PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC ASSETS AUTHORITY

STUDY TO PROFILE KEY SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY AND IDENTIFY EXISTING CAPACITIES IN THE COUNTRY

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List of acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AIA	Appropriation in Aid
BTVET	Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training
BUBU	Buy Uganda Build Uganda
CBO	Community Based Organisations
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DfID	Department for International Development
DP	Development Partner
DUCA	District Urban and Community Access
ERB	Engineers Registration Board
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPP	Government Procurement Portal
HSEs	High Spend Entities
IDA	International Development Agency
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management information system
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MITC	Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDP II	National Development Plan II
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Industrial Policy
NMS	National medical stores
NTP	National Trade Policy
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAU	Petroleum Authority of Uganda
PDEs	Procuring and disposing entities
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Authority
PRAG	Procedures and practical guide
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunities and Threats
UACE	Uganda Association of Consulting Engineers
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UIPE	Uganda Institution of Professional Engineers
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers Association
UNABCEC	Uganda National association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards

1.0 BACKGROUND

Promoting sustainable economic growth is necessary for the alleviation of poverty. However to achieve sustainable economic growth requires the active participation and involvement of local labour, resources, products and services. This enables the needed trickledown effect through opening up opportunities for the citizens including the most vulnerable communities to participate in the growth process through access to jobs. Public procurement provides an opportunity for local participation.

In recent years, the Government of Uganda has, through a number of development policies and strategies, highlighted the need for Local Content (enhancing the country's competitiveness through support of locally manufactured products, knowledge transfer and human capital development) in order to increase local participation in development projects. Some of these policies include the National Trade Policy (NTP) 2007[1], the National Industrial Policy (NIP) 2008, National Development Plan II (NDP II) 2015/16 – 2019/2020; Buy Uganda Build Uganda Policy 2014[2]; introduction of reservation schemes[3] among others. In addition the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority's (PPDA) strategic plan for the period 2014/15-2018/19 sets out two significant strategies to support the promotion of local content, firstly, by strengthening transparency and accountability and secondly, through increasing competition in public procurement.

Despite the established policies and initiatives, local participation in public procurement, especially for large public procurement tenders in works and technical consultancy services, has remained low due to various challenges. The Government sought to address these shortcomings by examining in detail the capacity of local firms to effectively participate in public procurement.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

The major objective of this study was to broadly examine the key sectors[4] in the economy to highlight the existing and potential capacities and identify the key sectors that Government can leverage to promote local participation in public procurement.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

In carrying out this study, the Consultant reviewed several documents including PPDA audit reports, investigations and compliance monitoring reports. The consultant also undertook consultations with key stakeholder organizations including Uganda

[1] Paragraph 25 confirms the role of Government to: "*Encourage the consumption of locally produced goods and services*".
[2] 20% of Government procurement by value should be of local products and *services*.
[3] Regulation 28(1) and 30(1)
[4] works, energy, education, security, health, water and environment

Manufacturers Association (UMA), Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU), Uganda Investment Authority (UIA), Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives (MITC), Uganda Registrar Services Bureau (URSB), PPDA among others and held interviews with a sample of providers and procuring and disposing entities (PDEs). The consultant also reviewed procurement files from the different sector agencies to establish the trend of contracts won and capacity of providers by category and requirements needed by the different PDEs.

3.0 SUMMARY OF STUDY FINDINGS

3.1 Procurement Financing

Significant portions of public financing in Uganda are spent through public procurement. In 2017/18, this is estimated to have accounted for about 8.4tn - 59% of total on-budget resources (excluding wages but including on-budget donor financing). About 53% of this was funded directly by GOU's own resources and 47% using donor funds. This excludes public procurement financed through off-budget modalities.

Table 1: Sources of financing by procurement.

