

Technical Barriers to Trade Bridging the Standards Divide

November 2011



Standards Council of Canada
Conseil canadien des normes

Technical Barriers to Trade

Bridging the Standards Divide: Modernizing Standards Infrastructures in Peru, Colombia, Honduras and the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)

Post-Roundtable Report

November 2011

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Standards Council of Canada (SCC) facilitates the development and use of national and international standards and accreditation services to enhance Canada's competitiveness and social well-being. SCC is a Crown corporation, established in 1970 and reports to the federal Minister of Industry. Its mandate is to promote efficient and effective voluntary standardization in Canada.

Standards and conformity assessment practices have traditionally been recognized for their technical benefits. Increasingly, they are being acknowledged for their value in health and safety, trade, the environment, and the economy at large. SCC's priorities are aligned with those of the Government of Canada regarding improving the health and safety of Canadians, expanding international trade, stimulating the economy and supporting the development of clean energy and renewable technologies.

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The CBoC's International Trade and Investment Centre group manages programs and undertakes independent, evidence-based research to better understand Canada's economic prosperity in a globalized world and support Canada's international development objectives.

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Post-Roundtable Report
TBT-- Bridging the Standards Divide:
Modernizing Standards Infrastructures in Peru, Colombia, Honduras and CARICOM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report analyzes and compiles CATRTA beneficiary countries' needs in the areas of standards, conformity assessment and technical barriers to trade (TBT), identified during the CIDA funded workshop/roundtable held from May 24th-26th, 2011, in Bridgetown, Barbados.

The main goals of the workshop were to confirm various country/regional proposals based on roundtable discussions and input and to help Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) States understand the benefits of signed or proposed FTAs with Canada, based on the enhanced alignment of domestic regulatory systems to international norms and the promotion of sound technical regulations and standards.

Findings

Standards

In the case of standards, the discussions focused on the gaps that exist within the national and regional standards infrastructure in the LAC region, with a particular emphasis on identifying the impediments that prevent LAC standards bodies from using international standards.

Participants provided a number of suggestions for the improvement of national and regional standards bodies. These can be grouped into three general areas:

1. There is a need to strengthen National Standards Bodies (NSBs) in the LAC region;
2. LAC NSBs face challenges in being able to fully participate in international standards work and/or fully make use of international standards; and,
3. Relevant stakeholders, especially government and industry, are not sufficiently aware of the value of standardization.

Conformity assessment

For the purpose of identifying the gaps existing in the national and regional conformity assessment infrastructure in the LAC region, the discussions focused on how to build capacity for the establishment of a functioning regional accreditation regime that can be utilized by regulators to reduce trade barriers, increase productivity, and protect the environment and the health and safety of their citizens.

Participants identified a number of gaps in their national and regional conformity assessment infrastructures. These can be grouped into four general areas:

1. There is a need to increase the number of accreditation bodies and the scope of their accreditation;
2. Accreditation needs to be imbedded into regulatory frameworks in the region;
3. More resources are needed to fund accreditation; and,
4. Regional accreditation bodies and conformity assessment bodies (CABs) need to improve their ability to meet the obligations of the TBT agreement to use international conformity assessment standards and to harmonize conformity assessment procedures.

Technical Barriers to Trade

The last part of the workshop's discussions built on the theme of Good Regulatory Practice (GRP) by focusing on how to strengthen the implementation of the World Trade Organization, Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO-TBT) Agreement in the LAC region.

The participant countries stressed the importance of standards and conformity assessment procedures (CAPs) as components of GRP. Regulatory authorities can utilize standards and CAPs to design regulations that are effective and efficient and do not create technical barriers to trade.

In that regard, LAC States need to have in place regulatory systems that facilitate the use of international standards and CAPs in their domestic technical regulations, and do so in a manner that is both efficient and transparent. During the workshop participants identified the key gaps and impediments that may prevent LAC States from achieving such a regulatory system and provided suggestions for future training opportunities. The following are the gaps identified by participants:

1. There is a need to educate stakeholders on the key obligations of the TBT Agreement;
2. The regulatory regimes of LAC states need to better incorporate the obligations of the TBT Agreement;
3. There is a need for increased resources (human & material) to help LAC states fulfill their TBT obligations; and,
4. There is a particular need for LAC states to improve their ability to meet the TBT Agreement's transparency obligations.

Recommendations

For each of the three main areas, participants identified potential technical assistance needs in order to address the gaps identified before and during the roundtables:

Standards capacity building strategy

1. Implementing a national / regional strategic approach to standardization
2. Strengthening national and regional standards capacities
3. Strengthening of standards information and research centres

Conformity assessment capacity building strategy

1. Strengthening regional accreditation capacities
2. Strengthening national accreditation capacities
3. Strengthening national / regional metrological capabilities

Technical Barriers to Trade capacity building strategy

1. Improve Good Regulatory Practice
2. Strengthening notification authority obligations and creation of regional enquiry points
3. Strengthening national notification authority obligations and national enquiry points

Next Steps

The findings and recommendations contained in this report will help participant countries better understand their needs for assistance in the areas of standards, conformity assessment, and technical barriers to trade, and will enable them to identify particular projects for capacity-building under CATRTA.

