

# JAMAICA'S 2021-2024 NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION STRATEGY



## **JAMAICA'S 2021-2024 NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION STRATEGY**



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### **MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN, STANDARDS COUNCIL**

To be Inserted.

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Last revised Feb. 4, 2022

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### **MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

To be Inserted.

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Last revised Feb. 4, 2022

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### **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

BSJ	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
CROSO	CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality
ICC	International Code Council
IEC	International Electro-technical Commission
INBAR	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
MDAs	Ministries, Departments & Agencies of Government
NCRA	National Compliance & Regulatory Authority
NMCs	National Mirror Committees
NQI	National Quality Infrastructure
NSB	National Standards Body
NSS	National Standardization Strategy
NTCs	National Technical Committees

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### **VISION**

The Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ) is the premier customer-focused and technology-driven organization, leading the development of the national and regional culture of quality.

### **MISSION**

The Bureau of Standards Jamaica is a customer-focused organization that promotes the international competitiveness of Jamaican producers, facilitates business development and trade, and supports consumer protection by providing standardization, metrology, testing, certification and training services through visionary leadership, consultations, teamwork and a committed, motivated workforce.

**The Bureau of Standards is required to promulgate standards which:**

- ✓ are aligned to international standards;
- ✓ contribute to the execution of the Government of Jamaica's economic growth strategy while supporting the protection of the health and safety of Jamaicans;
- ✓ promote the international competitiveness of Jamaican goods and services;
- ✓ facilitate business development and trade and
- ✓ provide strong regulatory support to regulatory bodies.

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### CORPORATE PROFILE

#### 1.1 Mandate

The Standards Act established the BSJ as a statutory organization in 1969 to promote and encourage the maintenance of standardization in relation to commodities, processes and practices. Upon its establishment, the BSJ was given the authority to administer the provision of the Processed Food Act of 1959; and with the promulgation of the Weights and Measures Act in 1976, it assumed responsibility for legal metrology activities. Over the years in response to regional and international developments and stakeholder demands, its role expanded to support the regulatory activities of other public sector entities and to provide other services including certification, scientific metrology and training. The legal framework governing the operations of the BSJ is outlined in *Figure 1*.

Figure 1: Legal Framework

- Standards Act (1969) and attendant Regulations
- Processed Food Act (1959) and attendant Regulations
- Weights & Measures Act (1976) and attendant Regulations and Orders
- CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality Act (2005)
- Trade Orders promulgated pursuant to Trade Act (1955)
- Petroleum (Quality Control) Regulations (1990, 1995, 1999, 2008, 2009, & 2010) promulgated pursuant to Petroleum (Quality Control) Act (1990)
- Petroleum (Quality Control) (Certification of Quality) Regulations (2017) promulgated pursuant to Petroleum (Quality Control) Act (1990)
- Customs (Prohibition of Importation of Goods) Order (1991) and Customs (Prohibition of Importation of Goods) (Miscellaneous Goods) Order (2010) promulgated pursuant to the Customs Act (1941)
- Road Traffic (Protective Devices) Regulations (1999) promulgated pursuant to the Road Traffic Act (1938)

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A significant development that impacted the BSJ's mandate was the establishment of a new entity, the National Compliance & Regulatory Authority (NCRA), in January 2016 to undertake the regulatory activities of the BSJ. The NCRA is firewalled from the BSJ. It operates independently in the execution of its technical activities, but is not legally separate from the BSJ. The NCRA is responsible for monitoring and inspection activities in respect of locally manufactured and imported commodities for which there are compulsory standards, as well as legal metrology activities. The BSJ provides the NCRA with corporate services, namely, human resource management and development, marketing and public relations, facilities management, legal, financial management and information and communication technology support. In fulfilling its mandate, the BSJ, as a foundational institution of the National Quality Infrastructure (NQI):

- facilitates the development of standards and technical regulations and promotes their implementation to support the growth of Jamaican businesses;
- provides training courses in the areas of standards, conformity assessment and metrology;
- tests and analyses raw materials, components and finished goods to facilitate the trade of locally manufactured goods (locally and promotes their implementation to support the growth
- provides information on standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures;
- offers certification services (offered by a "firewalled" unit, National Certification Body of Jamaica - NCBJ);



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- maintains the national measurement system while ensuring its traceability to the international system;
- supports the consumer protection activities undertaken by other government entities;
- monitors and contributes to the regional and international developments in standards, metrology and conformity assessment on behalf of stakeholders;
- represents Jamaica's interests in regional and international standards and metrology environments; and
- raises awareness and promotes the importance of standards, metrology and conformity assessment as tools to improve the quality of goods and services, international competitiveness and market access.

### **1.2 Corporate Governance Structure**

The BSJ falls under the aegis of the Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce and is governed by a Standards Council (also referred to as the Council). The BSJ has its Headquarters in Kingston and four regional offices located in Savanna-la-mar, Montego Bay, Ocho Rios and Mandeville.

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### **OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION STRATEGY (NSS)**

#### **Definition of the NSS**

A National Standardization Strategy (NSS) is a roadmap for a country to ensure that its national strategic priorities are supported by relevant national, regional and international standards. Jamaica's NSS also serves to define the path to be taken to achieve the desired goals while ensuring the allocation of the resources required.

#### **Importance of the NSS**

There is international recognition of the value of standards and the role they play in the facilitation of international trade. Many countries have invested in quantifying the economic benefits of standards and have presented same in case studies. Careful review of the national strategic direction and an alignment of standardization activities will undoubtedly augur well for Jamaica's economic growth and development. The National Standardization Strategy serves to strengthen the standardization pillar of the National Quality Infrastructure.

The promulgation of national standards is executed by the Standards Development Branch of the Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ) under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce (MIIC). The BSJ is mandated to promulgate national standards based on national priorities while giving due consideration to emerging regional and international issues.

The NSS seeks to ensure that the interests of the various stakeholders are adequately represented with the major stakeholder groupings being government, non-government,

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Last revised Feb. 4, 2022

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academia, private sector and consumers. There are no boundaries for the fields of standards promulgated by the BSJ which have included over time, building and associated materials, processed food, agricultural products, medical facilities, cannabis, bamboo, agricultural products, management systems, petroleum products, correctional services, water quality, geographical information system metadata, electrical practices and products and construction.