	GOU (UGX – BN)	ODA (UGX – BN)	TOTAL (UGX – BN)	% of Total
Consultancy Services	72.3	136.5	208.8	2%
Services procured	867.1	448.0	1,315.1	16%
Supplies procured	2,117.7	348.7	2,466.4	29%
Works procured	1,392.4	3,016.8	4,409.3	52%
TOTAL	**4,449.5**	**3,950.0**	**8,399.5**	
Percentage of Total Procurement	53%	47%	100%	
Total Approved Budget 17/18	7,207.3	6,978.3	14,185.6	
Percentage of Budget	62%	57%	59%	

Development partners influence the level of local participation for projects directly funded by them. In some cases, financing comes with tied conditions that may exclude local involvement. This leaves almost no opportunity for meaningful local participation. Government therefore needs to do more to engage Development Partners providing both on and off budget support to relax their rules in order to benefit more nationals and use of local content

For large construction projects, Uganda stands to benefit from the supply of the abundant raw inputs needed for the different sectors projects including stone aggregates, sand, cement etc. used in the construction of roads, dams and building. For example Uganda has deposits of good quality sand (*Glass/silica Sand*) along the shores of Lake Victoria often seen in places such as Diimu, Bukakata, Lwera, Nalumuli Bay, Nyimu Bay and Kome Island. There is also an abundance of valuable rock and lime stone that can provide the required construction material for most of the mega projects.

Capacity to provide high quality steel products for large construction project like dams and roads including processing of iron ore to *direct reduced Iron* (DRI) is still low but steadily growing as more manufacturing companies are established. Technical and skill capacity among local providers varies from sector to sector.

3.2 Competition for Public Tenders

In absolute terms, 95% of all public contracts are executed by local providers during FY 2017/18. However these are mostly small value contract mostly below UGX 1bn (USD 350,000) in supplies and non-consulting services. The study however noted that for large value contracts (above UGX 2 bn/ USD 0.5m) and beyond for roads and dams are dominated by foreign providers. For instance under the roads sector local providers are more responsive and compete for contract in the range of UGX 400m up to UGX 15bn.The study classified these as low value compared to the reserved threshold of UGX 45 bn.

Under the energy sector local providers' contracts averaged about UGX 200m mainly for non-consulting services. There figures for the different sectors are lower than the established reservation thresholds for consultancies and supplies of UGX 1bn.

Technical and financial capacity to compete and manage large value contract beyond UGX 15bn among local providers is still low. However what is available in terms of capacity in the different sectors provides a strong foundation to build local base that can later be leveraged in the future. Currently a proper mix of foreign and local providers should be encouraged by sector PDEs to nurture knowledge transfer and accumulation of technical expertise among local providers

3.3 Capacity of Local Providers in the Different Sectors under Study

3.3.1 Works and Transport Sector

The study covered 142 contracts worth UGX 2,730,011,213,526/= in three financial years. These were selected from UNRA and MoWT. About 75% of the contracts were by local providers compared to 25% by foreign/international providers. In terms of value, local providers had only 8% of the total value equivalent to UGX 213,058,053,981/= while the foreign/international providers had over UGX 2.5tn (UGX 2,516,953,159,545).

National roads*:* Currently, the design and construction projects under the sector are dominated by foreign providers. Local providers are mainly in repair and maintenance of national roads. Capacity for repair and maintenance of national road project of up to UGX 15bn is available among local providers some of these include M/S Armpass Technical Services, M/S Abubaker Technical services, BAP Engineering Company Limited, Canaan Sites, Strakon Ltd among others.

Capacity under Bridge Design and construction is still low. Mostly executed by foreign providers. There are few local providers currently undertaking such contracts the most common ones being Terrain Services Ltd, Armpass Technical Services, Dott services Limited, CIVICON Engineering Africa among others.

Capacity for District Urban and Community roads is readily available among local providers. There are over 50 local providers and these appear to poses the right equipment, qualification and financial capacity to execute contracts under this category.

3.3.2 Energy Sector (power, oil and Gas)

In the FY 2015-2016, nationals executed 74.9% of 167 contracts, 77.3% of 216 contracts in FY 2016-2017 and 75.2% of 109 contracts awarded in FY 2017-2018. Out of 492 contracts worth UGX 145,059,697,630.32 accessed in the three financial years, 41%, worth UGX 59,017,311,145.57 went to national providers, 21% worth UGX 30,043,690,310.56 went to resident foreign owned firms and 39% worth UGX 55,998,696,174.19 to international providers.

