

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA



36th Annual Report-Year Ending 31 March 2007

Making Standards Work for you...

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THE MISSION STATEMENT

To promote the international competitiveness of Jamaican producers, facilitate trade and protect consumers by providing standardization and metrology services, through visionary leadership, consultations, teamwork and a committed, motivated and professional workforce.

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ACRONYMS

AES	Automated Export System
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTJ	Association of Science Teachers of Jamaica
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BSJ	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
BSTS	Bureau of Standards Trade System
CAC	Consumer Affairs Commission
CAP Programme	Certification of Agricultural Produce Programme
CARIMET	Caribbean Metrology Sub-region
CENAM	Centro Nacional de Metrología
CIPM	International Committee for Weights and Measures
COPANT	Pan-American Standards Commission
COTED	Council for Trade and Economic Development
CROSQ	CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CTCS	Caribbean Technology Consultancy Services Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GPS	Global Positioning System
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
IBNORCA	Instituto Boliviano de Normalización y Calidad
ICC	International Code Council
ICONTEC	Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas y Certificación
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
JANAAC	Jamaica National Accreditation Company
JAPA	Jamaica Agro-Processors Association
JAS	Jamaica Agricultural Society
JBDC	Jamaica Business Development Centre
JEA	Jamaica Exporters Association

JIE	Jamaica Institution of Engineers
JIS	Jamaica Information Service
JMA	Jamaica Manufacturers' Association Ltd.
JPS	Jamaica Public Service
JS	Jamaican Standard
JSN	Jamaica Standards Network
KSAC	Kingston and St Andrew Corporation
MIF	Multilateral Investment Fund
MITEC	Ministry of Industry, Technology, Energy & Commerce
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NSBs	National Standard Bodies
NCSLI	National Conference of Standards Laboratories International
NEPA	National Environment Planning Agency
NIAP	National Innovation Awards Programme
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NQA	National Quality Awards
NQI	National Quality Infrastructure
PCA	Pesticide Control Authority
PTB	Physikalisch-Technischen Bundesanstalt
RADA	Rural Agricultural Development Authority
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIM	Inter-American Metrology System
SMEs	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SRC	Scientific Research Council
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement
WHO	World Health Organization
WITCO	West Indies Trust Company Ltd.
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The impact of trade on the economy of Jamaica, as it was globally, continued to be significant. The development and expansion of trade agreements at both the international (e.g. World Trade Organization – WTO) and regional (e.g. CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement – EPA) levels, as well as the increasing reliance on international trade, demanded a strengthening and modernization of Jamaica's national quality infrastructure (NQI). The Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ) is the national institution responsible for managing the NQI process and in seeking to effectively perform this role was engaged in a plethora of activities in an effort to increase productivity, enhance international competitiveness and support economic growth.

The fiscal year 2006-2007 was a challenging though rewarding year for the BSJ. The challenges were directly related to:

- Supporting the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) in an effort to implement trade liberalization protocols and harmonize regional standards in keeping with international guidelines.
- Improving the global competitiveness of Jamaican goods and services with emphasis on agricultural produce.
- Ensuring the effective and timely response to the needs of its customers.

However, the BSJ was rewarded in successfully discharging its responsibilities in the commercial and industrial sectors of the domestic economy while strengthening its impact internationally.

Highlights

- **Installation of GPS Digital Clock** - A GPS digital clock capable of displaying time to an accuracy of 100th of a second was donated and installed in the House of Parliament.
- **Promulgation of Standards** - Two (2) standards were approved by the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) as CARICOM harmonized standards while four (4) regional/international standards were promulgated.

- **Regional Recognition** – Jamaica was elected to the Board of Directors of the Pan-American Standards Commission (COPANT) for the period 2006-8.
- **Retooling Programme** – The BSJ had embarked on upgrading its laboratories with the primary objective of implementing an adequate metrology and testing system to support business development and increase competitiveness.
- **Target Monitoring Programme** - The Inspectorate Division launched a Target Monitoring Programme in February 2006, the main objective of which was to raise the awareness of the regulations to which importers and retailers should adhere. During this fiscal year, the sectors targeted were: appliances, electronics, food, clothing, footwear, and paper products.
- **National Quality Awards (NQA) Programme** - The activities of the 3rd National Quality Award (NQA) Programme culminated with an Awards Ceremony on 12 October 2006. Awards were presented to eleven (11) companies from the manufacturing and service sectors in the following categories: customer focus, process management, human resource focus, business results and organizational focus.
- **BSJ/Jamaica Agricultural Society (JAS) Certification of Agricultural Produce (CAP) Programme** - At “Eat Jamaica Day”, which was celebrated on 25 November 2006, the CAP Mark was unveiled. Seventeen (17) farmers were presented with Certificates of Participation. Of this number, thirteen (13) were presented with provisional licences to use the CAP Mark for a period of one (1) year.
- **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF)/Government of Jamaica (GOJ) Project – Implementation of Quality, Environmental and Food Safety Systems in Jamaica** – Under this project, approximately one thousand five hundred (1500) persons (most were from small and medium-sized enterprises - SMEs) were trained in General Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) Awareness and ISO 9000/14000 Requirements,

Documentation and Internal Auditing. Forty-two (42) were at various stages of implementing HACCP, ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 in their businesses.

- **Gas Pump Certification Programme** - Approximately 96% of gas pumps islandwide were tested and certified by the BSJ.
- **National Certification Mark Programme** - As at March 2007, twelve (12) companies had earned the Product Mark for thirty-five (35) products, while six (6) companies had earned the Plant Mark.

1. INTRODUCTION

Establishment of the BSJ

The Standards Act (1969) established the BSJ as a statutory organization. Its mandate is to ensure compliance with The Standards Act, The Processed Foods Act (1959) and The Weights and Measures Act (1976). Under these Acts, the BSJ formulates, promotes and implements standards for goods, services, processes and practices. Other aspects of its mandate are implemented from time to time in accordance with the Trade Act (1955), the Customs Act (1941), the Petroleum (Quality Control) Act (1990) and the CROSQ Act (2005).

Functions

The BSJ is responsible for promoting and encouraging the maintenance of standardization in relation to commodities, process and practices. Accordingly, the BSJ has the power to –

- a) make recommendations to the Minister in respect of the formulation of specifications and the promulgation and application of standard specifications, and compulsory standard specifications;
- b) promote research in relation to specifications and to provide for the examination and testing of commodities, processes and practices;
- c) provide for the registration and use of standard marks;
- d) provide for examination, testing and calibration of instruments, appliances and apparatus in relation to the accuracy thereof;
- e) encourage or undertake educational work in connection with standardization;
- f) make arrangements for the inspection of any operation which is being carried out in or upon any premises in connection with the manufacture, production, processing or treatment of any commodity, process or practice for which a standard specification or a compulsory standard specification has been declared;
- g) do such other things as may be expedient or necessary for the proper performance of its functions under this Act.

In carrying out its mandate, the BSJ:

- a) develops standards locally, regionally and internationally and enforces technical regulations for those commodities and practices relating to health, safety, and the environment;
- b) facilitates national scientific and engineering metrology activities with traceability, comparability and links to regional and international systems;
- c) monitors and calibrates all weighing and measuring devices used in trade to internationally acceptable measurement capability;
- d) conducts routine inspections at the ports of entry and in the marketplace;
- e) administers a National Certification Mark Programme under which manufacturers can be awarded marks of quality for products, processes and practices, which conform to relevant standards; and
- f) facilitates regional and international trade via active participation in the work of regional and international standards and metrology organizations.

Corporate Governance

The BSJ falls under the aegis of the Ministry of Industry, Technology, Energy and Commerce (MITEC) and is governed by a fourteen-member Standards Council comprised of a Chairman, the Director of Standards (Executive Director) and twelve (12) stakeholder group representatives, appointed by the Minister of the aforementioned Ministry.

▪ Standards Council

The Standards Council is responsible for the policy and general administration of the BSJ, thus ensuring the fulfillment of the organization's mandate and providing direction on governance matters. This work includes approval of standards submitted as Jamaican National Standards and CARICOM Standards, adoption of relevant policies to support BSJ's programs and services, and approval of budgets and audited financial statements. The Standards Council and its Committees also work closely with the organization's Executive Director and Management in the development of relevant plans and strategies.

Table 1 - Standards Council Members

NAME	JOB TITLE & ORGANIZATION
Dr. Henry Lowe (Chairman)	Businessman & Scientist Eden Gardens
Dr. Jean Dixon (Vice Chairman)	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Industry, Technology, Energy & Commerce
Dr Omer Thomas (Member until May 2006)	Executive Director Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Mr Gladstone Rose (Member from June to December 2006)	Executive Director (Acting) Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Dr. Camella Rhone (Member since January 2007)	Executive Director Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Miss Elaine Cadogan	Attorney-at-Law / Corporate Advisor
Mr Rex Gadsby	Retired Business Executive
Miss Joyce Campbell	Consumer Advocate & Retired Civil Servant
Mr. Lorenzo Ellis	Teacher Clan Carthy High School
Mr. Clarence Clarke	Managing Director Windows Ltd
Mr. Noel DaCosta	Corporate Relations Director DIAGEO Plc
Mr. Hector Jones	Commissioner of Customs Jamaica Customs
Miss Valerie Riley	Executive Secretary Ministry of Health
Mr. Raymond Pryce	Special Advisor to the Minister of Tourism Ministry of Tourism
Mr. Albert Shand	Executive Director Rural Agricultural Development Agency

Table 2 - Standards Council Standing Committees

COMMITTEE	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	MEMBERS
Executive & Finance (General) Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and advise on legal matters/policies, the BSJ's strategic direction, finances, administrative issues and the procurement policies of the BSJ. 	Council Members (10 (including the Executive Director) & BSJ Staff (3)
Standards and Technical (Special) Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set policy guidelines to ensure that policies are in place which will promote the development of national and international standards and technical regulations. Set policy guidelines in any other matters that are of a technical nature. 	Council Members (7 (including the Executive Director) & BSJ Staff (6)

COMMITTEE	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	MEMBERS
Audit & Risk Management (General) Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and evaluate the internal audit activity; and assist in the financial reporting, risk management and legal compliance within the BSJ. ▪ Advise the Council on practices and procedures which will promote productivity, and the quality and volume of service. 	Council Members (6 including the Executive Director) & BSJ Staff (3)
Human Resource (Special) Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and advise on the strategic directions and goals relating to succession planning, compensation and benefits philosophy, labour relations management and planning, recruitment, training and development, performance management. ▪ Establish a plan of continuity and development of senior management for the BSJ. 	Council Members (6 including the Executive Director) & BSJ Staff (3)
Legislation (Special) Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-examine the legal and operational framework within which the BSJ operates. ▪ Consider all proposals for statutes and regulations, policies and other issues relating to the BSJ's operations to identify any institutional or regulatory weakness that may hinder the organization in the discharge of its statutory mandate. 	Council Members (6 including the Executive Director) & BSJ Staff (9)
Capital Expenditure (Special) Committee (CAPEX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and advise the Executive & Finance Committee on the procurement of items which value J\$2M and over, that are to be used to add or upgrade the tangible assets and property of the BSJ and the disposal of such assets and property of same value. 	Council Members (4 including the Executive Director) & BSJ Staff (5)
Information (Special) Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and recommend the BSJ's philosophy, strategy, and guidelines on information related issues. 	Council Members (4 including the Executive Director) & BSJ Staff (2)

▪ **Operational Structure**

The BSJ is headed by an Executive Director¹, who is supported by a Director, Technical Services² and seven (7) divisional managers.

Table 3 – BSJ's Management

NAME	DIVISION	DATE
Mr Gladstone Rose	Technical Services	As of January 2006
Mr Phillip Shay	Metrology & Testing ³	Up to May 2006
Mr James Kerr (Acting)	"	June - December 2006
	Metrology & Testing: Analytical Services & Testing	Appointed as Manager in January 2007
Mr Alton Davis (Acting)	Metrology & Testing: Engineering Services	As of January 2007
Mr Gladstone Rose	Standardization ⁴	Up to January 2006
Mrs Fay Anderson (Acting)	Inspectorate	June - November 2006
		Appointed Manager in December 2006
Mrs Karen Watson-Brown	Standards Development & Certification	June - November 2006
Mr Stephen Farquharson	"	As of January 2007
Mr Brian Griffiths	Finance & Accounting Services	As of June 2006
Miss Sheryl Mullings (seconded)	IDB Project Unit	Up to March 2007
Mr Allan Brooks	Information	Up to February 2006
Mrs Shernette Muccuth-Henry	"	As of June 2006
Miss Judith Campbell (Acting)	Human Resources & Administration ⁵	Up to May 2006
Miss Yanike Harrison	Human Resources	As of June 2006

¹ During the year under review, three persons occupied the position of Executive Director: Dr Omer Thomas - up to May 2006, Mr Gladstone Rose, in an acting capacity, - from June to December 2006 and Dr Camella Rhone - from January 2007.

² This position was activated in January 2006 and has been held by Mr Gladstone Rose.

³ This Division was split into two distinct divisions: Engineering Services and Analytical Services & Testing.

⁴ This Division was split into two distinct divisions: Standards Development & Certification and Inspectorate.

⁵ This Division was renamed Human Resources and was no longer responsible for administering the Maintenance Department.

2. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Barriers to international trade are being increasingly eliminated. The resultant increase in competitive trade has encouraged an improvement in the quality of products and services as access to global markets increase. This has added great importance to regional and international standards as powerful tools to enhance the competitiveness of products manufactured and produced in developing countries like Jamaica.

The participation of Jamaica in regional, hemispheric and international standards issues was further strengthened during the review period with the forging and strengthening of strategic alliances. These alliances and concomitant engagements with the local populace have resulted in the building of international confidence in:

- local testing and measurement services and
- Jamaica's export products.

