NOTIFICATION

The following notification is being circulated in accordance with Article 10.6

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** | **Notifying Member:** UGANDA  **If applicable, name of local government involved (Article 3.2 and 7.2):** |
| **2.** | **Agency responsible:**  Uganda National Bureau of Standards  Plot 2-12 ByPass Link, Bweyogerere Industrial and Business Park  P.O. Box 6329  Kampala, Uganda  Tel: +(256) 4 1733 3250/1/2  Fax: +(256) 4 1428 6123  E-mail: [info@unbs.go.ug](mailto:info@unbs.go.ug)  Website: <https://www.unbs.go.ug>  **Name and address (including telephone and fax numbers, email and website addresses, if available) of agency or authority designated to handle comments regarding the notification shall be indicated if different from above:** |
| **3.** | **Notified under Article 2.9.2 [****X],** **2.10.1 [****],** **5.6.2 [****X],** **5.7.1 [****], 3.2 [****], 7.2 [****],** **other****:** |
| **4.** | **Products covered (HS or CCCN where applicable, otherwise national tariff heading. ICS numbers may be provided in addition, where applicable):** Animal or vegetable fertilisers, whether or not mixed together or chemically treated; fertilisers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of animal or vegetable products (excl. those in pellet or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg) (HS code(s): 3101); Fertilizers (ICS code(s): 65.080) |
| **5.** | **Title, number of pages and language(s) of the notified document:** DUS 1584:2023, Organic Fertilizer — Specification, Second edition; (24 page(s), in English) |
| **6.** | **Description of content:** This Draft Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for organic fertilizers.  Organic fertilizers are naturally available mineral sources that contain moderate amount of plant essential nutrients. They are capable of mitigating problems associated with synthetic fertilizers. They reduce the necessity of repeated application of synthetic fertilizers to maintain soil fertility.  Organic fertilizers comprise a variety of plant-derived materials that range from fresh or dried plant material to animal manures and litters to agricultural by-products. The nutrient content of organic fertilizers varies greatly among source materials, and readily biodegradable materials make better nutrient sources. Nitrogen and phosphorus content is lower, often substantially lower, in organic fertilizers compared to chemical fertilizers.  Commonly used organic fertilizers include composted animal manure, compost, sewage sludge, food processing wastes, and municipal biosolids. They improve soil health and release nutrients to soils gradually. Examples of naturally occurring organic fertilizers include manure, slurry, worm castings, peat, seaweed and guano. Green manure crops are also grown to add nutrients to the soil. Naturally, occurring minerals such as mine rock phosphate, sulfate of potash and limestone are also considered as Organic Fertilizers. Examples of manufactured organic fertilizers include compost, blood meal, bone meal and seaweed extracts. Other examples are natural enzyme digested proteins, fishmeal, and feather meal.  Organic fertilizers are considered an excellent source of nutrients, providing plants with vital vitamins, and soil acts as a medium between crops and fertilizers. Fertilizers can be divided into several types, depending on their components, shape, and various other properties.  Meat and bone meal is an industrial by-product obtained by treating animal carcasses with heat, removing the fat, and finally drying and mincing them. Due to the high levels of total nitrogen (8%), phosphorus (5%), and calcium (10%) in meat and bone meal, these organic matters can be considered as useful fertilizers for soil improvement.  Manure is an organic fertilizer used for soil fertilization after animal waste decomposes due to bacteria and fungi. Composting manure takes a relatively long time. This decomposed manure is later used in agriculture to increase and promote soil productivity. Well-decomposed manure contains N (0.5%), P2O5 (0.3%), and K2O (0.5%). Manure is used as a fertilizer, improves soil productivity by providing practically all the elements needed by plants, but not always in the right amounts, and proportions. Slurry and solid manure are traditionally spread directly on the soil surface as fertilizers.  Organic fertilizers are an alternative to minimize the environmental pollution that may be due to excessive use of inorganic fertilizers.  Liquid fertiliser contains nutrient compounds that could be applied as plant enhancer and are used in foliar application, as it does not require soil medium and environmentally friendly. An organic liquid fertilizer can be produced from bio-wastes composting as it contains more organic nutrients that are essential to promote healthy plant growth. |
| **7.** | **Objective and rationale, including the nature of urgent problems where applicable:** The objective of this standard is to ensure that organic fertilizers on the market are appropriately tested through the quality criteria provided while ensuring that farmers obtain only certified products and as well aid the industry in the manufacture of quality organic fertilizers. This standard will also promote the safe use of organic fertilizers and promote fair trade.; Consumer information, labelling; Prevention of deceptive practices and consumer protection; Protection of human health or safety; Protection of animal or plant life or health; Protection of the environment; Quality requirements; Reducing trade barriers and facilitating trade; Cost saving and productivity enhancement |