The standards development process has been characterized by some regulatory authorities partnering with the BSJ in order to fulfil their mandate. Jamaica is in the phase of transitioning from compulsory standards to technical regulations. This is characterized by the BSJ promulgating standards which will be subsequently referenced by the regulatory bodies in their policies, laws and attendant regulations and conformity assessment procedures. This level of commitment has already been given by the Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government such as the Cannabis Licensing Authority, Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology.

### **How Were Jamaica's Standardization Priorities Determined?**

The use of the ISO Methodology for developing the National Standardization Strategy ensures that the Jamaican standards are relevant and adequately address the needs of the various stakeholders in addition to ensuring that the Jamaican products and services can compete globally.

Jamaica's standardization priorities were determined using the ISO Methodology. Ranks were assigned subsequent to the evaluation of the contribution to the Gross Domestic Product,

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export earnings, government policy priorities and most important non-economic priorities. Fields of activity with a ranking between one (1) and three (3) are placed on the BSJ's Standards Development Work Programme over a defined period.

Standards are also placed on the priority listing based on urgent requests from the sectoral groupings or a response to particular subject areas of national importance.

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### AFFILIATIONS WITH REGIONAL & INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS SETTING BODIES



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### **PRINCIPLES WHICH GUIDE THE NATIONAL STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

The standards development process as managed by the Bureau of Standards Jamaica is guided by the following six (6) principles:

#### **1. Consensus**

Impartiality is accorded throughout the standards development process with respect to the following: a) access to participation in work; B) submission of comments on drafts and C) obtaining information and documents. The BSJ provides an impartial and neutral platform for its standards development work, with equal access for all participants. No party is favoured over another. No one organization or participant category is allowed to **dominate** the standards development process. The BSJ manages a standardization process that remains collaborative and consensus-based, and that takes into account all views expressed and brings together diverging opinions. The BSJ assists its participants and those in leadership positions in building consensus. This includes: 1) Promoting the right attitude in the standards development work, 2) Dealing with objections, 3) Achieving consensus rather than voting where possible, and 4) Documenting decisions. The BSJ provides the opportunity for representation by an appropriate balance of interests in the standards development process.

Sustained oppositions are views expressed and maintained by an important part of the stakeholders and which are incompatible with the committee decision. Those expressing sustained opposition have a right to be heard. The leadership of the Technical Committees first assesses whether the opposition constitutes sustained opposition, if this is not the case, the



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leadership may register the opposition (e.g. in the minutes) and continue to lead the work on the document. If the leadership determines that there is a sustained opposition, efforts are made to resolve it in good faith. The obligation to address the sustained opposition does not imply an obligation to successfully resolve it. This includes assessing whether there is sustained opposition or whether any sustained opposition can be resolved without compromising the existing level of consensus on the rest of the document. In such cases, the leadership will register the opposition and continue the work.

### **2. Coherence**

Standardization activities are actively and voluntarily coordinated to ensure that standards are mutually consistent and free from contradiction for the benefit of the users: a) among different national bodies, b) within each country or region, c) within each national body. Every six (6) months, the BSJ prepares a Standards Development Work Programme which is placed on its website and the WTO's website to provide information publicly regarding its Work Programme, to assist with understanding where overlaps and duplications can occur and to support early engagement and participation of stakeholders. The BSJ consults with various stakeholders in order to understand if and where there are complementary, overlapping or duplicative projects or existing standards.

The BSJ strives to resolve potential conflicts and to coordinate standardization activities. In such cases, there are substantial, thorough and comprehensive efforts to resolve these conflicts. The BSJ, through consultation, identifies the possible role of standardization in support of legislation. The involvement of public bodies and officials is also essential, especially in the case of those standards that are aimed at supporting legislation.

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### **3. Openness**

Participation in standards development is open to all stakeholders at all stages of the standards development process on a non-discriminatory basis. The BSJ facilitates the participation of a wide range of stakeholders appropriate to each standard under development. Participation is inclusive and does not impose undue membership barriers. The BSJ promotes and enables the involvement of all stakeholders, including those potentially under-represented, such as SMEs and representatives of societal interests. The BSJ promotes its commitment to openness by maintaining and making publicly available its standards development procedures, which address issues such as conditions for participation. The BSJ provides advance notice of standards development meetings and ensures availability of meeting agendas and documents prior to the meeting.

### **4. Relevance**

The BSJ takes account of relevant regulatory or market needs, as well as of societal, scientific and technological advances in the development of standards. The BSJ puts in place procedures aimed at identifying and reviewing standards that have become obsolete, inappropriate or ineffective for various reasons. Proposals for the development of new or revised standards, when submitted according to appropriate procedures by any materially and directly affected stakeholder, wherever located, is given prompt consideration. The BSJ endeavours to develop standards that express requirements in terms of performance rather than design or descriptive characteristics, whenever possible, so that the standards do not create unnecessary obstacles to trade, development and innovation.



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The BSJ focuses on user-friendliness and simple language and tries to limit the use of normative references to those that are essential for meeting the standard's requirements. There is no objection to drafting standards in terms that require the use of a patented item, when the use of such an item is justifiable for technical reasons and the patent holder agrees to negotiate licenses under fair and reasonable terms and conditions.

### **5. Use of International Standards**

The World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement strongly encourages members to use relevant international standards, guides or recommendations as a basis for technical regulations and standards. Approximately seventy percent (70%) of the standards on the BSJ's Standards Development Work Programme, each year, are adoptions of international standards.

This principle supports the harmonization of an international trading system which is not characterized by the creation of unnecessary barriers to trade. It is recognized however that some international standards might not be effective or appropriate in certain cases for example reasons for deviation may include climatic, geographical or technological reasons. For these reasons and others, Jamaica may decide not to use an international standard if it is ineffective or an inappropriate way of fulfilling the public policy legitimate objective pursued. The WTO TBT Agreement also recognizes that developing country members should not be expected to use international standards that are not appropriate to their development, financial and trade needs.

