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General Notice No. 385 of 2007.

THE COMPANIES ACT, LAWS OF UGANDA, 2000.

(Cap. 110).

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to section 19(4) of the Companies Act, notice is hereby given that Bunjako Transport Services Limited has by special Resolution passed on the 20th day of July, 2007 and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies changed in name to Bunjako Services Limited and that such new name has been entered in my Register.

DATED at Kampala this 20th day of July, 2007.

RUTA DARIUS,
Assistant Registrar of Companies.

General Notice No. 386 of 2007.

THE COMPANIES ACT, LAWS OF UGANDA, 2000.

(Cap. 110).

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to section 19(4) of the Companies Act, notice is hereby given that Agrey Go Conserve Uganda Ltd has by special Resolution passed on the 5th day of August, 2007 and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies changed in name to Eco Conserve Uganda Ltd and that such new name has been entered in my Register.

DATED at Kampala this 8th day of August, 2007.

RUTA DARIUS,
Assistant Registrar of Companies.

General Notice No. 387 of 2007.

THE COMPANIES ACT, LAWS OF UGANDA, 2000.

(Cap. 110).

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to section 343(3) of the Companies Act, notice is hereby given that unless cause is shown to the contrary the name of the following company will be struck off the Register after the expiration of three months from the date of publication of this notice.

INVESTMENT FINANCE AGENCY LIMITED

DATED at Kampala this 25th day of July, 2007.

BEN TURYASINGURA
Assistant Registrar of Companies.

General Notice No. 388 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Kitimbo Jannet Kirunda who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala,
9th August, 2007.

HELLEN OBURA,
Acting Secretary, Law Council.

General Notice No. 389 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Robert Nakabaale who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala,
9th August, 2007.

HELLEN OBURA,
Acting Secretary, Law Council.

General Notice No. 390 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Alule Augustine Koma who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 21st day of November, 2003 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala,
2nd August, 2007.

STELLA NYANDRIA,
for Acting Secretary, Law Council.

General Notice No. 391 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Leonard Babweteera Kashagama who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
7th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 392 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Bolingo Robert Kwanza who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 22nd day of October, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, STELLA NYANDRIA,
2nd August, 2007. *for Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 393 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Gumisiriza Francis who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 21st day of November, 2003 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
6th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 394 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Akullo Elizabeth Ogwal who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
6th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 395 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Natwazagye Olivia who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Uganda Christian University having been awarded a Degree on the 20th day of August, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
9th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 396 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Isaac Okae who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 17th day of January, 2003 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 16th day of June, 2006 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
7th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 397 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Sheila Kagoro who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
10th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 398 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Nakafeero Fatinah who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 22nd day of October, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
10th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 399 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Mulangira Arthur who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 22nd day of October, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
10th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 400 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Ssetimba Peter who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 22nd day of October, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
10th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 401 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Waluku Ronny Wataka who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Uganda Christian University having been awarded a Degree on the 20th day of August, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
10th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 402 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Akunobera Festus who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
10th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 403 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Kizito Aliwaali who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
10th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 404 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Obedo Deogracious who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Uganda Christian University having been awarded a Degree on the 2nd day of September, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
10th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 405 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Kahuma Gillian Diana who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Uganda Christian University having been awarded a Degree on the 20th day of August, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
9th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 406 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Olwedo Denis Onok who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 22nd day of October, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
7th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 407 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Agaba Gilbert who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
9th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 408 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Nabalende Witness who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Uganda Christian University having been awarded a Degree on the 20th day of August, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
9th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 409 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Edwin Busulwa who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
9th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 410 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Baine Stanley Moses who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
7th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 411 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Atucungwire-Kahara Abel who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Uganda Christian University having been awarded a Degree on the 2nd day of September, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
9th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 412 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Waligo Emmy who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 22nd day of October, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
7th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 413 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Kiwanuka Richard Buzigi who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Uganda Christian University having been awarded a Degree on the 20th day of August, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
7th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 414 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Kayondo Abubaker who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 22nd day of October, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
7th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 415 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Golooba Haruna who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 22nd day of October, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
7th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 416 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Nanteza Zulaika who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 22nd day of October, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
10th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 417 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Bamwesigye Fred who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
9th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 418 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Mugumya Aisha who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
10th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 419 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Amony Opoka Grace who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 22nd day of October, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
7th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 420 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Fitzwanga Nakili who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 22nd day of October, 2004 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
7th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 421 of 2007.

THE ADVOCATES ACT.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Alunga Patrick Alvarez who is stated to be a holder of Bachelor of Laws of Makerere University having been awarded a Degree on the 27th day of October, 2005 and to have been awarded a Diploma in Legal Practice by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2007 for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala, HELLEN OBURA,
7th August, 2007. *Acting Secretary, Law Council.*

General Notice No. 422 of 2007.

THE TRADE MARKS ACT.
(Cap. 83).
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person who has grounds to oppose the registration of any of the marks advertised herein may within sixty days from the date of this *Gazette*, lodge a Notice of opposition on Trade Mark Form No. 6 together with a fee of Shs. 4000 in case of National applicants or US\$ 250 in case of Foreign applicants. The period of lodging Notice of opposition may be extended in suitable cases by the Registrar as he thinks fit upon such terms as he may direct. Formal opposition should not be lodged until after reasonable notice has been given by letter to the applicant so that he may have an opportunity to withdraw his application before the expense of opposition proceedings is incurred. Failure to give such notice will be taken into account in considering any application by the opponent for an order for costs if the opposition is uncontested by the applicant. Representations of the marks herein advertised can be inspected at the office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Amamu House, Plot No. 5B George Street, P.O. Box 6848, Kampala.

(21) APPLICATION No. 29931 IN PART "A".
(52) Class 03.
(54)

Doctor 

(53) *Disclaimer*— Registration of this Trade mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of a CROSS except as represented.

(59)
(64) *Association*— To be associated with TM No. 29357.

(57) *Nature of goods*— Cosmetics, dentifrices, toothpaste hair lotions, shampoos, cosmetics preparations for bath lotions, stain removers, liquid soap, laundry preparations, mouth washes, not for medical purposes, breath freshening sprays; and other goods included in Class 03.

(73) *Name of applicant*— Vision Impex Ltd.

(77) *Address*— Plot 121, 6th Street, Industrial Area P.O. Box 24449, Kampala Uganda.

(74) C/o C.R. Kabugo Advocate of Frank, Jack & Associates, P.O. Box 6767, Kampala-Uganda.

(22) *Date of filing application*— 1st June, 2007.

(21) APPLICATION No. 30118 IN PART "A".
(52) Class 33.
(54)

BLUE ICE VODKA

(53) *Disclaimer*— Registration of this Trade mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word 'VODKA' except as represented.

(59)

(64)

(57) *Nature of goods*— Alcoholic beverages.

(73) *Name of applicant*— 3R International Ltd.

(77) *Address*— P.O. Box 23600, Kampala .

(74)

(22) *Date of filing application*— 3rd August, 2007.

(21) APPLICATION No. 29930 IN PART "A".

(52) Class 03.
(54)



Doctor

(53)

(59)

(64)

(57) *Nature of goods*— Cosmetics, hair lotions, shampoos, cosmetics preparations for bath, bath lotions, stain removers, liquid soap, laundry preparations, not for medical purposes.

(73) *Name of applicant*— Vision Impex Ltd.

(77) *Address*— P.O. Box 24449, Kampala Uganda.

(74) C/o C.R. Kabugo Advocate of Frank, Jack & Associates, P.O. Box 6767, Kampala-Uganda.

(22) *Date of filing application*— 1st June, 2007.

(21) APPLICATION No. 30135 IN PART "A".
(52) Class 29.
(54)



**Healthy
Heart Oil**

(53)

(59)

(64)

(57) *Nature of goods*— Cooking oil.

(73) *Name of applicant*— Shri Krishnaji Agro Industries Ltd.

(77) *Address*— P.O. Box 1012, Kampala.

(74)

(22) *Date of filing application*— 8th August, 2007.

(21) APPLICATION No. 30131 IN PART "A".

(52) Class 32.
(54)

FARAGELLO

(53)

(59)

(64)

(57) *Nature of goods*— All goods falling within this Class.

(73) *Name of applicant*— Mukwano Industries (U) Ltd.

(77) *Address*— P.O. Box 2671, Kampala.

(74)

(22) *Date of filing application*— 8th August, 2007.

(21) APPLICATION No. 30070 IN PART "A".
(52) Class 32.
(54)

DREHER

(53)

- (59)
(64)
(57) *Nature of goods*— Beers, mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic drinks; fruit drinks and fruit juices; syrups and preparations for making beverages.
(73) *Name of applicant*— Dreher Sorgyarak Zrt, a Hungarian Company.
(77) *Address*— Jaszberenyi ut 7-11, H-1106 Budapest, Hungary.
(74) C/o. Masembe, Makubuya, Adriko, Karugaba & Ssekatawa (MMAKS) Advocates, 3rd Floor, Diamond Trust Building, P.O. Box 7166, Kampala.
(22) *Date of filing application*— 18th July, 2007.
(21) APPLICATION NO. 30058 IN PART "A".
(52) Class 5.
(54)

PUR

- (53)
(59)
(64)
(57) *Nature of goods*— Sanitary preparations for desroying contaminant micro-organisms.
(73) *Name of applicant*— The Procter and Gamble Company.
(77) *Address*— One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, United States of America.
(74) C/o. Masembe, Makubuya, Adriko, Karugaba & Ssekatawa (MMAKS) Advocates, 3rd Floor, Diamond Trust Building, P.O. Box 7166, Kampala.
(22) *Date of filing application*— 11th July, 2007.
(21) APPLICATION NO. 30010 IN PART "A".
(52) Class 9.
(54)

PEVEY

- (53)
(59)
(64)
(57) *Nature of goods*— Scientific, nautical, surveying and electrical apparatus and instruments (including wireless), photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; mechanisms for coin operated apparatus; talking machines; cash registers; calculating machines; fire-extinguishing apparatus.
(73) *Name of applicant*— Peavey Electronics Corporation.
(77) *Address*— 5022 Hartley Peavey Drive Meridian, Mississippi 39305 U.S.A.
(74) C/o Sipi Law Associates, P.O. Box 4180, Kampala.
(22) *Date of filing application*— 26th June, 2007.
(21) APPLICATION NO. 30057 IN PART "A".
(52) Class 1.
(54)

PUR

- (53)
(59)
(64)

- (57) *Nature of goods*— Chemical products for use as flocculants; flocculating agents; chemicals for use in the purification of water; chemical substances for restricting the number of micro-organisms in water and other liquids for domestic and personal use.
(73) *Name of applicant*— The Procter and Gamble Company.
(77) *Address*— One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, United States of America.
(74) C/o. Masembe, Makubuya, Adriko, Karugaba & Ssekatawa (MMAKS) Advocates, 3rd Floor, Diamond Trust Building, P.O. Box 7166, Kampala.
(22) *Date of filing application*— 11th July, 2007.
(21) APPLICATION NO. 30009 IN PART "A".
(52) Class 15.
(54)

PEVEY

- (53)
(59)
(64)
(57) *Nature of goods*— Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus).
(73) *Name of applicant*— Peavey Electronics Corporation.
(77) *Address*— 5022 Hartley Peavey Drive Meridian, Mississippi 39305 U.S.A.
(74) C/o Sipi Law Associates, P.O. Box 4180, Kampala.
(22) *Date of filing application*— 26th June, 2007.
(21) APPLICATION NO. 30059 IN PART "A".
(52) Class 3.
(54)

PARIS FAIR & WHITE

- (53) *Disclaimer*— Registration of this Trade mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word 'PARIS' except as represented.
(59)
(64)
(57) *Nature of goods*— Cosmetics.
(73) *Name of applicant*— TANCOCNE XAVIER.
(77) *Address*— 5 Avenue Du Bassin 33115 Pyla-sur-ner-France
(74) C/o Nyaanzi, Kiboneka and Mbabazi Advocates P.C Box 7699, Kampala.
(22) *Date of filing application*— 11th July, 2007.
(21) APPLICATION NO. B 882 IN PART "B".
(52) Class 30.
(54)



- (53) *Disclaimer*— Registration of this Trade mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word 'KIGEZI' except as represented.

(59)

(64)

(57) *Nature of goods*— Tea leaves.(73) *Name of applicant*— Kinkizi Development Co. Limited.(77) *Address*— P.O. Box 8867, Kampala-Uganda .

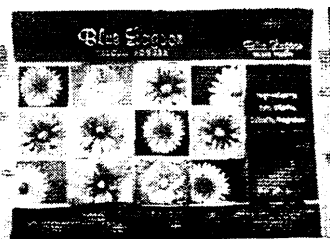
(74)

(22) *Date of filing application*— 2nd August, 2007.

(21) APPLICATION NO. 30119 IN PART "A".

(52) Class 3.

(54)



(53) *Disclaimer*— Registration of this Trade mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the words 'TALCUM POWDER' except as represented.

(59)

(64)

(57) *Nature of goods*— Cosmetics (talcum powder).(73) *Name of applicant*— Nile Cosmetics (U) Ltd.(77) *Address*— P.O. Box 5454, Kampala .

(74)

(22) *Date of filing application*— 3rd August, 2007.

(21) APPLICATION NO. 29853 IN PART "A".

Class 16.

(54)



(53)

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(64)

(57) *Nature of goods*— Paper and paper articles; cardboard and cardboard articles; printed matter, newspapers and periodicals, books; book-binding material; photographs; stationery; adhesive materials, artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (other than furniture); instructional and teaching material (other than apparatus); playing cards.

(73) *Name of applicant*— Great Lakes CFS (U) Limited.(77) *Address*— P.O. Box 37781, Kampala-Uganda .

(74) C/o MMAKS Advocates P.O. Box 7166, Kampala-Uganda.

(22) *Date of filing application*— 7th May, 2007.

Kampala, MERCY KYOMUGASHO K. NDYHIKAYO,
8th August, 2007. Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Leasehold Register—Volume 3332 Folio 14 Plot No. 88, Bunyonyi Drive, Kampala.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Florence Nsubuga of P.O. Box 2219, Kampala, a special Certificate of Title under the above Volume and Folio, the Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala,

NURAH BUSINGE,

25th July, 2007.

for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyadondo Block 228 Plot 106 at Mbalwa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Jeremis Munyigwa, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot, the Certificate of Title which was originally issued having got lost.

Kampala,

KAAHWA EDWARD TIBESIGWA,

15th August, 2006.

for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyadondo Block 194 Plot 116 Approx. 1.00 Hectares at Kungu.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Samuel Bivanju Nanyenya of Kungu, Ssabaddu, Kyadondo, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot, the Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala,

DDAMULIRA AHMED,

30th September, 2005. for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Singo Block 161 Plot 1528, 9.28 Hectares at Katakala Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Bitulensi Nakawunde, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot of the Mailo Register, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mityana,

NAMUTEBI VERONICA,

26th February, 2007.

for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Buwekula Block 77 Plot 21, 121.1 Hectares at Madudu Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Serapiyo B. Natiigo of Madudu P.O. Box 2 Mubende, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot of the Mailo Register, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mityana, GEORGE K. MPAKA,
12th July, 2007. *for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Leasehold Register—Volume 1188 Folio 19 Plot 222 Kyadondo Block 187, Land at Kasangati.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Boniface David Sendegeya of P.O. Box 19127, Kasangati, a special Certificate of Title under the above Volume and Folio, the Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, ATARO LOUELLA,
31st July, 2007. *for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Singo Block 89 Plot 10, 8.10 Hectares at Mpumude Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Laban Musoke, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot of the Mailo Register, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mityana, NAMUTEBI VERONICA,
27th November, 2006. *for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Bulemezi Block 166 Plot 295, Area 4.20 Hectares Land at Butanza and Bulemezi Block 159 Plot 2462 Area 0.047 Land at Wobulenzi.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Iginatio Ssozi of Kande P.O Wobulenzi, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Bukalasa, NABUKEERA MADINAH,
26th July, 2007. *for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT. *

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Bulemezi Block 166 Plot 262, Area 3.10 Hectares Land at Butanza.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Alesitentuta Naluima, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Bukalasa NABUKEERA MADINAH,
26th July, 2007. *for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Block 5 Plot 96.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Warren K R Rugyendo, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot, the Certificate of Title which was originally issued having got lost.

Rukungiri J.K KARUHANGA,
1st June, 2007. *for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Leasehold Register—Volume 486 Folio 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Tribhovandas Bhowan and Asgerali Valibhai of P.O. Box 52, Masindi, a special Certificate of Title under the above Volume and Folio, the Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, GODLIVE NAYEBARE,
22nd March, 2007. *for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Singo Block 48 Plot 5, 10.10 Hectares at Kitanswa Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Livingstone Bongole of Kisenga, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot of the Mailo Register, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mityana, SARAH KUSIIMA,
26th April, 2007. *for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.
(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Singo Block 522 Plot 79, 4.05 Hectares at Nakwaya & Kikoba Estates.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Bulasiyo Kadu of Kikoba, Singo, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot of the Mailo Register, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mityana, SARAH KUSIIMA,
23rd May, 2006. *for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.
(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Bulemezi Block 159 Plot 130, Area 0.06 Hectares Land at Wobulenzi.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Sulaimani Sebuliba P.O. Box 16048, Kampala, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Bukalasa, NABUKEERA MADINAH,
7th August, 2007. *for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.
(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Singo Block 160 Plot 54, 0.20 Hectares at Mityana Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Steven Tomusange of P.O. Box 61, Mityana, a special Certificate of Title under the above Block and Plot of the Mailo Register, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mityana, JANET NABUUMA,
8th August, 2007. *for Ag. Commissioner Land Registration.*

IN THE CHIEF MAGISTRATES' COURT OF
MUBENDE AT MITYANA

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION NO. 005 OF 2007
IN THE MATTER OF THE MONEY LENDERS ACT
(CAP 264) AND THE MONEY LENDERS (LICENCES
& CERTIFICATES) RULES 1951

AND

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION FOR A GRANT
OF MONEY LENDERS LICENCE AND CERTIFICATE
BY BASIIMA INVESTMENTS LTD
NOTICE OF APPLICATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Take notice that an application for a Money Lenders Licence and Certificate has been lodged by Basiima Investments Ltd of Mityana.

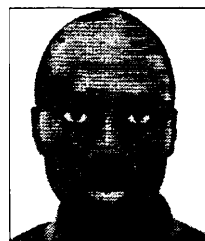
This court will proceed to grant the same if within 14 days from the date of publication no objection is filed or raised on the..... day of 2007 at 9.00 a.m or soon thereafter on the day fixed by this Court for hearing the application unless cause be shown to the contrary.

Dated at Mubende this 30th day July, 2007.

Magistrate Grade I.

IN THE MATTER OF CHANGE OF NAME
BY MARTIN KALEMBA

DEED POLL



Know ye all men that by this Deed, I, the undersigned Martin Kalemba, do hereby absolutely renounce and abandon the use of my former name of Martin Kalemba Kizito Luutu and in lieu thereof do assume as from the date hereof the name of Martin Kalemba.