The last part of this report contains a section with the format and procedures participants need to follow in order to submit project proposals to SCC. SCC will then assist participants identify their priorities, content and budgetary requirements for each of the projects before sending them to CBoC and CIDA for approval.

1. PREFACE

The CATRTA Program is a \$17 million responsive program funded by CIDA and managed by the Conference Board of Canada (CBoC). It is designed to meet the priority needs of Canada and Canadian Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partner countries and sub-regions in the Americas that are focus countries of CIDA.

18 countries are included in this project: the CARICOM region (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago) and three that are continental (Belize, Guyana, and Suriname); as well as Colombia, Honduras, and Peru. For the purpose of this report, the above countries will be referred to as Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) states; this can also refer to regional institutions such as the CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality (CROSQ).

The proposed technical assistance projects under CATRTA are aimed at government entities, the private sector, and civil society, on a regional, hemispheric or bilateral basis. Projects will be delivered by experts from public and private organizations.

The five activity groups to be covered by the CATRTA program include:

- A responsive programming mechanism to provide “just-in-time” trade-related technical assistance (TRTA) to specific partners in the region as they negotiate FTAs with Canada;
- A thematic programming mechanism aimed at enhancing the capacity of the region to maximize the effectiveness of the environment and labour side-agreements to the FTAs with Canada, as well as addressing specific capacity weaknesses regarding sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, customs and trade facilitation, trade promotion, and technical barriers to trade (TBT);
- Support to technical cooperation mechanisms in order to strengthen the Technical Cooperation Mechanisms created under the FTAs;
- Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management to promote learning and dissemination of lessons learned through the program; and
- Project management, coordination and reporting.

Role of the Standards Council of Canada (SCC)

SCC, on behalf of the Department Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (DFAIT), manages the Canadian World Trade Organization (WTO) Enquiry Point, and the distribution of trade-related regulatory and standards information to other countries.

Standards and conformity assessment practices have traditionally been recognized for their technical benefits. Increasingly, they are being acknowledged for their contribution to health and safety, trade facilitation, the environment, and the economy at large.

SCC has a strong record in supporting developing countries as they work to establish their own standards and conformity assessment infrastructures. These efforts build recipient countries'

capacities to fulfill their obligations under the WTO Agreement on TBT, to fulfill national needs, and to help integrate economies into regional and international trading systems.

For example, from 2005 to 2008, SCC provided technical assistance in the areas of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment to Costa Rica, in a project funded by CIDA. CIDA contacted SCC in October 2007 to discuss interest in similar cooperation with Peru and Colombia, in support of FTAs between Canada and these two countries, but funding was not secured. Since then, SCC has been working with Peru and Colombia to find alternative methods of funding for the proposal. Through various discussions with DFAIT and CIDA, SCC was contacted by CBoC to explore a possible role for SCC in the CATRTA program. Throughout the first half of 2010, SCC and CBoC met to discuss SCC's involvement in the development of the TBT priority theme of the CATRTA program, and possible sub-projects, including the preparation of a conceptual plan – or “roadmap” – as the first step.

The proposed roadmap (Annex A) developed and approved in October 2010, brought attention to the identified thematic priority area of TBT and the impact that TBT has on the ability of developing countries to benefit from FTAs with Canada. Findings showed LAC states in particular face challenges in the standardization area; the roadmap highlighted the need for assistance to support government and industry priorities.

Approach and methodology

Standards and conformity assessment are important pillars of international trade. The strength of a national standardization system is strongly connected to a country's ability to become an exporter and to participate in multilateral and bilateral trading agreements. The effective use of standards and conformity assessment procedures can address technical barriers to trade and improve competitiveness through significantly improved regulations; this will allow a developing country to succeed in international standardization activities and to become integrated into the global trading system.

With the rise of global supply chains, industry, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), in developing countries is vulnerable. Businesses in developing countries need to meet the same rigorous technical regulations and conformity assessment requirements as those in developed countries. Developing countries need an enabling infrastructure to support competitive productive capacities and a strong, high-quality suite of services from standards bodies, accreditation bodies, product testing laboratories, inspection services, and competent authorities for certifying export products traceability schemes.

Governments confronted with the need to integrate into the global economy (enhancing market access, promoting exports and raising competitiveness) must establish the key services that underpin a national quality system. Increasingly, governments are faced with the challenge of establishing stringent national and international quality, safety, health and environmental standards that will protect their citizens, but do not create additional TBT.

2. THE ROUNDTABLE AND ITS OBJECTIVES

This workshop/roundtable (herein referred to as the “the workshop”) was the first sub-project under the CATRTA thematic priority on TBT. It was held from May 24th to 26th, in Bridgetown, Barbados. Over 70 participants from Honduras, Peru, Colombia, the CARICOM region, Switzerland, France, Mexico, the United States of America and Canada attended the workshop. The workshop’s purpose was to identify, gather, and confirm regional needs vis-à-vis standardization. The workshop had two main goals (a logic model is included in Annex A):

- 1) To confirm various country/regional proposals based on roundtable discussions and input;
- 2) To help LAC states understand the benefits of signed or proposed FTAs with Canada, based on the enhanced alignment of domestic regulatory systems to international norms and the promotion of sound technical regulations and standards.