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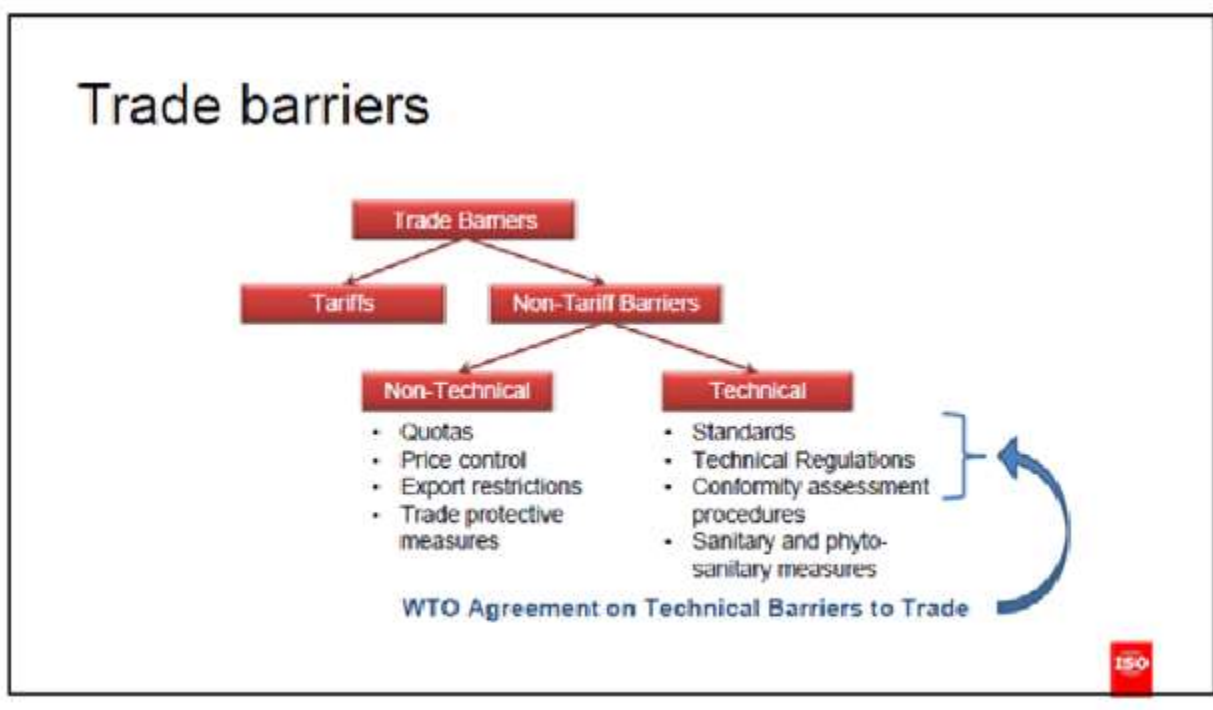
National standards are based on or are adoptions of international standards with as few deviations as possible. Participating actively in international & regional standards development whenever strategically relevant for the country is given high priority.

Standards are developed by Technical Committees comprised of experts in specific fields/sectors as well as representation from government, non-government, consumer interests, academia, private sector and sector support agencies. Committees operate on the principle of consensus and the public is given the opportunity to examine and comment on all drafts before they are published as National Standards. The BSJ facilitates the adoption or the modified adoption of relevant regional and international standards thereby honouring its obligations under the WTO TBT Agreement. International standards are referenced in the development of national standards where applicable.

### **6. Non-discrimination**

Under the WTO TBT Agreement, governments must ensure that TBT measures do not discriminate against foreign producers in favour of domestic producers or between foreign producers for example by favouring one country over another. Products imported from the territory of any member shall be accorded treatment no less favourable than that accorded to like products of national origin and to like products originating in any other country. Standards which are promulgated as Jamaican Standards are applicable to local and foreign producers of products and providers of services.

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### PURPOSE OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

The BSJ's Standards Development Work Programme is published in order to meet the requirements specified in Annex 3 of the Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards prepared by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). It was first published in April 1996 and is published twice each year, in April and October.

The Work Programme contains a list and status of draft standards which are being developed/adopted/revised; classification of the drafts according to the International Classification for Standards (ICS); international standards considered in the development of the draft standards; and a list of standards published since the last publication of the Work

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Programme. A complete list of all standards published by the BSJ is contained in the Catalogue of Jamaican Standards.

### **NSS STRATEGIC GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND INITIATIVES**

#### **Main Objectives of the NSS**

- ✓ Facilitate the use of standards to support national policy objectives
- ✓ Improve the efficiency of the standards development process
- ✓ Improve stakeholder participation in standards development activities
- ✓ Encourage regulatory bodies to utilize standards in strengthening the monitoring and enforcement mechanisms in order to achieve the legitimate objectives which include health and safety, protection of the environment and national security
- ✓ Promote the economic benefits of implementing standards
- ✓ Use technology to facilitate greater stakeholder participation in the national standards development process
- ✓ Encourage the effective participation of the Jamaican experts in the regional and international standards development process

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OBJECTIVES	PROJECTED ACTIVITIES		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Encourage and promote the use of standards to support national policy objectives	Encourage dialogue between the GOJ and the BSJ re the use of standards to inform policy objectives  Prioritize requests for standards from the Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government	Encourage dialogue between the GOJ and the BSJ re the use of standards to inform policy objectives  Prioritize requests for standards from the Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government	Encourage dialogue between the GOJ and the BSJ re the use of standards to inform policy objectives  Prioritize requests for standards from the Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government
Improve the efficiency of the standards development process	Maintain the Quality Management System  Continually improve the standards development process	Maintain the Quality Management System  Continually improve the standards development process	Maintain the Quality Management System  Continually improve the standards development process
Improve stakeholder participation in standards development activities	Promote the work of NTCs and NMCs  Target the various organizations/ institutions for the purpose of recruiting subject matter experts  Facilitate online training sessions for	Promote the work of NTCs and NMCs  Target the various organizations/ institutions for the purpose of recruiting subject matter experts  Facilitate online training sessions for	Promote the work of NTCs and NMCs  Target the various organizations/ institutions for the purpose of recruiting subject matter experts  Facilitate online training sessions for current and