And in pursuance to such change of name as aforesaid, I hereby declare that I shall at all times hereafter in all records, deeds and instruments in writing and in all dealings and transactions and upon all occasions whatsoever use and sign the said name of Martin Kalemba as my name in lieu of the said Martin Kalemba Kizito Luutu so renounced as aforesaid.

And I hereby expressly authorize and request all persons at all times hereafter to designate and address me by such assumed name of Martin Kalemba only.

In witness whereof, I have subscribed and signed my adopted and assumed name of Martin Kalemba this 30th day of July, 2007.

Signed and delivered by the said Martin Kalemba.

MARTIN KALEMBA,
Renouncer.

IN THE MATTER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS
REGISTRATION ACT CAP. 309 (LAWS OF UGANDA)
NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME—DEED POLL

Know ye all persons by this Deed Poll that I, Bruni Patrick of P.O. Box 4754 Nateete, Kampala District of Uganda, a Ugandan citizen by birth formerly and lately known as Wasswa Patrick, do hereby formerly and absolutely renounce, abandon and relinquish the names or the use of the names Wasswa Patrick and in lieu thereof, I hereby adopt and assume as from the 1st day of August, 2007 the names of Bruni Patrick as my proper full name.

And in pursuance of such change of name as aforesaid, I hereby declare that as from the 1st day of August, 2007 and at all material times thereafter; all records, deeds, instruments in writing as well as proceedings, dealings and transactions, matters and upon all occasions whatsoever when my names shall be required or used, sign and style myself by the name of Bruni Patrick in lieu of my former names of Wasswa Patrick renounced and abandoned as aforesaid.

And I hereby authorize and request all persons whoever to designate and address me at all times as by my assumed and adopted names of Bruni Patrick.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my adopted and assumed names of Bruni Patrick this 3rd day of August, 2007.

BRUNI PATRICK.
Renouncer.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS SUPPLEMENT
to The Uganda Gazette No. 41 Volume C dated 10th August, 2007
Printed by UPPC, Entebbe, by Order of the Government.

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

2007 No. 36.

**THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (SALE AND LABELING OF GOODS)
RULES, 2007.**

ARRANGEMENT OF RULES

Rule

1. Title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Sale by net weight or measure.
4. Sale by quantity.
5. Prepackaged goods.
6. Eggs.
7. Reference to grade of eggs.
8. Declaration to be on every prepackage.
9. Declaration of quantity.
10. Units to be used in quantity declaration.
11. Metrological requirements.
12. Suitability of instruments.
13. Prepackages other than those made up for sale using suitable instrument on retail premises from which they are sold.
14. Prepackaged products with special allowances.
15. Prepackaged foodstuffs on which drained mass shall be indicated.
16. Reference test for metrological requirements for prepackages.
17. Additional declarations required on certain prepackages.
18. Deceptive package.
19. Alteration, removal of declaration.

Rule

20. Procedure for determination of quantity in packages.
21. Failure of an inspection lot.
22. Penalties.
23. Exceptions and exemptions.
24. Revocation S.I 130-4.

SCHEDULES

- Schedule 1— Goods to be sold by weight
- Schedule 2— Goods to be sold by weight or number
- Schedule 3— Goods to be sold by measure of capacity
- Schedule 4— Goods to be sold by weight or measure of capacity
- Schedule 5— Goods to be sold by weight or linear measurement
- Schedule 6— Standard quantities for prepacked goods
- Schedule 7— Grades of eggs
- Schedule 8— Permissible abbreviations
- Schedule 9— Reference tests for metrological requirements
- Schedule 10— Sampling plans used in market surveillance by inspectors
- Schedule 11— Products packed by mass that shall comply with the requirements of rule 14(1)
- Schedule 12— Drained quantity of products packed in a liquid medium
- Schedule 13— Tare procedures
- Schedule 14— Prohibition of deceptive packages
- Schedule 15— Minimum height of numbers and letters.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2007 No. 36.

The Weights and Measures (Sale And Labeling of Goods) Rules, 2007.

(Under sections 22, 33 and 43 of the Weights and Measures Act Cap 103).

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on the Minister responsible for Trade by sections 33 and 43 of the Weights and Measures Act, these Rules are made this 5th day of July, 2007.

1. Title.

These Rules may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Sale and Labeling of Goods) Rules, 2007.

2. Interpretation.

In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Act” means the Weights and Measures Act;

“actual quantity” means actual quantity of goods that a prepackage in fact contains as determined by measurements made by legal metrology officials;

“average error” means the sum of individual prepackage errors considering their arithmetic sign divided by the number of prepackages in the sample;

“combination prepackage” means a prepackage containing two or more individual prepackages or items of dissimilar goods;

“content of a prepackage” means actual quantity of product in a prepackage;

“drained weight” in relation to a solid product contained in a free-flowing liquid means the weight of the solid product after the liquid has been drained for a period of two minutes;

“egg” means a hen’s egg in a shell;

“goods” includes products;

“group prepackage” means a prepackage containing two or more individual items of similar but not identical goods whether in quantity or size;

“human food” means any article used as food or drink for human consumption, and includes any substance or preparation of food, any flavoring, sweetening matter or condiment and any coloring matter intended for use in food; an article shall not be taken not to be food by reason only that it is capable of being used as a medicine;

“inadequate prepackage” means a prepackage with an individual prepackage error less than the nominal quantity;

“individual prepackage error” means the difference between the actual quantity of product in a prepackage and its nominal quantity;

“in-service maximum permissible error” means the maximum permissible error allowed on an instrument when in service and used for measurements regulated by legal metrology legislation;

“inspection lot” means a definite quantity of prepackages produced at one time under conditions that are presumed to be uniform and from which a sample size is determined or drawn and inspected or verified to determine conformity with specified criteria for acceptance or rejection of the batch/inspection lot size as a whole;

“label” means any written, printed or graphic matter affixed to, applied to, attached to, blown into, formed or moulded into, embossed on or appearing upon a package containing any goods for the purpose of branding, identifying or giving any information with respect to the goods or to the contents of the package;

“manufacturer” in relation to any prepackaged goods, means a person who produces, makes or manufactures the goods and includes a person who puts or causes to be put any mark on any prepackaged goods not produced, made or manufactured by him or her and the mark purports the goods in the package to have been produced, made or manufactured by that person;

“misleading prepackage” means a prepackage that is made, formed, presented, marked or filled in any way that may mislead a consumer about the quantity of its contents;

“non automatic instrument” means an instrument that requires the intervention of the operator during the measurement process to determine the result of the measurement or to decide that it is acceptable; it may be electronic, mechanical or a combination of the two as applicable, graduated or non graduated, self indicating, semi- self indicating or non self-indicating;

“nominal quantity” means the quantity of product in a prepackage declared on the label by the packer;

“packaging or tare material” includes everything of the prepackage that is intended to be left over after use of the product described in Schedule 13, except for items naturally in the product;

“prepackage” means a combination of a product and the packaging material in which it is pre-packed;

“prepackaged product” means a single item for presentation as such to a consumer consisting of a product and the packing material into which it was put before being offered for sale and in which the quantity of product has a predetermined value, whether the packing material encloses the product completely or only partially, but in any case in such a way that the actual quantity of product cannot be altered without the packing material either being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification;

“principle display panel” “includes the part of a package that is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown or examined under normal and customary conditions of display;

“random sampling” means sample prepackages chosen randomly;

“sale” includes sale by wholesale;

“slack fill” means the difference between the actual capacity of the packing material and the volume of product it contains;

“sample size” the required number of prepackages taken from an inspection and used to provide information that will serve as the basis for a decision on the conformity of the inspection lot;

“tolerable deficiency “T” or tolerable negative error” means the deficiency in quantity of the product permitted in a prepackage allowed in Schedule 10;

“T1 error” means an inadequate prepackage found to contain an actual quantity less than the nominal quantity minus the tolerable deficiency allowed under Schedule 10;

“T2 error” means an inadequate prepackage found to contain an actual quantity less than the nominal quantity minus twice the tolerable deficiency for a nominal quantity allowed under Schedule 10;

“valid verification status” means the status of a measuring instrument that conforms to the legal metrology requirements for initial and subsequent verification.

3. Sale by net weight or measure.

(1) Goods that are sold, offered or exposed for sale or advertised in any manner for sale by weight or measure shall be sold, offered, exposed or advertised for sale, as the case may be, by reference to net weight or measure.

(2) A person who contravenes subrule (1) commits an offence.

4. Sale by quantity.

(1) A person shall not sell, offer or expose for sale any of the goods specified in—

(a) schedule 1, except by reference to weight;

(b) schedule 2, except by reference to weight or number;

(c) schedule 3, except by reference to measure of capacity;

(d) schedule 4, except by reference to weight or measure of capacity or in the case of sand and other ballast except by weight or volume; and

(e) schedule 5, except by reference to weight or linear measure.

(2) The goods specified in subrule 4(1) (a) shall, except where sold by number be marked in S.I units.

(3) A person who contravenes subrule (1) commits an offence.

5. Prepackaged goods.

(1) A person shall not import, manufacture, offer, expose or have in his or her possession for sale or sell any prepackaged goods of a description specified in the second column of Schedule 6 unless the goods have been prepackaged in the quantity and form of container specified in the third or fourth column of that Schedule.

(2) For the purpose of subrule (1), where any imported goods are found in the possession or control of any person or are found in the premises of any person carrying on trade, that person shall be taken to have the goods for sale and the onus of proving the contrary shall be upon him or her.

(3) Any person who contravenes subrule (1) commits an offence.

6. Eggs.

(1) A person shall not sell, offer for sale or have in his or her possession for sale, or transport for sale any quantity of eggs with reference to grade unless each egg has been graded according to its weight in a manner specified in Schedule 7 and the grade is closely marked on the container in which they are confined and each container contains eggs of one and the same grade.

(2) Eggs sold in an open tray or any other form of open container shall not be taken to be prepackaged products.

7. Reference to grade of eggs.

Any person who sells, offers, exposes, or delivers for sale, eggs which are—

- (a) marked or whose container or label is marked with a mark or statement purporting to indicate the grade or quantity of the eggs;

(b) accompanied with an invoice, delivery note or other document bearing a mark or any statement purporting to indicate the grade or quality of the eggs; or

(c) grouped into categories,

shall be taken to have done so with reference to grade.

8. Declaration to be on every package.

(1) A person shall not sell, offer or expose for sale, advertise in any manner for sale or have in his or her possession for sale, transport for sale any prepackaged goods unless the prepackage in which the goods are pre-packed bear on a label securely attached to it, plain and conspicuous declarations as to—

(a) the name and address of the manufacturer of the goods and where the goods are not prepackaged by the manufacturer, the like particulars of the person responsible for the packing;

(b) the common or generic name of the goods contained in the package;

(c) the weight or measure of goods contained in the package;

(d) in the case of human food, the expiry date of the goods; and

(e) such other matters as are specified under these Rules.

(2) Where any goods are prepackaged and sold by retail on the same premises, a statement as to the name and address of the manufacturer or packer of goods shall not be required to be indicated on the prepackage.

(3) Where, by reason of the smallness of the prepackage, it is not reasonably practicable to indicate the name and address of the manufacturer or packer of the goods on the package, it shall be sufficient compliance with subrule (1) (a) where the prepackage bears a trademark or such other mark or inscription as would enable the purchaser to identify the manufacturer or packer of the goods.

(4) Where goods manufactured or pre-packaged outside Uganda are imported into Uganda, the prepackage containing the goods shall, in addition to the name and address of the manufacturer or packer of the goods, bear the name and address of the importer of the goods.

(5) Every declaration required to be made on a package under this Rule shall—

(a) appear on the principal display panel of the package and shall be parallel to the base on which the package is intended by the manufacturer to rest; and

(b) be written in prominent characters upon a contrasting background and shall be so placed as to be conspicuous and clearly legible.

(6) Where a declaration is blown or moulded on a glass or plastic surface, or where it is embossed or perforated on a package, the declaration shall not be required in a contrasting colour.

(7) Where a prepackage is provided with an outside wrapper or container, the wrapper or container shall contain the declarations which are required to appear on the prepackage, except where the wrapper or container is transparent and the declaration on the package itself is easily and clearly readable through that outside wrapper or container.

(8) The minimum height of any letter or number in the declaration shall be based on the nominal declaration as indicated in Schedule 15.

(9) Any person who contravenes this rule commits an offence.

9. Declaration of quantity.

(1) Every declaration of quantity on a package shall specify the quantity of goods to which it relates without any reference to words, figures or any other marks implying an approximation, or any expression which tends to create an exaggerated or misleading impression as to the quantity of the goods contained in the prepackage.

(2) In the case of thread or any other material whose length is likely to vary if subjected to tension, the quantity declaration shall include the length of the thread or material.

(3) In the case of soap in the form of a bar, cake or tablet, the quantity declaration shall specify the minimum net weight guaranteed at the time of manufacture and either the total fatty matter in the soap expressed as a percentage of the declared weight or the grade of the soap.

(4) The declaration of quantity of goods contained in a package except in the case of goods specified in Schedules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 shall be in terms of—

(a) weight, where the goods are solid, semi-solid or viscous, or a mixture of solid and liquid; or

(b) measure of capacity, where the goods are liquid.

(5) The declaration of quantity shall in the case of a solid product contained in a free-flowing liquid which is sold as such, be in terms of the drained weight of the solid product.

(6) The declaration of quantity shall, in the case of a product pre-packed in a container designed to deliver the product under pressure, state the net quantity in weight that will be expelled when the instructions for use are followed and the propellant in it shall be included in the net quantity statement.

(7) In declaring the net weight of goods contained in a package, the weight of wrappers and other materials used to pre-pack the goods shall be excluded.

(8) Where a prepackage contains a number of small confectionary items each of which is separately wrapped and it is not reasonably practical to exclude the weight declared on the package of the confectionary or on the label, the declaration may include the weight of the immediate wrappers, if the total weight of the wrappers does not exceed—

- (a) eight percent, where the immediate wrapper is a waxed paper or any other paper with wax of aluminium foil under strip; or
- (b) six percent, where the immediate wrapper is any other type of paper, of the total net weight of all the items of confectionary contained in the pre-package minus the weight of the immediate wrapper.

10. Units to be used in quantity declaration.

(1) The declaration of quantity of goods on any prepackage shall be specified in full or by means of a permissible abbreviation of the kind specified in Schedule 8.

(2) When expressing a quantity less than—

- (a) one kilogram, the unit of weight shall be the gram;
- (b) one metre, the unit of length shall be the centimetre or the millimetre;
- (c) one square metre, the unit of area shall be the square centimeter;
- (d) one cubic metre, the unit of volume shall be the cubic decimetre;
- (e) one cubic decimetre, the unit of volume shall be the cubic centimetre; and
- (f) one litre, the unit of capacity shall be the millilitre.

(3) When expressing a quantity equal to or more than—

- (a) one kilogram but less than one tonne, the unit of weight shall be the kilogram, and any fraction of a kilogram shall be expressed in terms of decimal sub-multiple of the kilogram; or
- (b) one tonne, the unit of weight shall be the tonne and any fraction of a tonne shall be expressed in terms of decimal sub-multiple of the tonne;
- (c) one metre, the unit of length shall be the metre, and any fraction of a metre shall be expressed in terms of decimal sub-

multiple of the metre;

- (d) one square metre, the unit of area shall be the square metre and any fraction of a square metre shall be expressed in terms of decimal sub-multiple of the square metre;
- (e) one cubic metre, the unit of volume shall be the cubic metre and any fraction of a cubic metre shall be expressed in terms of decimal sub-multiple of the cubic metre; and
- (f) one litre, the unit of capacity shall be the litre and any fraction of a litre shall be expressed in terms of the litre.

(4) Where the quantity to be expressed is equal to one kilogram, one metre, one square metre, one cubic metre, or one litre as the case may be, the quantity may be expressed in terms of the gram, centimetre, square centimetre, cubic centimetre or mililitre as the case may be.

(5) When expressing a quantity less than—

- (a) one gram, the unit of weight shall be the milligram;
- (b) one centimetre, the unit of length shall be milimetre;
- (c) one square decimetre, the unit of area shall be the square centimetre;
- (d) one cubic decimetre, the unit of volume shall be cubic centimetre;

(6) Where goods are pre-packed by number, the number shall be expressed on the prepackage in words or Arabic numerals or both.

11. Metrological requirements.

(1) Goods shall be sold by net quantity excluding the quantity of any packaging material unless exemption is given for specific types of goods in the legal metrology legislation.

(2) The requirements of this rule shall apply to quantities marked on a prepackage in accordance with legal metrology legislation prescribing requirements for the labeling of prepackages or otherwise indicated at the time of measurement including any supplementary

statements of quantity unless appropriately qualified.

(3) In the case of general measurements and measurement of goods at the time of sale, a suitable instrument shall be used for any measurement regulated by legal metrology legislation including quantities of goods when taken from the bulk and measured at the time of sale.

(4) The quantities referred to in subrule (3) shall not be deficient of the quantity represented, indicated or marked unless the deficiency is due to an error on the instrument used and is within the permitted maximum error for the instrument at the point of measurement.

(5) The net quantity of the product in a prepackage made up for sale on the retail premise from which they are sold shall be determined by the means of a suitable non automatic measuring instrument which conforms to the requirements of rule 12 unless the requirements of rule 11 (11) are complied with.

(6) Where the instrument used for prepackaging is not available to the consumers, another suitable measuring instrument shall be made available to the consumers for checking the quantity of the packages.

(7) The quantity of the product in the prepackages referred to in subrule (5) shall not be deficient of the net quantity represented, indicated or marked unless the deficiency is due to an error on the instrument used and is within the maximum error permitted for the instrument.

(8) The packer of the goods shall not exploit the permitted tolerances on the instruments.

(9) The average and individual prepackage requirements in rule 13 (3) and (5) shall not apply to rule 11 (7).

(10) Unless otherwise exempted, prepackers shall make allowance for possible shrinkage or loss of quantity after packing to ensure that prepackages comply with the metrological requirements at the time of sale to consumers.

(11) Where the net quantity of the product in prepackages made up for sale on the retail premises from which they are sold is determined by means of a measuring instrument that does not comply with requirements of rule 12, the requirements of rule 13 apply to the prepackages and a suitable measuring instrument shall be made

available to the consumers for checking the quantity of the prepackages.

12. Suitability of instruments.

An instrument used for measuring under rule 11 (3) and (5) and the instrument used for checking under rule 11 (5) and (11) shall be an instrument that fulfills the following conditions—

- (a) the instrument shall be an approved type where approval of type is required by legal metrology legislation;
- (b) the instrument shall have a valid verification status;
- (c) the permitted in-service maximum permissible error for the quantity measured shall not exceed the applicable tolerable deficiency (T) for the goods being measured;
- (d) the instrument shall not be used below any minimum quantity to be measured as specified in type approval documentation or any applicable legislation; and
- (e) instruments used under rule 11 (3) and instruments used for checking purposes under rule 11 (5) and (11) shall be of a type permitted by legislation for direct sales to the public.

13. Prepackages other than those made up for sale using suitable instrument on retail premises from which they are sold.

(1) Prepackages other than those referred to in rule 11 (5) but including those made up on retail premises for which the requirements of rule 11(11) apply, shall meet the applicable requirements of this rule at any level of distribution including at the point of pack, import, distribution and whole sale transactions and retail sale where prepackages are offered or exposed for sale or sold.