Information was collected before the workshop in order to provide a basis for discussion in order to:

- Analyze standards infrastructures and the status of the implementation and administration of the WTO/TBT agreement in CARICOM, Colombia, Honduras and Peru;
- Analyze current TBT-related FTA issues in CARICOM, Colombia, Honduras and Peru which could serve as potential impediments to successful FTA negotiations, as well as an exploration of best practices with concluded FTAs;
- Identify priorities of importance to each LAC State;
- Identify causes of performance issues and/or opportunities for each LAC state;
- Identify possible solutions and growth opportunities in each LAC state; and
- Confirm a plan of action to make progress on proposed recommendations.

The scope of research included:

- Country GDP and labour force;
- TBT obligations;
- Main exports from/to Canada;
- Standards bodies (International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT) member(s);
- Conformity assessment bodies (International Accreditation Forum (IAF), International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and Inter American Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC) member(s); and
- Improved ability of partner countries to export to Canada.

In order to achieve the goal of improving technical assistance in the area of TBT in LAC states, the objectives of the workshop were:

1. To clearly confirm and/or identify key gaps and challenges in national, as well as regional, standardization and conformity assessment infrastructures and to explain how these gaps and challenges prevent the LAC State from implementing the TBT agreement to the fullest extent.
2. To propose how gaps and challenges can be addressed now and in the longer term at the national and regional levels, and to build on previous/current training from other international providers.
3. To recommend proposed actions to address top priorities in LAC states that need to be addressed in order to strengthen LAC States' standardization and conformity assessment infrastructures with the goal of enhancing the implementation of the TBT agreement.
4. To establish and strengthen a network of contacts between various entities within LAC states and with trainers/experts (e.g., governments, regulators, national standards bodies, accreditation bodies, industry, etc.).

The purpose of this needs assessment report is to interpret the findings of the workshop and to propose recommendations for future sub-projects. This report will be shared with all workshop participants, and will be forwarded to the CBoC and CIDA for approval and development of future sub-projects under the TBT theme of the CATRTA program, which ends in 2015.

Each sub-project coming out of the workshop will be adapted to the relevant issues, projects, and products of specific LAC states. Each country and/or region will have varying needs related to TBT, based on its nationally/regionally-developed strategies, and on the needs of the public and private sectors, as well as civil society.

The ultimate outcome of the objectives above will be to increase trade and investment in LAC states under the FTAs they have with Canada, through enhanced alignment of domestic regulatory systems to international norms and the promotion of sound technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures, thus contributing to enhanced trade and sustainable development.

3. KEY FINDINGS OF THE ROUNDTABLE

3.1 National and Regional Standards Infrastructures in the LAC Region

The first day's workshop and roundtable discussions focused on the gaps that exist within the national and regional standards infrastructure in the LAC region, with a particular emphasis on identifying the impediments that prevent LAC standards bodies from using international standards. Participants were asked to identify potential solutions that can help fortify the standards infrastructures in the LAC region in order to establish preconditions required to participate fully in the international standards system.

The morning's presentations focused on speakers shared experiences and challenges of their respective standards bodies. In the afternoon, participants engaged in roundtable discussions where they were asked to do the following:

1. Identify the key gaps and challenges in their national and regional standardization infrastructures;
2. Suggest solutions to address the gaps and challenges (short and long-term); and,
3. Identify opportunities/drivers to address the gaps.

Gaps and challenges in national and regional standardization infrastructures

Participants provided a number of suggestions for the improvement of national and regional standards bodies. These can be grouped into three general areas:

1. There is a need to strengthen National Standards Bodies (NSBs) in the LAC region;
2. LAC NSBs face challenges in being able to participate fully in international standards work and/or fully make use of international standards; and,
3. Relevant stakeholders, especially government and industry, are not sufficiently aware of the value of standardization.

Need to strengthen NSBs

A common theme in the discussions was the need for improved resources for standards bodies. Of particular concern is the fact that many standards bodies in the LAC region have a mandate from their governments to be self-financing. This makes it difficult for them to provide their services at a price that is competitive. As a result, when industry wishes to utilize standards-solutions, it is often more economical for them to look for alternatives other than NSBs. Those LAC standards-bodies that do receive funding from their governments have gone several years without seeing a funding increase. This means that NSBs in the region have not been able to incorporate the latest information and communication technologies into their infrastructures.

Furthermore, industrial weaknesses in some LAC states inhibit industry's needs for the services provided by NSBs. In some cases, industry will only make use of standards if they are legally mandated to do so. There is a need for LAC NSBs to more actively promote the value of standards to both the manufacturing and service sectors, especially the service sector as it is a large component of economies in the region.