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OBJECTIVES	PROJECTED ACTIVITIES		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
	current and prospective subject matter experts (Annual Good Standardization Practices Online Training)	current and prospective subject matter experts (Annual Good Standardization Practices Online Training)	prospective subject matter experts (Annual Good Standardization Practices Online Training)
Encourage regulatory bodies to utilize standards in strengthening the monitoring and enforcement mechanisms in order to achieve the legitimate objectives which include health and safety, protection of the environment and national security	Encourage the participation of representatives from the regulatory bodies in the standards development process	Encourage the participation of representatives from the regulatory bodies in the standards development process	Encourage the participation of representatives from the regulatory bodies in the standards development process
Promote the economic benefits of implementing standards	Host online sessions to introduce the mechanism to be used to assess the economic benefits of using standards  Conduct surveys to gather information about the companies using standards	Host online sessions to introduce the mechanism to be used to assess the economic benefits of using standards  Conduct surveys to gather information about the companies using standards	Host online sessions to introduce the mechanism to be used to assess the economic benefits of using standards  Conduct surveys to gather information about the companies using standards

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OBJECTIVES	PROJECTED ACTIVITIES		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Use technology to facilitate greater stakeholder participation in the national standards development process	Facilitate virtual meetings of the NTCs and NMCs  Use the online tools available to achieve consensus at the Committee Stage in real time	Facilitate virtual meetings of the NTCs and NMCs  Use the online tools available to achieve consensus at the Committee Stage in real time	Facilitate virtual meetings of the NTCs and NMCs  Use the online tools available to achieve consensus at the Committee Stage in real time

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### STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

#### Stakeholder Analysis

	Stakeholder	Interest	Influence	Stakeholder Needs and Expectations
GOVERNMENT	MICAF	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fulfilment of mandate</li> <li>- Fiscal prudence</li> <li>- Good corporate governance</li> <li>- Support mutually beneficial initiatives</li> <li>- Legislative and regulatory compliance</li> </ul>
	MoF&PS			
	Other Government Entities			
	Regulators	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efficient regulatory support (quality, relevant and on time support)</li> </ul>
INDUSTRY	Manufacturers & Agro-Processors	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant, quality and timely products and services and technical support</li> <li>- Affordable prices</li> </ul>
	Distributors			
	Services Sector			
	Agriculturists			
	Industry Associations & Professional Bodies	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for mutually beneficial initiatives</li> <li>- Provision of relevant, quality and timely products and services and technical support to their members</li> </ul>



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<b>STRATEGIC PARTNERS</b>	<b>Academia</b>	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for mutually beneficial initiatives including curriculum guidance and research collaboration</li> </ul>
	<b>International &amp; regional standards and metrology organizations</b>	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of standards, metrology and Conformity assessment solutions</li> <li>- Successful execution of supported initiatives</li> <li>- Effective use of technical and financial support provided</li> </ul>
	<b>Accreditation &amp; Certification Bodies</b>	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant, quality and timely paid products and services and business support</li> <li>- Affordable prices</li> </ul>
	<b>Donor Agencies</b>	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Responsible use of funds</li> <li>- Successful execution of supported initiatives</li> </ul>
	<b>Media</b>	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information of public interest</li> <li>- Adequate and timely responses to queries</li> </ul>

### Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder consultation is critical for the successful development and implementation of the National Standardization Strategy. Standards are consensus based and so it is imperative that the process be built on effective consultation with the various stakeholders. The appropriate actions are taken to ensure that all the stakeholder groupings namely government, non-government, academia, industry/private sector and consumer are represented in every National Technical Committee. The Bureau of Standards Jamaica is a customer-focused organization that promotes the international competitiveness of Jamaican producers, facilitates business development and trade, and supports consumer protection by

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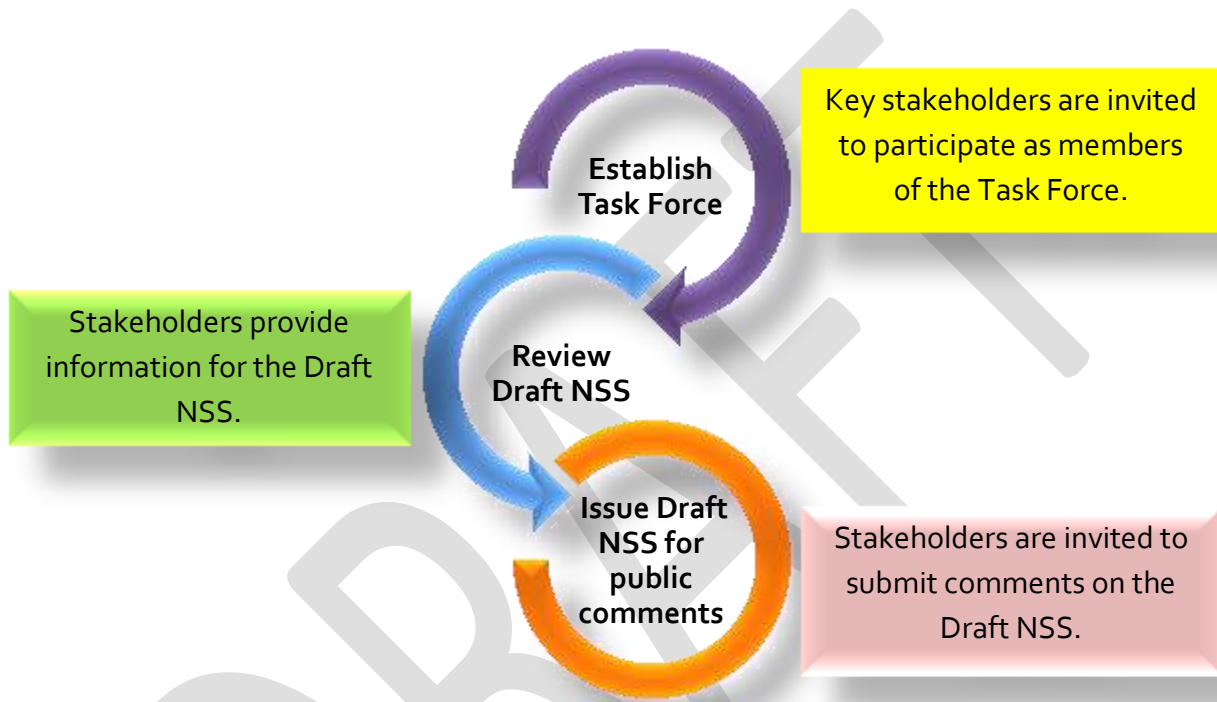
providing standardization, metrology, testing, certification and training services through visionary leadership, consultations, teamwork and a committed, motivated workforce.