It was further noted that local providers participated most in lower value contracts compared to foreign providers. For example in 2015/16 of the 22 technical consultancy contracts worth UGX 14,991,405,795/= local providers both resident and nationals had 18 contracts averaging UGX 513,954, 5867/= compared to the sub sector average of UGX 681,427,536/=. For non-road works contract in FY 2015/16, the sub sector average was UGX 3,338,932,400/=, the locals averaged UGX 1,519,490,700 compared to the foreign average of UGX 13,042,621,000/=.The study also noted availability of capacity to meet demands for key inputs such as cement and steel products in the sector.

3.3.3 Water Sector

Local participation is still significant by number, but mainly for relatively low value contracts compared to foreign providers. For example in FY 2017/18 the 25 technical consultancy contracts reviewed indicated an average contract value of' UGX 356,705,498.90 for local providers yet foreign/international providers averaged UGX 1,730,265,714/= For water related works contracts, local providers averaged UGX 1,554,998,815/= while foreign providers UGX 2,715,088,220/=. This is an indication of low capacity for large value contracts.

Local capacity is available for projects such as construction and commissioning of small scale irrigation schemes, piped water supply schemes and Construction of Faecal Sludge Management Facilities. For example in FY 2017/18 contracts worth UGX 38,510,962,835/= related to water supply systems constructions were executed by local providers. Examples of these providers include; Azu properties Ltd, Updeal (U) Limited, Machiri Limited, Tashil (U) Limited, VIDAS Engineering Services Company Ltd among others.

The sector needs to harness and consolidate the capacity already developed in these areas to ensure that more projects are executed by local providers and transition is made to large scale project.

3.3.4 Health Sector

In terms of numbers, 97% of all contracts in the sector between FY 2015/16-2017/18 were awarded to local providers (national 72% and resident 25%). Analysis of NMS pharmaceutical supplies indicated an increasing trend among local by local Manufacturers to supply pharmaceutical products in the three years. For example the Ministry of Health (MoH) increased fees on the 37 types of medicines that are locally manufactured drugs to discourage their importation. Local capacity on Health research is available among local institutions and individuals. There are 19 licenced local manufacturing sites.

Gaps: Foreign providers have more favourable chances for large contracts compared to local providers. Local providers take up low value contracts on average. For example in 2016/17, foreign provider contracts averaged UGX 2.8bn compared to UGX 784 million for residents and UGX 573 Million for national providers. About 80% of its Essential Medicines and Health Supplies (EMHS) are still imported. There are very few pharmacists in Uganda at a current ratio of (1.7:100,000). Most raw materials (active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs)) are still imported.

3.3.5 Education Sector

Over 85% of all contracts between 2015/16 and 2017/18 were executed by local providers. There are over 1072 (UBOS 2011) locally based manufacturers of paper and printing materials. These include names such as PICFARE industries, Shreej industries, Oscar industries, Nice House of Plastics. There are number of text book publishers producing books that cover the Ugandan Curriculum. These include Macmillan (U) Ltd, MK Publishers Ltd, Global Wide Publishers Ltd, Fountain Publishers Ltd.

School furniture: There are 5470[5] furniture manufacturing businesses in Uganda. Local government currently rely on these workshops for supply of school furniture. It should be noted that most of these workshops are small enterprises, often owned by sole individuals with very limited capital outlay and hence often with no capacity for bulk production. Most of these workshops produce based on orders from their clients and do not stock. Moreover, only a few manufacturers participate or are able to compete for government tenders.

3.3.6 Defence and Security Sector

Security Uniforms: The local textile industry is able to meet about 50% of the required quantities. **Military Boots**: Most of these are still imported. The local leather industry remains undeveloped and unable to meet the needs of the. The army also started production of armoured vehicles, and some ammunitions in Kimaka and Nakasongola.