(2) Where necessary, packers shall make allowances for possible shrinkage or loss of quantity after packing.

(3) The average requirement for the following prepackages shall be as follows—

- (a) for prepackages with a constant nominal quantity, the average actual quantity of the product in prepackages in an inspection

- lot shall be atleast equal to the nominal quantity; and
- (b) for prepackages with random nominal quantity, the total actual quantity of the product in prepackages in an inspection lot shall be atleast equal to the nominal quantity.

(4) The actual quantity of product in a prepackage shall accurately reflect the nominal quantity but reasonable deviations for certain prepackages shall be as prescribed in Schedule 10.

(5) Prepackages for which tolerable deficiencies are prescribed shall conform to the following requirements—

- (a) not more than 2.5% of the prepackages shall have a negative error greater than the tolerable deficiency prescribed in Schedule 10; and
- (b) a prepackage shall not have a negative error greater than twice the tolerable deficiency specified in Schedule 10.

14. Prepackaged products with special allowances for loss of quantity.

(1) The products specified in Tables 1 and 2 in Schedule 11 when packed by mass in packages that are not hermetically sealed, shall comply with the requirements of rules 11(7) and 13.

(2) For the goods specified in Table 1, the requirements of rule 11(7) shall apply seven days after the day of packing.

(3) For the goods specified in Table 2, the requirements of rule 13 shall apply 12 hours after packing or baking as applicable or until delivery by the packer or baker to the dealer for resale or to the end user in the case of direct sale to an end user, whichever is the longer period.

(4) After the lapse of the periods referred to in subrules (2) and (3), the individual package deficiency may be exceeded due to moisture loss and the average requirement need not be fulfilled.

(5) Wine and other alcoholic beverages when packed in a container or having an enclosure that is not moisture retaining shall comply with

the requirements of rules 11(7) and 13.

15. Prepackaged food stuffs on which the drained mass shall be indicated.

(1) Where a solid foodstuff is packed in a liquid medium prescribed in subrule (2), the drained net mass of the foodstuff shall be indicated on the label in addition to the total net mass and the drained net mass shall conform to the requirements in rule 13.

(2) A liquid medium for purposes of this rule means products possibly in a mixture and where frozen or quick frozen, provided that the liquid is merely an adjunct to the essential elements of that preparation and is thus not a decisive factor for the purchase.

(3) The following products are products in a liquid medium—

- (a) aqueous solutions of food acids;
- (b) aqueous solutions of salts;
- (c) aqueous solutions;
- (d) aqueous solutions of other sweetening substances;
- (e) brine;
- (f) fruit or vegetable juices;
- (g) mixtures of edible oil and water;
- (h) vinegar; and
- (i) water.

(4) Savoury sauces such as tomato sauce or gravy shall not be included as products in a liquid medium and need not be marked with their drained mass.

(5) The method of determining the drained mass shall be as prescribed in Schedule 12.

16. Reference test for metrological requirements for prepackages.

(1) The following requirements as applicable shall be used for the inspection of prepackages provided that the metrological requirements in rule 12 are complied with—

Inspection procedures—

- (a) The prescribed tests shall be performed in accordance with the quality acceptance inspection by sampling prepackages at any level of distribution including at the point of pack,

import, distribution and wholesale transactions and sale and shall not preclude a legal metrology official from conducting any other test at any level of distribution for the purpose of verifying that prepackages meet the prescribed requirements;

Accuracy of measurement—

(b) Unless otherwise prescribed, inspection measuring instruments shall have a resolution of not more than 0.1 T of the prepackage being measured in the case of instruments with digital indication and not more than 0.2T of the prepackage being measured for instruments with analogue indication that permits interpolation between discreet divisions such as analogue weighing instruments, glass measures and tape measures—

(i) any error on the measuring instrument shall be taken into consideration when measurements are made and irrespective of the method used, the uncertainty of measurement when measuring the actual content of a prepackage shall not exceed 0.2 T of the prepackage being measured; and

(ii) when inspecting general measurements and measurements of goods at the time of sale or prepackages made up for sale on the retail premises from which they are sold, the errors on the instruments used for the respective measurements shall be taken into consideration and should the instruments comply with the requirements for suitability of instruments, they may be used to measure the goods being inspected if practical.

(2) The inspector of weights and measures shall in addition to requirements referred to in rules 11 to 16 follow the guidelines for testing of metrological requirements specified in Schedule 9.

17. Additional declarations required on certain prepackages.

(1) A combination prepackage shall, in addition to the declarations required to be made under rule 10 contain an indication of the net weight, measure or number, as the case may be in respect of each item contained in the prepackage.

(2) Where individual items in a combination prepackage are

prepacked or labeled separately and are capable of being sold separately, each item shall bear on it a declaration as to its quantity.

(3) A group prepackage shall, in addition to the declarations required to be made under any other provisions of these Rules, contain an indication of—

- (a) the number of prepackages or items contained in the group prepackage followed by the net weight, measure or number of the individual prepackages or items as the case maybe; and
- (b) the total number of prepackages or items contained in the group prepackage.

(4) Where individual prepackages or items in a group prepackage are either pre-packed or labeled separately and are capable of being sold as individual prepackages or items, each prepackage or item shall bear on it a declaration as to its quantity.

(5) Every multi-unit prepackage shall bear in addition to the declaration required to be made under Rule 10, a declaration of the number of individual items contained in it.

(6) Where individual items in a multi-unit prepackage are pre-packed or labeled separately and are capable of being sold separately, each time shall bear a declaration as to its quantity.

(7) Where a prepackage contains goods like bedsheets, napkins, pillow cases, towels, shawls or other similar goods, the number and dimensions of the finished size of the goods shall also be declared on the package or on a label attached to it.

(8) Where a prepackage contains two or more items of different dimensions, the packages shall bear a declaration as to the dimensions of each item and such items shall each bear a declaration of their dimensions.

18. Deceptive package.

(1) A person shall not sell, offer or expose for sale or in any manner advertise for sale or have in his or her possession for sale or transport for sale any prepackage possessing a false bottom, sidewalls, lid or covering or constructed or filled, wholly or partially, in such a way that may deceive the consumer.

(2) The guidelines for determining whether a package is deceptive shall be in Schedule 14.

19. Alteration, removal of declaration.

Any person who, with intent to deceive or mislead any prospective purchaser removes adds to, alters, defaces or renders illegible any declaration required to be made on a prepackage under these Rules or has in his or her possession or offers or exposes for sale or sells any goods in respect of which any declaration has been removed, added to, altered, defaced or rendered illegible commits an offence.

20. Procedure for determining quantity in packages.

(1) For the purpose of ascertaining the net quantity of goods in any prepackage, the inspector may carry out tests on a sample of the goods and the sample shall be drawn from an inspection lot of the prepackages in the manner specified in Schedule 10.

(2) The tests mentioned in subrule (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the method specified in Schedule 10 and the inspector shall enter the detailed results of the tests in the form set out in that Schedule.

21. Failure of an inspection lot.

(1) Where the inspection lot fails or does not meet the requirements set out in Schedule 10, inspection lot shall be rejected and the inspector shall issue a restraint of sale document.

(2) Where the inspector issues a restraint of sale document to the owner, packer or distributor of the goods, the owner, packer or distributor shall arrange to have the goods destroyed or repacked before the goods are allowed for sale.

22. Penalties.

Any person who commits an offence under these Rules is liable to a fine not exceeding three thousand shillings or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or both.

23. Exceptions and Exemptions.

The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, exempt any particular goods or any particular consignment of goods or goods of any particular weight or measure from all or any of the provisions of these Rules.

24. Revocation of S.I No. 103-4.

The Weights and Measures (Sale and Labeling of Goods) Rules are revoked.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Rule 4(1) (a)

GOODS TO BE SOLD BY WEIGHT

1. Human food with exception of—
 - (a) unprepackaged petty quantities sold at a price not exceeding fifty shillings;
 - (b) food items sold by number;
 - (c) food items indicated in Schedules 2,3,4 and 6 when sold under the provisions of those Schedules;
 - (d) food items sold in an open 20-litre measure of capacity on premises not normally used for trade.
2. Aerial products.
3. Air fresheners in solid form.
4. Animal and pet food.
5. Barley
6. Biscuits
7. Breakfast cereals
8. Cashew nuts in shell
9. Castor seeds.
10. Cement.
11. Cleaning and scouring powder; soap flakes, soap powders; detergents other than liquid detergents not exceeding 5 liters.
12. Dentifrices.
13. Liquid petroleum gas.
14. Lubricating greases.
15. Nails.
16. Sand and other Ballast except when sold by volume in S.I units.
17. Sisal.
18. Solid fertilizers, agricultural liming material and agricultural salt.
19. Solid insecticides and solid fungicides.
20. Solid polishes and dressing analogous to solid polishes except shoe polish.

21. Tobacco including snuff.

SCHEDULE 2

Rule 4 (1) (b)

GOODS TO BE SOLD BY WEIGHT OR NUMBER

1. Cassava roots.
2. Cigars.
3. Cigarettes.
4. Eggs in shell.
5. Fresh fruits.
6. Match sticks.
7. Maize on cob.
8. Nuts and bolts.
9. Shaving blades.
10. Stationery and envelopes.
11. Sweetening tablets and drinking tables.

SCHEDULE 3

Rule 4(1) (c)

GOODS TO BE SOLD BY MEASURE OF CAPACITY

1. Castor oil.
2. Cream not exceeding 1 litre.
3. Edible oil not exceeding 1 litre.
4. Intoxicating liquor.
5. Liquid fuel excluding petroleum gas, lubricating oil not exceeding 20 litres, any mixture of liquid fuel and lubricating oil.
6. Hair oils.
7. Liquid fungicides and insecticides.
8. Liquid polishes and liquid dressing analogous to polishes.
9. Liquid soap; Liquid detergents not exceeding 5 litres.
10. Lotions.
11. Milk not exceeding 5 litres
12. Perfumes and toilet waters.
13. Shoe polish.
14. Soft drinks and mineral water.
15. Squashes and fruit juices.
16. Thinners.
17. Vinegar.

SCHEDULE 4

Rule 4(1) (d)

GOODS TO BE SOLD BY WEIGHT OR MEASURE OF CAPACITY

1. Body hair care cream.
2. Custard powder.
3. Dentifrices.
4. Distemper.
5. Ice-cream in bricks.
6. Ice-cream in cups.
7. Jam marmalade, honey and jellies.
8. Lubricating oil exceeding 20 litres.
9. Maize grain.
10. Milk.
11. Molasses treacle.
12. Paint, varnish, Lacquer and paint remover.
13. Stainers.
14. Sauces and ketchup.
15. Shaving and hair removing lotions.
16. Shoe polish.
17. Spices and condiments.
18. Toilet preparations.

SCHEDULE 5

Rule 4(1) (e)

GOODS TO BE SOLD BY WEIGHT OR LINEAR MEASUREMENT

1. Bias binding.
2. Elastic wire.
3. Fencing wire.
4. Knitting and sewing thread.
5. Ribbon.
6. Rope.
7. Sisal twine.
8. String.
9. Tape.

SCHEDULE 6

Rule 5

<i>Item No.</i> (1)	<i>Description of Goods</i> (2)	<i>Quantity when packed in rigid containers, glass, plastic or metal</i> (3)	<i>Quantity when packed in container other than those specified in the third column</i> (4)
1.	Bacon and sausage	100 g, 200 g, 300 g, 400 g, 500 g, 1 kg thereafter by step of 1kg	100 g, 200 g, 300 g, 400 g, 500 g, 1 kg
2.	Butter, margarine and mixture of butter and margarine	50g, then by steps of 50 g to 500 g thereafter by steps of 500g	10 g, 15 g, 50 g then by steps of 50g to 500 g thereafter by steps of 500g
3.	Cement		1 kg, 2 kg, 5 kg, 10 kg, 20 kg, 25 kg, 50 kg
4.	Coffee, tea, other than tea in chests	50 g then by step of 10g to 100 g, then by steps of 100 g to 1 kg thereafter by steps of 500 g	50 g then by steps of 10g to 100g then by steps of 100 g to 1 kg thereafter by steps of 500 g
5.	Cooking fat and ghee including lard and suet.	50 g then steps of 25 g to 500 g then by steps of 50 g to 1 kg thereafter by steps of 500 g	50 g then steps of 25 g to 500 g then by steps of 50 g to 1 kg thereafter by steps of 500 g
6.	Edible oils	50 ml then by steps of 25ml to 500 ml then by 50 ml to 1litre, thereafter by steps of 1litre or 1 kg	50 ml then by steps of 25 ml to 500 ml then by steps of 1litre to 3 litres
7.	Flour of oats, rice, beans, soya beans, rye, suji, self-raising flour	100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg thereafter by steps of 1 kg	100 g 250 g 500 g 1kg thereafter by steps of 1kg
8.	Liquid soap and liquid detergents.	10 ml then by steps of 10 ml to 100 ml then by steps of 50 ml to 1litre thereafter by steps of 1litre	10 ml then by steps of 10 ml to 100 ml then by steps of 50 ml to 1litre thereafter by steps of 1litre
9.	Maize flour, maize grains.		1 kg then by steps of 1kg. to 10 kg, 20 kg, 50 kg, 90 kg.
10.	Match sticks		10,20,40,60,100, thereafter by lots of 5

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description of Goods</i>	<i>Quantity when packed in rigid containers, glass, plastic or metal</i>	<i>Quantity when packed in container other than those specified in the third column</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11.	Milk (not exceeding 5 litres) other than condensed or evaporated milk	100 ml then by steps of 25 ml to 500 ml then by steps of 50 ml to 1 litre thereafter by steps of 1litre except tinned milk in 100 ml, 200 ml, 300 ml, 400 ml, 500 ml	62.5 ml, 100 ml then by steps of 25 ml to 500 ml then by steps of 50 ml to 1litre
12.	Millet, wimbi, simsim and sorghum		250 g 500 g 1 kg thereafter by steps of 1kg.
13.	Pulses (beans, dengu, grams, peas, etc.		250 g 500 g 1 kg thereafter by steps of 1 kg to 10 kg, 90 kg
14.	Rice grains		250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 3 kg, 4 kg, 5 kg, 10 kg, 20 kg, 50 kg, 100 kg
15.	Salt	50 g, 100 g, 200 g, 250 g, 300 g, 350 g, 500 g ,750g, 1 kg then by steps of 1 kg to 10 kg, 25 kg, 50 kg, 100 kg	50 g, 100 g, 200 g, 250 g, 300 g, 350 g, 500 g, 750 g, 1 kg then by steps of 1 kg to 10 kg, 25 kg, 50 kg, 100 kg
16.	Soap (Cake, tablet or bar)		5 g then by steps of 5 g to 150 g then by steps of 25 g to 300 g thereafter by steps of 100 g
17.	Soap in powder or flake form.	5 g then by steps of 5g to 100 g then by steps of 50g to 300 g then by steps of 100 g to 1 kg, 1.25 kg, 1.5 kg, 2 kg thereafter by steps of 500 g	5 g then by steps of 5g. to 100g then by steps of 50 g to 300 g then by steps of 100 g, to 1 kg 1.25 kg, 1.5 kg, 2 kg thereafter by steps of 500 g
18.	Sugar	50 g, 75 g, 100 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg	50 g, 75 g, 100 g, 250 g, 500g, 1 kg thereafter by steps of 1kg., to 10 kg, 50 kg, 100 kg
19.	Wheat, flour, Wheat grain		250 g, 500 g, 1 kg thereafter by steps of 1kg. 5 kg 10 kg, 20 kg, 50 kg, 90 kg
20.	Toilet paper with a minimum area of 125 cm ² per sheet		200 sheets and a multiple of 100 sheets above 200 sheets

STANDARD QUANTITIES FOR PRE-PACKED GOODS

SCHEDULE 7

Rule 6

<i>Grade (1)</i>	<i>Weight (2)</i>
Extra large	Not less than 65 grams
Large	Less than 65 grams but not less than 55 grams.
Standard	Less than 55 grams but not less than 50 grams.
Small	Less than 50 grams but not less than 45 grams.
Sub-grade	Less than 45 grams

GRADES OF EGGS

SCHEDULE 8

Rule 10

<i>Quantity</i> (1)	<i>Unit</i> (2)	<i>Abbreviation</i> (3)
Length	Metres	m
	Decimetres	dm
	Centimetres	cm
	Millimetres	mm
Mass (Weight)	Tonne	t
	Kilogram	kg
	Gram	g
	Milligram	mg
Capacity	Litre	L or l
	Centilitre	cL or cl
	Millilitre	mL or ml
Area	Square metre	m^2
	Square centimetre	cm^2
	Square millimetre	mm^2
Volume	Cubic metre	m^3
	Cubic decimetre	dm^3

PERMISSIBLE ABBREVIATIONS

SCHEDULE 9

Rules 11, 12,13,14,15 and 16

REFERENCE TEST FOR METROLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

Inspectors of weights and measures shall conduct tests to determine if prepackages comply with the requirements of these Rules. The tests may be performed in accordance with quality acceptance inspection by sampling prepackages at any level of distribution including at the point of-pack, import, distribution and wholesale transactions and sale.

The expanded uncertainties at 95% confidence level associated with measuring instruments and test methods used for determining quantities shall not exceed 0.2 T. Examples of the source of uncertainty include the maximum permissible error and repeatability in weighing and measuring instruments, variations in prepackage materials, and fluctuations in density determinations caused by the differing amounts of solids in the liquid or temperature changes.

This Rule does not preclude an inspector from conducting any other test at any level of distribution for the purpose of verifying that prepackages meet the requirements of the Rule.

Inspectors may permit reasonable deviations in the quantity of product (i.e. hygroscopic products) caused by ordinary and customary exposure to environmental conditions that occur in storage and distribution in the evaluation of both the average and individual prepackage requirements.

Statistical and general principles of control

Criteria

The tests for acceptance or rejection of inspection lots shall take three parameters into consideration:-

- (a) the average error of the quantity of product in a prepackage in the sample; The average actual quantity of product in a prepackage in an inspection lot shall be at least equal to the nominal quantity.*
- (b) the percentage of prepackages in the sample that contains a quantity of product less than $Q_n - T$ is less than 2.5% also called a TI error. This is equal to the requirement that an inspection lot shall be rejected if the sample includes more inadequate prepackages which contain a quantity of product less than $Q_n - T$*

than permitted in column 4 of Table 1 of Schedule 10 called a T1 error; and

- (c) *that an inspection lot must be rejected if one of more inadequate prepackages in the sample contains a quantity of product less than $Q_n - T_2$ called a T2 error.*

An inspection lot is—

- (a) *accepted where it satisfies the requirements fixed for the three parameters above or;*
 (b) *rejected where it does not satisfy one or more of the requirements.*

2. Significance level of the tests for the Type I Risk (1)

The significance level, the value of which is the upper limit of this type of error shall be 0.005. The tests shall determine if the average of the quantity of product in a prepackage has a one-sided significance level of 99.5% using coefficients as derived from Student's t distribution.

$$\alpha_p \leq 0.5 \% \text{ for } \mu = Q_n$$

That is, the probability of rejecting a correctly filled inspection lot with $\mu = Q_n$ shall not exceed 0.5%.

