

# TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

**South – South Cooperation Workshop on  
Elimination of Lead in Paints, 22 – 24 March 2017**

**”Experience in African Countries on Elimination of Lead Paint  
a case of Tanzania and East African Community”**

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24<sup>th</sup> of March 2017,  
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## Quick facts about EAC – trade aspect

- A home of more than 140 million people.
- Intra-African trade reached \$130.1 billion in 2011, representing 11.3 per cent of African trade with the world.
- The share of Africa in total trade was highest in the East African Community (EAC).

Regional block	Share in intra-Africa trade within the period 2007 to 2011
EAC	23.1 %
SADC	16.4%
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	14.3%
ECOWAS	14.2%
COMESA	13.3%
Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)	10.2%
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	9.3%
Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)	5%

NOTE: info with exclusion of Southern Sudan

Source UNCTADstat database



# East African Community

*One People One Destiny*

# The EAC Common market and the issues of harmonization of standards



## ■ ARTICLE 35 Public Procurement

- The Partner States shall not discriminate against suppliers, products or services originating from other Partner States, for purposes of achieving the benefits of free competition in the field of public procurement.

- National Preferential Treatment **x**

# Why should we get bothered with standards?



***Roughly 80 percent of global merchandise trade is affected by standards and by regulations that embody standards.***

**Source:**

US - National Institute of Standards and Technology  
Testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives  
– Committee on Science, Subcommittee on  
Technology

September 13, 2000

# ...Standards are more than just one means of regulating



Standards can support governance and public policy in more ways including being referenced in technical regulation . . .

**Note:** *There is no significance to the relative sizes of the circles!*



# **Experience of Tanzania and East African Community Harmonized Standards on lead in paints**

# Premise on East African Community – QI & TR

## ***One Standard : One Test : One Acceptance***



In a EAC marketplace, the objective of the harmonizing standardization process rely on a single, technically valid and globally relevant standard with a single test of conformance to that standard. This will allow products and services to be distributed for regional commerce without change or modification.

***One People – One Standard – One Test – One Destiny  
– Accepted by All***



# Status of harmonization of Paints & Related Products Standards in EAC

- The EAC Sectoral Council on Trade, Investment, Industry, Finance and Investment (SCTIFI) convened on May 2016 and declared eleven (11) standards that stipulate **100 ppm level of soluble lead content** under the *EASC/TC/070: Paints and Varnishes and Related Products* entitled :
  - EAS 848 Water thinned priming paints for wood – specification
  - EAS 849 Silk (sheen) emulsion paint for interior use – specification
  - EAS 850 Matt solvent-borne paint for interior and exterior use –spec
  - EAS 851 Matt, emulsion paint for interior and exterior use – spec
  - EAS 852 air-dried roofing paint – specification
  - EAS 853 Auto refinishing paint – Spec – Part 2 Nitrocellulose resin based
  - EAS 854 Thinner for nitrocellulose resin based paints and lacquers –spec
  - EAS 855 Thinner for synthetic resin-based auto-refinishing paints – spec
  - EAS 856 – 1 Two pack acrylic resin-based auto refinishing paint – spec
  - EAS 856 – 2 Thinner for acrylic resin based auto-refinishing paints -spec
- Due to the urgency of the matter EAS are in the process for revision to reflect **90 ppm level of total lead content**, Kenya and Tanzania has by drafted the standards on the same, as well to came with a draft justification for revision of approved standards. The process has been initiated for revision of EAC standards to reflect 90 ppm total lead, max.



# Status of Tanzania National adoption of harmonized EA Standards and endorsement of National Standards on lead in paints

- As a matter of procedure as indicated in the *Principles and Procedures for the Development of East African Standards (EAS)*, sub clause 7.1.6.8 state that;
  - Adoption of EAS shall be in accordance to the provision of Article 15(1) of EAC SQMT Act, 2006; provide that ***within six month of the declaration of an EAS the partner state shall adopt without deviation from the approved text of the standard, the EAS as a national standard and withdraw any existing national standard with similar scope and purpose.***
- With that spirit, Tanzania Bureau of Standards has adopted all paints harmonized EA standard which was approved by BoD on 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 2016 and thereafter circulated for public for 60 days which ended January 2017.
- In connection to that also TBS has approved other 20 standards in the paint industry on the same date with the amount of lead in paint as **total lead paint content 90 part per million, max.**
- **Approved standards are due for gazetting by the minister of trade.**

# Key successful factors

- Legal infrastructure which ensures intergovernmental collaborations
  - TBS through its Standards Act
  - NEMC through *Environment Management Act Cap 191*
    - In order to ensure that the company activities is obliged to meet the environmental requirements as per Environmental Management Act Cap 191 and Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 (G.N NO. 349 of 2005)
  - GCLA through *The Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (management and control) act, 2003*
- Collaboration with other stakeholders, e.g NGOs,
- Readiness of paint manufacturers

# Subsequent steps on implementation

- Pre implementation workshop proposed to be conducted just *after minister gazetting*.
- Inter-agency collaboration preceded by inter-agency meetings proposed to be held on just *after minister gazetting*.
- Dissemination of the information on new standards on lead in paints to be held, continuous exercise.
- Continuing collaboration with other stakeholders e.g NGOs, testing labs, manufacturers etc



# Key Questions

- How do we ensure imported paints products are lead free?
- For successful implementation of standards and regulations on lead in paints it need a wide collaboration and cooperation among various stakeholders e.g state agencies; how do we ensure such kind of collaboration and cooperation exist?
- Combating sub-standards paint product is a two fold initiative, one being posed on the hand of authorities and the other on the general community. How do we ensure we raise awareness to general community to the level of ensuring their buy-in and full participation in the initiatives?





**Thanks you very much for  
your attention!**