NSBs have also faced challenges in terms of human resources. There is a very small pool of trained professionals in the area of standardization at the national and regional levels. In addition, funding constraints often mean that NSBs are unable to retain their employees. This results in a very high turnover of personnel within the standards institutions. There is thus an urgent need to address human capital development within NSBs, at both a national and regional level.

In addition to facing the challenge of limited resources, LAC NSBs are also affected by insufficient attention to standardization-policy by governments in the region. Many participants emphasized the need for LAC states to establish more coordinated, strategic standardization-policies that address the economic and social needs of the region. The absence of such policies has meant that, instead of being active drivers of a considered policy-agenda, NSBs often simply react to issues. Participants stressed the need for governments to develop national policy agendas that can give support and direction to standards-development. Regulators also need to better understand the distinction between developing regulations and standards in order to make effective use of voluntary standards as a regulatory tool. This will be further explored in the summary of the day three TBT session.

Obstacles to international participation

Participants noted that not all standards bodies in the region had notified their acceptance of the Code of Good Practice, which is Annex 3 of the TBT Agreement. It is important for standards-bodies in the LAC region to notify their acceptance of Code of Good Practice, as it establishes disciplines for the preparation, adoption and implementation of voluntary standards. It requires standards-bodies to use international standards as the basis for national standards, where appropriate, and to participate in the work of international standardizing bodies.

NSBs in the region face a number of obstacles that make it difficult for them to fully comply with the requirements of the Code of Good Practice. The obstacles to international participation at the technical level also make it difficult for LAC states to meet their broader obligation, under article 2.4 of the TBT Agreement, to make use of international standards in their technical regulations.

Participants in the roundtable discussions identified a number of ways in which resource constraints prevented LAC NSBs from fully meeting these requirements. First, there is a low level of LAC representation in the national, regional, and international technical committees that develop standards due to the high cost of participation; this makes it difficult for LAC states to implement international and regional standards at the national level. It also means that LAC states often do not have a role in the development of international standards; this deprives them of the competitive edge which can result from ensuring that international standards are reflective of national circumstances needs.

When LAC states are able to participate in technical committees, there is only a small group of technical experts who can participate, and there are often many bureaucratic hurdles that they must meet before doing so. Many technical experts are required to get direct approval from their governments in order to be able to participate, a process that is time-consuming and inefficient. And when LAC technical experts do participate in international committee work, there is often no mechanism in place to assess the value of this participation.

Many participants noted that a complication to the effective use of international standards is the fact that it is sometimes difficult to identify international standards, as the TBT Agreement does not provide an explicit definition. The TBT Committee has attempted to clarify the concept of an international standard under the TBT Agreement. In a 2002 decision, the committee identified six principles and procedures for international standards development.¹ However, the decision left unanswered questions of what constitutes an international standardizing body and whether an international standardizing body requires national representation.²

There is widespread international consensus that international standards are most often those standards that have been developed by an international standardizing body, such as ISO or IEC. However, due to their past and current trading partners, LAC states make use of a number of British and American standards. This is particularly the case in the CARICOM region. Many of these standards are used around the world, and while they may not be considered international standards, market realities often dictate that they be used.

Furthermore, in instances when LAC states have a desire and/or need to use standards from ISO or IEC, the cost of these standards often prevents them from doing so. This is especially the case for those LAC NSBs that are not full members of ISO and/or IEC as they are required to pay royalties in order to use ISO and IEC standards. The international standards that are more accessible, such as Codex standards, have limited applicability in the LAC region.

Finally, the CARICOM region in particular does not have sufficiently robust mechanisms for regional coordination and cooperation in standards-development. Participants noted that given the constraints on international participation, it is crucial that CARICOM members are able to develop standards that meet the needs of the region, and that they consolidate their efforts to participate in the technical work of developing international standards. A major problem is that there is currently no common method of referencing standards in technical regulations. Although common regional standards do exist, particular CARICOM states make use of them in different ways, thus reducing harmonization of standards within the region. More effective and streamlined regional cooperation would improve the efforts of CARICOM states to use international and regional standards where possible.

Limited awareness of standardization

A necessary condition for the strengthening of LAC NSBs and improving their international participation is an increased appreciation among key stakeholders of the value and importance of standardization. Not only do governments and regulators need to better understand the value of standards as a regulatory tool, but industry also needs to understand how standards can improve market access and improve the quality of their products. Finally, there also needs to be a change in attitude on the part of consumers. Participants noted that government and industry will come to appreciate the value of standards if they are driven to do so by consumer demand. Consumers need to start basing their purchases on the quality of goods, as well as the price. By doing so they can help to initiate a cultural shift whereby all stakeholders become more appreciative of the value of standards.

¹ G/TBT/1/Rev.8 dated 23.5.2002, p. 26-29.

² For a fuller discussion of this issue, see Fliess, B. et al. (2010), "The Use of International Standards in Technical Regulation," OECD Trade Policy Working Papers, NO. 102, OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5kmbjgkz1tzip-en>, pp., 39-40.

Suggested solutions

Participants identified a number of potential solutions that can help to address the gaps that exist in the standardization-infrastructure of the LAC region. These solutions were divided into more immediate, short-term objectives, and those that required a more long-term approach.