4.0 FACTORS LIMITING LOCAL PARTICIPATION

Local firms identified these key factors affecting their participation public procurement;

i. The cost of doing business in Uganda is very high as evidenced by the low ranking of 122 out of 190 countries in the cost of doing business index report by the World Bank 2017. Dealing with construction permits (ranked 148), getting electricity (ranked 173), and starting a business (ranked 165) are some of the indicators where Uganda owned firms face huge challenges as compared to the region, thus this places them at a disadvantage when it comes to competition.

ii. **Access to cheap capital**: The cost of credit remains high - with interest rates in the range of 20 percent per annum. Many businesses find it hard to execute government contracts. This coupled with delays by government to release funds for suppliers discourages local providers.

iii. **Volatile foreign exchange market**: Uganda's foreign exchange market is volatile where the shilling remains unstable against the dollar. This makes it hard for local firms to compete effectively for public procurements involving importation of required goods. With a volatile exchange rate and since most government procurement are mostly denominated in the shilling, local providers tend to lose in the process of exchanging while paying for imports. This affects their profitability.

iv. **Tied/Conditional Foreign Funds**. Some foreign financing for projects comes with conditions requiring the Ugandan government to procure contractors from the Country providing the funding thus locking out local firms.

[5] **Census of Business Establishment 2011**

v. **Corruption perception among providers**: 32% providers interviewed perceived the public procurement as compromised and non-transparent. Many think succeeding for contract award requires bribery and for the "well connected".

5.0 STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE PROFILING AND UPDATING OF LOCAL PROVIDERS

The study found that it is often difficult to identify and track local or national providers. Information provided on suppliers is often incomplete and in some cases inconsistent between data sources. The following strategies are recommended to address these issues;

a) Data synchronising on suppliers among the different MDAs; Many MDAs have supplier data bases, this should be synchronised with the PPDA registers on a regular basis.
b) Use of ICT APPS; providers should be required to update their details regularly; PPDA should invest in the application that enable providers to review and submit updates to their contact details.

6.0 INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION TO PROMOTE LOCAL PARTICIPATION

Agencies of Government supporting suppliers of various aspects of the procurement process will need to improve coordination in order to enhance local participation;

i. Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives (MITC), working with PPDA, should provide guidelines on local content
ii. Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) should provide information on local businesses based on categorisation by incorporation and registration (National, Resident and foreign)
iii. Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) should work with UMA and PSFU to guide on standardisation of products (requirements and capacity building)
iv. Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) and Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) should provide Information about, sector projections and available resources (investment opportunities) and rating of local provider in the sectors.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

i. Revisit the guideline on reservation and establish separate thresholds for National and Resident providers.
    a) PPDA and MFPED should organise a national providers' consultative workshop to define appropriate reservations for the different provider categories to harmonise national capacity building and national development.
    b) Procuring and Disposal Entities should guide on areas of subcontracting and provide estimated thresholds for each procurement that MUST be

subcontracted for highly specialised or technologically advanced procurement. The Bid documents and contract conditions must be explicit on the areas to be subcontracted to National providers

ii. Promote access by local providers to the high value or large contracts by issuing Standard biding documents that require as mandatory;
    a) Foreign providers to form consortia with National providers.
    b) Unbundle large contracts into component lots that National/local providers are able to compete for.

iii. Improve implementation and enforcement of regulations that promote local content. Particularly PPDA should conduct monitoring and supervision of PDEs to ensure that they respect the said reservations, and that sub-contracting of the National providers by foreign providers is done.

iv. PDEs should promptly pay suppliers. PPDA should engage PDEs and the Ministry of Finance on supplier payment and should establish a feedback facility through its web portal, to encourage suppliers to provide information on delayed payments.

v. Fast track the e-Government Procurement system – under implementation, to reduce paper work, unethical behaviours due to personal contacts and monitor contract implementation including reporting and prompt payment of providers.

vi. Renegotiate cooperation agreements to increase flexibility in local content uptake and national participation. The Government of Uganda (GOU) through the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED) should negotiate more favourable terms under any bilateral funding arrangements.

vii. Continue to implement a program of sensitization for all PDEs and local providers on the Reservation Scheme to create awareness and increase its uptake.

viii. Establish an up-to-date National Providers' list that is based on experience and technical capacity.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Locally manufactured products certified by UNBS