The test for Type I Risk (1) shall have a significance level α_p of:

$$\alpha_p < 5 \% \text{ for } p = 2.5\%$$

that is, the probability (p) of rejecting an inspection lot containing 2.5% of inadequate prepackages shall not exceed 5%.

3. Significance level of the tests for the Type II Risk (1)

In at least 90% of the cases the tests shall detect inspection lots:—

- (a) for which the average fill is less than $(Q_n - 0.74_s)$ where s is the sample standard deviation of the quantity of product in the prepackages of the inspection lot; and
 (b) which contain 9% of inadequate prepackages

SCHEDULE 10

Rules 1, 20 and 21

SAMPLING PLANS USED IN MARKET SURVEILLANCE BY INSPECTORS

1. Inspection lots shall be assumed to be homogenous if there is no indication to the contrary. Sample prepackages shall be selected using random sampling.
2. Inspections carried out on the premises of the packer.
An inspection lot taken from the production line shall consist of all prepackages not rejected by a checking system. Care shall be taken to prevent other than normal operating adjustments or other corrective actions in the production and prepackage filling process. Sample prepackages must be collected after the point of final checking by the packer.
3. Where sample prepackages are-
 - (a) collected from the production line; the size of the inspection lot shall be equal to the maximum hourly output of the production line without any restriction as to the inspection lot size;
 - (b) not collected from the production line at the premises of the packer; and when—
 - (i) the production line output exceeds 10,000 prepackages per hour: the size of the inspection lot shall be equal to the maximum hourly output of the production line without any restriction as to the inspection lot size; or
 - (ii) The production line output is 10,000 or fewer prepackages per hour; the inspection lot size shall not exceed 10,000 prepackages.

<i>Inspection lot size</i>	<i>Sample size</i>	<i>Sample correction factor</i>	<i>Number of prepackages in a sample allowed to exceed the tolerable deficiencies</i>
100 to 500	50	0.379	3
501 to 3200	80	0.295	5
More than 3200	125	0.234	7

Nominal Quantity of Product (Qn) in g or mL	Tolerable Deficiency (T)	
	Percent of Qn	g or mL
0 to 50	9	-
50 to 100	-	4.5
100 to 200	4.5	-
200 to 300	-	9
300 to 500	3	-
500 to 1000	-	15
1000 to 10,000	1.5	-
10,000 to 15,000	-	150
15,000 to 50,000	1	-
<i>The T-values are to be rounded up to the next tenth of g or ml for Q_n less than or equal to 1,000 g or ml and to the next whole g or Q_n higher than 100mmmmnm0g or ml.</i>		
<i>Nominal Quantity (Q_n) in length</i>	Percent of Q_n	
Qn up to 5m	No tolerable deficiency allowed	
Qn greater than 5m	2	
<i>Nominal Quantity (Q_n) in area</i>	Percent of Q_n	
All Qn	3	
<i>Nominal Quantity (Q_n) of product in count</i>	Percent of Q_n	
Q_n up to 50 items	No tolerable deficiency allowed	
Q_n greater than 50 items	1 ^b	
<i>^b Compute the value of T by multiplying the nominal quantity by 1% and rounding the result up to the next whole number. The value may be larger than 1% due to the rounding but this is accepted because the products are whole items and cannot be divided.</i>		

Table 1: Sampling plans for prepackages

Table 2: Tolerable deficiencies in actual content of prepackages

SCHEDULE 11

Rule 14

PRODUCTS PACKED BY MASS THAT SHALL COMPLY WITH THE

ITEM	PRODUCT
1	Camphor
2	Carbonate of soda
3	Cheese
4	Dried fruit
5	Dried fish and dried meat products
6	Epsom salts
7.	Fertilisers
8.	Fresh fruits and vegetables excluding mushrooms
9.	Pasts products
10.	Seed
11.	Seed potatoes
12	Soap (Household and laundry bars
13.	Soap (Flakes, powders and detergent)
14.	Soap (Toilet and medicinal)
15.	Sorghum malt
16.	Tobacco/Snuff
17.	Twines/cordage
18.	Washing salts
19.	Wool (Knitting)
20.	Yeast

REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 14(1)

Table 1

Table 2

ITEM	PRODUCT
1.	Bread (all types)
2.	Cake and other flour confectionery
3.	Mushrooms

DRAINED QUANTITY OF PRODUCTS PACKED IN A LIQUID
MEDIUM

1. Interpretation

(a) Actual contents

The quantity of a product in a prepackage after equilibrium of solution process is established and the liquid medium is drained according to item 4.

(b) Liquid medium

Means the following products, possibly in mixtures and also when frozen or quick frozen, provided that the liquid is merely an adjunct to the essential elements of that preparation and is thus not a decisive factor for the purchase; water, aqueous solutions of salts, brine, aqueous solutions of food acids, vinegar, aqueous solutions of sugars, aqueous solutions of other sweetening substances, fruit or vegetable juices in the case of fruit or vegetables.

(c) Nominal quantity

Quantity of product in a prepackage less the liquid medium.

2. Procedure for determining the actual quantity of product

Unless sampling periods are given in item 5, sampling shall be performed when the products are ready to be marketed according to the manufacturer or at any time not later than thirty days after sterilization, pasteurization or similar process. Select a sample of prepackages in accordance with Schedule 10.

The samples shall be stored for a period of 12 hours before testing within the temperature range specified by the packer or between 20°C and 24°C.

3. Apparatus

Use a flat sieve with a square mesh of 2.5mm and wire thickness of 1.12mm for draining the product from a prepackage. The diameter of the sieve should be 20cm for use with containers over 850mL. Where the nominal quantity is 2.5kg or more, the quantity may, after weighing the

whole amount be divided among several sieves.

4. Determining the actual quantity of product of a sample

(a) Determine the weight of the sieve.

(b) Open the prepackage and pour the product and liquid medium across the sieve. Distribute the product and liquid medium over the surface of the sieve but do not shake the material on the sieve. Tilt the sieve to an angle of 170 to 200 from the horizontal to facilitate draining.

Carefully invert by hand all solid product or parts thereof, which have hollows or cavities if they fall on the sieve with the hollows or cavities facing upwards. Drain the hollows or cavities in soft products (e.g. sliced fruit) by tilting the sieve. Allow a 2 minute drain time.

(c) Reweigh the sieve plus contents and calculate the drained quantity as follows;

$$P = P_{e2} - P_{e1}$$

Where: P = drained quantity of the product

P_{e1} = weight of the clean sieve

P_{e2} = weight of the sieve plus product after draining

Note: A subsequent weighing of the same sieve should ensure that it is clean and free of product debris. The sieve does not have to be dry as long as it is weighed accurately before being used. See also item 5.

5. Recommended periods of time for checking drained weight

Product	Period of time for checking	
	From	To
Fruit, vegetable and other vegetable foodstuffs (except for strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, kiwis, loganberries)	30 days after sterilization	Tenability
Straw berries, raspberries, blackberries, kiwis, loganberries	30 days after sterilization	2 years after sterilization
Products out of salted fish, anchovies, marinades, stewed fish goods, preserved fish, mussels, shrimps, etc.	Immediately after pouring on	14 days after pouring on
Marinades of fried fish	48 hours after pouring on	14 days after pouring on
Small sausages and other meat products	5 days after sterilization	Tenability
Other products	14 days after pouring on	Tenability

Table 3: Recommended periods of time for checking drained weight
SCHEDULE 13

Rule 1

TARE PROCEDURES

1. General

The tare procedures permit the use of either used or unused dry tare to determine the actual quantity of product in the prepackage as follows—

Actual quantity of product = Weight of the prepackage - Average weight of the packing material

2. Interpretation

(a) Unused dry tare

Weight of unused packing material of one prepackage.

(b) Used dry tare

Packing material that has been used as part of a prepackage and that has been separated from the product and cleaned using normal household procedures used by consumers of the product (e.g. the material should not be dried in an oven).

3. Procedures

(a) Determine the quantity of either the unused dry tare or used dry tare.

(b) Randomly select an initial tare sample of 10 or more packing materials from the sample taken from an inspection lot or from a lot of packing materials at the point-of-pack) and measure the weight of each packing material.

(c) Determine the Average Tare Weight (ATW) and the sample standard deviation of the initial tare sample and proceed according to one of the criteria in Table 4.

When	Then
The ATW is < 10% of the nominal quantity of product	Use the ATW to determine the actual quantity of product in the prepackages
The ATW is > 10% of the nominal quantity and $s > 0.25 \times T$	Use a total 25 packages to compute the ATW and determine the actual quantity of product in the prepackages.
The ATW is > 10% of the nominal quantity and $s > 0.25 \times T$	An ATW cannot be used. It is necessary to determine and to consider every individual tare weight. Determine the actual quantity of product in each prepackage.

Table 4: Determination of Average Tare Weight
SCHEDULE 14

Rules 1 and 18

PROHIBITION OF DECEPTIVE PREPACKAGES

1. General

A prepackage shall not have a false bottom, sidewalls, lid or covering, nor constructed or filled, wholly or partially in such a way that deceive the consumer.

2. Interpretation

(a) Slack fill

This is the difference between the actual capacity of the packing material and the volume of product it contains.

Slack fill may be necessary for the following reasons—

- (i) Protection of the product;
- (ii) The requirements of machines used for enclosing the contents of the prepackage;
- (iii) Unavoidable product settling during shipping and handling; and
- (iv) The need for the prepackage to perform a specific function for example, where packing plays a role in the preparation or consumption of a food), where such a function is inherent to the nature of the product and is clearly communicated to consumers.

2. Nonfunctional slack fill

Empty space in a prepackage when the prepackage is filled to less than its capacity. If a consumer cannot fully view the product in a prepackage, it shall be considered to be filled. A prepackage with excessive

nonfunctional slack fill is considered to be a misleading one.

3. Aerosol dispensers

The percentage (grade) of fill by volume of aerosol dispensers shall be as required in Annex III of European Directive 80/232/EEC (3) and see also OIML R 79 (4), 6.1-6.3, R 87.

<i>Volume of the liquid phase in mL</i>	<i>Products propelled by liquid gas</i>	<i>Container Capacities in mL for:</i> (a) Products propelled by compressed gas alone (b) Products propelled by nitrous oxide or carbon dioxide alone or by mixtures of the two alone when the product has a Bunsen Coefficient of 1.2 or less.
25	40	47
50	75	89
75	110	140
100	140	175
125	175	210
150	210	270
200	270	335
250	335	405
300	405	520
400	520	650
500	650	800
600	800	1000
750	1000	

Table 5: Capacities of aerosol dispensers

SCHEDULE 15

MINIMUM HEIGHT OF NUMBERS AND LETTERS

Rule 8

A. Table B1	<i>Net contents (C)</i>	<i>Minimum height of numbers and letters in millimeters</i>
	$C < 50\text{g or mL(ml)}$	2
	$50\text{g or mL} < C < 200\text{g or mL}$	3
	$200\text{g or mL} < C < 1 \text{ kg}$	4
	$1 \text{ kg or L} < C$	6

Minimum height of numbers and letters

- (A)1 Where the net content appears on a stick on label printed by a measuring instrument approved for use in trade, the height of the indication shall be not less than or need exceed 2mm irrespective of the quantity of the contents. If the label bears a price description, the description shall not exceed twice the height of the net quantity indication.
- (A)2 For prepackaged products bearing a net quantity indication in units other than those in Table B1, the minimum height of the letters and numerals used in the net quantity indication shall be based on the longest dimension of the prepackage, either diameter, height, length or width, according to Table B2 except if Clause B applies.

NOTE: The heights required for the quantity indication are minimum and

packers are encouraged to increase the specified size to avoid

<i>Maximum package dimension (D) in millimeters</i>	<i>Minimum height of numbers and letters in millimeters</i>
D < 200	3
200 < D < 300	5
300 < D < 500	10
500 < D	20

contravening the national legislations of other countries.

Table B2 Minimum height of numbers and letters

- B. Where the net content appears on a stick on label printed by the measuring instrument approved for use in trade the height of the indication shall be not less than or need not exceed 2mm irrespective of the size of the package. If the label also bears a price description shall not exceed twice the height of the quantity indication.
- C. A space shall be provided between the Nominal declaration and the unit of measure. Ie Q_n mm, where Q_n is the nominal declaration on the package.

HAJAT JANAT MUKWAYA,
Minister of Trade Tourism and Industry.

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

2007 No. 37.

**THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (REPAIR OF WEIGHING AND
MEASURING EQUIPMENT) RULES, 2007.**

ARRANGEMENT OF RULES.

Rule

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4. Repairing equipment without a licence prohibited
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Rule

21. Offences
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SCHEDULES

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Schedule 3—Measuring and weighing equipment licence

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Schedule 5—Temporary weighing/ measuring equipment repair licence

Schedule 6—Certificate of repair/ servicing or installation of weighing equipment in site

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Schedule 8—Fees generally

Schedule 9—Trainee registration certificate.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2007 No. 37.

The Weights and Measures (Repair of Weighing and Measuring Equipment) Rules, 2007.

(Under sections 22, 33 and 43 of the Weights and Measures Act, Cap103)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on the Minister responsible for trade by sections 22, 33 and 43 of the Weights and Measures Act, these Rules are made this 5th day of July, 2007.

1. Title.

These Rules may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Repair of Weighing and Measuring Equipment) Rules, 2007.

2. Interpretation.

In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Act” means the Weights and Measures Act;

“council” means the National Standards Council established under section 4 of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act;

“examiner” has the meaning assigned to it under the Act;

“inspector” has the meaning assigned to it under the Act;

“repair” means any operation which is likely to affect the accuracy of a weighing equipment and includes overhauling but does not include balancing or servicing;

“servicing” means working on a weighing equipment which is correct and in a manner which is not likely to affect the accuracy of the equipment.

3. Application for a repair licence.

(1) A person who intends to operate a repair workshop shall apply to the Executive Director for a licence in the Form specified in Schedule 1.

(2) The Executive Director shall before granting a licence ensure that the person referred to in subrule (1) has—

(a) available for his or her use, the necessary tools, instruments, machinery and equipment for the repairs or overhauling;

(b) sufficient—

(i) mechanical knowledge and skill to enable him or her to repair weighing or measuring equipment;

(ii) training to enable him or her pass examinations set and verified by an inspector; and

(iii) working knowledge of rules to enable him or her to carry out repairs of weighing and measuring equipments under these Rules.

(3) For the purposes of sub rule (1) (b) and upon payment of the examination fees, the Executive Director shall arrange for the examination of the applicant for a licence.

(4) The Executive Director shall issue to the applicant, upon passing the examination referred to in sub rule (3), a certificate of competence specified in Schedule 2.

4. Repairing equipment without a licence prohibited.

(1) A person shall not engage in the conversion, repair or overhaul of any weighing or measuring equipment used or intended to be used for trade without obtaining a weighing and measuring equipment repair licence in respect of that particular type of weighing or measuring equipment.

(2) The holding of a repair licence shall not exempt any person from holding any other licence required under any other law.

(3) This Rule shall not apply to any person repairing his or her own weighing or measuring equipment with the written permission of an inspector or to any trainee who has been registered as such by an inspector and who is working under the direct supervision of a licenced repairer.

(4) Where a person is registered as a trainee under a licenced repairer, the repairer shall be held responsible for all acts and omissions of the trainee committed in the execution of his or her work.

(5) A person who contravenes sub rule (1) commits an offence.

5. Fees for licence and duration of licence.

(1) The licence fees payable by an applicant for a repair licence shall be in accordance with the class of the licence specified in Schedule 4.

(2) A licence shall be valid from the date of issue until 31st December of the year in which it was issued.

(3) A repairer licenced for a particular class shall only repair weighing or measuring equipment of the class as prescribed in Schedule 4.

(4) A person who contravenes sub rule (4) commits an offence.

6. Display of licence.

A holder of a repair licence shall display the licence prominently on his or her premises and shall produce it to an inspector whenever the inspector requires him to do so.

7. Renewal of licence.

(1) The Executive Director may on application by a repairer renew a licence upon payment of the prescribed fees.

(2) Where an applicant intends to extend his or her repair licence to include a new class, he or she shall apply for the extension, on payment of the prescribed fees and shall be examined for the new class.

8. Refusal and cancellation of licence.

The Executive Director may refuse to grant or renew a repair licence on the grounds that the applicant or holder of the licence does not have sufficient facilities and workshop equipment for the proper discharge of his or her duties or that he or she is incompetent, dishonest or contravenes rules, orders and instructions issued by the Executive Director for the proper control of the repair service.

9. Executive Director to inform repairer of impending cancellation.

(1) Where the Executive Director intends to refuse the grant or renewal of a repair licence or to suspend or cancel the repair licence, he or she shall communicate his or her intention to the applicant or licence holder and call upon him or her to make representations, if any, in support of the application or licence to the Executive Director within thirty days from the receipt of the communication.

(2) Where representations have been made under sub-rule (1) and the Executive Director is of the opinion that no case has been made by the applicant or licence holder, he or she shall communicate the decision to the person concerned and shall refer the matter, with his or her recommendations, to the Minister for a decision and the Minister's decision shall be final.

(3) On the approval of the recommendations referred to in sub-rule (2) by the Minister or in the absence of any representations within the prescribed period, the Executive Director may suspend, or cancel or refuse the renewal of the repair licence as the case may be.

10. Restoration of licence.

(1) A repairer whose licence has been suspended or cancelled may after two years from the date of suspension or cancellation apply to the Executive Director to have his or her licence restored.

(2) Where the Executive Director refuses to restore a licence, the repairer concerned may appeal to the Council whose decision shall be final.

11. Temporary repair licence.

(1) A repairer who is licenced outside Uganda and wishes to undertake repair work in Uganda shall apply for a temporary licence which shall be issued on a monthly basis, upon payment of the prescribed fees.

(2) The Form for the temporary licence referred to in subrule (1) shall be in Schedule 5.

12. Registration as trainee.

(1) Any person who applies for registration as a trainee under any licenced repairer shall submit to the Executive Director documentary proof from that repairer that he or she has been admitted as a trainee.

(2) The Executive Director may issue to the applicant a registration certificate upon payment of the fee specified in Schedule 8.

(3) A registration certificate issued under sub rule (2) shall be in the Form specified in Schedule 9 and shall be valid from the date of issue until 31st December of the year in which it is issued.

13. Flattening of verification stamp.

A repairer shall not repair, adjust or overhaul any weighing or measuring equipment unless he or she has flattened out the stamp of verification if any, on the equipment.

14. Improper installations or repairs.

A person shall not install, alter or repair any weighing or measuring equipment in a manner which is not conducive to the accuracy of the equipment or in a manner likely to facilitate commission of fraud.

15. Testing and stamping.

(1) A person, who converts, repairs, adjusts or overhauls a weighing or measuring equipment on the premises of his or her workshop shall submit the equipment to an inspector for testing and stamping and after that, the inspector shall hand the equipment back to

that person.

(2) A person who installs, converts, repairs, services or overhauls weighing or measuring equipment on trade premises and the equipment, being permanently fixed, cannot be submitted to an inspector's office for testing, he or she shall, within seven days from the date of completion of the work notify the inspector, in the Form in Schedule 6, of the installation, conversion, repair, service or overhaul.