Many of the suggestions for short-term solutions focused on specific activities to improve the capacity of NSBs in the region:

- LAC NSBs should develop a work program to improve their ICT infrastructure in order to facilitate their communication with relevant stakeholders and to streamline the standards-development process.
- NSBs need to participate more at the regional level by strengthening technological infrastructure, including video conferencing and online meetings.
- LAC states should develop a marketing and communications strategy for the benefit of key stakeholders, including government, industry, and consumers, in order to build awareness of the value of standardization. This could include additional workshops in the future.
- NSBs in the region should initiate a review of their work programs to ensure that they are following international best practices, including the obligations of Annex 3 of the TBT Agreement (the Code of Good Practice).
- NSBs need to improve their capacity to collect data in order to determine what demands exist for standardization and where best to focus efforts given limited resources.
- LAC states should prioritize standards-development training for NSBs to create a more efficient and project-managed standards-development process.

Participants also identified some suggested solutions that are more long-term and are designed to address the more systemic gaps:

- LAC states will need to undertake a review of their standardization and regulatory regimes to ensure they are aligned with international best practices, as well as the obligations of multilateral trade forums and bilateral and regional FTAs.
- LAC NSBs should work with each other and their respective regulatory authorities to ensure that their standards-development agendas are in line with national, regional and international priorities. Participants recognized that this might take some time as it necessitates a change in regulatory culture from ignorance/wariness of standards, to a full understanding of standards as an important complement to regulation.
- LAC standards-experts and trade-policy experts need to engage in research that can quantify the benefits of standards for regulatory authorities.
- NSBs should also work with regulators to ensure that national and regional standards are up date and incorporate relevant international standards.

- NSBs should continue to avail themselves of the ICT tools that are available for international meetings. Since it is crucial that NSBs also attend in-person international meetings (e.g., ISO & IEC technical committees), they will also require training in effective participation in international standards-development.
- NSBs also need to improve their access to international standards by achieving full membership in the relevant ISO/IEC technical committees. Many LAC states do not have access to ISO/IEC standards and do not have the technical capacity to develop standards on a national basis. The first step is to begin the long-term process of impressing upon stakeholders the value of ISO/IEC standards so that governments will fund participation in these meetings.

A common theme of these suggestions is their focus on improving regional coordination and international participation. In order for this to occur, it is necessary for LAC NSBs to establish a more viable funding model, with the ultimate goal of becoming more self-sufficient in their funding. In turn, this requires a successful long-term approach to standardization-education and awareness.

Opportunities to address gaps

Participants also identified current opportunities that can help to address the identified gaps:

- The proliferation of bilateral and regional FTAs in the wake of the collapse of the WTO's Doha round provides governments with the impetus to improve their regulatory and standardization regimes in order to be attractive markets for potential trade agreements.
- FTA negotiations require close collaboration between standards-bodies and trade experts, and can serve as a catalyst for better cooperation between these groups.
- Training opportunities, such as those provided by CATRTA, ISO, OECD, etc., should be leveraged to assist with a long-term standardization-education strategy.
- Industry and consumer stakeholder organizations should be utilized to lobby governments to make use of standards.
- LAC regional organizations can use their influence to solicit funding to better resource NSBs.
- Prominent government officials can effectively champion the benefits of standards (e.g., Ministers).

3.2 National and Regional Conformity Assessment Infrastructures in the LAC Region

The workshop and roundtable discussions on day two focused on identifying the gaps that exist in the national and regional conformity assessment infrastructure in the LAC region. The main focus of the discussions was on how to build capacity for the establishment of a functioning regional accreditation regime that can be utilized by regulators. This would enable LAC states to reduce trade barriers, increase productivity, and protect the environment and the health and safety of their citizens. A strong conformity assessment infrastructure is also a necessary condition for meeting the conformity assessment obligations of the TBT Agreement. During the roundtable discussions, participants were asked to do the following:

1. Identify the key gaps and challenges in the national and regional conformity assessment infrastructures in the LAC region;
2. Suggest solutions to address the gaps and challenges (short and long-term); and,
3. Identify opportunities/drivers to address the gaps.

Identification of the key gaps and challenges in national and regional conformity assessment infrastructures in the LAC region

Participants identified a number of gaps in their national and regional conformity assessment infrastructures. These can be grouped into four general areas:

1. There is a need for broader accreditation services and a broader scope of accreditation by existing bodies;
2. Accreditation needs to be imbedded into regulatory frameworks in the region;
3. More resources are needed to fund accreditation; and,
4. Regional accreditation bodies and conformity assessment bodies (CABs) need to improve their ability to meet the obligations of the TBT agreement to use international conformity assessment standards and harmonize conformity assessment procedures.

Need for broader accreditation services in the LAC region

The most important and obvious gap is the fact that there are few accreditation bodies in the LAC region, and those that do exist have limited scopes. Currently, there are four functioning LAC accreditation bodies: Organismo Nacional de Acreditación de Colombia (ONAC), Jamaica National Agency for Accreditation (JANAAC), Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual (INDECOPI), and Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards (TTBS). Only two of those bodies are located in the CARICOM region – TTBS and JANAAC; both are emerging national accreditation bodies with limited resources.