HOLDING COMPANY	CERTIFIED PRODUCT(S)	PRODUCT CATEGORY	RELEVANT UGANDA STDS
Giant Uganda Company Limited Roofings Rolling Mills Limited	Aluminium Profiles Pre-painted Aluminium Zinc Metal Coated Coils Aluminium Zinc Coated Steel Coils	Aluminium	US ISO 6361-2:2014 US EAS 468:2013
Nile Plywoods (U) Limited - Jinja Zhong Kai Electronics Limited	Plain Particle Boards Decorative Melamine Faced Boards Particle Boards Decorative Melamine Faced Boards	Boards	US 839: 2009 US 837 : 2009
Cable Corporation Limited Hitech Metal Industries Limited Standard Cable Corporation Limited Neelkanth Cables Limited Mulamu Traders Limited Hima Cement Limited Tororo Cement Limited Tiross Manufacturers (U) Ltd Kampala Cement Limited Wilsem Hardware Enterprise Old Continent Group Africa Limited	Aluminium Stranded Conductors Domestic and Building Cables Flexible Cables Underground Power Cables Domestic and Building Cables Flexible Cables PVC Insulated Cables (Non Armoured) for Electric Power and Lighting PVC Insulated Cables (Armoured) for Electricity Supplies Flexible Cables Portland Pozzolana Cement (CEM II / B-P 32.5R) Portland Cement CEM 1 42.5N Portland Pozzolana Cement, Cem II / BP 32.5N Portland Pozzolana Cement (CEM II/A-P 42.5N) Pozzolanic Cement CEM IV/ B-P 32.5N Tile Adhesive Pozzolanic Cement CEM IV(B-P) 32.5R Portland Pozallana for Cement CEM II (A-P) 42.5R Portland Cement (CEM I) 42.5R Ordinary Portland Cement (CEM I 42.5R) Portland Cement (CEM I) 52, 5N Prepainted Metal Coated Steel Sheets Portland Cement CEM I 42.5N Portland Pozzolana Cement CEM II/B-P 32.5R Blast Furnace Cement (CEM III 42.5N) Tile Adhesive Cement	Cables Cement	US 611: 1995 US 602: 1995 US 605: 1995 US 611: 1995 US 310-1:2016 US 310-1:2016 US ISO 13007-1.2014 US 310-1:2001/EAS 18 US 310-1:2001/EAS 18-1 US EAS 468:2013 US 310-1:2001/EAS 18 US 310-1:2016

HOLDING COMPANY	CERTIFIED PRODUCT(S)	PRODUCT CATEGORY	RELEVANT UGANDA STDS
	Portland Pozzolana for Cement CEM II (A-P) 42.5R Ordinary Portland Cement (CEM I 52.5N) Adhesive Cement		
Kinyara Sugar Limited (Bio-Fertilizers & Bio-Pesticides production Facility)	Biofertilisers	Fertilizers	US 1576:2015
Transpaper (U) limited	Correspondence Envelopes-Brown, white	Envelopes	US ISO 269: 1985
Crestanks Limited	Domestic Biogas Tanks	Gas	US 1644-1:2016
Sugar Corporation Of Uganda Limited (SCOUL)	Carbondioxide for Beverage Industry	Carbondioxide	US 216-1:2000
Korica (U) Limited Electrical Controls and Switchgear Ltd Saachi Manufacturers (U) Limited L.G. Investments Limited	Power / Distribution Transformers Power Transformers LED Television Sets Amplified Audio Systems Refrigerators Chest Freezers	Electrical products	US IEC 60076-1:2011 US IEC 60065: 2005 US IEC 60335-2-24:2012
Uganda Baati Limited Roofings Limited Steel and Tube Industries Limited Uganda Baati Limited East African Roofing Systems Limited Roofings Rolling Mills Limited	Galvanised Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets Pre painted Metal Coated Steel Sheets Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Steel Sheets Pre-painted Metal Coated Steel Sheets and Coils Pre-painted Metal Coated Steel Sheets Hot Dip Aluminium Zinc Coated Plain & Corrugated Steel Sheets Prepainted Metal Coated Steel Sheets - IT4 Prepainted Metal Coated Steel Sheets – Tile Prepainted Metal Coated Steel Sheets - Round Corrugation	Iron Sheets	US EAS 11: 2013 US EAS 468: 2013 US EAS 11: 2013 US 895-2:2006 US 540: 2006