Table 4 - Global Partners

The BSJ works closely with its counterparts all over the world. Below are some of the organizations with which the BSJ collaborates or in which it holds membership.	
STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	METROLOGY & CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International Organization for Standardization (ISO) ▪ International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) ▪ Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) ▪ International Code Council (ICC) ▪ Pan-American Standards Commission (COPANT) ▪ CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards & Quality (CROSQ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM) ▪ National Conference of Standards Laboratories International (NCSLI) ▪ Inter-American Metrology System (SIM)/Caribbean Metrology Group (CARIMET) ▪ American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) International ▪ National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) ▪ Centro Nacional de Metrología (CENAM) ▪ Physikalisch-Technischen Bundesanstalt (PTB) ▪ Perry Johnson Registrars (PJR), Inc.

Involvement in CROSQ



Jamaica, through the BSJ, is a member of CROSQ, a regional organization which is responsible for, inter alia, the harmonization of standards in CARICOM and the facilitation of intra-regional trade. Participation in CROSQ facilitates communication and co-operation with the National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of CARICOM member states.

▪ **Regional Standards Development**

During the year under review two (2) standards were approved by the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) as CARICOM harmonized standards.

- CARICOM Standards Specification for Grading and Quality Requirements for Table Eggs (voluntary until January 2008)
- CARICOM Standards Specification for Poultry and Poultry Parts

Jamaica had lead responsibility for the development of the following CARICOM Standard Specifications:

- Labelling of Tobacco Products
- Labelling of Retailed Packages of Cigarettes.
- Labelling of Pre- Package Goods
- Packaged Natural Coconut Water
- Canned Sausage
- Spices and Sauce
- Ketchup

▪ **Highlights of the BSJ's influence in CROSQ**

- Member of the Executive, Human Resource, Technical Management and Audit Committees of the CROSQ Council
- Chair of the CROSQ Council up to July 2006. This position was held by Jamaica from the establishment of CROSQ in 2003.

Involvement in COPANT



Jamaica, through the BSJ, is a member of COPANT, which is a hemispheric organization that promotes standardization and related activities. The members of COPANT are the national standards bodies of twenty-eight (28) countries of North, South and Central Americas, and the Caribbean.

▪ Highlights of BSJ's influence in COPANT

- Member of the Board of Directors of COPANT (2006-2008)
- Nomination to the Technical Management Committee (TMC) of COPANT. Elections will be held during COPANT's Annual Assembly to be held in April 2007 in Cartagena, Colombia.
- Jamaica is a Participating (P) member on two (2) technical committees (TCs) and Observer (O) member on six (6) technical committees.

Involvement in ISO



Jamaica, though the BSJ, is a member of ISO, a non-governmental organization, which is the largest developer and publisher of international standards. ISO is a network of the national standards bodies of 157 countries, on the basis of one member per country.

Table 5 - Highlights of BSJ Involvement in ISO's Technical Work

Total # of TCs in which Jamaica is a P member	23
Total # of TCs in which Jamaica is a O member	76
# of TCs for which Jamaica holds the Secretariat	1
# of TCs for which Jamaica has established Mirror Committees	1

Involvement in CAC

The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) was created by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) to develop food standards, guidelines and related texts such as codes of practice under the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme. The main purposes of this programme are:

- protecting health of the consumer,

- ensuring fair trade practices in the food trade, and
- promoting coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Membership in the CAC is open to all members and associate members of the FAO and WHO.

- **National Codex Committee**

The CAC requires that each member country establishes a National Codex Committee (NCC) to provide a central forum to discuss and formulate the national position and responses to Codex on related matters. The NCC includes representation from the public and private sectors, consumer groups and other relevant independent persons. The BSJ provides the Secretariat for this Committee.

The main functions of the NCC are to:

- formulate national responses to the draft standards, proposals and policies of the CAC;
- provide advice to the government and the private sector on matters related to the CAC including the implications of various food standardization and food control issues;
- appoint mirror committees as may become necessary to facilitate national participation in the development of Codex standards;
- nominate delegates to represent the country at various Codex meetings; and
- establish a mechanism whereby Jamaican standards can be proposed for adoption as international standards by the CAC.

National mirror committees have been established for the following Codex Committees:

- Food Hygiene
- Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
- Food Labeling
- Pesticide Residue
- Methods of Analysis & Sampling
- Food Import & Export Inspection & Certification Systems
- Fish & Fishery Products
- Natural Mineral Waters

Table 6 - Participation in Regional/International Meetings

The table below presents the regional and international meetings at which Jamaica was represented by officers of the BSJ.

MEETING	ORGANIZER	LOCATION
2 nd & 3 rd CROSQ Editorial Committee Meetings	CROSQ Secretariat	Barbados
9 th CROSQ Council and Special Meetings	CROSQ Secretariat	St Lucia
10 th CROSQ Council and Special Meetings	CROSQ Secretariat	Barbados
5 th & 6 th CROSQ TMC Meetings	CROSQ Secretariat	Barbados
7 th CROSQ TMC Meeting	CROSQ Secretariat	Trinidad & Tobago
COPANT General Assembly 2006	COPANT & Instituto Boliviano de Normalización y Calidad (IBNORCA)	Bolivia
21 st Meeting of the Council for Trade and Economic Development	CARICOM Secretariat	Trinidad & Tobago
34 th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling	CAC	Canada
29 th Session of the CAC	CAC	Switzerland
15 th Session of the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean	Coordinating Committee for Latin American and the Caribbean (CCLAC)	Argentina
29 th ISO General Assembly & 40 th DEVCO Meeting	ISO	Canada
SIM Annual General Assembly and the IMEKO Congress	SIM	Brazil

3. HUMAN RESOURCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Human Resource and Administration Division supports all members of staff in attaining the goals of the BSJ through the provision of human resources and administrative services, which includes recruiting; training; coaching; establishing and monitoring appropriate policies and procedures; and coordinating maintenance, and janitorial and security services.

Staffing

As at March 2007, one hundred and eighty (180) employees were employed by the BSJ. One hundred and forty (140) were permanent and forty (40) were temporary and contract workers.

Staff Training and Development

Investment in human capital is of critical importance to any organization and as such BSJ places a high premium on the acquisition, retention and transfer of knowledge and skills. Given the highly-specialized and continually-evolving nature of the work done by the BSJ, the importance of providing employees with training and professional development opportunities has been recognized. The tables below provide details on the local and overseas training activities in which staff participated during the period under review.

Table 7 - Staff Participation in Overseas Training Events

COURSE	ORGANIZER	LOCATION
Jamaica/Mexico Technical Scientific Cooperation Programme	CENAM	Mexico
Standardization & Social Responsibility for the Caribbean	ISO/Barbados National Standards Institute (BNSI)	Barbados
ISO TC Server & E-Balloting and ISO STD Template – Practical Tips	ISO	Switzerland
Metrology Symposium “Reliable Measurements for the Development of Mexico”	CENAM	Mexico

COURSE	ORGANIZER	LOCATION
International Coatings Expo & related activities	Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology (FCST)	USA
Building a Quality Management System in a Regulated Environment: A 13485 Workshop	Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI)	USA
Workshop in Hydrometer Calibration	CENAM	Mexico
Workshop on Torque Calibration	Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Propiedad Intelectual (INDECOPI)	Peru
Trainers Workshop and Symposium on Food Hygiene and Sanitation Practices	Caribbean Technological Consultancy Services (CTCS) Network	St. Kitts and Nevis
ISO Training Course in Marketing & Promotion of International Standards	ISO/Instituto de Normas Técnicas de Costa Rica (INTECO)	Costa Rica
6 th International Symposium on Quality	NC	Cuba
Supervised Lead Auditor Training	PJR, Inc.	USA

Table 8 - Staff Participation in Local Training Events

EVENT	TRAINER/TRAINING INSTITUTION
ISO 9001 & 14001 General Requirements	Quality Jamaica Project (QJP)/The Victoria Group
ISO 9001 General Requirements – Executive Course for Senior Managers	
ISO 9001 & 14001 Internal Audit Training Course	
ISO 9000 & 14000 Documentation	
HACCP Internal Audit Training Course	
ISO Implementation Programme Modular Training	
Better Process Control School (BPCS) Training Course	United States Food and Drug Administration and University of the West Indies (USFDA/UWI)

EVENT	TRAINER/TRAINING INSTITUTION
Online Risk Assessment Education Course – Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA)	Institute of Environmental Sciences and Technology (IEST)
Supervisory Management Seminar	HRD Profiles Jamaica Ltd.
Office Attendant Training Course “Promoting Healthy Lifestyles”	Heather Little-White & Associates
Public Sector Procurement Workshop	Office of the Contractor General
Corporate & Strategic Planning Training Course	Management Institute for National Development (MIND)
Insurance Training Seminar	Ministry of Finance & Planning Procurement Policy Unit

4. METROLOGY AND TESTING DIVISION

The mission of the Metrology and Testing Division is to provide measuring and testing services that build confidence in trade and promote international competitiveness of Jamaican industries by employing appropriate technology, continuously improving capabilities, retaining a highly trained and professional cadre of personal, and being proactive and responsive to customers needs.

The Metrology and Testing Division is comprised of four departments:

- Mechanical Engineering & Workshop
- Electrical/Electronics Engineering
- Analytical Services
- Building and Non-Metallic Materials

Collectively, the departments houses twenty-seven (27) laboratories dedicated to metrology and testing. The equipment in these laboratories are highly rated by established international laboratories such as the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Germany; National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), USA; and the Centro Nacional de Metrologia (CEMAN), Mexico. (See APPENDIX I for a list of the metrology and testing laboratories.)

Programmes/Projects

Significant milestones were achieved in several projects and programmes undertaken by the Division, namely:

- **Implementation Quality Systems - ISO 17025 in Laboratories**



For the year under review, the Division had the challenging objective of operating four (4) metrology and two (2) testing laboratories in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025. However, at the end of the financial year, the number of laboratories with ISO/IEC 17025 Operating Procedures remained one - the Mass Laboratory.

- **Block Monitoring Programme**

The Block Monitoring Programme contributed to six (6) block manufacturers being brought into the National Certification Mark Programme. The Building & Non-Metallic Department continued to realize good returns from the Block Monitoring Programme, especially with the heightened awareness of citizens in respect of natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes.

- **Time and Frequency Project**



The BSJ has established a protocol to ensure that accurate time, traceable to international standards, is disseminated to industry, commerce and the Jamaican public at large via a Global Positioning System (GPS). In May 2006, the BSJ installed a GPS digital clock capable of displaying time to an accuracy of 100th of a second in the House of Parliament.

This clock was unveiled by the outgoing Prime Minister PJ Patterson in a farewell ceremony held for him at the House of Parliament. Several other parish clocks island wide will be upgraded under this project. In July 2006, the Kingston Parish Clock was restored.

Public Display Clocks were installed at the offices of the BSJ; Half Way Tree Square; and the chambers of the municipal authority of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation (KSAC) during the financial year 2004-2005.

- **National Building Code Project**

The BSJ has been facilitating the development of a National Building Code including eleven (11) Application Documents or Sub-codes. Based upon the International Building Code (IBC) of the United States-based International Code Council (ICC), this Code will establish the guidelines that should be observed in the design, construction and maintenance of buildings. The Jamaica Institution of Engineers (JIE) has been providing technical support in the process. In regard to ensuring understanding of the Code, the BSJ, University of Technology (UTech), JIE and HEART Trust NTA will be offering training to the various technical persons (for e.g., architects and building contractors) who will use the Code. It is expected that the Code will be completed before the end of the next financial year.

The eleven (11) Application Documents for the National Building Code are:

1. International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
2. International Plumbing Code (IPC)
3. International Property Maintenance Code (IPMC)
4. International Mechanical Code (IMC)
5. International Existing Building Code (IEBC)
6. International Private Sewage Disposal Code (IPSDC)
7. International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)
8. International Building Code (IBC)
9. International Fire Code (IFC)
10. International Residential Code (IRC)
11. National Electrical Code (NEC)

○ **JPS Meter Testing Programme**



The Jamaica Public Service (JPS)/BSJ Meter Testing Agreement (2005) saw the establishment of a traceable system of quality assurance to improve consumer confidence in the reliability of electricity meters. Under this Agreement, the BSJ was assigned the responsibility of approving new meter types and testing the quality of meters imported for use in the domestic market. Against this framework, the JPS Meter Testing Programme was developed. During the year under review, the Energy Metrology Laboratory tested over 900 watt-hour meters.

○ **Retooling Programme**

In an effort to better serve the nation in the areas of metrology, commerce, environment and health the BSJ commenced an upgrading programme involving the organization's laboratories. The objective of the programme was to increase the competitiveness and efficient operation of the Jamaican industrial and service sectors, through the implementation of an adequate metrology and testing system. Experts from the CENAM, Mexico's national metrology institution, worked closely with the BSJ to ensure the success of this programme. The tables below provides details of this programme.

Table 9 – Stages of the Upgrading Programme for the BSJ’s Metrology System

STAGES	ACTIVITIES
Stage I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inspection of BSJ’s Laboratories – to ascertain the organizations’ capabilities. ○ Industry visits – to identify the industry needs and possible opportunities for the Bureau to enhance its services and thereby broaden its customer base. ○ Forum – <i>Perspectives and Challenges in Metrology, Testing, Standardization and Accreditation in Jamaica</i> – to understand the challenges in Metrology, Testing, Standardization and Accreditation in Jamaica. ○ Workshop – <i>Identification of Metrology Needs to Improve Efficiency in Jamaican Industries</i> – to identify metrology needs in order to improve efficiency in Jamaican Industries. Approximately thirty (30) companies were represented at this event.
Stages II & III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Activity A- Training – Training in Basic Metrology was conducted during the month of November by two Mexican experts. The main objective of the course was to improve the level of knowledge in basic metrology across all the technical departments. ○ Activity B – Visit of experts from CENAM to BSJ facilities (February 2006) – The objective of this visit was to conduct a comprehensive analysis and diagnosis of the metrological disciplines offered at the BSJ. Recommendations were made in respect of the strengthening of the laboratories in the areas of standards and equipment; human resources and training; methods and procedures; and laboratories conditions.
Stage IV	<p>Training – the additional training needs of laboratory staff will be assessed and a training programme will be developed and implemented based on the results of this assessment.</p>

5. STANDARDIZATION DIVISION

The mission of the Standardization Division is to facilitate trade and protect consumers by the timely development, promulgation and verification of the implementation of standards and technical regulations through consultations and team work.

