness, the commodities shall be subjected to destination inspection.

(2) For purposes of subregulation (1), the importer shall pay the inspection fees and the charges prescribed in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 to these Regulations and a surcharge of fifteen percent of the Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) value of the commodities subjected to inspection clearance.

(3) Where the commodities referred to in subregulation (1) comply with the compulsory standard specifications, the inspector shall issue an import clearance certificate in respect of the commodities.

(4) Where the commodities referred to in subregulation (1) do not conform to the requirements of the compulsory standard specification, the bureau shall issue a notice to the importer to take corrective action, destroy or re-export the commodities, depending on the risk of the commodities to the environment and in accordance with regulation 14.

## **7. Application for import clearance certificate**

(1) An importer of commodities specified in Schedule 1 to these Regulations shall apply to the bureau for clearance and issuance of an import clearance certificate by submitting an accurate customs

declaration through the electronic single window prior to or upon the arrival of the commodities at a port of entry in Uganda or at entry to the single customs territory.

(2) The application in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the bill of lading or airway bill;
- (b) the packing list;
- (c) the invoice;
- (d) the customs declaration;
- (e) the customs transit document;
- (f) the certificate of conformity or certificate of road worthiness, where applicable;
- (g) a valid product certification permit, for commodities that originate from a partner state of the East African Community or commodities to which regulation 13 applies;
- (h) an export certificate, in the case of motor vehicles;
- (i) an exemption letter from the bureau, where applicable;
- (j) the passport bio data page and other supporting documentation for returning residents, where applicable; and
- (k) a diplomatic note endorsed by the Ministry responsible for foreign affairs, in the case of persons seeking exemption for diplomatic cargo.

(3) Where commodities are accompanied by a certificate of conformity or a certificate of road worthiness, the inspector shall verify the commodities to confirm that the commodities match the declaration in the application and in the certificate of conformity or the certificate of road worthiness.

## **8. Issuance of import clearance certificate**

An inspector shall issue an import clearance certificate where the commodities, after verification, are found to match the certificate of conformity or certificate of road worthiness, respectively.

## **9. Destination inspection**

(1) The following commodities are subject to destination inspection—

- (a) commodities in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to these Regulations, which arrive at the port of entry or at entry to the single customs territory without a certificate of conformity or a certificate of road worthiness;
- (b) commodities in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to these Regulations which arrive at the port of entry or at entry to the single customs territory with a certificate of conformity or a certificate of road worthiness but in respect of which, upon verification the inspector—
  - (i) has reason to believe that the commodities do not match the certificate of conformity or certificate of road worthiness, respectively; or
  - (ii) finds reason to doubt the compliance of the commodities with the applicable compulsory standard specification;
- (c) commodities in Part 3 of Schedule 1 to these Regulations which have a valid product certification permit and commodities to which regulation 13 applies, where the inspector has reason to doubt the quality of those commodities;
- (d) commodities under regulation 5(5)(b) and 5(5)(c); and
- (e) commodities which are re-exported from a Partner State of the East African Community and which are accompanied by a valid certificate of conformity.

(2) An inspector shall, in order to determine conformity with the compulsory standard specifications, inspect the commodities subject to destination inspection.

(3) An inspector may take a sample of the commodities subject to destination inspection for laboratory analysis, to determine conformity with the compulsory analysis.

(4) An importer of commodities to which this regulation applies shall pay a destination inspection fee and, where the commodities are subject to sampling and laboratory analysis, the relevant test charges at the cost of the importer, as required in item 3 of Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

(5) The importer of commodities subject to destination inspection shall be responsible for the cost of storage, laboratory analysis and any other incidental charges incurred during destination inspection.

(6) An inspector shall, where the commodities conform to the compulsory standard specification, issue an import clearance certificate.

(7) Where the inspector determines that commodities which are subjected to destination inspection do not conform to the compulsory standard specification, the inspector shall notify the importer through issuance of a seizure notice copied to the relevant authorities and, where the goods are still under customs control, the Uganda Revenue Authority, and may—

- (a) refuse entry of the commodities into Uganda;
- (b) issue a notice to the importer to take corrective action or to destroy or re-export the commodities; or
- (c) refuse to release the commodities, where the commodities are in a customs bonded warehouse or a store under seal of the bureau.