HOLDING COMPANY	CERTIFIED PRODUCT(S)	PRODUCT CATEGORY	RELEVANT UGANDA STDS
	Expanded Metal Lathe Aluminium Zinc Coated & Corrugated Steel Sheets Hot Dip Aluminium Zinc Coated Plain & Corrugated Steel sheets Prepainted metal coated steel sheets - Ordinary Corrugation		
Tororo Cement Limited	Building Lime	Lime	US 156:2017
Kinyara Sugar Limited (Bio-Fertilizers & Bio-Pesticides production Facility)	Biopesticides	Pesticides	US 1577:2015
Regal Paints (U) Limited Kansai Plascon (U) Limited	Emulsion Paint Decorative High Gloss Enamel Paint Road Marking Paint Decorative High Gloss Paint Weather Guard Emulsion Paint Silk (Sheen) Emulsin Paint - Silk Vinyl Emulsion Wall Cover Emulsion Paint	Paint	US EAS 184:2011 US 743:2007 US 745-1:2007

HOLDING COMPANY	CERTIFIED PRODUCT(S)	PRODUCT CATEGORY	RELEVANT UGANDA STDS
Multiple Industries Limited Gentex Enterprises Limited Multiple Industries Limited Roofings Limited Hua Sheng International Co. Ltd Nile Plywoods (U) Limited - Nakasongola Ferdsult Engineering Services Limited Uganda Electricity Distribution Comopany Limited - UEDCL	Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride (uPVC) Pipes for Water Supply High Density Polyethlene (HDPE) Pipes for water supply uPVC Water Pipes HDPE Water Pipes Polypropylene Random (PP-R) for water supply uPVC Water Pipes HDPE Water Pipes Wood Poles for power and telecommunication Lines (Treated with Creosote) Wood Poles for power and telecommunication Lines	Pipes Poles	US 264-1: 2001/EAS 182-1 US 482-1: 2003 US 264-1&2:2001 / EAS 182-1 US 482-1&2:2003 US 898-1: 2011 US 264-1:2001/EAS 182-1 US EAS 322:2002
Busoga Forestry Company Limited Kampala Pole Treatment Plant Kenkom Distributors Limited	Treated Wood Poles for Power and Telecommunication Lines Wood Poles for power and telecommunication Lines Wood Poles for power and telecommunication Lines (Treated with CCA)		
Tororo Cement Limited	Galvanised Plain & Corrugated Steel Sheets	Steel Sheets	US EAS 11:2013
Mayuge Sugar Pramukh Steel Limited Tian Tang Group Limited Roofings Rolling Mills Limited Madhvani Group Limited-Steel Division	Steel Bars for Reinforcement of Concrete - Ribbed Bars Steel Bars for the Reinforcement of Concrete - Ribbed	Steel Bars	US EAS 412-2: 2013 US EAS 412-2: 2014