The Standardization Division formerly comprised of two (2) Departments, namely:

1. Inspectorate (including the four Regional Centres)⁶
2. Standards Development and Certification

However, during the year under review, the Standardization Division ceased to exist as both departments took on the designation of “divisions.”

INSPECTORATE DEPARTMENT

○ Standards Compliance/Import Monitoring



The Standards Compliance/Import Monitoring Programme has been designed to ensure that all products sold in Jamaica – whether made in Jamaica or overseas – conform to compulsory product standards (also referred to as technical regulations) pertaining to health, safety, labeling and performance. Samples may be taken for testing to determine compliance to technical regulations.

Products found to be in breach of compulsory standards are subject to:

- ✓ withdrawal from sale and/or detention in the domestic market;
- ✓ re-export or destruction; or
- ✓ rehabilitation, under supervision of the staff of the BSJ, prior to the products entering the market.

The programme continued during the year under review with inspections, examinations and investigations at the ports of entry and establishments in the domestic market (e.g. warehouses, retail outlets and pharmacies). The average compliance rate that obtained in the domestic market for the period under review was 90%.

⁶ The Regional Centres are located in Montego Bay, Savanna-la-mar, Ocho Rios and Mandeville.
Bureau of Standards Jamaica 36th Annual Report
Financial Year Ending 31 March 2007

- **Parish Desks**

There are currently six (6) functional Parish Desks⁷, which are administered by the Inspectorate Department and Regional Centres. The purpose of these Parish Desks is to improve the accessibility and availability of the BSJ's products and services.

Programmes/Projects

- **Gas Pump Certification Programme**



The Gas Pump Certification Programme is designed to monitor the volumetric delivery of products from gas pumps to ensure that the amount dispensed is in agreement with the indicated meter reading. During the financial year, approximately 1,428 gas pumps were certified.

- **National Quality Awards (NQA) Programme**



The activities of the 3rd National Quality Award (NQA) Programme culminated with an Awards Ceremony on 12 October 2006. This awards programme forms part of a national initiative with the objectives of:

- ✓ Promoting the international competitiveness of Jamaican products and services
- ✓ Creating a national medium for business excellence

The National Quality Awards for Excellence were awarded to J. Wray and Nephew Ltd., Round Hill Hotel and Indies Pharma Jamaica Ltd. in the manufacturing, service and small business sectors respectively. Sectional prizes were awarded in both the manufacturing and service sector categories to the following companies:

- ✓ Sherwin Williams (W.I.) Ltd. and Couples Negril - Customer Focus
- ✓ Jamaica Producers and Courts (JA) Ltd. - Process Management Focus
- ✓ Red Stripe and Jamaica National Building Society - Human Resources Focus
- ✓ Berger Paint Jamaica Ltd. and Churches Cooperative Credit Union Ltd. - Business Results Focus

⁷ The Parish Desks are located in Portland, St Catherine, St Mary, Hanover, St Elizabeth and Trelawny.

- ✓ J. Wray and Nephew Ltd. and Sandals Royal Caribbean - Organizational Focus

- **Bureau of Standards Trade System (BSTS)**

The BSJ recognizes the persistent pressures of the global economy on local and regional trade. Responding to this, the BSJ, with guidance from Fiscal Services Limited, is developing and implementing an internationally accepted electronic trade system known as the Bureau of Standards Trade System (BSTS).

The BSTS is an automated system designed to facilitate the collection, processing and transfer of import and export information. It will interface with the Automated Export System (AES), which is an internet based system that will facilitate online interaction by authorized agents and agencies with the Jamaica Customs Department. The Import Module of the BSTS became operational on 12 March 2007.

The BSTS:

- ✓ assists the BSJ and the Jamaica Customs Department to monitor the importation of sensitive items in a more targeted and efficient manner;
- ✓ enables a more organized and controlled export system by offering exporters a convenient and controlled export certification application process; and
- ✓ reduces “red tape”.

- **Bottled Water Monitoring Programme**

The BSJ embarked on a re-registration programme of all local bottlers of water. Sampling and testing of local and imported bottled water was also undertaken. An Inter-Agency Packaged Water Monitoring Committee (involving Water Resources Authority, Ministry of Health and the BSJ) was established as it had been recognized that a joint approach should be taken in monitoring this industry.

- **Target Monitoring Programme**

The Inspectorate Division launched a Target Monitoring Programme with a press brief on 28 February 2006. The objective of this programme is to raise the awareness of importers and retailers of the regulations to which they should adhere, thus helping them to be compliant. The sectors targeted during the year under review were appliances, electronics, food, clothing and footwear, and paper products.

STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT AND CERTIFICATION DEPARTMENT

Development & Promulgation of Standards

During the year under review, the BSJ advanced its efforts to facilitate the development of national standards. Representatives from industry were co-opted to technical committees to identify and develop standards relevant to the industries that they represented. (See APPENDIX II for the list of active national technical committees and their members.)

The following standards were promulgated:

- JS 244 - Jamaican Standard Specification for Pneumatic tyres for passenger cars
- JS 269 - Jamaican Standard Specification for Pneumatic tyres for vehicles other than passenger cars
- JS 1 Part 25 - Jamaican Standard Specification for the Labelling of Commodities: Labelling of Cigarette Packages
- JS ISO 9000:2000 & 9004:2000 - Quality Management standards

National Enquiry Point

The WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement (Article 10) requires each member country to establish an enquiry point. The Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ) is Jamaica's Enquiry Point of the TBT Agreement. The role of this enquiry point is to answer enquiries from other member countries and interested parties within Jamaica and overseas. The enquiry point has been mandated to provide relevant documents regarding:

- ✓ any technical regulations or standards adopted or proposed in the country;
- ✓ any conformity assessment procedures, or proposed conformity assessment procedures, which are operated within the country; and
- ✓ membership and participation of the BSJ or of relevant central or local government bodies within Jamaica, in international and regional standardizing bodies, conformity assessment systems, bilateral and multilateral arrangements or agreements.

The following standards were notified to the WTO during the period under review:

1. G/TBT/N/JAM/6 - Jamaican Standard Specification for the Labelling of commodities Part 25: Labelling of cigarette packages (Revised 2006)
2. G/TBT/N/JAM/7 – Caribbean Community Standard for Requirements for Labelling of pre-packaged goods

Programmes/Projects

○ National Certification Mark Programme

Under the Standards Act of 1968 and the Standards Regulations of 1983, the BSJ has the power to confer Standard Marks (Certification Marks) to companies that demonstrate that their commodities, processes and practices conform to the relevant standard specifications. The National Certification Mark Programme was developed by the BSJ in 1984 as a means of demonstrating compliance with standards and providing a visible link between standards and the market.

The objectives of the National Certification Mark Programme are:

- ✓ to encourage the provision of quality goods and services to consumers, whether on the local market or overseas;
- ✓ to encourage our local manufacturers to establish and maintain effective quality systems, which will result in the production of quality goods and services and ultimately increased profitability;
- ✓ to promote the visibility of high quality products to consumers; and
- ✓ to enhance international competitiveness of Jamaican products

The three marks currently granted are:

○ Product Mark



This Mark signifies that a specific product meets a defined set of requirements as specified in relevant standards. This Mark is normally found on the product or its packaging.

- **Plant Mark**



This Mark is awarded to a company based on the management of its system, i.e. its production processes and practices. It certifies the ability of a company or an organization to consistently supply products that conform to customer and/or applicable regulatory requirements. It does not relate to a specific product or service.

- **Jamaica Made Mark**



This is the BSJ's second Mark for products. In addition to satisfying the criteria for the Product Certification Mark, the product contains a minimum of forty five percent (45%) Jamaican input (raw material).

As at March 2007, twelve (12) companies had earned the Product Mark for thirty-five (35) products, while six (6) companies had earned the Plant Mark. (See APPENDIX III).

- **Certification of Labelling Facility Programme**

The Certification of Labelling Facility Programme, which was launched in June 2006, was introduced by the BSJ to minimize labelling violations and by extension to ensure the health, safety and protection of consumers, and fair-play for industry players. In accordance with the programme, all labels are expected to conform to JS1 Part 1 *Jamaican Standard Specification for the labelling of commodities* and other standards, as applicable.

Under this programme, retailers and distributors are required to:

- ✓ establish, implement and maintain documented procedures and records that outline and capture the process of verification and/or rehabilitation of imported items that are in breach;
- ✓ identify a physical facility/area designated for the process of verification and/or rehabilitation of imported items that are in breach; and
- ✓ ensure that the integrity of the product is maintained as outlined in the product standard, where applicable.

- **BSJ/Jamaica Agricultural Society (JAS) National Programme for Certification of Agricultural Produce (CAP) Programme**



The aim of the Certification of Agricultural Produce (CAP) Programme is to certify agricultural produce to facilitate the provision of safe, quality produce for distribution and use locally and overseas. Further, this programme seeks to assist agricultural producers to fulfill requirements for export to the European Union.

The achievements of the CAP Programme during the year under review are:

- ✓ Seventeen (17) farmers received selected raw materials, such as seedlings/seeds, water tanks and fertilizers) and participated in training seminars
- ✓ Audits were completed for all applicable phases of the project. An auditor training seminar, which focused on the principles of auditing a farming system, was conducted.
- ✓ The development of draft policies and procedures and the auditing instruments.
- ✓ The draft Jamaican Standards Code of Practice for the field production of vegetables was approved by the Standards Council and has been sent out for public comments.

The inaugural awards ceremony for the project was held on 25 November 2006, which was celebrated as “Eat Jamaican Day.” At this ceremony, the CAP Mark was unveiled and seventeen (17) farmers were presented with Certificates of Participation. Thirteen (13) eligible farmers were presented with provisional licences to use the CAP Mark for a period of one year.

- **National Innovation Awards Programme (NIAP)**

The National Innovation Awards Programme (NIAP) is a joint initiative of the BSJ, the Scientific Research Council (SRC) and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Culture (specifically the Association of Science Teachers of Jamaica – ASTJ). The programme was launched in 2004 and forms part of a national initiative with the objective of popularizing science, technology and standardization to the future generation.

The programme is geared towards students at the primary and secondary levels of academic institutions. During the year under review, the project activities were as follows:

- ✓ **The Annual Science, Technology and Standardization Essay & Poster Competitions** - Approximately two hundred and twenty (220) entries were received in the following categories: 1) *Saving our Seas*; 2) *Saving our Forest*; 3) *Saving our Ozone*; 4) *Saving our Natural Habitat*; 5) *Saving our Land*; and 6) *Standardization and Metrology*.
- ✓ **The Annual Science, Technology and Standardization Quiz Competition** - The competition was held in the eastern, western and central regions of the island and was open to primary, preparatory and high schools. Over one hundred (100) schools participated in the competition which focused mainly on standardization, science and technology.
- ✓ **The Annual Science, Technology and Standardization Summer Camps** - The Science, Technology and Standardization Summer Camps 2006 were jointly hosted by the BSJ and SRC. The theme for the summer camps was *Creative Kids: Exploring Science, Technology and Standardization*.
- ✓ **20th Annual Science and Technology Conference** - This conference, which ran from 21 to 23 November 2006, was held under the theme: *Science & Technology for Economic Development: Impacting the CARICOM Single Market (CSM)* provided the BSJ with an opportunity to mount a display. The BSJ sponsored and delivered a presentation during the session titled 'Science & Technology Creating Business Opportunities & Wealth: Manufacturing, Tourism, Entertainment & Sports.' The presentation highlighted the BSJ's retooling efforts as well as its role in CROSQ and in the harmonization of Standards.

- **IDB MIF/GOJ Implementation of Quality Environmental and Food Safety Systems in Jamaica**

The BSJ is the executing agency for the IDB/GOJ Quality Jamaica Project, which is a Technical Cooperation Agreement for the "Implementation of Quality, Environmental and Food Safety Systems in Jamaica." The management systems to be implemented in the SMEs are: ISO 9000, ISO 14000 and HACCP.

The objectives of the project in respect of the SMEs are:

- 1) to develop local demand and capacity to implement quality, environmental and food safety management systems, and
- 2) to improve levels of efficiency, quality, and the competitiveness of their exports.

Table 10 – Quality Jamaica Project Components

COMPONENTS	DELIVERABLES
<p>Component 1 – Raise awareness and achieve a “Buy In” among SMEs regarding the importance of ISO 9000 and 14000 Management and HACCP Food Safety Systems as a tool for continuous improvement and competitiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over 2000 persons made aware of the project through seminars or workshops. ▪ 2 Public Awareness sessions were held ▪ Presentations were made to 7 associations and 15 companies. ▪ A bi-monthly programme “Inside the QJP” was aired on JIS (Jamaica Information Service) radio. ▪ The Quality Jamaica Project website, www.qualityjamaica.org.jm, was developed in October 2006.
<p>Component 2 – Develop a local supply of qualified consultants, auditors and trainers specifically trained in the implementation of ISO 9000 and 14000 Management and HACCP systems in SMEs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 856 persons trained in General HACCP Awareness and Internal Auditing. ▪ 615 persons trained in ISO 9000/14000 Requirements, Documentation and Internal Auditing. ▪ 92 trainees completed the HACCP and ISO 9000 and 14000 “Train the Trainer Course” (this includes 50 persons trained in ISO 9000 Lead Auditing).
<p>Component 3 – Facilitate the implementation of the aforementioned systems in approximately 100 Jamaican SMEs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 42 companies were at different stages of the implementation process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HACCP – 23 Gap Audits have been performed while a total of 44 Review Audits of Pre-requisite, HACCP Plans and Internal Audits have been done. ○ ISO 9000 and 14000 – 14 companies are implementing the ISO 9000 system while 10 companies were implementing ISO 14000. ○ Match Grant Funding – 10 companies received Match grant funding for reimbursement of monies spent on technical assistance.
<p>Component 4 – Institutional strengthening to enhance the ability of the BSJ to attain international recognition as a Certification Body</p>	<p>Procedures, Business Plan and Gap Analysis for the establishment of the Certification Body were completed. 15 persons were identified as possible auditor trainers. The Certification Body is expected to commence operations in April 2007.</p>

6. INFORMATION DIVISION

The Information Division continued to provide information to support the local business sector and the technical areas of the BSJ through on-site factory training, seminars, promotional activities and public awareness programmes.