16. Irreparable equipment.

Where a weighing or measuring equipment submitted to a repairer cannot be repaired, the repairer shall hand the equipment back to the owner with a notice to that effect in the Form in Schedule 7 and shall forward a copy of the notice to an inspector.

17. Records.

(1) A repairer shall keep a record for at least two years, of every equipment brought to him or her for repair, showing the names and full address of the owner, identity or description of the equipment, the date it was brought, nature of repair required, estimated cost of repair, the date it is to be collected, the date of testing or stamping by the inspector, and the date it is handed over to the owner.

(2) The records kept under this rule shall be produced whenever an inspector requires them to be produced.

18. Claim receipts.

(1) A repairer shall issue a claim receipt to every person who hands in weighing or measuring equipment for conversion, repair, adjusting, servicing or overhauling.

(2) A claim receipt issued under sub rule (1) shall bear the—

(a) name, postal address and the location of the place of business of the repairer or company of the repairer; and

(b) name and address of the owner, identity or description of the equipment, the date it is brought, nature of work required,

estimated cost, and expected date of collection.

19. Test weight, equipment and test standards.

A repairer shall submit test weights to an inspector at least once every twelve months for testing, adjusting, and date marking or sealing.

20. Control of repairers at centres.

(1) An inspector in-charge of a verification centre set up by the Executive Director under section 16 of the Act may order any scale repairer attending that centre to leave the centre if the repairer is conducting his or her business in an unfair manner or if he or she is behaving in a disorderly manner or in a manner that is not conducive to the smooth running of the centre.

(2) Any repairer who is ordered to leave the centre under sub-rule (1) shall not carry out any repair of weighing or measuring equipment within a radius of less than 250 metres from the centre.

(3) An inspector shall verify every repair workshop or company every year for compliance before a licence is issued to that company or workshop.

(4) An inspector shall inspect and verify—

- (a) premises on which weights and measures are sold or stored;
- (b) premises on which weights and measures are kept for hire; and
- (c) premises on which weights and measures are assembled manufactured, sprayed, branded or etched.

(5) For the purposes of this rule, the Executive Director shall establish a committee responsible for workshop inspection and verification.

(3) Any repairer who contravenes this rule commits an offence.

21. Offences.

A person who secures or attempts to secure the application of a verification stamp on a weighing or measuring equipment which has not been passed by an inspector or examiner as fit for use for trade commits

an offence.

22. Penalties.

Any person who commits an offence under these Rules is liable to a fine not exceeding three thousand shillings or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or both such fine and imprisonment.

23. Fees payable under these Rules.

(1) The fees to be charged under these rules shall be specified in Schedule 8.

(2) A repairer who submits to an inspector a repaired weighing or measuring instrument which is not initially verified shall pay a fee in respect of the equipment specified in Schedule 8 of these Rules in addition to the fees specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Weights and Measures (Testing and Stamping) Fees Rules, 2005.

24. Revocation of S.I. No. 103-34.

The Weights and Measures (Repair of Weighing Equipment) Rules are revoked.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

FOR OFFICE USE					
Job No.					
Date in					
OIC					

UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

APPLICATION FOR REPAIR LICENCE

PART I: COMPANY DATA

Name of company:

Registration address (as in URA-PIN, VAT No. if any)

Name of applicant to be licenced

Designation

Tel. No.

Fax No.

Workshop Address:

Tel. No.

Highest formal education attained (attach relevant copies of testimonials and certificates)

☐

Company registered as:

☐

Sole proprietorship

☐

Partnership

☐

<input type="checkbox"/>	Private Limited	
Others (please specify)		

Name of qualified technicians employed:

(Please provide details and photocopies of their educational certificates and working experience, certificate of training issued by principal, 3 passport photographs and attach any supporting documents)

PART II -TYPE OF WEIGHING / MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

<i>Type</i>	<i>Capacity of Equipment</i>	<i>Brand Name</i>

Type of weighing / measuring instrument to be repaired:

- o Light duty capacity not exceeding 100 kg
- o Medium duty of capacity exceeding 100 kg up to 1000 kg
- o Heavy duty of capacity exceeding 1000 kg
- o Mechanical weighing equipment (Class A - C)
- o Precision weighing equipment (Class I & II)
- o Electronic/ Digital balance
- o Mass Flow meter
- o Mechanical platform scale
- o Tank calibration
- o Batching
- o Liquid fuel dispensers

PART III- WORKSHOP FACILITIES

<i>Type</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>

PART IV- DECLARATION BY APPLICANT

I declare that the particulars stated in this application are true to the best of my knowledge and I am aware that any false declaration on my part will result in the withdrawal of the licence.

I also undertake to inform the In -Charge Legal Metrology immediately of any change in the particulars given in this application.

Signature

Name

Date

Designation

SCHEDULE 2

Rule 3

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that.....
(*Name of applicant*) has been examined and found to possess sufficient
knowledge and skill to enable him or her carry out repairs to
type(s)..... instruments has been awarded the certificate of
competence.

.....
Executive Director,
UNBS

SCHEDULE 3

Rule 5

UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS (UNBS) MEASURING AND WEIGHING EQUIPMENT REPAIR LICENCE

This licence is issued to

..... Serial No.....

.....
Place/ Town

The above named applicant, having been examined and found competent, is hereby issued with this repair licence to enable him or her repair weighing and measuring instruments as classified and indicated here below.

CODE	CLASS	TYPE OF INSTRUMENTS

Fee paid shs.

Validity.....

.....
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UNBS

SCHEDULE 4

Rule 5

WEIGHING AND MEASURING EQUIPMENT CLASSIFICATION

CLASS A

Light duty mechanical non automatic, capacity not exceeding 100 kg

CLASS B

Medium duty mechanical non automatic, capacity exceeding 100kg but not exceeding 1000 kg

CLASS C

Heavy duty mechanical non automatic, capacity exceeding 1000kg

CLASS D

Liquid fuel measuring instruments- Dispensers

CLASS E

Bulk meters

CLASS F

Precision and digital or electronic weighing instruments.

CLASS G

Tanks- calibrators

CLASS H

Automatic weighing and egg grading machines

SCHEDULE 5

Rule 11

TEMPORARY WEIGHING AND MEASURING EQUIPMENT
REPAIR LICENCE

No.....

This licence is issued to

Holder Foreign Licence No.issued

at.....on.....

Purpose of this licence.....

Type of weighing equipment.....

Expected duration of work.....

Location of work.....

The work required to be done on behalf of.....

This licence is valid for one month from.....to.....

Dated at.....this.....day of.....20.....

Fees paid shs.....

.....

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UNBS

SCHEDULE 6

Rule 15

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (REPAIR OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING EQUIPMENT) RULES

CERTIFICATE TO BE USED BY MECHANIC AFTER REPAIRING, SERVICING OR INSTALLING WEIGHING EQUIPMENT IN SITE.

I hereby certify that the undermentioned weighing equipment has been installed/repaired/converted/overhauled/serviced by.....on
(*Name of repairer*)

behalf of.....
(*Company of repairer*)

On this day of 20.....

<i>Make/Type</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Electric or hand operated</i>

Name of user.....Location.....
Street/ Road.....Approximate distance.....
from.....County.....
Village.....District

An Inspector of weights and measures is hereby invited to verify it/ them.

.....
Signature of Mechanic
SCHEDULE 7

Rule 16

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (REPAIR OF WEIGHING AND
MEASURING EQUIPMENT) RULES

WEIGHING EQUIPMENT WHICH CANNOT BE REPAIRED

NOTICE

To: *Name of owner of measuring equipment*).....of
(*address*).....

This is to inform you that the weighing equipment,

viz.....Workshop Record No.....

submitted to me/ us for repair cannot be repaired for the following reasons:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Please do not use this weighing equipment for trade.

.....
Signature of the repairer

SCHEDULE 8

Rule 23

	FEES	AMOUNT (SHS)
1.	Workshop fees	100,000
2.	Class A weighing equipment	120,000
3	Class B weighing equipment	100,000
4	Class C weighing equipment	200,000
5	Class D weighing equipment	150,000
6	Class E weighing equipment	200,000
7	Class F weighing equipment	200,000
8	Class G weighing equipment	200,000
9	Class H weighing equipment	200,000
10.	Fees for temporary repair licence	100,000
11.	Certificate of registration	50,000

CAPACITY	AMOUNT
For each weighing unit not exceeding 25kg	7,500=
For each weighing machine exceeding 25kg but not exceeding 100kg	8,000=
For each weighing machine exceeding 100kg but not exceeding 300kg	11,500=
For each weighing machine exceeding 300kg but not exceeding 600kg	13,000=
For each weighing machine exceeding 600kg but not exceeding 1000kg	17,500=
For each weighing machine exceeding 1000kg but not exceeding 5,000kg	31,500=
For each weighing machine exceeding 5,000kg but not exceeding 20,000kg	103,000=
For each weighing machine exceeding 20,000kg, every 10,000kg or part of it will be charged at a rate of	53,000=

SCHEDULE 9

Rule 12

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (REPAIR OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING EQUIPMENT) RULES

UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.(UNBS)

TRAINEE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

Serial No.....

This certificate is issued to.....
(Name of trainee)

Training under the direct supervision of.....
(Name of repairer)

Holder of Repair Licence No.....of..... (Year of issue)

Application No.....dated.....at.....
.....

Business address:
Plot No.....Street.....Town.....

County.....District.....

This Certificate is valid from.....to 31st December, 20....

Dated at.....this.....day of.....,20.....

Fees paid: Shs.....

.....
In- Charge-Weights and Measures

.....
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UNBS

HAJAT JANAT MUKWAYA,
Minister of Trade, Tourism and Industry.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS SUPPLEMENT
to The Uganda Gazette No.41 Volume C dated 10th August, 2007
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S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

2007 No. 38.

THE CIVIL AVIATION (SECURITY) REGULATIONS, 2007.

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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2007 No. 38.

The Civil Aviation (Security) Regulations, 2007.

(Under sections 50 and 61 of the Civil Aviation Authority Act, Cap. 354)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Minister by sections 50 and 61 of the Civil Aviation Authority Act Cap.354, these Regulations are made this 4th day of July, 2007.

PART I—PRELIMINARY

1. Citation.

These Regulations may be cited as the Civil Aviation (Security) Regulations, 2007.

2. Non-application of Regulations.

Nothing in these Regulations applies to or affects—

- (a) a state aircraft; or
- (b) military or police aviation operations in Uganda.

3. Purpose of Regulations.

The purpose of these Regulations is—

- (a) to safeguard and enhance aviation security against acts of violence or unlawful interference by providing for the protection of—
 - (i) aircraft used for civil aviation, and persons and property on board such aircraft;
 - (ii) airports and persons and property at airports;
 - (iii) air navigation installations which are not part of airports; and

- (b) to regulate the conduct of persons at airports and persons on board aircraft for the purposes of aviation security.

4. Interpretation.

In these Regulations, unless the context requires otherwise—

“Act” means the Civil Aviation Authority Act;

“act of unlawful interference” means an act or attempted act to jeopardise the safety of civil aviation and air transport, including but not limited to—

- (a) unlawful seizure of an aircraft in flight or on the ground;
- (b) hostage taking on board an aircraft or at an airport;
- (c) forcible intrusion on board an aircraft at an airport or on the premises of an aeronautical facility;
- (d) introduction on board an aircraft or at an airport, of a weapon or hazardous device or material intended for criminal purposes;
- (e) unauthorised possession, at an airport, or unauthorised introduction on board an aircraft, of a weapon or hazardous device or material;
- (f) destroying or damaging air navigation facilities or interfering with their operation, if any such act is likely to endanger the safety of aircraft in flight;
- (g) violence against a person on board an aircraft in flight if that act is likely to endanger the safety of that aircraft;
- (h) destroying an aircraft in service or causing damage to the aircraft which renders it incapable of flight or which is likely to endanger its safety in flight;

(i) communicating information which is known to be false, thereby endangering the safety of an aircraft in flight or on the ground, of passengers, crew, ground personnel or the general public at an airport or on the premises of a civil aviation facility;

(j) unlawfully and intentionally using any device, substance or weapon—

(i) to perform an act of violence against a person at an airport serving civil aviation which causes or is likely to cause serious injury or death;

(ii) to destroy or seriously damage the facilities of an airport serving civil aviation or an aircraft not in service located at the airport or disrupting the services of the airport,

if that act endangers or is likely to endanger safety at that airport;

“airport” means a defined area on land or water, including any buildings, installations and equipment, intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft; and includes an aerodrome;

“airport operator” includes an individual, organisation or enterprise, however designated, for the time being responsible for the administration and operation of an airport;

“airport security permit” means a permit issued under regulation 26;

“airside” means the movement area of an airport, adjacent terrain and buildings or portions thereof, access to which is controlled;

“authorised person” means a person designated by the Authority under regulation 8 to be an authorised person for the purposes of these Regulations;

“Authority” means the Civil Aviation Authority established by the Civil Aviation Authority Act;

“aviation security officer” means a person employed by the Authority or operator of an airport as an aviation security officer or any other security officer authorised by the Authority;

“background check” means a check of a person’s identity and previous experience, including, where legally permissible, any criminal history as part of the assessment of an individual’s suitability to implement a security control or for unescorted access to a security restricted area;

“cargo” means any property carried on an aircraft other than mail, stores and accompanied or mishandled baggage;

“catering stores” means all items, other than catering supplies, associated with passenger in-flight services, including newspapers, magazines, headphones, audio and video tapes, pillows, blankets and amenity kits;

“catering supplies” means all food, beverages, other dry stores and associated equipment used in air transport;

“certified” means a formal evaluation and confirmation by or on behalf of the Authority that a person possesses the necessary competencies to perform assigned functions to an acceptable level as defined by the Authority;

“civil aviation” includes—

(a) commercial air transport operations; and

(b) general aviation operations;

“commercial air transport operations” means aircraft operations involving the transport of passengers, cargo or mail for remuneration or hire;

“currency point” has the value assigned to in the schedule;

“disruptive passenger” means a passenger who fails to comply with the rules of conduct at an airport or on board an aircraft or to follow the instructions of the airport staff or aircraft crew members and thereby disturbs the good order and discipline at an airport or on board an aircraft;

- “general aviation operation” means an aircraft operation other than a commercial air transport operation or an aerial work operation;
- “goods” includes cargo and mail;
- “human factors principles” means principles which apply to design, certification, training, operation and maintenance and which seek safe interface between the human and other system components by proper consideration to human performance.
- “human performance” means human capabilities and limitations which have an impact on the safety, security and efficiency of aeronautical operations;
- “known stores” means catering supplies and stores delivered to an aircraft operator and that have been subjected to appropriate security controls;
- “landside” means an area of an airport and buildings on it to which the non-travelling public has free access;
- “mail” means dispatches of correspondence and other items tendered by and intended for delivery to postal services in accordance with the rules of the Universal Postal Union (UPU);
- “Minister” means the minister responsible for civil aviation;
- “operator” includes an airport operator, an aircraft operator, a regulated agent and a catering operator;
- “prohibited item” means an item prescribed in regulation 38 and which can be used to commit an act of unlawful interference;
- “regulated agent” means an agent, freight forwarder or other entity who conducts business with an operator and provides security controls that are accepted or required by the Authority;
- “sabotage” means an act or omission, intended to cause malicious or wanton destruction of property, endangering or resulting in unlawful interference with civil aviation and its facilities;
- “screening” means the application of technical or other means which are intended to identify or detect weapons, explosives or other dangerous devices, articles or substances which may be used to commit an act of unlawful interference;

- “security” means safeguarding civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference through a combination of measures and human and material resources;
- “security audit” means an in-depth compliance examination of all aspects of the implementation of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme;
- “security control” is a means by which the introduction of weapons, explosives or other dangerous devices, articles or substances which may be used to commit an act of unlawful interference can be prevented;
- “security inspection” means an examination of the implementation of relevant National Civil Aviation Security Programme requirements by an airline, airport, or other entity involved in security;
- “security restricted area” means airside areas of an airport which are identified as priority risk areas where, in addition to access control, other security controls are applied and includes, inter alia, all passenger departure areas between the screening checkpoint and the aircraft, the ramp, baggage make-up areas, including those where aircraft are being brought into service and screened baggage and cargo are present, cargo sheds, mail centres, airside catering and aircraft cleaning premises;
- “security survey” means an evaluation of security needs, including the identification of vulnerabilities which could be exploited to carry out an act of unlawful interference and the recommendation of corrective actions;
- “security test” means a covert or overt trial of an aviation security measure which simulates an attempt to commit an unlawful act;
- “technical instructions” means the ICAO Technical Instructions for the Safe Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Air, Doc.9284;

“unidentified baggage” means baggage at an airport, with or without a baggage tag which is not picked by or identified with a passenger, and includes unattended baggage;

“unknown stores” means supplies and stores that have not been subjected to appropriate security controls.

PART II—ORGANISATION

5. Functions of Authority in relation to aviation security

(1) The Authority shall—

- (a) be responsible for the regulation of aviation security in Uganda;
- (b) regulate the security operations of airports, aircraft, regulated agents and catering operators, as the case may be, for the purpose of—
 - (i) protecting passengers, crew members, airports, and other aviation facilities;
 - (ii) preventing unlawful interference against civil aviation; and
 - (iii) assuring that appropriate action is taken when an act of unlawful interference occurs or is likely to occur;
- (c) define and allocate tasks and coordinate activities under the National Civil Aviation Security Programme, between the ministries, departments, agencies and other organisations responsible for the various aspects of aviation security.

(2) The Authority shall, in respect of each operator—

- (a) conduct security surveys to identify security needs at least once in each year;
- (b) conduct security inspections and audits of security controls; and
- (c) conduct security tests of security controls to assess their effectiveness.

6. Power to access and inspect airport, aircraft and operator's premises.

The Authority shall have free and unobstructed access at all times to an airport, an aircraft operating from or within Uganda, and the premises of an operator within Uganda, for the purpose of inspecting security operations or to carry out security inspections and surveys, safety and security audits and testing functions.

7. Power of Authority to issue orders, circulars and directives.

The Authority may make and issue orders, circulars and directives prescribing any aviation security matter which, under these Regulations, is to be prescribed, and generally for the better carrying out or enhancing of the objects and purposes of these Regulations.

8. Authorised persons.

The Authority may, in writing, designate qualified persons, whether by name or by title of office, to be authorised persons for the purposes of these Regulations and shall state the functions and limits of operation of the authorised persons.

PART III—SECURITY PROGRAMMES

9. National Civil Aviation Security Programme.

(1) The Authority shall—

- (a) establish a written National Civil Aviation Security Programme and ensure its implementation to safeguard civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference through regulations, practices and procedures which take into account the safety, regularity and efficiency of flights; and
- (b) make available to airports and aircraft operators operating in Uganda and other operators and entities concerned, a written version of the appropriate part of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subregulation (1) (a), the National Civil Aviation Security Programme shall include the following—

- (a) allocation of responsibilities for implementation of the programme;
- (b) co-ordination and communications;
- (c) protection of airports, aircraft and navigation facilities;
- (d) security control of persons and items being placed on board aircraft;
- (e) security equipment;
- (f) personnel, including selection criteria and training;
- (g) management of response to acts of unlawful interference;
- (h) evaluation of effectiveness of the programme;
- (i) adjustment of the programme and contingency plans; and
- (j) financing of security.