**10. Inspector to verify shelf life of commodities prior to issue of import clearance certificate**

(1) Where commodities have a definite shelf life, the inspector shall, before issuing an import clearance certificate, determine that the commodities have a defined and marked shelf life of at least—

(a) 75% for food products at the point of entry or, for food products with a shelf-life of more than 18 months, at least 12 months at the point of entry; and

(b) 50% for all other commodities.

(2) In the case of cosmetics, the best before or period after (PAO) shall be applicable.

**11. Inspector not to release commodities without import clearance certificate**

An inspector shall not release commodities from a port of entry into Uganda or entry into the single customs territory, other than to a customs bonded warehouse or to a store under seal of the bureau, unless the importer of the commodities has been issued with an import clearance certificate.

**12. Importer not to place products without mark in market**

(1) An importer shall not place any commodity on the market for which a compulsory standard specification has been declared, unless the commodity bears the distinctive mark.

(2) An importer of a commodity for which a compulsory standard has been declared shall, before import clearance, produce evidence of acquisition of distinctive marks for all the units of the commodity to be imported.

(3) An importer may apply the distinctive mark, either before importation, upon obtaining a certificate of conformity for the commodities issued by any Pre-export Verification of Conformity

to Standards service provider contracted by the bureau or, after importation, upon obtaining an import clearance certificate issued by the bureau.

(4) An importer shall not place any commodity of the category specified in Part II of Schedule 3 to the Uganda National Bureau Standards (Certification) Regulations, 2021, on the market, unless the commodity bears a digital conformity mark.

(5) An importer of a commodity of the category specified in Part II of Schedule 3 to the Uganda National Bureau Standards (Certification) Regulations, 2021, shall before import clearance, produce evidence of acquisition of digital conformity marks for all the units of the commodity to be imported.

(6) An importer of a commodity of the category specified in Part II of Schedule 3 to the Uganda National Bureau Standards (Certification) Regulations, 2021 may apply the digital conformity mark, either before importation, upon obtaining a certificate of conformity for the commodities issued by any Pre-export Verification of Conformity to Standards service provider contracted by the bureau or, after importation, upon obtaining an import clearance certificate issued by the bureau.

### **13. Commodities manufactured within EAC Partner States**

(1) An importer of commodities manufactured within a partner State of the East African Community, with a valid product certification permit and bearing a product certification mark, notified by that partner State, shall apply for and be issued with an import clearance certificate and the commodities shall not be subjected to Pre-Export Verification of Conformity to Standards or destination inspection where—

- (a) the commodities have been issued with a valid notified product certification mark permit of the Partner State of origin issued against the harmonised East African standards; or

- (b) the commodities have been issued with a valid notified product certification mark permit of the Partner State of origin issued against national or international standards where harmonised East African Community standards do not exist; or
- (c) the commodities are determined by the Minister, in consultation with the bureau by notice in the Gazette, to be of extraordinary importance.

(2) Where any imported commodities are not accompanied or issued with a valid certification permit or where the commodities are accompanied by a valid certification permit not issued against the harmonised East African Community standards where they exist, the commodities shall be subject to destination inspection.

#### **14. Notice to undertake corrective action, destroy or re-export commodities**

(1) Where a notice to undertake corrective action, destroy or re-export commodities is issued by an inspector under regulation 9(7)(b), the commodities shall be reworked, destroyed or re-exported within twenty-one days of issue of the notice, at the expense of the importer.

- (2) The commodities under this regulation shall—
  - (a) where the commodities do not pose a significant risk to the environment, be destroyed;
  - (b) where the commodities pose a significant risk to the environment, be re-exported to the country from which they were imported and the importer or exporter shall obtain a URA customs re-export certificate as proof of re-export; or
  - (c) where commodities are required to be reworked, be reworked in accordance with processes documented by the

importer and approved by the bureau and issued with an import clearance certificate after re-evaluation for compliance to the relevant standards.

(3) Commodities for re-export shall not be re-exported to any country other than the country from which they were imported.

(4) The destruction of commodities for which a notice to destroy is issued shall be done in accordance with the applicable national laws.

### **15. Release under seal**

(1) Where an inspector subjects commodities to inspection and testing and the importer is cleared by the Uganda Revenue Authority, the inspector may release, under seal, the commodities to a sealable warehouse or storage facility of the importer.

(2) For purposes of subregulation (1), an importer shall apply to the bureau for the release under seal of the commodities from a customs bonded warehouse, and the application shall be accompanied by a bankers cheque or draft with a validity period of six months and shall be worth fifteen percent of the Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) value of the commodities under inspection and testing by the bureau.