Public Education and Promotional Activities

During the period under review the BSJ participated in a number of public education and promotional activities, which included the mounting of exhibitions. These activities included the JMA/JEA Expo (April 2006), Denbigh Agricultural & Industrial Show (August 2006), SRC's 20th Annual Conference on Science & Technology (November 2006) and the Customs Information Fair (January 2007).

The BSJ also commenced publishing of a weekly advertorial in the Sunday Herald. This was a broad sheet supplement which included topics highlighting the work of the BSJ and CROSQ, and provided updates on developments in the international standards arena that were of relevance to Jamaica. Other strategies employed to educate the public and promote our services were press releases, advertisement and notices, and publications in the print and electronic media. The table below provides further details.

Table 11 – Public Education and Promotional Activities

ACTIVITIES	YEAR ENDING MARCH 2007
Press Releases	2
Advertisement and Notices	147
Promotional events	7
Publications	36

Industrial Training Courses/Seminars

The major industrial training courses/seminars conducted were:

- Implementing a Quality System in LPG Filling Plants
- The Good Manufacturing Practices Seminar
- Dangerous Goods Awareness Seminar

- Customized Training Calibration Workshop for Petroleum Company of Jamaica Ltd (Petcom)
- Sanitation Workshop for Food Establishments
- Metrology Symposium Workshop
- CROSQ Forum – National Building Code Consensus Seminar
- Quality Control in Can Packaging & Handling
- Customized ISO 22000 Implementation for Jamaica Broilers – Best Dressed Chicken Processing
- ISO 17025 and Accreditation Training Course

Artnel S. Henry Standards and Technical Information Centre (Library)

The Artnel S. Henry Standards and Technical Information Centre (Library) provides the required information to support the work of the technical areas of the BSJ and facilitates public access to standards and other information.

During the period under review, the Library received and satisfactorily handled a total of three hundred and ninety-three (393) enquiries. Eight-five (85) standards were acquired while one hundred and twenty-six (126) standards were withdrawn.

METROLOGY AND TESTING LABORATORIES

Mechanical Engineering

1. Flow and Volume
2. Mass
3. Dimensional
4. Force and Pressure
5. Product Testing
6. Density
7. Metallurgy

Electrical/Electronics Engineering

8. Appliance Testing Lab
9. Battery Testing Lab
10. Electronic Workshop
11. Temperature Metrology
12. AC/DC Metrology Lab
13. Time and Frequency Metrology Lab
14. Energy Metrology Lab
15. Energy Efficiency Lab

Analytical Services

16. Chemistry
17. Microbiology

Building & Non Metallic Materials

18. Drop Test (mainly for dangerous goods packaging materials)
19. Leak Test (mainly for dangerous goods packaging materials)
20. Hot Room (mainly for dangerous goods packaging materials)
21. Cold Room (mainly for dangerous goods packaging materials)
22. Paper Testing
23. Cement Testing
24. Asphalt Testing
25. Block Testing
26. Aggregates Testing
27. Non-Metallic

NATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Technical Committees are responsible for the development and review of standards. Our Technical Committee members are the lifeblood of standardization. They willingly give their time and expertise to advance the principles and practices of standardization. The table below presents the active national technical committees and their members during the period April 2006 to March 2007.

Technical Committee	Names of Committee Members	Sector/Company
Labelling		
	Mr. Wayne Stewart (Chairman)	Dunlop Corbin Communications
	Ms. Maureen Ricketts	Musson Jamaica Ltd
	Mr. Donovan Thomas	Musson Jamaica Ltd
	Mr. Adrian Booth	Ministry of Health
	Dr. Eva Lewis-Fuller	Ministry of Health
	Ms. Aylair Livingstone	Carreras Group Ltd
	Mr. Michael Bernard	Carreras Group Ltd
	Mr. Roy Banarsee	Summit Marketing Limited
	Mr. Pash Fuller	Consumer Affairs Commission
	Mrs. Winsome DeCarish (Facilitator, Technical Secretary, Recording Secretary)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Salt		
	Dr. Hiram L. Foster (Chairman)	Jamaica Dental Associates
	Ms. Audrey Morris	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute
	Ms. Joan Clarke	Ministry of Health
	Dr. Irving McKenzie	Ministry of Health
	Mr. Pash Fuller	Consumer Affairs Commission
	Ms. Lorna Lewis	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mr. Ajani Blake	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mr. Eglon Stewart (Technical Secretary)	Industrial Chemical Company Ltd
	Mrs. Winsome DeCarish (Facilitator)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Pig Industry		
	Dr. Tony Lewis (Chairman)	Rosend Farms Santa Maria Project
	Mr. Delroy Many	Jamaica Pig Farmers Association
	Mr. Henry Graham	Jamaica Pig Farmers Association
	Ms. Cordia Thompson	Consultant
	Ms. Debra Sibblies	Bodles Piggery
	Ms. Maxine Hamilton	Copper wood
	Mr. Pash Fuller	Consumer Affairs Commission
	Ms. Jasmine Holness	Ministry of Agriculture, Bodles
	Ms. Nicki-Ann Thomas	Jamaica Customs
	Dr. Keith Amiel (Technical Secretary)	Newport Genetics
	Mrs. Winsome DeCarish (Facilitator, Recording Secretary)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Transportable Gas Containers		
	Mr. Howard Chin (Chairman)	Jamaica Institution of Engineers

Technical Committee	Names of Committee Members	Sector/Company
	Mr. Dorr Campbell (Vice Chairman)	University of Technology
	Mr. Paul Campbell	University of Technology
	Mr. Paul Reid (Technical Secretary)	Petcom
	Mr. Dwight Campbell	Cool Petroleum
	Mr. Dwight Edghill (Facilitator)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mr. Carlyle Anderson	Gas Products Limited
	Mr. Tarik Nembhard	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mr. Hunston Hunter	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mr. Norman Henderson	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Steve McCalla	Gas Products Limited
	Mr. Don Maxwell	T. Geddes Grant
	Ms J. Prendergast	T. Geddes Grant
	Mr. Samuel McIntosh	Jamaica Fire Brigade
	Ms. Racquel Chambers	Consumer Affairs Commission
Electrical Practices and Products		
	Mr. Ray Campbell (Chairman)	Ray Campbell & Associates
	Mr. Michael Tai (Vice Chairman)	Specom Limited
	Mr. Winston Smith	Independent Consultant
	Mr. Garfield Morgan	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mr. Dwight Edghill	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Ms. Lesline Smith	Caribbean Cable Company
	Mr. Desmond Bennett	Independent
	Mr. Errol Dennis	Dentronix Limited
	Mr. J. H. Dunstan	Incorporated Master-builders Association of Jamaica
	Mr. Andrew Hunter	Pepsi Cola Jamaica
	Mr. Solomon Burchell	General Electrical Inspector
	Mr. Wilfred A. Roberts	Source Technology Limited
Jamaica National Building Code Steering Committee		
	Mr. Noel daCosta (Chairman)	Past President of Jamaica Institution of Engineers
	Mr. Alfrico Adams	SMADA Consultants Ltd
	Ms. Charmaine Williams (Secretary)	Jamaica Institution of Engineers Secretariat
	Ms. Antoinette Dixon	Jamaica Institution of Engineers Secretariat
	Mr. Anthony Walter	Jamaica National Building Society
	Mr. Raymond Silvera	Chairman of General Services Sub-committee
	Mr. Donovan Phillips	Ministry of Land and Development
	Mr. Basil Nelson	Chairman of Electrical & Mechanical Sub-committee
	Mr. Keith Miller	Chairman of Administration & Enforcement Sub-committee
	Mr. Richard Lawrence	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mrs Jacqueline Scott-Brown	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mr Dwight Edgill	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mr. Maurice Jones	Chairman of Use, Occupancy & Fire Safety Sub-committee
	Mr. Peter Jervis	Chairman of Structural Requirements & Materials Sub-committee

Technical Committee	Names of Committee Members	Sector/Company
	Ms. Leonard Francis	National Environmental Protection Agency
	Mr. Hermon Edmondson	Jamaica Institution of Engineer
	Mr. David Harrison	University of Technology Jamaica
	Mr. Roosevelt DaCosta	Consultant to Jamaica Institution of Engineers
	Mr. Patrick Brown	National Housing Trust
	Mr. Neville Boxe	Incorporated Master-builders Association of Jamaica
Medical Laboratory		
	Mrs. Coleen Sinclair (Chairman)	Central Medical Laboratory
	Mrs. Floris Gordon (Technical Secretary)	National Public Health Laboratory
	Ms. Arleene Palmer (Recording Secretary)	Hi-Tech Medical Laboratory
	Mrs. Barbara Hendricks	Caledonia Medical Laboratory
	Mr. Raymond Pryce	Consumer Affairs Commission
	Ms. Joyce Campbell	National Consumers League
	Mrs. Jacqueline Scott-Brown (Facilitator)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Safety Footwear		
	Ms. Angela Medrano (Chairman)	Leder Mode
	Mr. Barrington Dickens (Vice Chairman)	National Water Commission
	Mrs. Monica Cheese-Mclean	Pepsi-Cola Jamaica Bottling Company Limited
	Mrs. Janice Wright (Technical Secretary)	Consumer Affairs Commission
	Ms. Joy Bennett	Ministry of Industry, Technology Energy & Commerce
	Ms. Samantha Gayle	National Safety Limited
	Ms. Colene Quarrie	Safety & Emergency Management
	Mr. Percival Morgan	Ken Mor Manufacturing
	Mrs. Janet Rankine-Henry (Recording Secretary/Facilitator)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mr. Alton Davis	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
Dairy Cattle Feeds		
	Dr. Paul Jennings (Chairperson/Technical Secretary)	Dairy Development Board
	Ms. Cordia Thompson (Vice- Chair)	Terra Services
	Mrs. Jasmin Holness	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
	Mr. Byron Lawrence	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
	Mr. D McDonald	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
	Mr. Derrick Walker	Rymesfield Dairy Cooperative & Jamaica
	Mr. Norman Williams	Jamaica Broilers Group
	Dr. Aston Wood	AGROCON
	Mrs. Racquel Chambers	Consumer Affairs Commission
	Miss Tanesha Williams (Recording Secretary/Facilitator)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica

Technical Committee	Names of Committee Members	Sector/Company
Cement		
	Mr. Victor Douse (Chairman)	University of the West Indies
	Mrs. Marva Blankson (Vice Chairperson)	School of Building & Land Management, UTECH
	Mr. Junior Gordon (Technical Secretary)	School of Building & Land Management, UTECH
	Mr. Gordon Hutchinson (Technical Secretary)	Jentech Consultants
	Ms. Janice Wright	Consumer Affairs Commission
	Mr. Steve Malcom	National Consumer League
	Mrs. Melbourne Lyn-Cook	Caribbean Cement Company Limited
	Mr. Desmond Young	Halicon Holdings (Representing JIE)
	Mr. Garth Walker	Mainland International
	Mr. Errol Salkey	HMA
	Mr. Dwight McKoy (for John Valentine – IMAJ)	Jamaica Premix
	Mrs. Jacqueline Scott-Brown (Facilitator)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mrs. Tray-Ann Clarke-Morgan (Technical Facilitator)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mrs. Elaine Edwards (Interim Recording Secretary)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
National Food Safety (ISO TC34 – Food)		
	Mr. Omar Manasseh (Chairman)	Jamaica Drink Company
	Ms. Donna Bromfield (Vice Chairperson)	Southern Fruits & Food Processors
	Mrs. Denyse Perkins	Walkerswood Caribbean Foods
	Ms. Laura D. Richards	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute
	Mr. Leo Stone	Magnocorp Investment Ltd
	Ms. Joycelene McFarlane	Exotic Products Ja. Ltd
	Mrs. Lorna Gooden	Rural Agricultural Dev. Authority
	Ms. Leslie Hoo Fung	International Centre for Environmental and Nuclear Sciences, University of the West Indies
	Mr. Richard Rowe	Consumer Affairs Commission
	Mrs. Madeen Miller (Technical Secretary)	Scientific Research Council
	Ms. Sheila Harvey	Ministry of Agriculture
	Mr. Sylvester Christie	Ministry of Agriculture
	Mrs. Janet Pullen	Jamaica Agricultural Society
	Mr. Hugh Smith	Ministry of Agriculture
	Mrs. Audrey Morris	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute
	Mr. Ajani Blake (Facilitator)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mrs. Karen Watson-Brown (Co-Facilitator)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
National Mirror of ISO TC93 – Starch		
	Ms. Joy Spence	J. Wray and Nephew Ja Ltd.
	Dr. Andrew Pearson	University of the West Indies
	Mrs. Christine Fray-Aiken	University of Technology Jamaica
	Dr. Roy Porter	University of the West Indies
	Ms. Sharmaine Edwards	Ministry of Health

