



20 January 2023

(23-0477)

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Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Original: English

NOTIFICATION

1. Notifying Member: <u>UGANDA</u> If applicable, name of local government involved:
2. Agency responsible: Uganda National Bureau of Standards
3. Products covered (provide tariff item number(s) as specified in national schedules deposited with the WTO; ICS numbers should be provided in addition, where applicable): Animal or vegetable fertilizers, whether or not mixed together or chemically treated; fertilizers 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)
4. Regions or countries likely to be affected, to the extent relevant or practicable: ☒ All trading partners ☐ Specific regions or countries:
5. Title of the notified document: DUS 1584:2023, Organic Fertilizer — Specification, Second edition. Language(s): English. Number of pages: 24 https://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2023/SPS/UGA/23_0517_00_e.pdf
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: ☐ food safety, ☐ animal health, ☒ plant protection, ☐ protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, ☐ protect territory from other damage from pests.

8. Is there a relevant international standard? If so, identify the standard:

☐ **Codex Alimentarius Commission (e.g. title or serial number of Codex standard or related text):**

☐ **World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) (e.g. Terrestrial or Aquatic Animal Health Code, chapter number):**

☐ **International Plant Protection Convention (e.g. ISPM number):**

☒ **None**

Does this proposed regulation conform to the relevant international standard?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, describe, whenever possible, how and why it deviates from the international standard:

9. Other relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available:

- Uganda Gazette
- AOAC 2006.03, Arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, lead, molybdenum, nickel, and selenium in fertilizers — Microwave digestion and inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry
- US ISO 4831, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of coliforms — Most probable number technique
- ISO 5318, Fertilizers — Determination of potassium content — Potassium tetraphenylborate gravimetric method (Reference method)
- US ISO 6598, Fertilizers — Determination of phosphorus content — Quinoline phosphomolybdate gravimetric method
- 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
- US ISO 7899-2, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci — Part 2: Membrane filtration method
- US ISO 8157, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Vocabulary
- US ISO 8633, Solid fertilizers — Simple sampling method for small lots
- US ISO 8634, Solid fertilizers — sampling plan for the evaluation of a large delivery
- US ISO 10390, Soil quality — Determination of pH

- US ISO 10694, Soil quality — Determination of organic and total carbon after dry combustion (elementary analysis)
- US ISO 11047, Soil quality — Determination of cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, nickel and zinc — Flame and electro thermal atomic absorption spectrometric methods
- US ISO 11261, Soil quality — Determination of total nitrogen — Modified Kjeldahl method
- US ISO 11265, Soil quality — Determination of the specific electrical conductivity
- US ISO 11465, Soil quality — Determination of dry matter and water content on a mass basis — Gravimetric method
- ISO 14255, Soil quality — Determination of nitrate nitrogen, ammonium nitrogen and total soluble nitrogen in air-dry soils using calcium chloride solution as extractant
- ISO 14820-1, Fertilizers and liming materials — sampling and sample preparation — Part 1: Sampling
- ISO 14820-2, Fertilizers and liming materials — sampling and sample preparation — Part 2: Sample preparation
- US ISO 17318, Fertilizers and soil conditioners— Determination of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and mercury contents
- US ISO 17319, Fertilizers and soil conditioners —Determination of water-soluble potassium content — Potassium tetraphenylborate gravimetric method Complimentary
- PNS/BAFPS 40: 2013, Organic Fertilizer
- PNS 85:1984/AMD 01:1992 — Fertilizers — Solid Fertilizer — Method of Sampling
- PNS 95:1987 — Packaging — Bags for Solid Fertilizers — Specification
- PNS 1033:1993 — Fertilizers — Marking — Presentation and Declaration
- ARS 1490-2020 (E), Organic fertilizer – Specification
- KS 2290: 2011, Organic fertilizer-Specification
- Guidelines and Standards for Compost in Zanzibar, Sonia Devi Henam and Swati Singh Sambyal
- TBS/AFDC 10 (5440) P3, Organic fertilizer — Specification
- Sri Lanka Standard 1704: 2021, Specification for Sterilized Solid Organic Fertilizer
- TAS 9503-2005, Compost
- Composting Of Faecal Sludge as a Soil Conditioner, Yvonne Lugali, January 2019
- 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, 15 February 2013
- Agricultural Chemicals (Control) Act, 2006 (Act No. 1 of 2007)
- The Fertilizer Control Regulations, 2010
- Russell, S and L. Best. 2006. Setting the standards for compost. BioCycle. Journal of Composting and Organics Recycling. United Kingdom
- Fertilizer Regulatory Policies and Implementing Guidelines or "Bluebook"
- FFTC International Workshop. 1997. Quality Control of Organic Fertilizers (Compost). Suweon, Korea. June23-28, 1997
- 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
- 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
- Ang-Lopez M. 2001. Quality and Maturation of Vermicompost Derived from Different Feedstocks. MSc. Thesis. Nova Scotia Agricultural College/ Dalhousie University. Nova Scotia, Canada
- Avery, DT. 2002. The Hidden Dangers in Organic Food. Center for Global Food Issues - California Organic Fertilizers, Inc. www.organicag.com
- DUS 1584: 2023
- Characterization of Liquid Fertilizer from Different Types of Bio-Waste Compost and its Correlation with the Compost Nutrients
(available in English)

10. Proposed date of adoption (dd/mm/yy): June 2023

Proposed date of publication (dd/mm/yy): To be determined.

11.	Proposed date of entry into force: ☐ Six months from date of publication, and/or (dd/mm/yy): To be determined. ☒ Trade facilitating measure
12.	Final date for comments: ☒ Sixty days from the date of circulation of the notification and/or (dd/mm/yy): 21 March 2023 Agency or authority designated to handle comments: ☐ National Notification Authority, ☐ National Enquiry Point. Address, fax number and e-mail address (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 Website: https://www.unbs.go.ug
13.	Text(s) available from: ☐ National Notification Authority, ☐ National Enquiry Point. Address, fax number and e-mail address (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 Website: https://www.unbs.go.ug