(3) The National Civil Aviation Security Programme shall be reviewed and updated once in each year.

10. National Civil Aviation Security Committee.

(1) There shall be a National Civil Aviation Security Committee for the purpose of—

- (a) advising and coordinating security activities between ministries, departments, agencies and other organisations of Uganda, airports and aircraft operators and other entities concerned with or responsible for the implementation of various aspects of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme; and
- (b) recommending and reviewing the effectiveness of security measures and procedures.

(2) The National Civil Aviation Security Committee shall be appointed by the Minister and shall consist of persons from ministries, departments, agencies and other organisations, airports and aircraft operators and other related entities.

(3) Without limiting the generality of subregulation (2) the Minister shall, in appointing members of the National Civil Aviation Security Committee, ensure that it includes—

- (a) the Managing Director of the Authority;
- (b) the Chairperson of the National Air Transport Facilitation Committee;
- (c) the Permanent Secretary of the ministry responsible for security or his or her representative;
- (d) the Permanent Secretary of the ministry responsible for internal affairs or his or her representative;
- (e) the Director General of the Internal Security Organisation;
- (f) the Director General of the External Security Organisation;
- (g) the Inspector General of Police;
- (h) the Head of the Air force in the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces;
- (i) the Director for immigration;
- (j) the Chairperson of the Board of Airline Representatives;
- (k) the representative of the Uganda Association of Airline Operators;
- (l) the Executive Director of the Uganda Communications Commission; and
- (m) the Commissioner General of the Uganda Revenue Authority.

(4) The members of the National Civil Aviation Security Committee shall hold office on terms and conditions recommended by the Authority and specified in their instruments of appointment.

(5) The members of the National Civil Aviation Security Committee shall be paid such sitting and other allowances as the Authority may determine.

(6) The Managing Director of the Authority shall be the Chairperson of the Committee.

(7) The National Civil Aviation Security Committee may invite any person to attend and take part in the proceedings of the Committee and that person may participate in any discussion at the meeting but shall not have a right to vote at that meeting.

(8) The National Civil Aviation Security Committee shall meet for the discharge of its functions as often as is necessary, at a time and place specified by the Chairperson, and in any case, shall meet at least once in every three months.

(9) The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the National Civil Aviation Security Committee and in his or her absence, a member elected by the members present shall preside.

(10) Subject to this regulation, the National Civil Aviation Security Committee shall regulate the procedure for its meetings.

11. National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Programme.

(1) The Authority shall develop, implement and maintain a National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Programme for the purposes of—

- (a) determining and monitoring compliance with and validating the effectiveness of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme;
- (b) determining the adequacy and effectiveness of the National Aviation Security Programme through audits, tests, surveys and inspections;
- (c) ensuring that all persons who are assigned aviation security duties or responsibilities are verifiably trained and instructed to carry out those duties;
- (d) ensuring that persons carrying out screening operations are certified;
- (e) ensuring that acts of unlawful interference are investigated; and
- (f) reviewing and re-evaluating security measures and controls immediately following an act of unlawful interference.

(2) The Authority shall, in developing the National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Programme, ensure the incorporation of appropriate methods, means and procedures for—

- (a) ensuring that the personnel carrying out security audits, tests, surveys and inspections are trained to appropriate standards for these tasks in accordance with the National Civil Aviation Security Programme;
- (b) ensuring that the personnel carrying out security audits, tests, surveys and inspections are afforded the necessary authority to obtain information to carry out the tasks referred to in paragraph (a), and to enforce corrective actions;
- (c) supplementing the National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Programme by establishing a confidential reporting system for analysing security information provided by sources including passengers, crew and ground personnel; and
- (d) establishing a process to record and analyse the results of the National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Programme, to contribute to the effective development and implementation of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme, including identifying the causes and patterns of non-compliance and verifying that corrective actions have been implemented and sustained.

(3) The National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Programme shall—

- (a) provide for structures, responsibilities, processes and procedures that promote and establish an environment and culture of continuing improvement and enhancement of aviation security; and the means for ensuring that persons tasked with carrying out security duties do so effectively; and
- (b) provide all persons assigned aviation security duties or responsibilities with direction for the effective application of aviation security controls, to prevent acts of unlawful interference.

12. Independence in implementation of programme.

The Authority shall ensure that the management, setting of priorities and organisation of the National Civil Aviation Security Quality Control Programme is undertaken independently from the entities and persons responsible for the implementation of the measures taken under the National Civil Aviation Security Programme.

13. Airport Operator Security Programme.

(1) A person shall not operate an airport without an Airport Operator Security Programme approved by the Authority.

(2) Every operator of an airport serving civil aviation in Uganda shall establish and implement a written Airport Operator Security Programme that meets the requirements of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme and these Regulations.

(3) An Airport Operator Security Programme shall—

- (a) detail the specific security measures and procedures to be implemented at the airport and that comply with the requirements of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme;
- (b) provide for the appointment of a person who shall coordinate the implementation of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme;
- (c) provide for the establishment of an Airport Security Committee in conformity with the requirements stipulated in the National Civil Aviation Security Programme;
- (d) require the integration of the needs of aviation security into the design and construction of new facilities and alterations to existing facilities at the airport;
- (e) contain a contingency plan providing for matters including—
 - (i) measures and procedures in case of hijack of aircraft and hostage-taking at the airport and on board aircraft;

- (ii) access and procedures in case of sabotage, including bomb threats to aircraft and to the airport;
 - (iii) access and procedures in case of terrorist attacks on aircraft and the airport, including attacks using manportable air defence systems (MANPADS) or chemical, biological and other weapons;
 - (iv) procedures when a prohibited item is found or is believed to be on board an aircraft;
 - (v) evacuation and search of aircraft on the ground;
 - (vi) special security measures to be enacted during periods of increased threat or for critical flights and routes;
- (f) contain any other matter prescribed by the Authority.

(4) An Airport Operator Security Programme shall be in accordance with the requirements prescribed in the National Civil Aviation Security Programme.

(5) The Airport Operator Security Programme shall be reviewed and updated once in each year.

14. Aircraft Operator Security Programme.

(1) A person shall not operate an aircraft serving civil aviation from or within Uganda without an Aircraft Operator Security Programme approved by the Authority.

(2) Every aircraft operator providing service in or from Uganda shall establish and implement a written Aircraft Operator Security Programme that meets the requirements of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme and these Regulations.

(3) An Aircraft Operator Security Programme shall specify the measures, procedures and practices to be followed by the operator to protect passengers, crew, ground personnel, aircraft and facilities from acts of unlawful interference and shall include, at a minimum—

- (a) the objectives of the programme and responsibility for ensuring its implementation;
- (b) the organisation of the operator's security functions and responsibilities, including the designation of the operator in charge of aviation security;
- (c) specific security measures including—
 - (i) pre-flight security checks of aircraft;
 - (ii) procedures for the screening of passengers' cabin baggage and hold baggage if this function is not assigned to the airport operator;
 - (iii) procedures to ensure that no weapons, explosives or other dangerous devices are left on board by disembarking passengers at transit stops;
 - (iv) reconciliation of hold baggage with boarding passengers, including transit and transfer passengers;
 - (v) treatment of passengers who have been the subject of judicial or administrative proceedings;
 - (vi) procedures for the carriage of weapons in the cabin compartment and the aircraft hold;
 - (vii) in-flight procedures when a prohibited item is found or is believed to be on board an aircraft;
 - (viii) security of, and control of access, to parked aircraft;
 - (ix) protection of hold baggage, cargo, mail and aircraft catering supplies and stores;
 - (x) response procedures for crew members and other staff to occurrences and threats;
 - (xi) protection of flight documents;

- (xii) procedures for screening, securing and control of known stores and unknown stores;
- (d) measures to ensure the effectiveness of the Programme, including adequate training of staff and the periodic testing and evaluation of the Programme;
- (e) prevention of unauthorised passengers; and
- (f) any other matter prescribed by the Authority.

(4) An Aircraft Operator Security Programme shall be in accordance with the requirements prescribed in the National Civil Aviation Security Programme.

15. Regulated Agent Security Programme

(1) A person shall not operate an enterprise or an organisation whose purpose is the movement of cargo, mail, baggage or goods by air within or from Uganda without a Regulated Agent Security Programme approved by the Authority and a certificate issued by the Authority.

(2) A Regulated Agent Security Programme shall contain—

- (a) provisions to meet the requirements of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme and these Regulations; and
- (b) provisions to respond to orders, circulars and directives issued by the Authority under regulation 7;
- (c) details of how the regulated agent plans to meet and maintain the requirements set out in the Regulated Agent Security Programme;
- (d) procedures for—
 - (i) ensuring appropriate security control of goods;
 - (ii) ensuring the security of buildings, premises, transport facilities and access control;

(iii) recruitment and training of staff involved in the implementation of security controls;

(iv) incident reporting;

(e) any other matter prescribed by the Authority.

(3) A Regulated Agent Security Programme shall be set out in the manner prescribed in the National Civil Aviation Security Programme.

16. Catering Operator Security Programme.

(1) A person shall not operate an enterprise or an organisation whose purpose is the direct provision to commercial air transport of catering supplies and stores within or from Uganda, without a Catering Operator Security Programme approved by the Authority and a certificate issued by the Authority.

(2) A Catering Operator Security Programme shall contain—

(a) provisions to meet the requirements of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme and these Regulations;

(b) details of how the catering operator intends to comply with, and maintain the requirements set out in the Catering Operator Security Programme;

(c) procedures for—

(i) ensuring appropriate security control of catering supplies;

(ii) ensuring the security of buildings, premises and transport facilities;

(iii) recruitment and training of staff involved in the implementation of security controls;

(iv) reporting of incidents;

(d) any other matter prescribed by the Authority.

(3) A Catering Operator Security Programme shall be set out in the manner prescribed in the National Civil Aviation Security Programme.

17. Application for approval of security programme.

(1) Where a security programme is required to be approved by the Authority under regulations 13, 14, 15 and 16 , the applicant shall—

(a) submit the programme to the Authority, and shall ensure that it meets the requirements of the National Aviation Security Programme, these Regulations and any other relevant law; and

(b) pay the fee prescribed by the Authority.

(2) A security programme submitted to the Authority for approval under this regulation shall be in duplicate and signed by the applicant or on behalf of the applicant.

18. Approval of security programme.

(1) Where the Authority is satisfied that a security programme submitted under regulation 17, meets the requirements of these Regulations, the National Civil Aviation Security Programme and any other relevant law, the Authority shall, within thirty days after receipt of the programme, approve the security programme.

(2) Where the Authority determines that a security programme submitted under regulation 17 does not meet the requirements of these Regulations, the National Civil Aviation Security Programme or relevant law, the Authority shall, within thirty days after receipt of the programme, direct the applicant to modify and re-submit the security programme to the Authority within thirty days after receipt of the programme by the applicant.

(3) Where the Authority is satisfied that a security programme re-submitted under sub regulation (2) meets the requirements of these Regulations, the National Civil Aviation Security Programme and any relevant law, the Authority shall, within fifteen days, after receipt of the programme, approve the security programme.

19. Changed conditions affecting security.

(1) Where a security programme has been approved under regulation 18, the operator, where applicable, shall comply with the procedure prescribed by subregulation (2), whenever the operator determines that—

- (a) any description of the area set out in the security programme is no longer accurate;
- (b) any description of the operations set out in the security programme is no longer accurate, or that the procedures included, and the facilities and equipment described in the security programme are no longer adequate.

(2) Whenever a situation described in subregulation (1) occurs, the operator, where applicable, shall—

- (a) immediately notify the Authority of the changed conditions, and identify each interim measure being taken to maintain adequate security until approval is granted for an appropriate amendment of the security programme; and
- (b) within thirty days after notifying the Authority in accordance with paragraph (a), submit for approval, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by regulation 17, an amendment to the security programme to bring it into compliance with these Regulations.

(3) The Authority shall, where an amendment to a security programme is submitted to it under subregulation (2) (b), approve the amendment in accordance with the procedure prescribed by regulation 18.

20. Power of Authority to direct amendment of security programme.

(1) Where the Authority determines that an operator's security programme requires amendment, the Authority may direct the respective operator to amend the security programme and submit it to the Authority for approval.

(2) The Authority shall, where an amended security programme is submitted to it under subregulation (1), approve the security programme in accordance with the procedure prescribed by regulation 18.

Training Programmes

21. National Aviation Security Training Programme.

(1) The Authority shall develop a National Aviation Security Training Programme for personnel of all entities involved with or responsible for the implementation of various aspects of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme.

(2) The Authority shall co-ordinate the implementation of the National Aviation Security Training Programme developed under subregulation (1).

(3) The Authority shall notify the entities concerned of the training requirements identified in the National Aviation Security Training Programme for their implementation.

22. Operator Aviation Security Training Programme.

(1) Every operator shall develop and implement an Aviation Security Training Programme to ensure the effective implementation of their respective security operations; and the training programme shall conform with the requirements of the National Aviation Security Training Programme and these Regulations.

(2) A training programme referred to in subregulation (1) shall include—

- (a) training of appropriate employees, taking into account human factors principles and human performance; and
- (b) training to acquaint appropriate employees with preventive measures and techniques in relation to passengers, baggage, cargo, mail, equipment, stores and supplies intended for carriage on an aircraft to enable them to contribute to the prevention of acts of sabotage, unlawful seizure of aircraft or other forms of unlawful interference and to minimise the consequences of such events should they occur.

(3) A training programme referred to in subregulation (1) shall be submitted to the Authority for approval in accordance with the procedure prescribed in regulations 17 and 18.

PART IV—PREVENTIVE SECURITY MEASURES

Airport Security

23. Airport Security Committee.

(1) Every airport serving civil aviation shall establish an Airport Security Committee.

(2) The functions of the Airport Security Committee are—

- (a) to coordinate the implementation and maintenance of security controls and procedures as specified in the Airport Operator's Security Programme referred to in regulation 13;
- (b) to oversee the implementation of the decisions or directives of the National Civil Aviation Security Committee;
- (c) to oversee and monitor the Airport Security Programme, including special measures introduced by the airport administration, operators and airport tenants;
- (d) to draw up, maintain and review from time to time, a list of vulnerable points, and of essential equipment and facilities;
- (e) to ensure that—
 - (i) basic minimum-security measures and procedures are adequate to meet threats and are under constant review, providing for normal situations and periods of heightened tension and emergency situations;
 - (ii) recommendations that improve security measures and procedures are implemented;
 - (iii) security measures are incorporated in airport expansion or modification programmes;

(f) to prescribe and co-ordinate security education, awareness and training of airport and other staff and the general public.

(3) The Airport Security Committee shall refer to the National Civil Aviation Security Committee, any matter relating to aviation security and which is within its functions under subregulation (2), which cannot be resolved at the airport level.

(4) The person in charge of the airport shall be the chairperson of the Airport Security Committee.

(5) The Chairperson shall appoint the other members of the Airport Security Committee.

(6) The Airport Security Committee shall, where available, consist of members from all agencies engaged in the operation of the airport which contribute to the establishment and implementation of security measures including—

- (a) persons in charge of airport administration;
- (b) persons in charge of aviation security at the airport;
- (c) civil aviation;
- (d) armed forces;
- (e) police;
- (f) immigration;
- (g) local authorities;
- (h) explosive detection expert;
- (i) state security;
- (j) health;
- (k) postal services
- (l) fuel firms;
- (m) handling agents;
- (n) in-flight caterers;
- (o) a representative of the airlines;
- (p) a representative of the airport tenants;

- (q) air navigation services provider;
- (r) fire and rescue services; and
- (s) customs.

(7) The Airport Security Committee may invite any person to attend and take part in the proceedings of the Committee and that person may participate in any discussion at the meeting but shall not have a right to vote at that meeting.

(8) The Chairperson shall convene every meeting of the Airport Security Committee and the Committee shall meet for the discharge of business at least once in every month to ensure that the security programme is up to date and effective and that its provisions are being properly applied.

(9) Subject to this regulation, the Airport Security Committee shall regulate the procedure for its meetings.

24. Airport security controls.

(1) An airport operator shall maintain and carry out security measures and procedures at the airport for the purpose of protecting passengers, crew members, aircraft, airports and aviation facilities and preventing acts of unlawful interference and assuring that appropriate action is taken when an act of unlawful interference occurs or is likely to occur.

(2) Every operator of an airport serving civil aviation shall be responsible for the security of the facilities and equipment at the airport and shall—

- (a) institute and maintain measures to prevent weapons, explosives or other dangerous devices which may be used to commit an act of unlawful interference, the carriage or bearing of which is not authorised, from being introduced, by any means, on board an aircraft engaged in civil aviation;
- (b) ensure that—
 - (i) access to airside areas at the airport is controlled in order to prevent unauthorised entry;

- (ii) security restricted areas are established at the airport, in accordance with regulation 25;
- (iii) architectural and infrastructure related requirements necessary for the optimum implementation of security measures under the National Civil Aviation Security Programme are integrated into the design and construction of new facilities and alterations to existing facilities at airports;
- (iv) persons engaged to implement security controls are subject to background checks and selection procedures, are capable of fulfilling their duties and are adequately trained;
- (v) originating passengers and their cabin baggage are screened before boarding an aircraft engaged in commercial air transport operations;
- (vi) originating hold baggage is screened before being loaded into an aircraft engaged in commercial air transport operations;
- (vii) all hold baggage to be carried on aircraft engaged in commercial air transport is protected from unauthorised interference from the point it is screened or accepted into the care of the carrier, whichever is earlier, until departure of the aircraft on which it is to be carried; and that where the integrity of hold baggage is jeopardized, the hold baggage is re-screened before being placed on board an aircraft;
- (viii) commercial air transport operators do not transport the baggage of passengers who are not on board the aircraft unless that baggage is identified as unaccompanied and subjected to additional screening subsequent to it being established as unidentified;

- (ix) transfer hold baggage is screened before being loaded into an aircraft engaged in commercial air transport operations, unless the airport operator has established a validation process and continuously implements procedures, in collaboration with the other contracting state where appropriate, to ensure that such hold baggage has been screened at the point of origin and subsequently protected from unauthorised interference from the originating airport to the departing aircraft at the transfer airport;
- (x) commercial air transport operators only transport items of hold baggage which have been individually identified as accompanied or unaccompanied, screened to the appropriate standard and accepted for carriage on that flight by the air carrier and that all such baggage is recorded as meeting these criteria and is authorised for carriage on that flight;
- (xi) transfer and transit passengers and their cabin baggage are subjected to adequate security controls to prevent unauthorised articles from being taken on board aircraft engaged in civil aviation;
- (xii) there is no possibility of mixing or contact between passengers subjected to security control and other persons not subjected to such control after the security screening points at airports serving civil aviation have been passed; and that where mixing or contact does take place, the passengers concerned and their cabin baggage are re-screened before boarding an aircraft;
- (xiii) the persons carrying out screening operations are certified according to the requirements of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme;
- (xiv) luggage or personal belongings left unattended at an airport are subjected to appropriate security controls and disposal procedures;

(c) establish—

- (i) storage areas where mishandled baggage may be held after screening until forwarded, claimed or disposed of;
 - (ii) bomb disposal areas where detected explosives may be disposed of;
 - (iii) person and vehicle identification systems;
- (d) institute and implement adequate security controls, including background checks on persons other than passengers granted unescorted access to security restricted areas of the airport;
- (e) provide adequate supervision over the movement of persons and vehicles to and from the aircraft in order to prevent unauthorised access to aircraft;
- (f) investigate and dispose of, if necessary, of suspected sabotage devices or other potential hazards at the airport;
- (g) employ and deploy suitably trained personnel to assist in dealing with suspected or actual cases of unlawful interference;
- (h) conduct a full scale security emergency exercise that incorporates security scenarios at least once in every three years;
- (i) conduct a contingency plan exercise at least once in each year.