The accreditation responsibilities of the four identified national accreditation bodies include laboratory accreditation, accreditation of inspection bodies, accreditation of testing and calibration laboratories, accreditation of product certification organizations, accreditation of management systems certification bodies (quality/environment), accreditation of personnel certification bodies, and accreditation of clinical/medical laboratories. All of the areas require strengthening, both at national and regional levels.

There have been preliminary steps taken to better coordinate accreditation at a regional level. CARICOM and the Dominican Republic have established the National Accreditation Focal Point (NAFP) in those countries that do not have a national accreditation body. Originally, the NAFPs were established in order to help implement *ISO 15189 2001: medical laboratories -- particular requirements for quality and competence*. The scope of the NAFPs has subsequently been expanded to include *ISO 17025- general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*.

In addition, the CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) is now in the process of developing the Caribbean Cooperation in Accreditation (CCA), which is essentially a cooperation agreement between TTBS, JANAAC and the NAFPs for the provision of accreditation services in the region. TTBS and JANAAC will provide accreditation while the NAFPs will focus on helping labs implement the Quality Management System (QMS) for medical devices. This model has received approval from both the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and the Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC). However, the CCA does not have a regional system in place to cover other conformity assessment programs.

Need to imbed accreditation into regulatory frameworks

The need to increase the use of accreditation services in the LAC region is particularly important for regulators. Feedback from participants indicated that regulators are not sufficiently aware of the importance of accreditation and how it can serve as a crucial component of regulatory systems. The result is that strong legislative support for accreditation is lacking. Many regulators in the region are using the services of testing bodies that have not been accredited. This means that there is no way to determine if they are following international standards for conformity assessment, such as *ISO Guide 65 (general requirements for bodies operating product certification systems)*, and *ISO/IEC 17021 (requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems)*.

Participants noted that a crucial first step is for regulators to mandate the use of accreditation bodies in certain specified sectors. This way they can ensure that the testing organizations upon which they rely are following international best practices. However, regulators often do not have a good understanding of where accreditation is required, as they lack sufficient market data to identify the trends that indicate where conformity assessment services are most needed.

Another challenge is to improve the coordination between regulators and accreditation bodies, both within and between countries. Some accreditation bodies have a direct relationship to regulators, some operate as part of a country's NSB, as is the case in Trinidad and Tobago, and some operate independently of the government. In the case of the vast majority of LAC states that do not have their own accreditation bodies, regulators need to make better use of the services of the other accreditation bodies in the region.

Finally, the absence of a strong regulatory underpinning for accreditation makes it challenging for LAC states to notify the adoption of new conformity assessment procedures, as per the requirements of the TBT Agreement. If regulators do not mandate the notification of conformity assessment procedures, this can have an adverse effect on regional efforts to harmonize

conformity assessment, as LAC states may not be aware of the conformity assessment measure that have been adopted by their peers.

Need for additional resources to fund accreditation

As was the case with the discussion of standards bodies during the day one sessions, participants also expressed concern that there is not sufficient funding for accreditation in the LAC region. In the case of some LAC states, the conformity assessment infrastructure is underdeveloped and without adequate testing facilities. This difficulty is compounded by an insufficient number of trained personnel and assessors to carry out the testing. Currently, the cost of accreditation in the region is mainly funded through the disbursement of grants at the regional level. Not only is this funding model inadequate, but participants agreed that it is unsustainable in the long-run. Since it is unlikely that the private sector will be able to provide financial support for conformity assessment infrastructure when the current funding runs out, it will be up to governments in the region to make up the difference. Until the market is large enough to generate enough revenues to fully sustain a regional accreditation infrastructure.

Need to strengthen the capacity of accreditation bodies and CABs to meet TBT obligations

There are a number of obligations within the TBT Agreement that are designed to ensure that CABs make use of international conformity assessment standards and work to harmonize conformity assessment procedures. These obligations help to reduce redundant and duplicative testing procedures and thereby reduce trade barriers. Participants were asked to identify specific gaps and challenges that serve as impediments for LAC states to implement each of these obligations:

- Article 5.4 – calls upon member states to ensure that they use standards and guides issued by international standardizing bodies as the basis of their conformity assessment procedures.
- Article 6.1 – calls upon member states to ensure, whenever possible, that they accept the results of conformity assessment procedures of other member states, even when those procedures differ from their own, provided they are satisfied that those procedures offer an assurance of conformity with applicable technical regulations or standards equivalent to their own procedures.
- Article 6.3 – encourages member states to be willing to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of agreements for the mutual recognition of the results of each other's' conformity assessment procedures.
- Article 9 – requires members states, wherever practicable, to participate in and adopt international and regional systems for conformity assessment.