(3) The importer shall sign an undertaking not to tamper with goods under seal at his or her premises.

(4) The duty to ensure the safety of the goods shall, at all times, lie with the importer and the bureau shall not be liable for any damage or disappearance of goods sealed at the premises.

(6) Where the commodities do not meet the requirements of the compulsory standard specifications, the banker's cheque or draft shall be executed to cater for the cost of destruction.

(7) Where the importer is issued with an import clearance certificate, the bankers cheque or draft shall be returned to the importer.



(8) Where the importer elects to retain the commodities that are under query by the bureau at the customs bonded warehouse, the importer is still liable to deposit with the bureau, a banker's cheque or draft that shall either be returned after the query is resolved and goods deemed to meet the standard specifications, or executed and used to facilitate destruction of the commodities where they are found not to conform to the standard specifications.

(9) The release under seal shall be subject to payment by the importer of a release under seal fee prescribed in paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

## **16. Banker's cheque or bank draft requirement**

(1) For purposes of regulation 15(1), an importer shall apply to the bureau for release under seal of the commodities from a customs bonded warehouse.

(2) The application under subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by a banker's cheque or bank draft with a validity period of six months and worth fifteen percent of the cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) value of the commodities.

(3) Where the importer elects to retain the commodities that are under query by the bureau at the customs bonded warehouse, the importer is still liable to deposit with the bureau, a banker's cheque or draft for the commodities released under seal.

(4) Where the commodities do not meet the requirements of the compulsory standard specification, the banker's cheque or bank draft shall be executed to cater for the cost of destruction.

(5) Where the importer is issued with an import clearance certificate, the banker's cheque or draft shall be returned to the importer.

## **17. Re-work of commodities**

(1) Where non-conforming commodities are required to be re-worked, the importer shall submit to the bureau a proposal on how the commodities shall be re-worked in order to meet the applicable standards.

(2) The bureau shall review the proposal submitted under subregulation (1) and may approve it, with or without amendments or reject it and require a new proposal from the importer to rectify the non-conformity.

(3) The bureau shall communicate to the importer in writing the conditions for executing the proposed re-work.

(4) A rework approved by the bureau shall be done under the supervision of an inspector.

(5) The importer shall pay a supervision fee for the rework as specified in paragraph 5 of Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

## **18. Factory inspection**

(1) A manufacturer who is not certified by the bureau or registered by any competent authority and who intends to import raw materials, machinery or any related direct inputs for a manufacturing process shall apply to the bureau for exemption of the commodities from Pre-export Verification of Conformity to Standards.

(2) The bureau shall carry out a factory inspection to ascertain the existence of the factory before issuing an exemption under subregulation (1), at the cost of the importer.

(3) The importer shall pay the factory inspection fees specified in paragraph 6 of Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

## **19. Verification of commodities at owner's premises**

(1) An importer who wishes to have his or her commodities inspected at any place other than a customs bonded warehouse or an entry point, may apply to the bureau in writing.

(2) The bureau shall review the request and may grant it if appropriate.

(3) The importer shall pay the verification fees specified in paragraph 7 of Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

**20. Revocation of S.I. No. 26 of 2018**

The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Inspection and Clearance of Import) Regulations, 2018 are revoked.

## **SCHEDULE 1**

*Regulations 5(1), 6(1), 7(1) and 9*

### **PART 1**

#### **CATEGORIES OF COMMODITIES SUBJECT TO PRE EXPORT VERIFICATION OF CONFORMITY TO STANDARDS.**

1. Group I Toys.
2. Group II Electricals and electronics including solar panels and systems.
3. Group III Automotive products and inputs.
4. Group IV Chemical commodities.
5. Group V Mechanical materials and gas appliances; including construction materials and items.
6. Group VI Textiles, leather, plastic and rubber.
7. Group VII Furniture; including wood and metal articles
8. Group VIII Paper and stationery
9. Group IX Protective safety equipment.
10. Group X Food and food products.
11. Group XI Used commodities; including used motor vehicles.

### **PART 2**

#### **COMMODITIES EXEMPT FROM PRE-EXPORT VERIFICATION OF CONFORMITY TO STANDARDS**

1. A consignment whose Free on Board (FOB) value does not exceed US\$ 2000, except for used motor vehicles.
2. Consignments of commodities profiled as low risk.