25. Security restricted areas.

(1) The Authority shall, in conjunction with the airport operator and other concerned persons, identify and designate security restricted areas.

(2) An area designated as a security restricted area shall—

- (a) be marked and protected through physical or personnel protective measures, or through a combination of physical and personnel protective measures to prevent unauthorised access to the area;
- (b) be separated from public or non-security restricted areas by an appropriate physical barrier; and

(c) be inspected at regular intervals.

(3) The airport operator shall specify the recognised places of entry through the security restricted area barrier and ensure that the area has adequate physical protection, of at least the same quality as the barrier itself, or is enough to prevent unauthorised access.

(4) All security restricted areas shall bear signage indicating the type of restriction and the penalty for non-compliance.

(5) The airport operator may, by notice, specify in every airport, security restricted areas which a person may not access without an airport security permit.

(6) An airport operator shall keep at the airport, a current scale map of the airport identifying security restricted areas, security barriers and security restricted area access points.

26. Airport security permits.

(1) Authorised access to security restricted areas and designated off-airport facilities serving commercial air transport operations shall be controlled through airport security permits issued by the airport operator.

(2) Airport security permits shall be issued in the manner prescribed in the National Civil Aviation Security Programme.

(3) A person issued with an airport security permit shall, while on duty in a security restricted area or in a designated off-airport facility, at all times properly display the airport security permit.

(4) A security permit issued under these Regulations is not transferable.

27. Airport boundary.

An airport operator shall ensure that the airport has a conspicuous physical barrier or means of indicating the airport boundary with posted signs bearing a warning to prevent trespassing.

28. Carriage of firearms, explosives or inflammable materials in airport premises.

(1) Except for law enforcement officers on duty, no person shall carry or possess, in airport premises, firearms, explosives or inflammable materials or weapons, or incendiary devices unless authorised by the Authority in writing.

(2) An airport operator shall ensure that no unauthorised person carries firearms, explosives or inflammable materials or weapons, or incendiary devices within the airport premises.

29. Control of access by tenants.

(1) The airport operator shall ensure that tenants whose premises or facilities form part of the landside or airside boundary through which access can be gained to the airside are responsible for control of access through their premises, and shall carry on business in compliance with the Airport Operator Security Programme.

(2) In subregulation (1), “tenants” means—

- (a) individuals or businesses granted a licence or other permit by the airport operator to conduct business operations at the airport, including concessionaires, cargo handlers, caterers, tour operators, taxi and bus operators, porters, aircraft maintenance organisations and fuel companies; and
- (b) Government authorities and agencies at the airport, including customs, immigration, health, agriculture and meteorology.

30. Obligation of airport operator in case of threat against facility or airport.

Where an airport operator is made aware of a threat against his or her facility or any part of the airport under the control of a person carrying on any activity at the airport other than the airport operator, the airport operator shall immediately—

- (a) notify the Authority and other entities concerned with the nature of the threat; and

- (b) determine whether the threat affects the security of the airport and coordinate the implementation of appropriate measures to counter any threat.

31. Persons authorised to screen to inform airport operator of threat against airport.

Where a person authorised to conduct any screening activity at an airport is made aware of a threat against the airport, that person shall—

- (a) immediately notify the airport operator of the nature of the threat; and
- (b) assist the airport operator in determining whether the threat affects the security of the airport.

32. Airport operator to take measures in event of threat.

(1) Where an airport operator determines that there is a threat that affects the security of the airport, the airport operator shall immediately take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of the airport and persons at the airport, including informing the relevant parties of the nature of the threat.

(2) An airport operator shall immediately inform the Authority of the receipt of a bomb threat against an airport and its facilities, or against an aircraft.

33. Discovery of weapons, incendiary devices or explosives at airport.

An airport operator shall immediately notify the Authority when there is—

- (a) discovery, at the airport, of a weapon other than a firearm allowed under regulation 28;
- (b) discovery, at the airport, of an explosive substance or an incendiary device, other than an explosive substance or incendiary device allowed under regulation 28; or
- (c) an explosion at the airport, unless the explosion is known to be the result of an excavation, a demolition, construction or the use of fireworks displays.

34. Airport operator to submit plans before renovation and expansion works.

(1) Notwithstanding regulation 24(2)(b)(iii), an airport operator shall, before the implementation of any renovation, remodeling or expansion works at the airport, or the construction of new or additional airport facilities, submit to the Authority for its approval, the plans for the renovation and expansion works.

(2) The Authority shall, in approving the plans submitted to it under subregulation (1), assess the plans to ensure that security considerations are properly addressed and that the needs of aviation security are integrated in the configuration of the works.

Records

35. Operators to keep records.

(1) Every operator shall keep a record of every security incident occurring in the course of their operations.

(2) A record required to be kept under subregulation (1), shall—

(a) be kept for a minimum of ninety days;

(b) be submitted to the Authority within thirty days after the occurrence of the incident; and

(c) where relevant, include—

(i) the number and type of weapons and incendiary devices discovered during any passenger screening process and the method of detection of each;

(ii) the number of acts and attempted acts of unlawful interference;

(iii) the number of bomb threats received, real and simulated bombs found and actual bombings or explosions at the airport; and

(iv) the number of detentions and arrests and the immediate disposition of each person detained or arrested.

36. Responsibilities of aircraft operator.

- (1) An aircraft operator providing service from Uganda shall not—
 - (a) transport the baggage of a passenger who is not on board the aircraft unless that baggage is subjected to appropriate security controls, including screening, after determining that the person is not on board;
 - (b) accept consignments of cargo, courier and express parcels or mail for carriage on passenger flights, unless the security of the consignments is accounted for by a regulated agent, or the consignments are subjected to security controls to meet the appropriate security requirements.
- (2) An aircraft operator providing service in or from Uganda shall—
 - (a) carry out and maintain, at an airport, on an aircraft and at any aviation facility under the control of the operator, security measures prescribed in the National Civil Aviation Security Programme and the Airport Security Programme;
 - (b) ensure that—
 - (i) all its appropriate personnel are familiar with, and comply with the requirements of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme; and
 - (ii) all its aircraft carry a checklist of the procedures to be complied with for that type of aircraft in searching for concealed weapons, explosives or other dangerous devices;
 - (c) be responsible for the security of his or her aircraft;
 - (d) ensure that persons engaged to implement security controls are subject to background checks and selection procedures, are capable of fulfilling their duties and are adequately trained; and

- (e) institute and implement adequate security controls, including background checks on persons other than passengers granted unescorted access to security restricted areas of the airport.

37. Special protection for aircraft.

(1) An aircraft operator may, notwithstanding regulation 36(2) (c), request for special protection of an aircraft from an airport operator.

(2) Where special protection is offered to an aircraft operator under subregulation (1), the protection shall be on terms and conditions determined by the airport operator.

38. Control of prohibited items.

(1) A person shall not, subject to regulation 25, possess or have with him or her a prohibited item while—

- (a) in a security restricted area;
- (b) on board an aircraft; or
- (c) in an air navigation installation.

(2) The prohibited items referred to in subregulation (1) include—

- (a) firearms or articles appearing to be firearms, whether or not they can be discharged;
- (b) chemical or biological agents adapted, or capable of being used for causing injury to or incapacitating persons or damaging or destroying property;
- (c) explosives;
- (d) articles manufactured or adapted to have the appearance of explosives, whether in the form of a bomb, grenade or otherwise;
- (e) articles made or adapted for causing injury to or incapacitating persons or damaging or destroying property; and

- (f) any other dangerous article or substance or other item prescribed by the Authority.

39. Control of access to flight crew compartment.

An aircraft operator engaged in commercial air transport shall—

- (a) where an aircraft is equipped with a flight crew compartment door, ensure that the door is lockable from the flight crew compartment only and remains locked during flight, except to permit access and exit by authorised persons; and
- (b) where an aircraft is not equipped with a flight crew compartment door, ensure the implementation of measures as appropriate to prevent unauthorised persons from entering the flight crew compartment during flight.

40. Control of special categories of passengers.

(1) Law enforcement officers shall inform the aircraft operator and the pilot in command when passengers are obliged to travel because they have been the subject of judicial or administrative proceedings, in order that appropriate security controls can be applied.

(2) The aircraft operator shall inform the pilot in command of the number of armed or unarmed escort persons, the individuals whom they are escorting and their seat locations in the aircraft.

41. Authorised carriage of weapons on board aircraft.

(1) The carriage of weapons on board aircraft by law enforcement officers and other authorised persons acting in the performance of their duties, shall be in accordance with the laws of Uganda.

(2) Subject to subregulation (3), the Authority may—

- (a) approve, in writing, the carriage of weapons on board aircraft by law enforcement officers and other authorised persons acting in the performance of their duties;

- (b) consider requests by any other State to allow the travel of armed personnel on board aircraft of the requesting State, except that the Authority shall not allow the travel of armed personnel under this regulation unless there is an agreement between both States on such travel.

(3) Where approval has been granted by the Authority under subregulation (2), an aircraft operator may allow or refuse the carriage of weapons on board an aircraft in accordance with conditions issued by the Authority.

(4) Where an aircraft operator accepts the carriage of weapons removed from passengers, the aircraft shall have provision for stowing the weapons so that they are inaccessible to passengers during flight time and, in the case of a firearm, the aircraft operator shall ensure that it is not loaded.

(5) Where Uganda decides to deploy in-flight security officers—

- (a) the officers shall be government personnel who are especially selected and trained, taking into account the safety and security aspects on board aircraft; and

- (b) the officers shall be deployed according to the threat assessment of the Authority.

(6) The deployment under subregulation (5) shall be done in co-ordination with concerned states and shall be kept strictly confidential.

Regulated Agents

42. Conditions for acceptance of goods for air transportation.

(1) A regulated agent shall, before accepting goods for transport in an aircraft—

- (a) establish and register the name and address of the consignor;

- (b) establish the credentials of the person who delivers the goods as an agent of the consignor;

- (c) ensure, on the basis of appropriate security controls or security screening, that the goods do not contain any prohibited items;
- (d) ensure the safeguarding of the goods from unauthorised interference after acceptance;
- (e) ensure the goods are received by staff who are properly recruited and trained;
- (f) designate a person to implement and supervise the screening process;
- (g) ensure that the following categories of goods are not carried by air unless they have been subjected to screening—
 - (i) unaccompanied baggage;
 - (ii) goods from unknown consignors;
 - (iii) goods for which the contents are not consistent with the description delivered; and
- (h) ensure that each shipment of goods is accompanied by documentation providing the statement of the security status of the shipment.

(2) A regulated agent who offers goods to an aircraft operator for transport by aircraft shall produce and make available to the aircraft operator, and the Authority on demand, shipping documents, records of goods accepted and offered for air transport, employee training records and airway bills.

(3) A regulated agent shall make available to the Authority, a report of any irregularities in documents or records relating to goods being offered for air transport.

(4) All cargo and mail intended for carriage on passenger commercial flights shall be subjected to appropriate security controls by aircraft operators and regulated agents before being placed on board an aircraft.

43. Conditions for acceptance of hold baggage for air transportation.

For the purpose of protecting passengers, crew members, aircraft and airports and preventing acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, every regulated agent shall establish measures to ensure that—

- (a) only screened baggage is loaded into aircraft engaged in civil aviation;
- (b) all hold baggage to be carried on commercial aircraft is protected from unauthorised interference from the point it is screened or accepted into the care of the carrier, whichever is earlier, until departure of the aircraft on which it is to be carried; and that if there are grounds to suspect that the integrity of hold baggage may be jeopardised, the hold baggage is re-screened before being placed on board an aircraft;
- (c) persons engaged to implement security controls are subject to background checks and selection procedures, are capable of fulfilling their duties and are adequately trained; and
- (d) the regulated agent institutes and implements adequate security controls, including background checks on persons other than passengers granted unescorted access to security restricted areas.

44. Security measures to be taken by aircraft operator.

(1) The aircraft operator is responsible for ensuring that appropriate security controls have been carried out, and in so doing, the aircraft operator shall—

- (a) carry out appropriate security controls to be applied to any given consignment, to the required level;
- (b) protect the consignment from unlawful interference while it is in the custody of the airline;
- (c) ensure that all consignments have been secured to an appropriate level before being placed in the aircraft; and

(d) ensure that all consignments placed on board the aircraft are recorded on the aircraft manifest.

(2) The aircraft operator may delegate any of the functions under subregulation (1) to a regulated agent.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding the delegation of any functions to a regulated agent under subregulation (2), the aircraft operator shall remain responsible for ensuring that the appropriate security controls have been carried out.

(4) The aircraft operator or the regulated agent shall ensure that all consignments due to be loaded into an aircraft are—

(a) delivered by an established employee of a handling agent;

(b) covered by valid documentation that has been checked for inconsistencies and fully describes the contents;

(c) covered by a valid consignment security declaration;

(d) checked to establish that there is no evidence of having been tampered with;

(e) kept secure until delivered into the aircraft operator's charge; or

(f) subjected to the appropriate level of security screening.

(5) An aircraft operator shall make available to the Authority, a report of any incident where an airway bill or equivalent document did not provide an accurate record of the goods being offered for air transport.

(6) An aircraft operator shall require a regulated agent operator to comply with the ICAO Technical Instructions for the Safe Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Air, Doc. 9284.

(7) Appropriate security controls referred to in this regulation shall be as prescribed by the Authority.

45. Aviation security responsibilities of catering operators.

(1) A catering operator shall, before accepting supplies and equipment for preparation as catering supplies for transport in an aircraft—

- (a) establish and register the name and address of the supplier of the supplies and equipment;
- (b) establish the credentials of the person who delivers the supplies and equipment as an agent of the supplier of the supplies and equipment;
- (c) ensure, on the basis of appropriate security controls or security screening, that the supplies and equipment do not contain any prohibited items;
- (d) ensure the safeguarding of the supplies and equipment from unauthorised interference after acceptance;
- (e) ensure that the supplies and equipment are received by staff who are properly recruited and trained by the operator;
- (f) designate a person to implement and supervise the screening process;
- (g) ensure that catering stores and supplies are not carried by air unless they have been subjected to screening;
- (h) ensure that each shipment of catering stores and supplies is accompanied by documentation providing the statement of the security status of the shipment;
- (i) ensure that persons engaged to implement security controls are subject to background checks and selection procedures, are capable of fulfilling their duties and are adequately trained;
- (j) institute and implement adequate security controls, including background checks on persons other than passengers granted unescorted access to security restricted areas of the airport.

(2) A catering operator who offers catering stores and supplies to an aircraft operator for transport by aircraft shall produce and make available to the aircraft operator, and the Authority on demand, shipping documents, records of supplies and equipment accepted and catering stores and supplies offered for air transport, employee training records and other accountable catering documents.

46. Conditions for acceptance of catering stores and supplies for air transportation.

(1) An aircraft operator shall accept catering stores and supplies for transport on an aircraft only from a catering operator.

(2) An aircraft operator shall, before accepting catering stores and supplies for transport on an aircraft, ensure—

- (a) that the catering stores and supplies have been subjected to screening;
- (b) the safeguarding of the catering supplies and stores against acts of unlawful interference until the catering supplies and stores have been placed in the aircraft;
- (c) that the shipments of catering supplies and stores are recorded; and
- (d) that whenever the catering supplies and stores are received, those catering supplies and stores are delivered by an authorised employee of the catering operator.

(3) An aircraft operator shall not accept any catering supplies and stores for transport by aircraft unless the documentation for those catering supplies and stores is examined for inconsistencies and is accompanied by a valid security declaration.

(4) An aircraft operator shall require a catering operator to comply with the ICAO Technical Instructions for the Safe Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Air, Doc. 9284.

(5) An aircraft operator shall make available to the Authority, a report of any incident where a catering or equivalent document did not provide an accurate record of the catering supplies and stores being offered for air transport.

(6) An aircraft operator shall preserve, for not less than one year, a record of acceptance checklists and inspections carried out under this Part.

PART V—MANAGEMENT OF RESPONSE TO ACTS OF UNLAWFUL INTERFERENCE

47. Prevention of acts of unlawful interference.

(1) The Authority shall take adequate measures, when reliable information exists that an aircraft may be subjected to an act of unlawful interference—

- (a) if the aircraft is on the ground, to safeguard the aircraft and ensure that the aircraft is searched for concealed weapons, explosives or other dangerous devices, articles or substances; and prior notification of the search shall be provided to the operator concerned;
- (b) if the aircraft is in flight, to provide as much prior notification as possible of the arrival of that aircraft to relevant airport authorities and air traffic services of the States and aircraft and airport operators concerned.

(2) The Authority shall ensure that arrangements are made to investigate, render safe or dispose of, if necessary, suspected dangerous devices or other potential hazards at airports.

(3) The Authority shall ensure that authorised and suitably trained personnel are readily available for deployment at every airport serving civil aviation to assist in dealing with suspected or actual cases of acts of unlawful interference.

48. Authority's response to acts of unlawful interference.

The Authority shall—

- (a) take adequate measures for the safety of passengers and crew of an aircraft which is subjected to an act of unlawful interference while on the ground until their journey can be continued;
- (b) collect all pertinent information on the flight which is the subject of an act of unlawful interference and transmit that information to all other States responsible or the Air Traffic Services units concerned, including those at the airport of known or presumed destination, so that timely and appropriate safeguarding action may be taken en-route and at the aircraft's known, likely or possible destination;
- (c) provide such assistance to an aircraft subjected to an act of unlawful seizure, including the provision of navigation aids, air traffic services and permission to land as may be necessitated by the circumstances;
- (d) notify the state of registry of an aircraft and the state of the operator of the landing aircraft subjected to an act of unlawful interference, and shall similarly transmit, by the most expeditious means, all other relevant information to—
 - (i) the state of registry and the state of the operator;
 - (ii) each state whose citizens suffered fatalities or injuries;
 - (iii) each state whose citizens were detained as hostages;
 - (iv) each state whose citizens are known to be on board the aircraft; and
 - (v) the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

49. Mandatory reporting.

- (1) Every operator shall, where an act of unlawful interference occurs, immediately notify the Authority.
- (2) Every pilot in command and air navigation service provider

shall submit to the Authority—

- (a) a preliminary written report, within fifteen days after the occurrence of an act of unlawful interference, including information relating to sabotage, threats, hijacks, incidents and disruptive passengers; and
- (b) a final written report, upon completion of investigations, but within thirty days after the occurrence of an act of unlawful interference, including sabotage, threats, hijacks, incidents and disruptive passengers.