In fulfilling its mandate, the BSJ utilized the various tools in order to obtain feedback from the various stakeholders regarding the standardization strategy. These tools included emails, surveys, focus group meetings, consultation sessions and telephone conversations. Stakeholders also provided feedback via the Technical Committee Meetings.

The Draft NSS was developed by the BSJ's Standards Development Branch and subsequently reviewed by the NSS Task Force which was established by the BSJ. Various stakeholders were consulted during the development phase and the feedback was incorporated into the Draft NSS. The Revised Draft NSS was also informed by information garnered from the survey completed by the various stakeholders. The Revised Draft NSS was subsequently issued to the general public for review and feedback. Online meetings were facilitated to communicate the contents of the Revised Draft NSS and invite comments on the document. Comments received will be addressed by the Task Force. The Final Draft NSS will subsequently be sent to the BSJ's Standards Council for approval.




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### STAGES IN THE NSS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS WHICH INVOLVE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION



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### THREE YEAR STANDARDS WORK PLAN

SUBJECT	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*National Building Codes</li> <li>* Reinforced polymer bars</li> <li>*Ready mixed concrete</li> <li>*Hollow concrete blocks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*National Building Codes</li> <li>*Scaffolding</li> <li>*Treated lumber</li> <li>*Lead in Paints</li> <li>*Methods of test for paints and surface coats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Interior and exterior paints</li> <li>*Interior and exterior marine varnish</li> </ul>
<b>AGRICULTURE</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Good Agricultural Practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Animal feeds</li> <li>* Good Agricultural Practices (Local Global Gap)</li> </ul>	
<b>HEALTH</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Water quality</li> <li>*Diagnostic Imaging</li> <li>*Personal Protective Equipment</li> <li>*Requirements for surgical facilities and services</li> <li>*Medical devices</li> <li>*Health informatics</li> <li>*Spacers and holding chambers</li> <li>*Antibacterial soap</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Specific and general requirements for dental facilities</li> <li>*Tele-medicine</li> </ul>	




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SUBJECT	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
<p><b>FOOD</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Good Manufacturing Practices</li> <li>*Poultry and poultry products</li> <li>*Ketchup</li> <li>*Evaporated milk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Food contact Surfaces</li> <li>*Determination of microbial content in food</li> <li>*Coffee</li> <li>*Syrup</li> <li>*Milk alternatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Composite food storage containers</li> <li>*Bag drink</li> </ul>
<p><b>SAFETY</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Transportable gas cylinders</li> <li>* Safety of toys</li> </ul>		
<p><b>CORRECTIONAL SERVICES</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Correctional facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Correctional facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Correctional facilities</li> </ul>
<p><b>ENERGY EFFICIENCY &amp; RENEWABLE ENERGY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Energy labelling of air conditioners</li> <li>*Energy labelling of refrigerators</li> <li>*Energy labelling of compact fluorescent lamps</li> </ul>		
<p><b>LABELLING</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Nutritional labelling</li> <li>*Labelling of alcoholic beverages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labelling for footwear</li> </ul>	

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SUBJECT	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Labelling of household chemicals</li> <li>*Labelling of hazardous industrial chemicals</li> </ul>		
<p><b>ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Rotary power systems</li> </ul>		
<p><b>EMERGING INDUSTRIES</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Composting</li> <li>*Biodegradable Products</li> <li>*Guide for preventive and corrective actions for the cannabis industry</li> <li>*Code of Practice for bamboo plantation</li> <li>*Bamboo sticks for culinary purposes</li> <li>*Bamboo woven products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Pesticide residues for cannabis products</li> </ul>	
<p><b>TOURISM</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Recreational diving services</li> </ul>		

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SUBJECT	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
			
<p data-bbox="256 829 474 898"><b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="574 829 768 936">*Geographical information metadata</p>		