Technical Committee	Names of Committee Members	Sector/Company
	Dr Cliff Riley	Northern Caribbean University
	Ms. G. Sessing	West Indies Paper and Pulp Ltd.
	Ms. D. Ladiley	VAP Ltd.
	Ms. Sardia Morgan	Scientific Research Council
	Ms. Audrey Morris	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute
	Ms. Janet Rankine (Facilitator)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
	Mr. Ajani Blake (Facilitator)	Bureau of Standards Jamaica

National Certification Mark Programme



Companies that have earned the Product Mark

BERGER PAINTS (JA) LTD

Nature's White Flat Emulsion Paint
Nature's White Low Sheen Emulsion Paint
Berger 303 Flat Emulsion Paint
Berger Everglow Low Sheen Emulsion Paint
Magicote Flat Emulsion Paint

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON (W.I.) LTD

B-H Perma Plastic Emulsion Paint
B-H Perma Cote House and Roof Paint

BLACK'S BLOCK FACTORY

Hollow Concrete Blocks

CARIBBEAN BRAKE PRODUCTS LTD

Caribrake Brake and Clutch Fluid

EDGECHEM (JAMAICA) LIMITED

EdgeChem Color Glow Low Sheen Emulsion Paint
Edgechem Color Glow Flat Emulsion Paint
Edgechem Color Glow Gloss Paint

GRAY'S PEPPER PRODUCTS LTD

Gray's Hot Pepper Sauce
Gray's Spicy Sauce

GRACE FOOD PROCESSORS (CANNING DIVISION) LTD

Grace Tomato Ketchup
Grace Hot Tomato ketchup
Grace Reconstituted Orange Juice (Canned)
Grace Reconstituted Grapefruit Juice (Canned)
Grace Reconstituted Pineapple Juice (Canned)
Grace Reconstituted Tomato Juice (Canned)
Grace Strawberry Flavoured Syrup
Grace Cherry Flavoured Syrup

Capri Reconstituted Orange Juice (Canned)
Capri Tomato Ketchup

Caribbean Choice Reconstituted Orange Juice (Canned)

Caribbean Choice Tomato Ketchup

HODGES MINERALS LTD

Whiting

MARJOBLAC QUARRY AND BLOCK FACTORY

Hollow Concrete Blocks

MEIKLE'S BLOCKMAKING COMPANY LTD

Hollow Concrete Blocks

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS (W.I.) LTD

Super Kem Gloss Oil Paint

Super Kem-Flat Emulsion Paint

Super Kem-Glo Low Sheen Emulsion Paint

Sher-Wil Special Flat Emulsion Paint

THE PICKAPEPPA CO. LTD

Pickapeppa Sauce

Pickapeppa Hot Pepper Sauce



Companies that have earned the Plant Mark

Grace Processors (Meat) Division

Grace Food Processors (Canning) Division

Gray's Pepper Products Limited

V.A.P. Limited

West Indies Synthetics Company Ltd. (Plastics Division)

King Pepper Products Ltd.

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EMOLUMENTS - SENIOR OFFICERS

The following table provides details on the emoluments of senior officers at the BSJ.

POSITION	BASIC SALARY (J\$)	TRAVEL ALLOWANCE (J\$)	GRATUITY	TOTAL
Executive Director	02 Jan '07 5,900,000	Fully maintained company vehicle	25%	5,900,000
	01 Jun to 31 Dec '06 \$5,900,000 (Acting)	477,708		6,377,708
	01 Apr to 31 May '06 5,190,900	Fully maintained company vehicle	25%	5,190,900
Senior Director, Technical Services	4,933,500	477,708	25%	5,411,208
Manager, Finance & Accounting Services	2,166,311	477,708	20%	2,644,019
Manager, IDB	2,166,311	300,000	20%	2,466,311
Manager, Standards Development & Certification	2,288,933	477,708	20%	2,766,641
Manager, Inspectorate	2,350,244	477,708	20%	2,827,952
Manager, Metrology & Testing: Engineering Services	03 Jan '07 2,649,365 (Acting)	191,088	n/a	2,840,453
	01 Apr to 23 June '06 2,310,000 (Acting)	400,000	n/a	2,710,000
Manager, Metrology & Testing: Analytical Services	3,499,726	477,708	20%	3,977,434
Manager, Information	2,384,910	477,708	20%	2,862,618
Manager, Human Resources	2,243,414	477,708	20%	2,721,122

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

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**Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants**

7 West Avenue, Kingston Gardens
P.O. Box 13, Kingston 4, Jamaica, W.I.

Tel: (876) 922 6825-7
Fax: (876) 922 7673
<http://www.deloitte.com/jm>

42B & 42C Union Street
Montego Bay, Jamaica, W.I.

Tel: (876) 952 4713-4
Fax: (876) 979 0246



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Bureau of Standards Jamaica, set out on pages 2 to 21, which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2007, the income statement, statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and consistently applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Report on the financial statements (Cont'd)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bureau as at March 31, 2007, and of its financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Deloitte Touche", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Chartered Accountants

Kingston, Jamaica
February 18, 2009

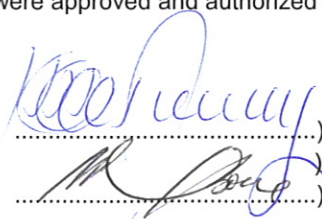

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

BALANCE SHEET AT MARCH 31, 2007

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	533,331	374,199
Investment property	6	<u>29,663</u>	<u>26,987</u>
		<u>562,994</u>	<u>401,186</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	7	2,769	1,021
Trade and other receivables	8	31,719	13,122
Income tax recoverable		50,138	46,505
Cash and cash equivalents	9	<u>364,419</u>	<u>353,024</u>
		<u>449,045</u>	<u>413,672</u>
Total assets		<u>1,012,039</u>	<u>814,858</u>
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
Equity			
Capital reserve		385,180	255,633
Special fund	10	65,159	65,159
Revenue reserve		<u>473,601</u>	<u>419,340</u>
		<u>923,940</u>	<u>740,132</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	<u>88,099</u>	<u>74,726</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,012,039</u>	<u>814,858</u>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 21 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The financial statements on Pages 2 to 21 were approved and authorized for issue by the Council on February 18, 2009 and are signed on its behalf by:


)

) Council Members

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**INCOME STATEMENT****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
Revenue	12	520,309	484,305
Administrative expenses		(313,713)	(239,999)
Other operating expenses		<u>(170,865)</u>	<u>(110,483)</u>
SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS		35,731	133,823
Investment revenue	13	30,398	32,763
Other gains and losses	14	<u>8,132</u>	<u>20,708</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	15	<u><u>74,261</u></u>	<u><u>187,294</u></u>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 21 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Special Fund \$'000</u>	<u>Capital Reserve \$'000</u>	<u>Capital Grants \$'000</u>	<u>Revenue Reserve \$'000</u>	<u>Total \$'000</u>
Balance at March 31, 2005 as previously reported		189,825	-	79,267	199,779	468,871
Effect of changes in accounting for capital grants	24	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(79,267)</u>	<u>79,267</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at March 31, 2005 restated		189,825	-	-	279,046	468,871
Transfer		47,000	-	-	(47,000)	-
Disbursements		(171,666)	-	-	-	(171,666)
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	255,633	-	-	255,633
Surplus for the year and total recognized income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>187,294</u>	<u>187,294</u>
Balance at March 31, 2006		65,159	255,633	-	419,340	740,132
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	129,547	-	-	129,547
Transfer		20,000	-	-	(20,000)	-
Disbursements		(20,000)	-	-	-	(20,000)
Surplus for the year and total recognized income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,261</u>	<u>74,261</u>
Balance at March 31, 2007		<u>65,159</u>	<u>385,180</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>473,601</u>	<u>923,940</u>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 21 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007**

	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	74,261	187,294
Non-cash items included in surplus for year		
Surplus on revalued investment property	(2,676)	(10,845)
Investment revenue	(30,398)	(32,763)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16,721	15,634
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>1,946</u>	<u>(667)</u>
Operating cash flows before movement in working capital	59,854	158,653
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(17,144)	9,979
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(1,748)	198
Increase (decrease) in payables	<u>13,373</u>	<u>(4,447)</u>
Cash generated by operations	54,335	164,383
Income tax paid	<u>(3,633)</u>	<u>(8,191)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	<u>50,702</u>	<u>156,192</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	30,398	32,763
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (net of transfers/adjustments)	(51,026)	(19,311)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>1,321</u>	<u>899</u>
Net cash (used in) from investing activities	<u>(19,307)</u>	<u>14,351</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Disbursements to various projects	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(171,666)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(171,666)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	11,395	(1,123)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>353,024</u>	<u>354,147</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>364,419</u>	<u>353,024</u>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 21 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****1. IDENTIFICATION**

The Bureau of Standards was established by the Standards Act, No. 57 of 1968 (Laws of Jamaica) for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the maintenance of standardization in relation to commodities, processes and practices, and is empowered to exercise such other functions as may be prescribed by the relevant Minister of the Government of Jamaica.

The registered office of the Bureau is 6 Winchester Road, Kingston 10.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

In the current year, the Bureau has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on April 1, 2006.

The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations has not resulted in changes to the Bureau's accounting policies nor the amounts reported for the current or prior years, although additional disclosures have resulted in some instances.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective for this financial year:

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

		<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
IAS 1, 16, 19, 20, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41 and IFRS 5 (Revised)	Amendments resulting from May 2008 Annual Improvements to IFRS	January 1, 2009
IAS 1 and 32 (Revised)	Amendments relating to disclosure of puttable instruments and obligations arising on liquidation	January 1, 2009
IAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing costs	January 1, 2007
IAS 27, 28, and 31 (Revised)	Consequential amendments arising from amendments to IFRS 3	July 1, 2009
IAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	
	- Comprehensive revision including requiring a statement of comprehensive income	January 1, 2009
	- Amendment to add disclosures about an entity's capital	January 1, 2009
IAS 27 (Revised)	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	
	- Amendment relating to cost of an investment on first-time adoption	January 1, 2009
IAS 32 (Revised)	Financial Institution Presentation	January 1, 2007

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Cont'd)**Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted (Cont'd)

		<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
IFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Amendment relating to cost of an investment on first-time adoption	January 1, 2009
IFRS 2 (Revised)	Share-based Payment – Amendment relating to vesting conditions and cancellations	January 1, 2009
IFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations – Comprehensive revision on applying the acquisition method	July 1, 2009
IFRS 7	Financial Instrument Disclosure	January 1, 2007
IFRIC 8	Scope of IFRS	May 1, 2006
IFRIC 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives	June 1, 2006
IFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment	November 1, 2006
IFRIC 11	Group and Treasury Store Transactions	March 1, 2007
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements	January 1, 2008
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes	July 1, 2008
IFRIC 14:IAS 19	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their interaction	January 1, 2008
IFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate	January 1, 2009
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	October 1, 2008
IFRIC 17	Distribution of Non Cash Assets to Owners	July 1, 2009

The Board of Directors has assessed the impact of all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations above and has concluded the following in respect to the operations of the Bureau:

New and Revised Standards and Interpretations that are not relevant

IAS 20 (Revised)	Accounting for Government Assistance and Disclosure of Government Assistance
IAS 29 (Revised)	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
IAS 41 (Revised)	Agriculture
IFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of IFRS
IFRS 2 (Revised)	Share Based Payment
IFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations – Comprehensive Revision on Applying the Acquisition Method
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Agreement

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

New and Revised Standards and Interpretations that are not relevant (Cont'd)

IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programme
IFRIC 14:IAS 19	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
IFRIC 15	Agreements for Construction of Real Estate
IFRIC 16	Hedges of Net Investment in a Foreign Operation
IFRIC 17	Distributors of Non-Cash Assets Owners

New and Revised Standards and Interpretations that are relevant

- Amendments specifically to IAS 1, 16, 27, 28, 31, 36, 38, 39 and 40, resulting from the May 2008 annual improvements to IFRS are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bureau's financial statements on adoption at the respective effective dates.
- *IAS 1 (Revised 2007) Presentation of Financial Statements* – IAS 1, among other things, affects the presentation of owner changes in equity and comprehensive income. It requires the presentation of all non-owners changes in equity (comprehensive income) in one or two statements; either in a single statement of comprehensive income, or in an income statement and a statement of comprehensive income. On adoption at its effective date, the standard will result in a change in the presentation of the Bureau's statement of operations and the statement of changes in equity.
- Under the amendment to *IAS 1 and 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation – Puttable Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation*, certain financial instruments that currently meet the definition of a financial liability will be classified as equity because they represent the residual interest in the net assets of the entity. This standard is not expected to have any significant impact on the Bureau's financial statements.
- *IAS 23 (Revised) - Borrowing Costs* removes the option of either capitalising borrowing costs relating to qualifying assets or expensing these borrowing costs. The revised standard requires management to capitalise borrowing costs attributable to qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets that take a substantial time to get ready for their intended use or sale. The adoption of this revised standard at its effective date is not expected to have a material impact on the Bureau's financial statements.
- **IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and a complementary Amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – Capital Disclosures** (effective from January 1, 2007). IFRS 7 introduces new disclosures to improve the information about financial instruments. It requires the disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information about exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including specified minimum disclosures about credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including sensitivity analysis to market risk. The amendment to IAS 1 introduces disclosures about the level of an entity's capital and how it manages capital. The Bureau will apply IFRS 7 and the amendment to IAS 1 from annual periods beginning April 1, 2007.
- *IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate* addresses the accounting for revenue and associated expenses by entities that undertake the construction of real estate directly or through subcontractors. The Interpretation addresses the determination of whether an agreement for the construction of real estate is within the scope of IAS 11, Construction Contracts or IAS 18, Revenue, and when revenue from the construction of real estate should be recognised. IFRIC 15 will not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Bureau.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The Bureau's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. These principal accounting policies are set out below.