HOLDING COMPANY	CERTIFIED PRODUCT(S)	PRODUCT CATEGORY	RELEVANT UGANDA STDS
Roofings Limited Roofings Rolling Mills Limited Tembo Steels (U) Limited East African Roofing Systems Limited Steel and Tube Industries Limited	Galvanized Chain link Galvanized Steel Wire Steel Nails Barbed Wire Steel Wire and Wire Products for Fencing	Steel wire	US ISO 7989-2: 2007 US 194-1:2016 US 193: 2000 US ISO 7900:2006 US ISO 7989-1:2006
Steel and Tube Industries Limited	Steel Wire Nails Wood Poles for Power and Telecommunication Lines	Steel Nails	US 194-1:2016
Mika Industries Limited Tororo Cement Limited	Steel Nails Steel Nails		US 194-1:2016 US 194-1: 2016
Tembo Steels (U) Limited	Steel Wire Coils	Steel Coils	US 160:2000
Steel and Tube Industries Limited	Expanded Metal Lathe	Steel Plate	US 895-2:2011
Steel and Tube Industries Limited Roofings Limited Bavima Steel Limited Yogi Steels Limited Unistrong Investments (U) Limited Tembo Steels (U) Limited East African Roofing Systems Limited Uganda Baati Limited Roofings Rolling Mills Limited Mika Industries Limited Yalin Uganda Company Limited	Prepainted Metal Coated Steel Sheets & Coils High Strength Low Alloy Carbon Steel Sheets - Plain Stainless Steel Tanks Cold Rolled Steel Sections - Closed Hollow Sections High Strength Low Alloy Carbon Steel Sheets - Checkered Cold Rolled Steel Sections Steel nails Cold Rolled Steel Sections Rectangular Cold Rolled Steel Sections Square Cold Rolled Steel Sections Round High Strength Low Alloy Carbon Cold Rolled Steel Sheets Steel for the Reinforcement of Concrete (Welded Fabrics) Steel for the Reinforcement of Concrete (Welded Fabrics) Steel Bars for Reinforcement of Concrete - Ribbed Bars Steel Wire and Wire Products for Fencing - GI Wire Steel for Reinforcement of Concrete - Ribbed Bars Pre-painted Metal Coated Steel sheets	Steel products	US EAS 468:2013 US EAS 196:2013 US EAS 134:2013 US 194:2000 US EAS 134:2013 US ISO 6935-1:2007 US 194-1:2016 US ISO 6935-1:2007 US EAS 412-1:2013 US ISO 7989-1:2006 US EAS 412-1:2013 US EAS 468:2013 US EAS 134:2013 US 195:2000 US EAS 412-1:2013 US ISO 7900:2006

HOLDING COMPANY	CERTIFIED PRODUCT(S)	PRODUCT CATEGORY	RELEVANT UGANDA STDS
	Steel forReinforcement of Concrete - Plain Bars Cold Rolled Steel Sections Steel For Reinforcement of Concrete - Welded Fabrics Chain Link Steel Nails Steel for Reinforcement of Concrete - Plain Bars Welded Fabrics Pre-painted Metal Coated Steel Sheets Hot Dip Aluminium Zinc Coated Corrugated Steel sheets Chain Link Barbed Wire Prepainted Metal Coated Steel Sheets		
Crestanks Limited Smile Plast Limited	Rotational Moulded Polyethylene Water Storage Tanks	Tanks	US 1560: 2013
Sunbelt Textile Company Limited Fine Spinners Uganda Limited	Bed Sheets (Blend of Cotton and Polyester) Polyester Sewing Thread	Textiles	US 359:2002 US 948-1:2011
C.C.L.E Rubber Co. Limited	Motorcycle Rubber Tyre (Tubeless)		US ISO 4249-1:985
Roke Investments Limited Zhong Ding Construction Materials Limited Hong Hai Wood (U) Limited Nile Fibre Board Limited Kenkom Distributors Limited Zhong Kai Electronics Limited Brother Wood Products Company Limited	Wood Poles for Power and Telecommunication Lines Plywood Medium Density Fibre Boards Treated Wood Poles for Power & Telecommunication Lines Wooden Ceiling Boards Plywood	Wood	US EAS 322:2002 US ISO 12465: 2007 US ISO 16895-1:2016 US 1539:2013

HOLDING COMPANY	CERTIFIED PRODUCT(S)	PRODUCT CATEGORY	RELEVANT UGANDA STDS
Uganda Batteries Limited Golden Tide Power Battery Co. Ltd. Goldstar Battery (U) Limited Golden Tide Power Battery Co. Ltd.	Lead Acid Starter Batteries Primary Batteries Rechargeable Solar Battery	Batteries	US IEC 60095-1: 2006 US IEC 60095-1:2006 US IEC 60086-1&2: 2011 US IEC 61427-1:2013 US IEC 60086-1&2: 2011
Nice House of Plastics Limited	Ballpoint Pens	Pens	US 483:2003