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### **CONCLUSION**

To be inserted

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Last revised Feb. 4, 2022



## JAMAICA'S 2021-2024 NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION STRATEGY



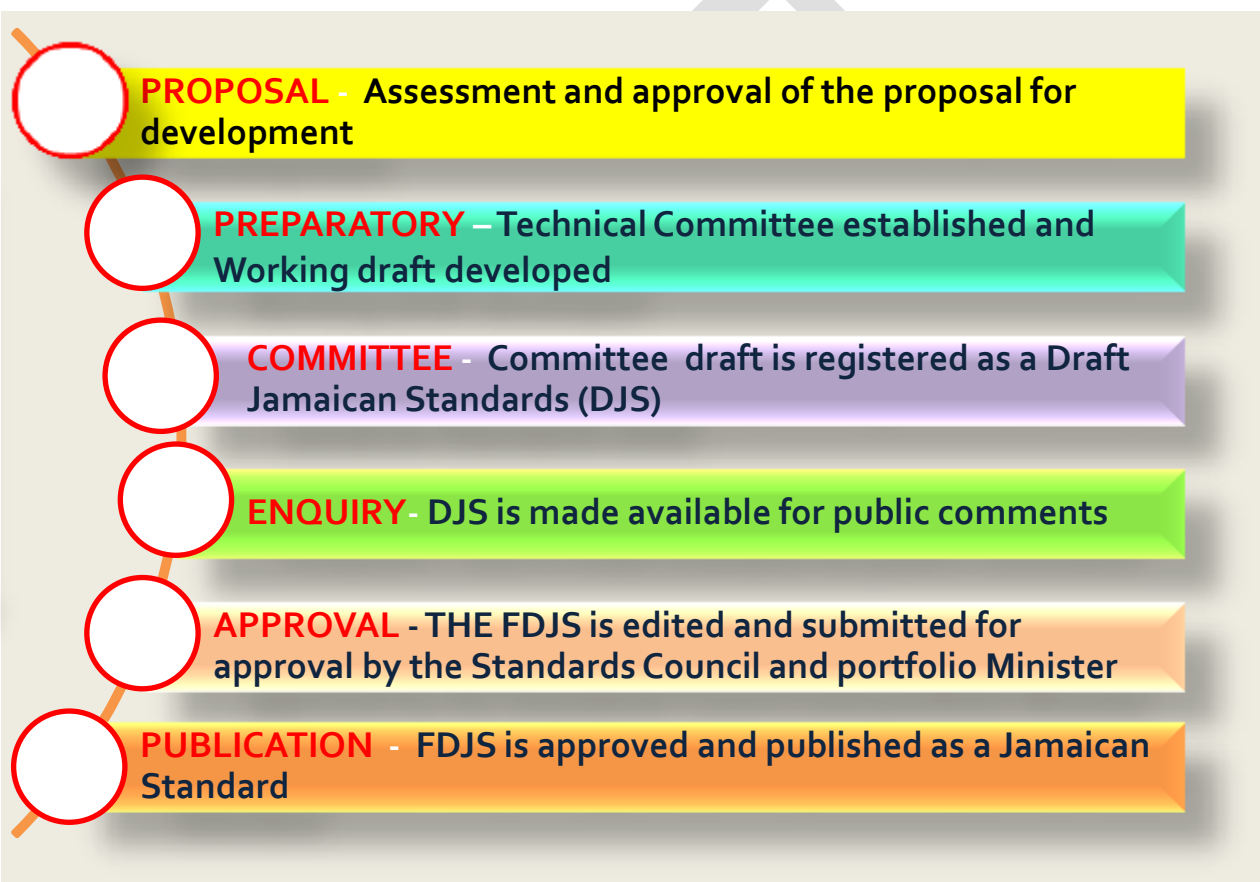
### APPENDICES

- **Appendix 1** – Major Phases in the Standards Development Process
- **Appendix 2** – Standardization Priorities
- **Appendix 3** – Percentage Contribution to GDP by Sector
- **Appendix 4** – Exports by Sector
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## JAMAICA'S 2021-2024 NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION STRATEGY

### Appendix 1

#### MAJOR PHASES IN THE NATIONAL STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

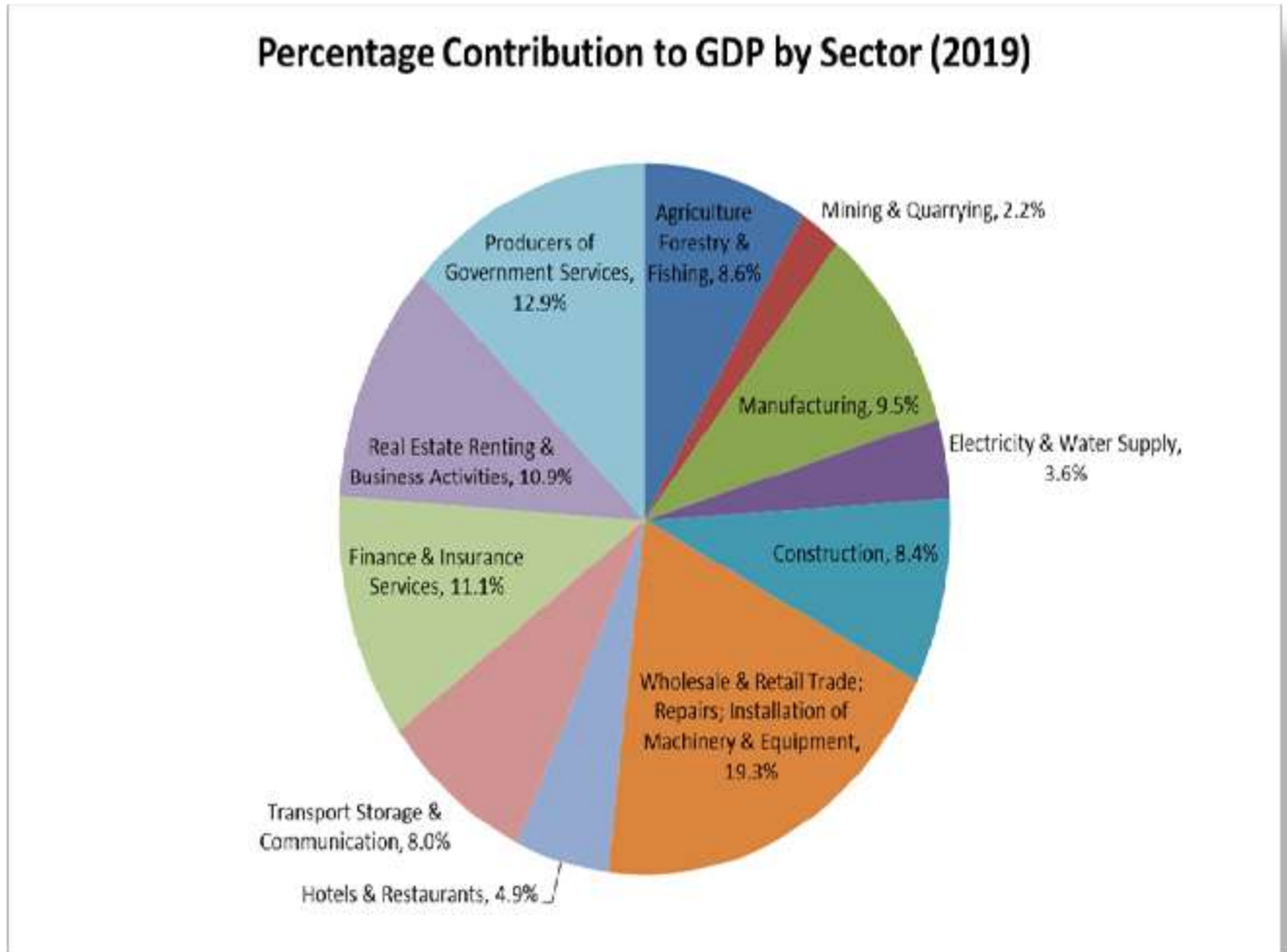


**JAMAICA'S 2021-2024 NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION STRATEGY****Appendix 2****STANDARDIZATION PRIORITIES**