| **8.** | **Relevant documents:**   1. G/TBT/N/UGA/609 2. AOAC 2006.03, Arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, lead, molybdenum, nickel, and selenium in fertilizers — Microwave digestion and inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry 3. US ISO 4831, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of coliforms — Most probable number technique 4. ISO 5318, Fertilizers — Determination of potassium content — Potassium tetraphenylborate gravimetric method (Reference method) 5. US ISO 6598, Fertilizers — Determination of phosphorus content — Quinoline phosphomolybdate gravimetric method 6. US ISO 7251, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Most probable number technique 7. US ISO 7899-2, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci — Part 2: Membrane filtration method 8. US ISO 8157, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Vocabulary 9. US ISO 8633, Solid fertilizers — Simple sampling method for small lots 10. US ISO 8634, Solid fertilizers — sampling plan for the evaluation of a large delivery 11. US ISO 10390, Soil quality — Determination of pH 12. US ISO 10694, Soil quality — Determination of organic and total carbon after dry combustion (elementary analysis) 13. US ISO 11047, Soil quality — Determination of cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, nickel and zinc — Flame and electro thermal atomic absorption spectrometric methods 14. US ISO 11261, Soil quality — Determination of total nitrogen — Modified Kjeldahl method 15. US ISO 11265, Soil quality — Determination of the specific electrical conductivity 16. US ISO 11465, Soil quality — Determination of dry matter and water content on a mass basis — Gravimetric method 17. ISO 14255, Soil quality — Determination of nitrate nitrogen, ammonium nitrogen and total soluble nitrogen in air-dry soils using calcium chloride solution as extractant 18. ISO 14820-1, Fertilizers and liming materials — sampling and sample preparation — Part 1: Sampling 19. ISO 14820-2, Fertilizers and liming materials — sampling and sample preparation — Part 2: Sample preparation 20. US ISO 17318, Fertilizers and soil conditioners— Determination of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and mercury contents 21. US ISO 17319, Fertilizers and soil conditioners —Determination of water-soluble potassium content — Potassium tetraphenylborate gravimetric method Complimentary 22. PNS/BAFPS 40: 2013, Organic Fertilizer 23. PNS 85:1984/AMD 01:1992 — Fertilizers — Solid Fertilizer — Method of Sampling 24. PNS 95:1987 — Packaging — Bags for Solid Fertilizers — Specification 25. PNS 1033:1993 — Fertilizers — Marking — Presentation and Declaration 26. ARS 1490-2020 (E), Organic fertilizer – Specification 27. KS 2290: 2011, Organic fertilizer-Specification 28. Guidelines and Standards for Compost in Zanzibar, Sonia Devi Henam and Swati Singh Sambyal 29. TBS/AFDC 10 (5440) P3, Organic fertilizer — Specification 30. Sri Lanka Standard 1704: 2021, Specification for Sterilized Solid Organic Fertilizer 31. TAS 9503-2005, Compost 32. Composting Of Faecal Sludge as a Soil Conditioner, Yvonne Lugali, January 2019 33. Published in The Gazette Of India, Extraordinary, Part Ii, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii)] Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) Order, New Delhi, the 15th February, 2013 34. Agricultural Chemicals (Control) Act, 2006 (Act No.1 of 2007) 35. The Fertilizer Control Regulations, 2010 36. Russell, S and L. Best. 2006. Setting the standards for compost. BioCycle. Journal of Composting and Organics Recycling. United Kingdom 37. Fertilizer Regulatory Policies and Implementing Guidelines or "Bluebook" 38. FFTC International Workshop. 1997. Quality Control of Organic Fertilizers (Compost). Suweon, Korea. June23-28, 1997. 39. Lazcano C, M. Gomez-Brandon, J. Dominguez. Comparison of the effectiveness of composting and vermicomposting for the biological stabilization of cattle manure. Chemosphere 72 (2008) 1013— 1019. 40. Lemunier, M, C. Francou, S. Rousseaux, S. Houot, P. Dantigny, P. Piveteau, and J. Guzzo. 2005. Long-term survival of pathogenic and sanitation indicator bacteria in experimental biowaste composts. Appl. Environ. Microbiol.71(10): 5779-5786. 41. Ang-Lopez M. 2001. Quality and Maturation of Vermicompost Derived from Different Feedstocks. MSc. Thesis. Nova Scotia Agricultural College/ Dalhousie University. Nova Scotia, Canada. 42. Avery, DT. 2002. The Hidden Dangers in Organic Food. Center for Global Food Issues - California Organic Fertilizers, Inc. www.organicag.com. 43. DUS 1584: 2023 44. Characterization of Liquid Fertilizer from Different Types of Bio-Waste Compost and its Correlation with the Compost Nutrients |
| **9.** | **Proposed date of adoption:** June 2023  **Proposed date of entry into force:** To be determined |
| **10.** | **Final date for comments:** 60 days from notification |
| **11.** | **Texts available from: National enquiry point [****X]** **or address, telephone and fax numbers and email and website addresses, if available, of other body:**  Uganda National Bureau of Standards  Plot 2-12 ByPass Link, Bweyogerere Industrial and Business Park  P.O. Box 6329  Kampala, Uganda  Tel: +(256) 4 1733 3250/1/2  Fax: +(256) 4 1428 6123  E-mail: [info@unbs.go.ug](mailto:info@unbs.go.ug)  Website: <https://www.unbs.go.ug>  <https://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2023/TBT/UGA/23_0518_00_e.pdf> |