These financial statements are expressed in Jamaican dollars.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings held for use in the supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is credited to the property's revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged to profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the property's revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings is charged to profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the property's revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land and properties under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****Investment property**

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is stated at its fair value at the balance sheet date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in the income statement for the period in which they arise.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Bureau reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Bureau estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

The recoverable amount of the Bureau's assets is their fair value. All impairment losses are recognized in the income statement.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and where applicable, net realizable value. Cost is calculated using the first in, first out method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset to one entity and a financial liability to, or equity to, another entity.

A financial asset is any asset that is:

- (a) cash
- (b) an equity instrument of another entity
- (c) a contractual right:
 - (i) to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Bureau; or

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

(d) a contract that will or may be settled in the Bureau's own equity instruments and is:

- (i) a non-derivative for which the Bureau is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the Bureau's own equity instruments; or
- (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Bureau's own equity instruments. For this purpose the Bureau's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the Bureau's own equity instruments.

A financial liability is any liability that is:

(a) a contractual obligation:

- (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity;
- (ii) or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Bureau; or

(b) a contract that will or may be settled in the Bureau's own equity instruments and is:

- (i) a non-derivative for which the Bureau is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the Bureau's own equity instruments; or
- (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Bureau's own equity instruments. For this purpose the company's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the Bureau's own equity instruments.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Bureau after deducting all of its liabilities.

The Bureau recognizes financial assets or financial liabilities on its balance sheet only when the Bureau becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets

(i) Trade receivables

These are measured at initial recognition at their fair values. Interest is not charged on outstanding balances and these are not generally discounted as they are usually settled within a short period during which market interest rates do not normally move significantly. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognized in surplus or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognized is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, net of bank overdraft and short-term deposits with original maturity dates ranging between one to three months.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****Financial instruments (Cont'd)***Financial assets (Cont'd)***(iii) Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

*Financial liabilities***Trade payables**

These are initially measured at their fair values net of transaction costs. No interest is charged on outstanding balances and these are usually settled within a short period during which interest charged would be immaterial.

The fair values of the financial instruments are discussed in Note 17.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the Bureau's functional currency (Jamaican dollars) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the balance sheet date monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

All resulting gains and losses are credited to or charged against net surplus or loss for the year.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Capital grants

Grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Bureau will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Grants whose primary condition is that the Bureau should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred income in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Other grants are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amount receivable for goods and service provided in the normal course of business, net of discount and sales related taxes.

Fees income

These are recognized when services have been rendered.

Compliance income

These are recognized on a cash basis.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the interest rate applicable.

Rental income

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Income tax

The Bureau is a statutory body operating under the Ministry of Industry, Technology, Energy and Commerce (MITEC) and is exempt from income tax under the Income Tax Act, Section 12(b).

Employees' benefits

Pension obligations

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plan are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Termination obligations

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Bureau recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal or as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than twelve (12) months after the balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****Employees' benefits (Cont'd)***Leave entitlements*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave for services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

Related party balances and transactions

Two parties are considered to be related when:

- (i) One party is able to exercise control or significant influence over the other party;
- (ii) They are subject to common control or significant influence from the same source; or
- (iii) The party is a member of key management personnel of the entity, that is, those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, including directors, officers, and close members of the families of these individuals.

Related party transactions are recorded at their fair values at transaction dates and are not discounted since settlement is anticipated in the near future.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the process of applying the Bureau's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical accounting judgements

Management believes there are no judgements made that had a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management has not made any key assumptions concerning the future or other key sources of estimation uncertainty at balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land & Buildings <u>at Fair Value</u> \$'000	Motor Vehicles <u>at Cost</u> \$'000	Plant & Equipment <u>at Cost</u> \$'000	Furniture & Fittings <u>at Cost</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000
At cost/valuation					
April 1, 2005	62,524	15,465	125,369	17,797	221,155
Revaluation	240,395	-	-	-	240,395
Additions	993	7,823	9,303	1,192	19,311
Disposals	-	(4,992)	-	-	(4,992)
April 1, 2006	303,912	18,296	134,672	18,989	475,869
Revaluation	129,547	-	-	-	129,547
Additions	3,578	8,196	35,890	1,909	49,573
Disposals	-	(3,467)	(243)	(26)	(3,736)
March 31, 2007	<u>437,037</u>	<u>23,025</u>	<u>170,319</u>	<u>20,872</u>	<u>651,253</u>
Depreciation					
April 1, 2005	15,237	10,789	68,259	11,748	106,033
On revalued asset	(15,237)	-	-	-	(15,237)
Charge for year	-	1,600	12,510	1,524	15,634
Eliminated on disposal	-	(4,760)	-	-	(4,760)
April 1, 2006	-	7,629	80,769	13,272	101,670
Charge for year	2,043	3,249	10,754	675	16,721
Eliminated on disposal	-	(403)	(63)	(3)	(469)
March 31, 2007	<u>2,043</u>	<u>10,475</u>	<u>91,460</u>	<u>13,944</u>	<u>117,922</u>
Net Book Value					
March 31, 2007	<u>434,994</u>	<u>12,550</u>	<u>78,859</u>	<u>6,928</u>	<u>533,331</u>
March 31, 2006	<u>303,912</u>	<u>10,667</u>	<u>53,903</u>	<u>5,717</u>	<u>374,199</u>

The following rates are used for depreciation of plant and equipment:

Buildings	-	2.5% p.a.
Furniture and fittings	-	10% p.a.
Motor vehicles	-	20 % p.a.
Plant and equipment	-	25% p.a.

Land and buildings included at valuation were based on fair market value as expressed by independent professional valuers, Langford & Brown, Valuers and Real Estate Dealers, on June 12, 2006.

The directors consider that valuation as at March 31, 2007 would not be significantly different.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****6. INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

The analysis and movement in investment property are as follows:

	\$'000
Fair value of investment property	
At April 1, 2005 (Fair value)	16,142
Adjustment – Change in accounting policy	<u>10,845</u>
At March 31, 2006 (Fair value)	26,987
Net gain from fair value adjustments	<u>2,676</u>
At March 31, 2007 (Fair value)	<u>29,663</u>

This is a commercial building held for long-term rental and is not occupied by the Bureau.

The property rental income earned by the Bureau from its investment property which is leased under operating leases amounted to \$490,000 (2006: \$480,000). Direct operating expenses arising on the investment property during the year amounted to \$388,099 (2006: \$362,044).

7. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of supplies held for use in the daily operations of the Bureau.

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The analysis of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade receivables	2,558	2,046
Less: Provision for bad debt	(<u>2,514</u>)	(<u>648</u>)
	44	1,398
Staff loans	9,892	3,183
Deposits and other receivables	<u>21,783</u>	<u>8,541</u>
	<u>31,719</u>	<u>13,122</u>

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Bank balances (Note 9(a))	7,118	14,856
Short-term deposits (Note 9(b))	357,234	338,101
Cash in hand	<u>67</u>	<u>67</u>
	<u>364,419</u>	<u>353,024</u>

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Cont'd)**

- (a) Bank balances include foreign currency deposits of US\$167,149 (2006: US\$195,069) at interest rates of 1.70% (2006: 2.75%). Jamaican dollar deposits are at interest rates of 2.5% (2006: 2.5%).
- (b) Short-term deposits include foreign currency deposits of US\$2,367,439 (2006: US\$2,538,545) at interest rates of 4% to 5.1% (2006: 5.05% to 5.25%). Jamaican dollar short-term deposits are at interest rates of 6.10% to 6.35% (2006: 12.75% to 13.05%).

10. SPECIAL FUND

The special fund represents amounts set aside to support collaborative development projects between the Bureau of Standards, and the private and public sectors based on Cabinet decision (#16/04 and #35/04).

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The analysis of trade and other payables is as follows:

	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
Trade payables	7,147	4,104
IDB project	14,412	4,363
Gratuity and incentive payable	22,640	18,889
Swedac project	-	855
Deposits	152	3,849
Accrued vacation	6,409	8,627
Statutory deductions	-	118
Retroactive salaries	-	4,240
Staff welfare	6,364	6,363
Local contributions	20,000	9,751
Deferred income	3,498	6,946
Other payables and accruals	<u>7,477</u>	<u>6,621</u>
	<u>88,099</u>	<u>74,726</u>

12. REVENUE

An analysis of the Bureau's gross revenue (which includes services rendered to third parties and other income) is as follows:

	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
Compliance income	448,948	423,307
Fees	69,918	56,333
Rental income	490	480
Miscellaneous	<u>951</u>	<u>4,185</u>
	<u>520,307</u>	<u>484,305</u>

13. INVESTMENT REVENUE

Investment revenue represents interest earned on bank deposits.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****14. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES**

Comprising:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Change in fair value of investment property	2,676	10,845
Foreign exchange gains	<u>5,456</u>	<u>9,863</u>
	<u>8,132</u>	<u>20,708</u>

15. SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS

Surplus from operations has been arrived at after charging:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Directors fees	828	933
Staff costs	243,633	177,245
Depreciation	16,721	15,654

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS*Pension obligation*

The Bureau operates a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for all qualifying employees. The assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of the Bureau in funds under the control of trustees.

The Scheme is funded by contributions from employees at the rate of 5% of pensionable salaries (with the option of contributing an additional 5%) and the employer at rates recommended by independent actuaries (currently 10% of pensionable salaries).

At the date of the last actuarial valuation during March 31, 2004 the Scheme was considered adequately funded, and the market value of the Scheme's asset was sufficient to cover the liabilities of the Scheme. The Scheme is valued every three years.

The total expense charged to income of \$11,843,270 (2006: \$9,380,814) represents contributions payable to the Scheme by the Bureau at rates specified in the rules of the Scheme.

17. FAIR VALUES

Fair value is the amount at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. A market price, where an active market exists (such as a recognised stock exchange) is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument.

The fair values presented in these financial statements have been estimated using present value, appropriate valuation methodologies and other estimation techniques based on market conditions existing at balance sheet date.

The fair values of the Bureau's financial instruments were estimated at the face values less any credit adjustments. Financial assets and financial liabilities maturing within twelve months are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****17. FAIR VALUES (Cont'd)**

These financial assets and liabilities include cash and bank balances, short-term deposits, trade receivables and payables.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**(a) Credit risk**

Financial instruments contain an element of risk that the obligators may be unable to meet the terms of agreements. Direct credit risk represents risk of loss resulting from the obligator's default in relation to assets on the balance sheet. In respect of cash and short-term deposits, the Bureau minimizes this risk by limiting its obligators to major banks.

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Bureau to concentration of credit risk, primarily consist of trade receivables since the primary customers are the public at large.

(b) Market risks**(i) Interest rate risk**

The Bureau is exposed to interest rate risks either through market value fluctuations of balance sheet items i.e. price risks, or changes in the interest expenses or revenues, i.e., reinvestment risks.

Interest rate risk mainly arises through interest-bearing assets and liabilities. Interest on short-term deposits is at market rates and these are constantly monitored by management.

Due to the current balance sheet structure the Bureau is not exposed to undue interest rate risk.

(ii) Currency risk

The Bureau is exposed to foreign currency risks on transactions that are denominated in currencies other than the Jamaican dollar. The Bureau's net foreign currency assets as at year-end were as follows:

	<u>2007</u> US\$'000	<u>2006</u> US\$'000
Cash and bank balances	<u>2,534</u>	<u>2,734</u>

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Bureau has no exposure to price risk as there are no traded securities.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that the Bureau will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at, or close to its fair value. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the management of the Bureau maintains an adequate amount of its financial assets in liquid form to meet contractual obligations and other recurring payments.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)****(d) Cash flow risk**

Cash flow risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument will fluctuate in amount. The Bureau manages this risk through budgetary measures, ensuring as far as possible, that fluctuations in cash flows relating to monetary financial assets and liabilities are matched to mitigate any significant adverse cash flows.

19. OTHER DISCLOSURES – EMPLOYEES

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
(a) Average number of persons employed by the Bureau during the year:	<u>178</u>	<u>169</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
(b) Staff costs incurred during the year in respect of the employees were:		
Salaries and wages (including retroactive and terminal payments)	213,677	153,835
Statutory contributions	8,413	6,462
Pension contributions	11,843	9,381
Group and health insurance	<u>9,720</u>	<u>7,567</u>
	<u>243,653</u>	<u>177,245</u>

20. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

The Bureau as lessor:

The Bureau rents out its investment property to a tenant under an operating lease. At balance sheet date the Bureau had contracted with the tenant for the following future minimum lease payments:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	490	480
In the second to third years inclusive	<u>490</u>	<u>480</u>
	<u>980</u>	<u>960</u>

21. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of the Executive Director and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term benefits	<u>35,844</u>	<u>22,919</u>

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****22. COMMITMENTS**

Capital commitments

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Authorized but not contracted for	<u>65,100</u>	<u>57,835</u>

Capital commitments are in respect of property, plant and equipment.

23. CONTINGENCIES

A former Executive Director has made an application to the Supreme Court for relief including:

- (1) Salary increases that would have been due to the claimant during the contract period amounting to \$10.5 million or alternatively, a lump sum ex gratia payment of \$6.5 million.
- (2) Shortfall of \$5.9 million in terminal payments.
- (3) A declaration that the claimant was entitled to purchase the motor vehicle assigned to him.
- (4) Damages for breach of contract.
- (5) Attorney's cost.

Management is of the opinion that no provision is necessary.

24. FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF RESTATEMENTS

This represents the transfer of capital grants to deferred income and amortization thereof. The amount was fully amortized as of March 31, 2005. There was no financial effect on subsequent years.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF
BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA
ON
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Our examination of the financial statements of the Bureau for the year ended March 31, 2007 was intended primarily for the purpose of formulating an opinion on those financial statements taken as a whole. The additional information presented in page 2 has been taken primarily from the accounting and other records of the Bureau and is not necessary for a fair presentation of the state of affairs of the Bureau at March 31, 2007 or the results of its operations, changes in equity or cash flows for the year then ended. Such information has not been subjected to sufficient tests and other auditing procedures to enable us to express an opinion as to the fairness of all the details included therein and accordingly we do not express an opinion on the additional information.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Deloitte Touche", is written in dark ink.

Chartered Accountants

Kingston, Jamaica,
February 18, 2009

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

EXPENSES

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
Administrative		
Salaries and wages (including retroactive and terminal payments)	213,677	153,835
Statutory contributions	8,413	6,462
Group and health insurance	9,720	7,567
Pension	11,843	9,381
Pest control and janitorial	4,738	4,491
Travelling and subsistence	21,458	14,006
Staff welfare	4,473	4,149
Utilities	19,563	17,290
Stationery and other supplies	4,888	4,380
Courier and postage	1,884	1,802
Board expense	3,543	3,757
Bank charges	322	324
Directors' fee	828	933
Advertising	<u>8,363</u>	<u>11,622</u>
	<u>313,713</u>	<u>239,999</u>
Other Operating		
Motor vehicles	3,692	2,501
Repairs and maintenance	5,902	4,532
- Buildings	3,071	3,314
- Furniture and equipment	4,275	1,806
- Other	3,616	3,750
General insurance	1,200	1,201
Audit and accounting fees	1,875	403
Bad debts	16,721	15,634
Depreciation	22,767	9,334
Professional fees	5,490	4,435
Security	3,862	1,880
Lab supplies	1,362	866
Entertainment	51,157	36,566
Local and international contributions	1,436	1,008
Conferences and seminars	2,524	2,231
Canteen expenses	2,210	2,356
Rental	298	295
Property taxes	29,184	12,024
Projects	5,261	4,176
National Quality Awards	865	415
Books and publications	1,946	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>2,151</u>	<u>1,756</u>
Miscellaneous	<u>170,865</u>	<u>110,483</u>

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

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Expenses	2

**Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants**

7 West Avenue, Kingston Gardens
P.O. Box 13, Kingston 4, Jamaica, W.I.

Tel: (876) 922 6825-7
Fax: (876) 922 7673
<http://www.deloitte.com/jm>

42B & 42C Union Street
Montego Bay, Jamaica, W.I.

Tel: (876) 952 4713-4
Fax: (876) 979 0246



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Bureau of Standards Jamaica, set out on pages 2 to 21, which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2007, the income statement, statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and consistently applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Report on the financial statements (Cont'd)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bureau as at March 31, 2007, and of its financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Deloitte Touche", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Chartered Accountants

Kingston, Jamaica
February 18, 2009

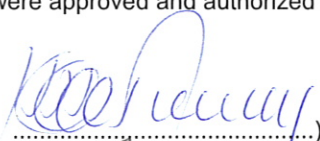
BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

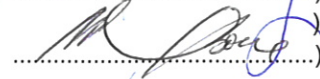
BALANCE SHEET AT MARCH 31, 2007

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	533,331	374,199
Investment property	6	<u>29,663</u>	<u>26,987</u>
		<u>562,994</u>	<u>401,186</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	7	2,769	1,021
Trade and other receivables	8	31,719	13,122
Income tax recoverable		50,138	46,505
Cash and cash equivalents	9	<u>364,419</u>	<u>353,024</u>
		<u>449,045</u>	<u>413,672</u>
Total assets		<u>1,012,039</u>	<u>814,858</u>
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
Equity			
Capital reserve		385,180	255,633
Special fund	10	65,159	65,159
Revenue reserve		<u>473,601</u>	<u>419,340</u>
		<u>923,940</u>	<u>740,132</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	<u>88,099</u>	<u>74,726</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,012,039</u>	<u>814,858</u>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 21 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The financial statements on Pages 2 to 21 were approved and authorized for issue by the Council on February 18, 2009 and are signed on its behalf by:




 Council Members

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**INCOME STATEMENT****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
Revenue	12	520,309	484,305
Administrative expenses		(313,713)	(239,999)
Other operating expenses		<u>(170,865)</u>	<u>(110,483)</u>
SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS		35,731	133,823
Investment revenue	13	30,398	32,763
Other gains and losses	14	<u>8,132</u>	<u>20,708</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	15	<u>74,261</u>	<u>187,294</u>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 21 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Special Fund \$'000</u>	<u>Capital Reserve \$'000</u>	<u>Capital Grants \$'000</u>	<u>Revenue Reserve \$'000</u>	<u>Total \$'000</u>
Balance at March 31, 2005 as previously reported		189,825	-	79,267	199,779	468,871
Effect of changes in accounting for capital grants	24	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(79,267)</u>	<u>79,267</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at March 31, 2005 restated		189,825	-	-	279,046	468,871
Transfer		47,000	-	-	(47,000)	-
Disbursements		(171,666)	-	-	-	(171,666)
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	255,633	-	-	255,633
Surplus for the year and total recognized income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>187,294</u>	<u>187,294</u>
Balance at March 31, 2006		65,159	255,633	-	419,340	740,132
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	129,547	-	-	129,547
Transfer		20,000	-	-	(20,000)	-
Disbursements		(20,000)	-	-	-	(20,000)
Surplus for the year and total recognized income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,261</u>	<u>74,261</u>
Balance at March 31, 2007		<u>65,159</u>	<u>385,180</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>473,601</u>	<u>923,940</u>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 21 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007**

	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	74,261	187,294
Non-cash items included in surplus for year		
Surplus on revalued investment property	(2,676)	(10,845)
Investment revenue	(30,398)	(32,763)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16,721	15,634
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>1,946</u>	<u>(667)</u>
Operating cash flows before movement in working capital	59,854	158,653
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(17,144)	9,979
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(1,748)	198
Increase (decrease) in payables	<u>13,373</u>	<u>(4,447)</u>
Cash generated by operations	54,335	164,383
Income tax paid	<u>(3,633)</u>	<u>(8,191)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	<u>50,702</u>	<u>156,192</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	30,398	32,763
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (net of transfers/adjustments)	(51,026)	(19,311)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>1,321</u>	<u>899</u>
Net cash (used in) from investing activities	<u>(19,307)</u>	<u>14,351</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Disbursements to various projects	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(171,666)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(171,666)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	11,395	(1,123)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>353,024</u>	<u>354,147</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>364,419</u>	<u>353,024</u>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 21 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****1. IDENTIFICATION**

The Bureau of Standards was established by the Standards Act, No. 57 of 1968 (Laws of Jamaica) for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the maintenance of standardization in relation to commodities, processes and practices, and is empowered to exercise such other functions as may be prescribed by the relevant Minister of the Government of Jamaica.

The registered office of the Bureau is 6 Winchester Road, Kingston 10.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

In the current year, the Bureau has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on April 1, 2006.

The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations has not resulted in changes to the Bureau's accounting policies nor the amounts reported for the current or prior years, although additional disclosures have resulted in some instances.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective for this financial year:

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

		Effective for annual periods <u>beginning on or after</u>
IAS 1, 16, 19, 20, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41 and IFRS 5 (Revised)	Amendments resulting from May 2008 Annual Improvements to IFRS	January 1, 2009
IAS 1 and 32 (Revised)	Amendments relating to disclosure of puttable instruments and obligations arising on liquidation	January 1, 2009
IAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing costs	January 1, 2007
IAS 27, 28, and 31 (Revised)	Consequential amendments arising from amendments to IFRS 3	July 1, 2009
IAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	
	- Comprehensive revision including requiring a statement of comprehensive income	January 1, 2009
	- Amendment to add disclosures about an entity's capital	January 1, 2009
IAS 27 (Revised)	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	
	- Amendment relating to cost of an investment on first-time adoption	January 1, 2009
IAS 32 (Revised)	Financial Institution Presentation	January 1, 2007

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Cont'd)**Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted (Cont'd)

		<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
IFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Amendment relating to cost of an investment on first-time adoption	January 1, 2009
IFRS 2 (Revised)	Share-based Payment – Amendment relating to vesting conditions and cancellations	January 1, 2009
IFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations – Comprehensive revision on applying the acquisition method	July 1, 2009
IFRS 7	Financial Instrument Disclosure	January 1, 2007
IFRIC 8	Scope of IFRS	May 1, 2006
IFRIC 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives	June 1, 2006
IFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment	November 1, 2006
IFRIC 11	Group and Treasury Store Transactions	March 1, 2007
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements	January 1, 2008
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes	July 1, 2008
IFRIC 14:IAS 19	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their interaction	January 1, 2008
IFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate	January 1, 2009
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	October 1, 2008
IFRIC 17	Distribution of Non Cash Assets to Owners	July 1, 2009

The Board of Directors has assessed the impact of all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations above and has concluded the following in respect to the operations of the Bureau:

New and Revised Standards and Interpretations that are not relevant

IAS 20 (Revised)	Accounting for Government Assistance and Disclosure of Government Assistance
IAS 29 (Revised)	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
IAS 41 (Revised)	Agriculture
IFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of IFRS
IFRS 2 (Revised)	Share Based Payment
IFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations – Comprehensive Revision on Applying the Acquisition Method
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Agreement

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

New and Revised Standards and Interpretations that are not relevant (Cont'd)

IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programme
IFRIC 14:IAS 19	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
IFRIC 15	Agreements for Construction of Real Estate
IFRIC 16	Hedges of Net Investment in a Foreign Operation
IFRIC 17	Distributors of Non-Cash Assets Owners

New and Revised Standards and Interpretations that are relevant

- Amendments specifically to IAS 1, 16, 27, 28, 31, 36, 38, 39 and 40, resulting from the May 2008 annual improvements to IFRS are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bureau's financial statements on adoption at the respective effective dates.
- *IAS 1 (Revised 2007) Presentation of Financial Statements* – IAS 1, among other things, affects the presentation of owner changes in equity and comprehensive income. It requires the presentation of all non-owners changes in equity (comprehensive income) in one or two statements; either in a single statement of comprehensive income, or in an income statement and a statement of comprehensive income. On adoption at its effective date, the standard will result in a change in the presentation of the Bureau's statement of operations and the statement of changes in equity.
- Under the amendment to *IAS 1 and 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation – Puttable Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation*, certain financial instruments that currently meet the definition of a financial liability will be classified as equity because they represent the residual interest in the net assets of the entity. This standard is not expected to have any significant impact on the Bureau's financial statements.
- *IAS 23 (Revised) - Borrowing Costs* removes the option of either capitalising borrowing costs relating to qualifying assets or expensing these borrowing costs. The revised standard requires management to capitalise borrowing costs attributable to qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets that take a substantial time to get ready for their intended use or sale. The adoption of this revised standard at its effective date is not expected to have a material impact on the Bureau's financial statements.
- **IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and a complementary Amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – Capital Disclosures** (effective from January 1, 2007). IFRS 7 introduces new disclosures to improve the information about financial instruments. It requires the disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information about exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including specified minimum disclosures about credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including sensitivity analysis to market risk. The amendment to IAS 1 introduces disclosures about the level of an entity's capital and how it manages capital. The Bureau will apply IFRS 7 and the amendment to IAS 1 from annual periods beginning April 1, 2007.
- *IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate* addresses the accounting for revenue and associated expenses by entities that undertake the construction of real estate directly or through subcontractors. The Interpretation addresses the determination of whether an agreement for the construction of real estate is within the scope of IAS 11, Construction Contracts or IAS 18, Revenue, and when revenue from the construction of real estate should be recognised. IFRIC 15 will not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Bureau.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The Bureau's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. These principal accounting policies are set out below.

These financial statements are expressed in Jamaican dollars.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings held for use in the supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is credited to the property's revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged to profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the property's revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings is charged to profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the property's revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land and properties under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****Investment property**

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is stated at its fair value at the balance sheet date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in the income statement for the period in which they arise.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Bureau reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Bureau estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

The recoverable amount of the Bureau's assets is their fair value. All impairment losses are recognized in the income statement.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and where applicable, net realizable value. Cost is calculated using the first in, first out method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset to one entity and a financial liability to, or equity to, another entity.

A financial asset is any asset that is:

- (a) cash
- (b) an equity instrument of another entity
- (c) a contractual right:
 - (i) to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Bureau; or

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

(d) a contract that will or may be settled in the Bureau's own equity instruments and is:

- (i) a non-derivative for which the Bureau is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the Bureau's own equity instruments; or
- (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Bureau's own equity instruments. For this purpose the Bureau's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the Bureau's own equity instruments.

A financial liability is any liability that is:

(a) a contractual obligation:

- (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity;
- (ii) or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Bureau; or

(b) a contract that will or may be settled in the Bureau's own equity instruments and is:

- (i) a non-derivative for which the Bureau is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the Bureau's own equity instruments; or
- (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Bureau's own equity instruments. For this purpose the company's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the Bureau's own equity instruments.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Bureau after deducting all of its liabilities.

The Bureau recognizes financial assets or financial liabilities on its balance sheet only when the Bureau becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets

(i) Trade receivables

These are measured at initial recognition at their fair values. Interest is not charged on outstanding balances and these are not generally discounted as they are usually settled within a short period during which market interest rates do not normally move significantly. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognized in surplus or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognized is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, net of bank overdraft and short-term deposits with original maturity dates ranging between one to three months.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****Financial instruments (Cont'd)***Financial assets (Cont'd)***(iii) Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

*Financial liabilities***Trade payables**

These are initially measured at their fair values net of transaction costs. No interest is charged on outstanding balances and these are usually settled within a short period during which interest charged would be immaterial.