NO.	SECTOR	GENERAL RANK
1.	Construction materials	1.0
2.	Health services	1.0
3.	Road safety	1.0
4.	Information technology	1.0
5.	Road construction materials	1.0
6.	Packaging	1.0
7.	Agro-processing	1.5
8.	Agriculture	1.5
9.	Packaging	2.0
10.	Automotive	2.0
11.	Electrical & electronic products	2.0
12.	Food labelling	2.0
13.	Food safety	2.0
14.	Tourism	2.0
15.	Bamboo products	2.0
16.	Cannabis products	2.0
17.	Spices & sauces	3.0

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### Appendix 3



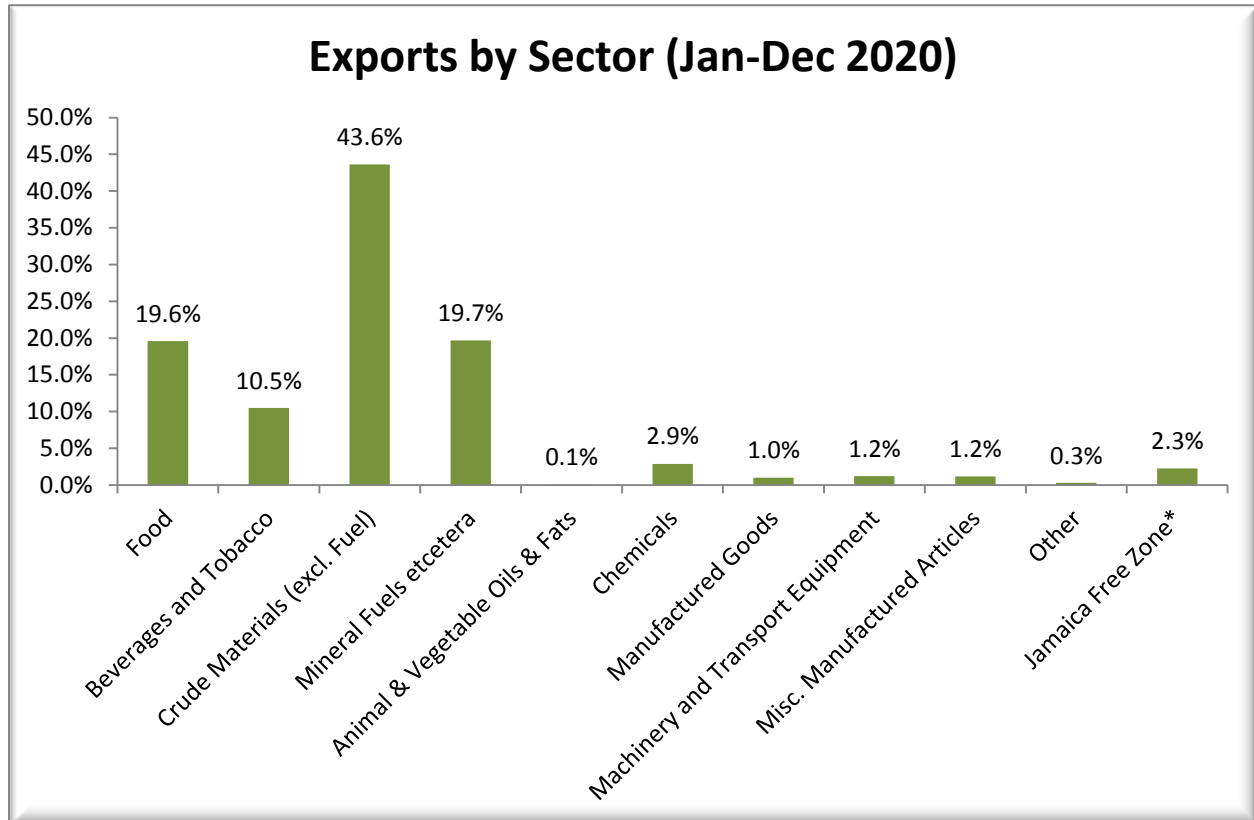
Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