Participants noted that the absence of strong conformity assessment mechanisms within their respective regulatory regimes made it difficult for them to comply with articles 5.4 and 6.1. Since it is often the case that LAC states' regulations do not require the use of accreditation, there is no way to verify that CABs in the region are making use of international standards for conformity assessment. And when regional CABs do try to make use of international standards, the cost of

implementing them is often prohibitive. Also, because many LAC states are still working to build the capacity of their conformity assessment infrastructures, they do not have sufficient mutual trust in the strength of their respective conformity assessment systems; thus a given LAC state may be reluctant to accept the conformity assessment results of other states in the region.

Regarding the obligations to enter into mutual recognition agreements for conformity assessment (MLAs and MRAs)¹ and to participate in regional and international conformity assessment systems, participants stressed that it is often too expensive to join such agreements, especially given the absence of government funding for conformity assessment in many LAC states. Currently, of the four accreditation bodies in the region, only Peru and Colombia are full IAF members, and Peru has also signed the IAF QMS MLA. All LAC accreditation bodies are associate members of ILAC; all are full members of IAAC. In the CARICOM region, with the exception of CARICOM's only two accreditation bodies, JANAAC and TTBS, the rest of the CARICOM countries have only indirect membership in ILAC and IAAC, through their participation in CROSQ. In order to increase the presence of the LAC region in international conformity assessment systems, LAC states will need to fund this participation and continue to build capacity in order to participate effectively.

CARICOM participants also noted another area where a lack of regional harmonization complicated CARICOM states' efforts to meet TBT obligations: the lack of harmonized fee structures for conformity assessment procedures. This discrepancy in fees between CARICOM members is in contravention of section 5.2.5 of the TBT Agreement, which stipulates that when a state imposes fees for assessing the conformity of products originating in the territories of other members, that state must ensure that those fees are equitable in relation to any fees chargeable for assessing the conformity of like products of national origin. The lack of a harmonized fee structure for conformity assessment procedures within CARICOM makes it more difficult to facilitate the trade of goods within the region.

Suggested solutions

Participants identified a number of potential solutions to address the gaps that exist in the LAC region's conformity assessment infrastructure. They identified actions that can be taken in the short-term, as well as solutions to more systemic problems that will take longer to implement.

Some of the more short-term measures that were suggested include:

- Conformity assessment bodies in the region should make greater efforts to cooperate in order to avoid duplicating services, and to streamline their efforts so as to be able to provide services to other states in the region, particularly to those states that currently do not have the capacity to undertake their own conformity assessment services.
- The creation of a regional database of conformity assessment services that are offered in the region. This can assist regulators to identify gaps that need to be filled.

¹ The terminology for these agreements can be confusing, as the terms MLA and MRA are sometimes used interchangeably to refer to voluntary agreements and agreements between governments. Generally, voluntary mutual recognition agreements among accreditation bodies are referred to as MLAs, and agreements between the regulators of two or more countries are referred to as MRAs.

- A needs assessment, filled out by relevant stakeholders, can also help regulators to determine what sectors require conformity assessment solutions.
- Stakeholders, including CABs, accreditation bodies, industry and consumers, need to coordinate their efforts to raise awareness of the importance of conformity assessment on the part of governments. This is the necessary first step in the crafting of a long-term political strategy to increase the use of conformity assessment procedures as a regulatory tool.
- Accreditation services in the CARICOM region can be further strengthened by the continued efforts of the CCA. CROSQ should build on the success of CCA's QMS program and expand its scope to include other conformity assessment programs.
- Accreditation bodies in the region need to do a better job of promoting/advertising their services.
- There is a need to build up expertise through the provision of training in all aspects of conformity assessment, including, accreditation, testing, certification, inspection, QMS assessment, etc.
- There also needs to be training in understanding the conformity assessment obligations of the TBT Agreement. This will also help stakeholders to better understand the conformity assessment obligations of the TBT chapters of FTAs.
- A particular, immediate training need that was identified by many participants is training to improve the transparency of regulators in notifying their conformity assessment procedures.

Participants also identified some potential solutions to the more intractable problems that will require a long-term approach. There was general agreement that the long-term goal should be a fundamental policy change in the approach to conformity assessment in the region, from the current fragmented approach, to one where governments incorporate a strong conformity assessment infrastructure as a key component of their regulatory regimes. Some of the specific steps that need to occur to achieve this goal include:

- LAC states need to incorporate accreditation requirements into their regulatory frameworks in order to ensure that their CABs are following international best practices for conformity assessment. This will require a sustained effort to educate regulators on the importance of accreditation.
- Further to the above, governments in the region will need to increase their funding for conformity assessment, in order to strengthen regional capacity and facilitate participation in international conformity assessment systems/agreements.
- Funding is also required to strengthen the capacity for accreditation within those LAC states that currently do not have an accreditation body. In order to expand accreditation services in the region, there needs to be an increase in the number of accreditation bodies, with a corresponding increase in the accreditation services that are available.

- The reality of increased trade and open markets internationally necessitates the adoption of a different approach to conformity assessment. It will be an ongoing effort to shift the culture of the LAC region, from one in which conformity assessment procedures were used as protectionist measures, to one in which the harmonization of conformity assessment procedures is seen as an important component of trade facilitation.