The fair values of the financial instruments are discussed in Note 17.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the Bureau's functional currency (Jamaican dollars) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the balance sheet date monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

All resulting gains and losses are credited to or charged against net surplus or loss for the year.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****Capital grants**

Grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Bureau will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Grants whose primary condition is that the Bureau should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred income in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Other grants are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amount receivable for goods and service provided in the normal course of business, net of discount and sales related taxes.

Fees income

These are recognized when services have been rendered.

Compliance income

These are recognized on a cash basis.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the interest rate applicable.

Rental income

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Income tax

The Bureau is a statutory body operating under the Ministry of Industry, Technology, Energy and Commerce (MITEC) and is exempt from income tax under the Income Tax Act, Section 12(b).

Employees' benefits*Pension obligations*

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plan are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Termination obligations

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Bureau recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal or as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than twelve (12) months after the balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Employees' benefits (Cont'd)

Leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave for services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

Related party balances and transactions

Two parties are considered to be related when:

- (i) One party is able to exercise control or significant influence over the other party;
- (ii) They are subject to common control or significant influence from the same source; or
- (iii) The party is a member of key management personnel of the entity, that is, those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, including directors, officers, and close members of the families of these individuals.

Related party transactions are recorded at their fair values at transaction dates and are not discounted since settlement is anticipated in the near future.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the process of applying the Bureau's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical accounting judgements

Management believes there are no judgements made that had a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management has not made any key assumptions concerning the future or other key sources of estimation uncertainty at balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land & Buildings <u>at Fair Value</u> \$'000	Motor Vehicles <u>at Cost</u> \$'000	Plant & Equipment <u>at Cost</u> \$'000	Furniture & Fittings <u>at Cost</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000
At cost/valuation					
April 1, 2005	62,524	15,465	125,369	17,797	221,155
Revaluation	240,395	-	-	-	240,395
Additions	993	7,823	9,303	1,192	19,311
Disposals	-	(4,992)	-	-	(4,992)
April 1, 2006	303,912	18,296	134,672	18,989	475,869
Revaluation	129,547	-	-	-	129,547
Additions	3,578	8,196	35,890	1,909	49,573
Disposals	-	(3,467)	(243)	(26)	(3,736)
March 31, 2007	<u>437,037</u>	<u>23,025</u>	<u>170,319</u>	<u>20,872</u>	<u>651,253</u>
Depreciation					
April 1, 2005	15,237	10,789	68,259	11,748	106,033
On revalued asset	(15,237)	-	-	-	(15,237)
Charge for year	-	1,600	12,510	1,524	15,634
Eliminated on disposal	-	(4,760)	-	-	(4,760)
April 1, 2006	-	7,629	80,769	13,272	101,670
Charge for year	2,043	3,249	10,754	675	16,721
Eliminated on disposal	-	(403)	(63)	(3)	(469)
March 31, 2007	<u>2,043</u>	<u>10,475</u>	<u>91,460</u>	<u>13,944</u>	<u>117,922</u>
Net Book Value					
March 31, 2007	<u>434,994</u>	<u>12,550</u>	<u>78,859</u>	<u>6,928</u>	<u>533,331</u>
March 31, 2006	<u>303,912</u>	<u>10,667</u>	<u>53,903</u>	<u>5,717</u>	<u>374,199</u>

The following rates are used for depreciation of plant and equipment:

Buildings	-	2.5% p.a.
Furniture and fittings	-	10% p.a.
Motor vehicles	-	20 % p.a.
Plant and equipment	-	25% p.a.

Land and buildings included at valuation were based on fair market value as expressed by independent professional valuers, Langford & Brown, Valuers and Real Estate Dealers, on June 12, 2006.

The directors consider that valuation as at March 31, 2007 would not be significantly different.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****6. INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

The analysis and movement in investment property are as follows:

	\$'000
Fair value of investment property	
At April 1, 2005 (Fair value)	16,142
Adjustment – Change in accounting policy	<u>10,845</u>
At March 31, 2006 (Fair value)	26,987
Net gain from fair value adjustments	<u>2,676</u>
At March 31, 2007 (Fair value)	<u>29,663</u>

This is a commercial building held for long-term rental and is not occupied by the Bureau.

The property rental income earned by the Bureau from its investment property which is leased under operating leases amounted to \$490,000 (2006: \$480,000). Direct operating expenses arising on the investment property during the year amounted to \$388,099 (2006: \$362,044).

7. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of supplies held for use in the daily operations of the Bureau.

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The analysis of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade receivables	2,558	2,046
Less: Provision for bad debt	(<u>2,514</u>)	(<u>648</u>)
	44	1,398
Staff loans	9,892	3,183
Deposits and other receivables	<u>21,783</u>	<u>8,541</u>
	<u>31,719</u>	<u>13,122</u>

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Bank balances (Note 9(a))	7,118	14,856
Short-term deposits (Note 9(b))	357,234	338,101
Cash in hand	<u>67</u>	<u>67</u>
	<u>364,419</u>	<u>353,024</u>

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Cont'd)**

- (a) Bank balances include foreign currency deposits of US\$167,149 (2006: US\$195,069) at interest rates of 1.70% (2006: 2.75%). Jamaican dollar deposits are at interest rates of 2.5% (2006: 2.5%).
- (b) Short-term deposits include foreign currency deposits of US\$2,367,439 (2006: US\$2,538,545) at interest rates of 4% to 5.1% (2006: 5.05% to 5.25%). Jamaican dollar short-term deposits are at interest rates of 6.10% to 6.35% (2006: 12.75% to 13.05%).

10. SPECIAL FUND

The special fund represents amounts set aside to support collaborative development projects between the Bureau of Standards, and the private and public sectors based on Cabinet decision (#16/04 and #35/04).

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The analysis of trade and other payables is as follows:

	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
Trade payables	7,147	4,104
IDB project	14,412	4,363
Gratuity and incentive payable	22,640	18,889
Swedac project	-	855
Deposits	152	3,849
Accrued vacation	6,409	8,627
Statutory deductions	-	118
Retroactive salaries	-	4,240
Staff welfare	6,364	6,363
Local contributions	20,000	9,751
Deferred income	3,498	6,946
Other payables and accruals	<u>7,477</u>	<u>6,621</u>
	<u>88,099</u>	<u>74,726</u>

12. REVENUE

An analysis of the Bureau's gross revenue (which includes services rendered to third parties and other income) is as follows:

	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
Compliance income	448,948	423,307
Fees	69,918	56,333
Rental income	490	480
Miscellaneous	<u>951</u>	<u>4,185</u>
	<u>520,307</u>	<u>484,305</u>

13. INVESTMENT REVENUE

Investment revenue represents interest earned on bank deposits.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****14. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES**

Comprising:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Change in fair value of investment property	2,676	10,845
Foreign exchange gains	<u>5,456</u>	<u>9,863</u>
	<u>8,132</u>	<u>20,708</u>

15. SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS

Surplus from operations has been arrived at after charging:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Directors fees	828	933
Staff costs	243,633	177,245
Depreciation	16,721	15,654

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS*Pension obligation*

The Bureau operates a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for all qualifying employees. The assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of the Bureau in funds under the control of trustees.

The Scheme is funded by contributions from employees at the rate of 5% of pensionable salaries (with the option of contributing an additional 5%) and the employer at rates recommended by independent actuaries (currently 10% of pensionable salaries).

At the date of the last actuarial valuation during March 31, 2004 the Scheme was considered adequately funded, and the market value of the Scheme's asset was sufficient to cover the liabilities of the Scheme. The Scheme is valued every three years.

The total expense charged to income of \$11,843,270 (2006: \$9,380,814) represents contributions payable to the Scheme by the Bureau at rates specified in the rules of the Scheme.

17. FAIR VALUES

Fair value is the amount at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. A market price, where an active market exists (such as a recognised stock exchange) is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument.

The fair values presented in these financial statements have been estimated using present value, appropriate valuation methodologies and other estimation techniques based on market conditions existing at balance sheet date.

The fair values of the Bureau's financial instruments were estimated at the face values less any credit adjustments. Financial assets and financial liabilities maturing within twelve months are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****17. FAIR VALUES (Cont'd)**

These financial assets and liabilities include cash and bank balances, short-term deposits, trade receivables and payables.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**(a) Credit risk**

Financial instruments contain an element of risk that the obligators may be unable to meet the terms of agreements. Direct credit risk represents risk of loss resulting from the obligator's default in relation to assets on the balance sheet. In respect of cash and short-term deposits, the Bureau minimizes this risk by limiting its obligators to major banks.

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Bureau to concentration of credit risk, primarily consist of trade receivables since the primary customers are the public at large.

(b) Market risks**(i) Interest rate risk**

The Bureau is exposed to interest rate risks either through market value fluctuations of balance sheet items i.e. price risks, or changes in the interest expenses or revenues, i.e., reinvestment risks.

Interest rate risk mainly arises through interest-bearing assets and liabilities. Interest on short-term deposits is at market rates and these are constantly monitored by management.

Due to the current balance sheet structure the Bureau is not exposed to undue interest rate risk.

(ii) Currency risk

The Bureau is exposed to foreign currency risks on transactions that are denominated in currencies other than the Jamaican dollar. The Bureau's net foreign currency assets as at year-end were as follows:

	<u>2007</u> US\$'000	<u>2006</u> US\$'000
Cash and bank balances	<u>2,534</u>	<u>2,734</u>

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Bureau has no exposure to price risk as there are no traded securities.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that the Bureau will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at, or close to its fair value. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the management of the Bureau maintains an adequate amount of its financial assets in liquid form to meet contractual obligations and other recurring payments.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)****(d) Cash flow risk**

Cash flow risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument will fluctuate in amount. The Bureau manages this risk through budgetary measures, ensuring as far as possible, that fluctuations in cash flows relating to monetary financial assets and liabilities are matched to mitigate any significant adverse cash flows.

19. OTHER DISCLOSURES – EMPLOYEES

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
(a) Average number of persons employed by the Bureau during the year:	<u>178</u>	<u>169</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
(b) Staff costs incurred during the year in respect of the employees were:		
Salaries and wages (including retroactive and terminal payments)	213,677	153,835
Statutory contributions	8,413	6,462
Pension contributions	11,843	9,381
Group and health insurance	<u>9,720</u>	<u>7,567</u>
	<u>243,653</u>	<u>177,245</u>

20. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

The Bureau as lessor:

The Bureau rents out its investment property to a tenant under an operating lease. At balance sheet date the Bureau had contracted with the tenant for the following future minimum lease payments:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	490	480
In the second to third years inclusive	<u>490</u>	<u>480</u>
	<u>980</u>	<u>960</u>

21. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS**Compensation of Key Management Personnel**

The remuneration of the Executive Director and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term benefits	<u>35,844</u>	<u>22,919</u>

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007****22. COMMITMENTS**

Capital commitments

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Authorized but not contracted for	<u>65,100</u>	<u>57,835</u>

Capital commitments are in respect of property, plant and equipment.

23. CONTINGENCIES

A former Executive Director has made an application to the Supreme Court for relief including:

- (1) Salary increases that would have been due to the claimant during the contract period amounting to \$10.5 million or alternatively, a lump sum ex gratia payment of \$6.5 million.
- (2) Shortfall of \$5.9 million in terminal payments.
- (3) A declaration that the claimant was entitled to purchase the motor vehicle assigned to him.
- (4) Damages for breach of contract.
- (5) Attorney's cost.

Management is of the opinion that no provision is necessary.

24. FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF RESTATEMENTS

This represents the transfer of capital grants to deferred income and amortization thereof. The amount was fully amortized as of March 31, 2005. There was no financial effect on subsequent years.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF
BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA
ON
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Our examination of the financial statements of the Bureau for the year ended March 31, 2007 was intended primarily for the purpose of formulating an opinion on those financial statements taken as a whole. The additional information presented in page 2 has been taken primarily from the accounting and other records of the Bureau and is not necessary for a fair presentation of the state of affairs of the Bureau at March 31, 2007 or the results of its operations, changes in equity or cash flows for the year then ended. Such information has not been subjected to sufficient tests and other auditing procedures to enable us to express an opinion as to the fairness of all the details included therein and accordingly we do not express an opinion on the additional information.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Deloitte Touche", is written in dark ink.

Chartered Accountants

Kingston, Jamaica,
February 18, 2009

BUREAU OF STANDARDS JAMAICA

EXPENSES

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

	<u>2007</u> \$'000	<u>2006</u> \$'000
Administrative		
Salaries and wages (including retroactive and terminal payments)	213,677	153,835
Statutory contributions	8,413	6,462
Group and health insurance	9,720	7,567
Pension	11,843	9,381
Pest control and janitorial	4,738	4,491
Travelling and subsistence	21,458	14,006
Staff welfare	4,473	4,149
Utilities	19,563	17,290
Stationery and other supplies	4,888	4,380
Courier and postage	1,884	1,802
Board expense	3,543	3,757
Bank charges	322	324
Directors' fee	828	933
Advertising	<u>8,363</u>	<u>11,622</u>
	<u>313,713</u>	<u>239,999</u>
Other Operating		
Motor vehicles	3,692	2,501
Repairs and maintenance	5,902	4,532
- Buildings	3,071	3,314
- Furniture and equipment	4,275	1,806
- Other	3,616	3,750
General insurance	1,200	1,201
Audit and accounting fees	1,875	403
Bad debts	16,721	15,634
Depreciation	22,767	9,334
Professional fees	5,490	4,435
Security	3,862	1,880
Lab supplies	1,362	866
Entertainment	51,157	36,566
Local and international contributions	1,436	1,008
Conferences and seminars	2,524	2,231
Canteen expenses	2,210	2,356
Rental	298	295
Property taxes	29,184	12,024
Projects	5,261	4,176
National Quality Awards	865	415
Books and publications	1,946	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>2,151</u>	<u>1,756</u>
Miscellaneous	<u>170,865</u>	<u>110,483</u>