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### Appendix 4

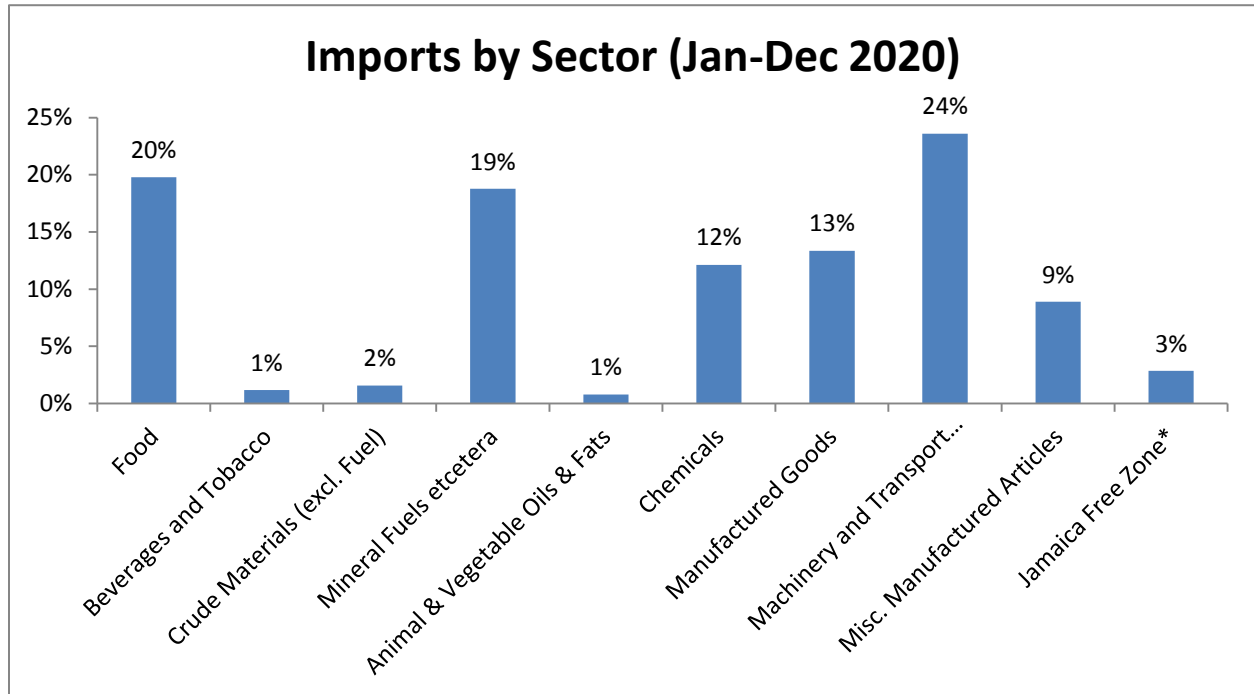


Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

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### Appendix 5



Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

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### Appendix 6

#### MOST IMPORTANT NON-ECONOMIC PRIORITIES IN JAMAICA

No.	Non-economic priority	Rank	Situation surrounding the problem and time
1.	Road traffic safety	1	Very serious and urgent problem, public outcry
2.	Quality of roadways	1	Very serious and urgent problem, public outcry
3.	Quality of health services	1	Very serious and urgent problem, public outcry
4.	Solid waste management	1	Very serious and urgent problem, public outcry
5.	Child abuse	1	Very serious and urgent problem, public outcry
6.	Human trafficking	1	Very serious and urgent problem, public outcry
7.	Crime fighting	1	Very serious and urgent problem, public outcry
8.	Violence in schools	1	Very serious and urgent problem, public outcry
9.	Obesity Reduction – The Ministry of Health is currently pushing for mandatory nutritional labelling for prepackaged foods aiming at reducing sugar, fat and salt contents in foods.	2	Serious problem, common occurrence, media attention
10.	Disaster preparedness and emergency management	2	Serious problem, common occurrence, media attention
11.	Conduct of members of the Security force	2	Serious problem, common occurrence, media attention

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No.	Non-economic priority	Rank	Situation surrounding the problem and time
12.	Occupational health and safety	2	Serious problem, common occurrence, media attention
13.	Food safety	2	Serious problem, common occurrence, media attention
14.	Quality of local government services	2	Serious problem, common occurrence, media attention
15.	Environmental concerns including climate change, pollution, etc.	2	Serious problem, common occurrence, media attention
16.	Quality of the educational system	2	Serious problem, common occurrence, media attention
17.	Human disabilities – ensuring accessibility	3	Serious problem, some media reports
18.	Explosions and fires caused by faulty electrical wiring	3	Serious problem, some media reports

### Key

Rank 1 – Very serious and urgent problem, public outcry

Rank 2 – Serious problem, common occurrence, media attention

Rank 3 – Serious problem, some media reports



## JAMAICA'S 2021-2024 NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION STRATEGY



### Appendix 7

#### GOVERNMENT POLICY PRIORITIES

#### RANKING SECTORS EXPECTED TO HAVE GREATER IMPORTANCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

No.	Sector or issue to be developed under National Development Plan or Policy	Importance and Chances of Occurrence	Rank
1.	Provide and maintain an adequate health infrastructure to ensure efficient and cost effective service delivery	Great importance expected in near future	1
2.	Grow the agro-process export sector	Great importance expected in near future	1
3.	Strengthen investment promotion and trade facilitation	Great importance expected in near future	1
4.	Develop the capabilities of Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	Great importance expected in near future	1
5.	Develop quality standards for the packaging industry	Great importance expected in near future	1
6.	Strengthen investment promotion and trade facilitation	Great importance expected in near future	1
7.	Establish an internationally recognized system for certification for organic products	Greater importance, if certain conditions are fulfilled	2
8.	Strengthen the linkages between health and the environment	Greater importance, if certain conditions are fulfilled	2
9.	Manage all forms of waste effectively	Greater importance, if certain conditions are fulfilled	2
10.	Create a quality and legal framework for medical ganja	Greater importance, if certain conditions are fulfilled	2

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No.	Sector or issue to be developed under National Development Plan or Policy	Importance and Chances of Occurrence	Rank
11.	Develop Jamaica as a regional logistics hub with multimodal transport linkages	Greater importance, if certain conditions are fulfilled	2
12.	Ensure Adequate and safe water supply and sanitation services	Greater importance, if certain conditions are fulfilled	2
13.	Promote innovations and introduction of new technologies for general industrial machinery and equipment production	Greater importance, if certain conditions are fulfilled	2
14.	Food Security - The long-term vision for Jamaica's agricultural sector is for its dynamic transformation through a sustained, research oriented, technological, market driven and private sector-led revolution, which revitalizes rural communities, creates strong linkages with other sectors and emphatically repositions the sector in the national economy to focus on production of high value commodities and contribute to national food security.	Some importance expected in medium term	3
15.	Environmental protection - the pollution of the Kingston Harbour, and the declining conditions of our beaches and coral reefs.	Some importance expected in medium term	3
16.	Ensure that Adequate and high quality tertiary education is provided with an emphasis on the interface with work and school	Some importance expected in medium term	
17.	Develop a modernized public transport system	Some importance expected in medium term	
18.	Expand domestic and international air	Some importance	3

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No.	Sector or issue to be developed under National Development Plan or Policy	Importance and Chances of Occurrence	Rank
	transport infrastructure and services	expected in medium term	
19.	Expand and diversify maritime infrastructure and services	Some importance expected in medium term	3

(Source: Vision 2030 – National Development Plan)

### Key

Rank 1 – Great importance expected in near future

Rank 2 – Greater importance, if certain conditions are fulfilled

Rank 3 – Some importance expected in medium term

Rank 4 – Some importance expected in long term

Rank 5 – No increase in importance expected

## **JAMAICA'S 2021-2024 NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION STRATEGY**



### **REFERENCES**

Vision 2030 – National Development Plan

BSJ Corporate Plan & Budget 2020-2024

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The WTO Agreements Series Technical Barriers to Trade

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