3. Consignments of imports by importers profiled as low risk and registered as Authorised Economic Operators (AEO)
4. Government project specific commodities whose procurement has an inbuilt or demonstrated quality assurance system that guarantees conformity to national standards.
5. Raw materials and direct inputs used in the manufacturing process, including packaging material imported for use in a manufacturing process and not for sale.
6. Diplomatic cargo.
7. Personal effects of returning residents and expatriates.
8. Commodities manufactured in or originating from a Partner State of the East African Community.
9. Industrial machinery and accessories, including spare parts for a manufacturing process and not for re-sale.
10. Farm machinery, agro processing equipment and spare parts not for resale.
11. Mining equipment and spares not for resale.
12. Branded or engraved hospitality and tourism industry equipment, excluding vehicles.
13. Classified military, police, prisons and State House cargo.
14. Religious books and literature such as Bibles, Qurans and other related printed matter.

### **PART 3**

#### **COMMODITIES EXEMPT FROM DESTINATION INSPECTION**

1. Commodities whose Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) value does not exceed US\$ 1300 with the exception of food, baby products, sanitary pads, cosmetics, tungsten filament bulbs, electric cables, compact fluorescent lamps, portable socket outlets or extension sockets, flat irons, electric kettles, solar lanterns, energy saving

bulbs, solar battery chargers, solar panels, electric plugs, water heaters, electric sockets, electric switches, electric blenders, shovels, garden hoes, pick axes, machetes and cement.

2. Raw materials and direct inputs in the manufacturing processing including packaging material imported for use in a manufacturing process and not for sale.
3. Industrial machinery and accessories, including spare parts brought in for a manufacturing process and not for re-sale.
4. Farm machinery, agro processing equipment, and spare parts not for resale.
5. Diplomatic cargo accompanied by a diplomatic note and which is clearly for personal or office use.
6. Personal effects of returning residents and expatriates.
7. Commodities manufactured in a Partner State of the East African Community with a valid certification permit and bearing a notified product certification mark.
8. Classified military, police, prisons and State House cargo.
9. Religious books and literature such as Bibles, Qurans and other related printed matter.

## SCHEDULE 2

*Regulations 5(1), 6(2), 9(4), 15(8),  
17(5), 18(3) and 19(3)*

### **FEES AND CHARGES FOR IMPORT INSPECTION AND CLEARANCE**

1. The inspection fees and charges shall be based on the Free On Board (FOB) value of the import shipment as follows—
  - (a) fees for unregistered commodities: 0.500% of Free on Board (FOB) value but in any case not less than USD 235 and not more than USD 3,000;
  - (b) fees for registered commodities: 0.45% of Free on Board (FOB) value but in any case not less than USD 235 and not more than USD 3,000;
  - (c) Fees for licensed commodities: 0.25% of Free on Board (FOB) value but in any case not less than USD 235 and not more than USD 3,000;
  - (d) fees for the inspection of used vehicles shall depend on the country of origin or export and shall be as follows—
    - (i) Japan – US\$ 140;
    - (ii) Singapore – US\$ 200;
    - (iii) United Kingdom – US\$ 200 or GBP 125;
    - (iv) South Africa – US\$ 220;
    - (v) United Arab Emirates – US\$ 125; and
    - (vi) Other countries – US\$ 140.
2. Fees for destination inspection: 0.500% of Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) value, but in any case not less than USD 235 and not more than USD 3,000 but shall not be applicable for consignments whose total cost in freight value is less than US\$1300.

3. Samples subjected to laboratory analysis: the importer shall pay the charges for the analysis as may be determined by the laboratory carrying out the analysis.
4. Fees for release under seal: US\$ 100 or the equivalent in Uganda Shillings.
5. Fees for supervision of re-work: US\$100 per day or the equivalent in Uganda Shillings.
6. Fees for factory inspection under the Pre-export Verification of Conformity Exemption program: US\$ 100 or the equivalent in Uganda Shillings.
7. Fees for verification at owner's premises: US\$ 100 or the equivalent in Uganda Shillings.
8. In respect of the import of the commodity of the category specified in Part II of Schedule 3 to the Uganda National Bureau Standards (Certification) Regulations, 2021, the fees prescribed in Part II of Schedule 3 to the Uganda National Bureau Standards (Certification) Regulations, 2021 shall apply to the acquisition of a digital conformity mark for each unit of imported commodity in that category.

HON. FRANCIS MWEBESA,  
*Minister of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives.*