50. Notification to the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

(1) The Authority shall, where an act of unlawful interference has occurred, provide the International Civil Aviation Organisation with a report on each incident, whether successful or unsuccessful as follows—

- (a) a preliminary report, within thirty days after the occurrence of the act, containing all pertinent information concerning the security aspects of the occurrence; and
- (b) a final report, within sixty days after resolution of the incident.

(2) The Authority shall provide copies of reports submitted to the International Civil Aviation Organisation under this regulation and to—

- (a) the state of registry of the aircraft and the state of the operator;
- (b) each state whose citizens suffered fatalities or injuries;
- (c) each state whose citizens are or were detained as hostages;
- (d) each contracting state whose citizens are or were known to be on board the aircraft.

PART VI—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

51. Offences committed at airports.

(1) Any person who commits, at an airport or its related facilities,

any of the following acts commits an offence—

- (a) assault, intimidation or threat, whether physical or verbal, against an aviation security officer or authorised person if the act interferes with the performance of the duties of the aviation security officer or authorised person or lessens the ability of the aviation security officer or authorised person to perform those duties;
- (b) refusal to follow a lawful instruction given by the airport operator or on behalf of the Authority by an aviation security officer or authorised person for the purpose of ensuring the safety at the airport or of any person or property at the airport or for the purpose of maintaining good order and discipline at the airport;
- (c) an act of physical violence against an aviation security officer or authorised person on duty;
- (d) intentionally causing damage to, or destruction of, property.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subregulation (1) is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding forty eight currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

(3) An airport operator who fails to notify the Authority or other party concerned of a threat under regulation 30 commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding forty eight currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

52. Offences committed against crew on board aircraft.

(1) Any person who commits on board a civil aircraft any of the following acts commits an offence—

- (a) assault, intimidation or threat, whether physical or verbal, against a crew member if the act interferes with the performance of the duties of the crew member or lessens the

- ability of the crew member to perform his or her duties;
- (b) refusal to follow a lawful instruction given by the aircraft commander or on behalf of the aircraft commander by a crew member, for the purpose of ensuring the safety of the aircraft or of any person or property on board or for the purpose of maintaining good order and discipline on board.

(2) A person who commits an offence under this regulation is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding seventy two currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

53. Offences jeopardising good order and discipline on board aircraft.

(1) A person who commits on board an aircraft an act of physical violence against a person, or an act of sexual assault or child molestation, commits an offence.

(2) Any person who commits on board an aircraft any of the following acts commits an offence if that act is likely to endanger the safety of the aircraft or of any person on board, or if that act jeopardises good order and discipline on board the aircraft—

- (a) assault, intimidation or threat, whether physical or verbal, against another person;
- (b) intentionally causing damage to, or destruction of, property;
- (c) consuming alcoholic beverages or drugs resulting in intoxication.

(3) A person who commits an offence under this regulation is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding seventy two currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

54. Other offences committed on board aircraft.

(1) A person who commits on board an aircraft, any of the following acts, commits an offence—

- (a) smoking in a lavatory, or elsewhere in an aircraft, where such an

- act is prohibited;
- (b) tampering with a smoke detector or any other safety-related device on board the aircraft;
 - (c) operating a portable electronic device where such an act is prohibited.

(2) A person who commits an offence under this regulation is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty four currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.

55. Possession of prohibited items.

A person who is in unlawful possession of a prohibited item at an airport, in a security restricted area, on board an aircraft or at an airport navigation installation or has with him or her a prohibited item contrary to regulation 38 commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding seventy two currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or both.

56. Entering security restricted areas.

A person who, without lawful authority, enters a security restricted area commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty four currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.

57. Offences relating to airport security permits.

- (1) A person commits an offence who—
 - (a) for the purpose of, or in connection with, an application for the issue of an airport security permit; or
 - (b) in connection with continuing to hold an existing airport security permit,

makes a statement which he or she knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly makes a statement which is false in a material particular.

(2) A person who uses an airport security permit to gain access to an aircraft, an area of an airport or an air navigation installation when he

or she is not entitled to such access commits an offence.

(3) A person who uses a false or unauthorised airport security permit for the purpose of gaining access to a security restricted area or to an air navigation installation commits an offence.

(4) A person commits an offence who—

(a) fails to comply with any conditions applying to an airport security permit;

(b) fails to display an airport security permit upon being required to do so by an aviation security officer;

(c) fails to return an airport security permit promptly following its expiry or upon his or her becoming no longer authorised to possess it; or

(d) continues using an airport security permit after it has expired; or

(e) uses a valid permit after he or she is no longer authorised to possess it.

(5) A holder of an airport security permit who transfers, lends, gives or sells his or her permit to another person with the intention of enabling that other person to gain access to an aircraft, a security restricted area or an air navigation installation when he or she is not authorised to gain such access, commits an offence.

(6) A person who, being a person authorised by the Authority to issue airport security permits, issues a permit to a person who is not authorised to be issued with such a permit, with the intention of enabling that other person to gain access to an aircraft, a security restricted area or an air navigation installation commits an offence.

(7) A person who commits an offence under this regulation is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty four currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.

58. Operating without, or failing to implement security programmes

(1) A person commits an offence who—

- (a) operates without a security programme as required by regulations 13, 14, 15, 16 and 22;
- (b) fails to implement a security programme referred to in regulations 13, 14, 15, 16 and 22.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subregulation (1) is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty four currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.

59. Obstructing authorised persons.

(1) A person commits an offence who—

- (a) intentionally obstructs a person acting under a power conferred by these Regulations;
- (b) falsely pretends to be a person acting under a power conferred by these Regulations; or
- (c) refuses to obey any order or a reasonable request of a police officer or an aviation security officer, acting in the execution of his or her duty.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subregulation (1) is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty four currency points or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.

60. Offences by body corporate.

Where an offence under these Regulations is committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of—

- (a) any director, manager, secretary or similar officer of the body corporate; or
- (b) any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity,

that person, as well as the body corporate, commits the offence and is

liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

61. Jurisdiction.

(1) Uganda shall have jurisdiction over any act constituting an offence under regulation 38 if the act took place on board—

- (a) any aircraft registered in Uganda;
- (b) any aircraft leased with or without crew to a lessee whose principal place of business is in Uganda or, if the lessee does not have a principal place of business in Uganda, whose permanent residence is in Uganda;
- (c) any aircraft on or over the territory of Uganda; or
- (d) any other aircraft in flight outside Uganda, if the next landing of the aircraft is in Uganda, and the pilot in command has—
 - (i) delivered the suspected offender to the competent authorities in accordance with regulation 64(3);
 - (ii) requested Uganda to prosecute the suspected offender; and
 - (iii) affirmed that no similar request has been or will be made by the pilot in command or the aircraft operator to any other contracting state.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, an aircraft is deemed to be in flight at any time from the moment when all its external doors are closed following embarkation until the moment when any such door is opened for disembarkation; and in the case of forced landing, the flight shall be deemed to continue until the competent authorities take over the responsibility for the aircraft and for persons and property on board.

PART VII—ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS

62. Unidentified baggage.

Where a police officer or an aviation security officer has reasonable cause to suspect that an item of baggage or any other object may constitute a security risk, whether because it is unidentified, unattended or for any other reason, that officer may, after subjecting the baggage to security controls, including investigation and evaluation to ascertain whether the baggage contains any

explosives, remove the item of baggage or object and destroy it.

63. Power to stop passengers travelling.

Where a police officer has reasonable cause to suspect that a person—

(a) is about to embark on an aircraft in Uganda; or

(b) is on board an aircraft in Uganda,

and that that person intends to commit an offence that amounts to an act of unlawful interference, the officer may, with the approval of the police officer in charge of the airport, prohibit that person from travelling on board the aircraft by—

(i) preventing him or her from embarking on the aircraft;

(ii) removing him or her from the aircraft; or

(iii) arresting him or her without warrant and detaining him or her for as long as may be necessary to prevent that person travelling on the aircraft.

64. Powers and responsibilities of pilot in command.

(1) The pilot in command shall, while the aircraft is in flight, have the power and responsibility to—

(a) protect the safety of persons and property on board;

(b) restrain persons on board who may be a threat to safety;

(c) disembark persons who may be a threat to safety;

(d) search persons and baggage on an aircraft and take possession of items which could be used in connection with any act of unlawful interference;

(e) notify authorities of Uganda as soon as practicable and, before landing, in the territory of Uganda;

(f) provide the authorities of Uganda with evidence and information regarding any incident that necessitated the restraint and or

disembarkation of a passenger.

(2) In case of severe threat to safety by a disruptive passenger on board, the pilot in command shall have the mandate to land at the nearest suitable airport and disembark the passenger in consultation with the local authorities.

(3) The police shall accept delivery of persons disembarked in accordance with subregulation (2) for appropriate action.

65. Powers of aviation security officers.

An aviation security officer shall have power to—

- (a) screen goods;
- (b) screen passengers and their cabin baggage;
- (c) stop unauthorised persons from entering a security restricted area; and
- (d) stop unauthorised persons from entering an aircraft.

66. Exemptions.

(1) The Authority may, at its discretion, or on application by any person, exempt any person, airport or category of airports from the application of these Regulations.

(2) The Authority may, in an emergency situation, exempt any person, airport or category of airports from the application of these Regulations.

(3) An emergency situation in subregulation (2) includes an aircraft emergency, war or natural disaster.

67. Application for exemption.

(1) An application for exemption from the application of these Regulations shall be in writing and shall contain—

- (a) the particulars of the applicant;
- (b) the specific regulation or regulations, or the specific security

- requirement from which the applicant seeks exemption;
- (c) the justification or reasons for the exemption;
- (d) the proposed duration of the exemption;
- (e) a description of any alternative means by which the applicant proposes to safeguard civil aviation from acts of unlawful interference; and
- (f) any other relevant information that the Authority may require.

(2) An application for an exemption shall be accompanied by a fee prescribed by the Authority.

68. Grant or refusal of exemption.

(1) The Authority may, in considering an application for exemption under these Regulations—

- (a) have due regard to the impracticability of the application of the regulations or the specific requirements from which exemption is required; and
- (b) carry out a security risk assessment to determine the threat levels.

(2) The Authority shall, within sixty days after receiving the application, refuse or grant the exemption.

(3) The Authority—

- (a) may impose conditions in an exemption granted under these Regulations; and
- (b) shall state the duration of the exemption.

(4) Where the Authority refuses to grant an exemption, the Authority shall inform the applicant in writing, and shall give the applicant reasons in writing for the refusal.

(5) The Authority shall publish every exemption granted under

these Regulations in an aeronautical information circular.

69. Power to enforce compliance.

(1) The Authority or any authorised person may, for the purposes of ensuring the implementation of the National Aviation Security Quality Control Programme, or the requirements of the National Civil Aviation Security Programme, or any other operator security programme, or requirements set out under these Regulations, and without prejudice to the provisions of Part VIII of these Regulations, adopt procedures for aviation security monitoring and enforcement approved by the National Aviation Security Committee.

(2) The procedures referred to in subregulation (1) shall establish enforcement to ensure rectification of any matter, including but not limited to the following—

- (a) failure to comply with any order, circular or directive issued under these Regulations;
- (b) failure to comply with any requirement set out under the National Civil Aviation Security Programme or the respective operator security programme;
- (c) failure to comply with an oversight recommendation made by the Authority;
- (d) failure to take into account unique or exceptional circumstances which, although not expressly provided under the National Civil Aviation Security Programme, or the respective operator security programme, may expose an airport, aircraft or catering facility to risk.

(3) The Authority or any authorised person may, without limiting the generality of this regulation, issue infringement notices set out in Part VIII of these Regulations on serious or prolonged breaches of security or failure to rectify security lapses that may endanger the safety of civil aviation.

(4) An infringement notice may require that the operations of a

particular operator be halted until the breach has been rectified.

PART VIII—INFRINGEMENT NOTICES

70. Purpose and effect of infringement notices.

(1) The purpose of this Part is to create a system of infringement notices for offences against these Regulations as an alternative to prosecution.

(2) This Part does not—

- (a) affect the liability of a person to be prosecuted for an offence if an infringement notice is not issued to the person for the offence;
- (b) prevent the issue of two or more infringement notices to a person for an offence;
- (c) affect the liability of a person to be prosecuted for an offence if the person does not comply with an infringement notice for the offence; or
- (d) limit or otherwise affect the penalty that may be imposed by a court on a person convicted of an offence.

71. Fine payable under infringement notice.

The fine for an offence payable under an infringement notice issued to a person for an offence is one-fifth of the maximum fine that a court could impose on the person for the offence.

72. Authorised persons to issue infringement notices.

(1) In this regulation, “infringement notice offence” means an offence against regulations 51, 55, 56, 58 and 59.

(2) Where an authorised person has reason to believe that a person has committed an infringement notice offence, the authorised person may issue a notice, called an infringement notice, to the person for the offence.

(3) An authorised person who knowingly, improperly issues an infringement notice or who issues an infringement notice for any purpose other than to ensure aviation security commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty four currency points

or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.

73. Contents of infringement notice.

(1) An infringement notice shall—

- (a) bear a serial number;
- (b) state the name of the authorised person who issued it;
- (c) state its date of issue;
- (d) state the full name, or the surname and initials, and the address, of the person to whom it is issued;
- (e) give brief details of the offence for which it is issued, including—
 - (i) the date and time of the offence;
 - (ii) where the offence happened;
 - (iii) the provision of these Regulations contravened;
- (f) state the penalty for the offence payable under the notice;
- (g) state where and how that penalty can be paid including, if the penalty can be paid by posting the payment, the place to which it should be posted;
- (h) state that if the person to whom it is issued (the recipient) pays the penalty within twenty-eight days after the day on which the notice is served, or any longer time allowed in writing by an authorised person, then—
 - (i) any liability of the recipient for the offence will be discharged;
 - (ii) the recipient will not be prosecuted in a court for the offence;
 - (iii) the recipient will not be taken to have been convicted of

the offence;

- (i) state that an infringement notice may be withdrawn and any fine paid refunded, on application in writing to the Authority within twenty eight days after receipt of the notice;
- (j) state the greatest penalty that a court could impose on the recipient for the offence;
- (k) state that if the recipient is prosecuted in court and found guilty of the offence, the recipient may be convicted of the offence and ordered to pay a penalty and costs, and be subject to any other order that the court makes;
- (l) state how and to whom the recipient can apply to be allowed more time to pay the penalty; and
- (m) be signed by the authorised person who issued it.

(2) An infringement notice may contain any other information that the authorised person who issues it thinks necessary.

74. Service of infringement notice.

(1) An infringement notice shall be served on the person to whom it is issued.

(2) An infringement notice may be served on an individual—

- (a) by giving it to the individual;
- (b) by leaving it at, or by sending it by post, telex, fax or similar facility to the address of the place of residence or business (the relevant place) of the individual last known to the authorised person who issues it;
- (c) by giving it, at the relevant place, to someone who—
 - (i) lives or is employed, or apparently lives or is employed, there; and
 - (ii) is, or the authorised person who issued it has reason to

believe is, over eighteen years of age.

(3) An infringement notice may be served on a corporation—

- (a) by leaving it at, or by sending it by post, telex, fax or similar facility to the address of the head office, a registered office or a principal office of the corporation;
- (b) by giving it, at an office mentioned in paragraph (a), to someone who is, or the authorised person who issued it has reason to believe is, an officer or employee of the corporation.

75. Time for payment of fine.

The fine stated in an infringement notice shall be paid—

- (a) within twenty-eight days after the day on which the notice is served on the person to whom it is issued;
- (b) if the person applied for a further period of time in which to pay the penalty, and that application is granted, within the further period allowed;
- (c) if the person applies a further period of time in which to pay the penalty, and the application is refused, within seven days after the notice of the refusal is served on the person;
- (d) if the person applies for the notice to be withdrawn, and the application is refused, within twenty-eight days after the notice of the refusal is served on the person.

76. Extension of time to pay fine.

(1) The person to whom an infringement notice is issued may apply in writing to the Authority for a further period of up to twenty-eight days in which to pay the fine stated in the notice.

(2) Within fourteen days after receiving the application, the Authority shall—

- (a) grant or refuse a further period not longer than the period sought; and
- (b) notify the recipient in writing of the decision and, if the decision

is a refusal, the reasons for the refusal.

(3) Notice of the decision may be served on the recipient in any way in which the infringement notice could have been served on the recipient.

77. Effect of payment of fine.

(1) Where an infringement notice is not withdrawn, and the person to whom it is issued for an offence pays the fine stated in the notice—

- (a) any liability of the person for the offence is discharged;
- (b) the person may not be prosecuted in a court for the offence;
- (c) the person is not taken to have been convicted of the offence.

(2) Where two or more infringement notices are issued to a person for the same offence, the person's liability to be prosecuted for the offence ceases if the person pays the fine stated in any of the notices.

78. Withdrawal of infringement notice.

(1) A person may apply in writing to the Authority, before the end of twenty eight days after receiving an infringement notice, for the infringement notice to be withdrawn.

(2) The Authority shall, within fourteen days after receiving the application—

- (a) withdraw or refuse to withdraw the notice;
- (b) notify the person in writing of the decision and, if the decision is a refusal, the reasons for the refusal.

(3) Where the Authority has not approved the withdrawal of the notice within the period allowed by subregulation (2), the Authority shall be taken to have refused to approve the withdrawal of the notice.

(4) The Authority shall, before withdrawing or refusing to withdraw a notice, consider—

- (a) whether the person has been convicted previously of an offence

- against these Regulations;
- (b) the circumstances of the offence stated in the notice;
- (c) whether the person has previously paid a penalty under an infringement notice issued to the person for an offence of the same type as the offence mentioned in the notice; and
- (d) any other relevant matter.

(5) The Authority may also withdraw an infringement notice without an application having been made.

79. Notice of withdrawal of infringement notice.

(1) Notice of the withdrawal of an infringement notice may be served on a person in any way in which the infringement notice could have been served on the person.

(2) A notice withdrawing an infringement notice served on a person for an offence—

(a) shall include the following information—

- (i) the full name, or surname and initials, and address of the person;
- (ii) the number of the infringement notice;
- (iii) the date of issue of the infringement notice;

(b) shall state that the notice is withdrawn; and

(c) if the Authority intends to prosecute the person in a court for the offence, shall state that the person may be prosecuted in a court for the offence.

80. Refund of fine.

Where an infringement notice is withdrawn after the fine stated in it has been paid, the Authority must refund the fine to the person who paid it,

within sixty days after the withdrawal of the notice.

PART IX—SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

81. Existing operators.

Every person who, immediately before the commencement of these Regulations, was operating as an airport operator, an aircraft operator, a regulated agent or a catering operator may, on the commencement of these Regulations, continue their operations but shall, within ninety days after the commencement of these Regulations, submit to the Authority a security programme for approval in accordance with regulation 17.

82. Existing airport security permits.

An airport security permit issued before the commencement of these Regulations and in force at the commencement of these Regulations shall continue in force as if issued under these Regulations until it expires or is cancelled by the airport operator.

83. Amedment of Schedule.

The Minister may, by statutory instrument and with approval of Cabinet amend the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Regulation 4, 83

CURRENCY POINT

One currency point is equivalent to twenty thousand shillings.

JOHN NASASIRA,
Minister of Works and Transport.