Opportunities to Address Gaps

Participants also identified current opportunities that can help to address the identified gaps:

- The current trend toward more open markets provides an opportunity to emphasize the importance of conformity assessment procedures as a way to facilitate trade through the elimination of duplicative testing procedures.
- The current global economic climate is also an opportunity to advocate conformity assessment as a means to break down trade barriers and increase consumer safety.
- Consumers are increasingly demanding high-quality products. There is thus an opportunity to promote the importance of accredited CABs as a means to ensure that products that reach the market are certified, high-quality and safe.
- Training opportunities need to be leveraged to include conformity assessment training. For example, participants noted that it is important that any transparency training in the region also include training in the notification of conformity assessment procedures.
- The proliferation of regional and bilateral FTAs can provide an impetus to governments to increase their understanding of the importance of conformity assessment, as most of these FTAs have TBT chapters that incorporate and/or build upon the conformity assessment disciplines in the TBT Agreement.

3.3 Implementation of the TBT Agreement in the LAC Region

The first two days of the workshops/roundtables examined the importance of standards and conformity assessment procedures (CAPs) as important components of Good Regulatory Practice (GRP). Day three of the workshops/roundtables built on this theme of GRP by focusing on how to strengthen the implementation of the World Trade Organization, Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO-TBT) Agreement in the LAC region. In effect, the TBT Agreement is an institutional means to formalize the key principles of GRP. It respects the right of sovereign countries to regulate to protect the health and safety of their citizens but imposes disciplines on how countries go about doing this. The TBT Agreement stipulates that countries design their domestic technical regulations in as least trade-restrictive a manner as possible and requires that they make use of international standards and CAPs in order to accomplish this.

Participants in the day three workshop discussions were asked to accomplish three main tasks:

1. Identify key gaps and challenges in meeting the obligations of the TBT agreement;
2. Identify key gaps and challenges that can be addressed now, as well as gaps and challenges that are systemic and require longer-term attention; and,
3. Identify opportunities/drivers to address the gaps.

Meeting the Obligations of the TBT Agreement: gaps and challenges

One of the key themes that emerged from the first two days of the workshops and roundtables was the importance of standards and conformity assessment procedures (CAPs) as components of GRP. Regulatory authorities can utilize standards and CAPs to design regulations that are effective and efficient and do not create technical barriers to trade. In order to do this, regulators must be aware of the importance of standards and CAPs and have knowledge of how to incorporate them into domestic technical regulations.

Participants stressed that there are a number of impediments that may prevent regulatory authorities from having this knowledge. It is therefore crucial for both standards bodies and conformity assessment bodies (CABs) to maintain strong links with domestic regulators. Only by doing so can they ensure that regulatory authorities will make effective use of standards and CAPs in the technical regulations that they develop, and thereby incorporate the principles of GRP. The WTO-TBT Committee has identified a number of GRP principles that regulators should utilize. Such GRP principles include:

- The use of international standards and CAPs in domestic technical regulations, except where it is ineffective or inappropriate to do so;
- Transparency in processes and procedures used in the development and application of technical regulations and CAPs;
- The development of laws, regulations, and procedures to oversee the regulatory processes; and,

- Effective internal policy coordination, including among regulators, standards bodies, CABs and trade officials implementing the TBT Agreement, including mechanisms to ensure that technical regulations and CAPs are consistent with international obligations.

As such, it is important that LAC states have in place regulatory systems that facilitate the use of international standards and CAPs in their domestic technical regulations, and do so in a manner that is both efficient and transparent. Over the course of the day three workshop and roundtable discussions, participants identified the key gaps and impediments that may prevent LAC States from achieving such a regulatory system and provided suggestions for future training opportunities that can help to alleviate these gaps. These suggestions will form the basis of the recommendations for future CATRTA training in this area that will be put forward in section four.

The following are the main gaps identified by participants

1. There is a need to educate stakeholders on the key obligations of the TBT Agreement;
2. The regulatory regimes of LAC states need to better incorporate the obligations of the TBT Agreement;
3. There is a need for increased resources (human & material) to help LAC states fulfill their TBT obligations; and,
4. There is a particular need for LAC states to improve their ability to meet the TBT Agreement's transparency obligations.

Need to educate stakeholders on TBT obligations

Many participants noted that there is a lack of understanding of the TBT Agreement and its importance among governments, industry and the general public. As a result, the GRP disciplines that are contained in the TBT Agreement are not always applied in the development of technical regulations, standards, and CAPs. There is a need for ongoing training on the obligations of the TBT Agreement, particularly for regulatory agencies.

Effective legal/regulatory regime

This lack of understanding of the TBT Agreement means that many states in the region do not have a legal/regulatory framework that is conducive to efficient implementation of the obligations of the Agreement. More specifically, regulatory authorities are failing to connect with the relevant stakeholders, particularly with standards bodies and CABs, when they are developing technical regulations. Broadly speaking, there is a need to better institutionalize the relationships between stakeholders in order to ensure that there is proper consultation between them. Absent such coordination, LAC states may enact regulations, or enter into international agreements, without a sufficient understanding of said agreement/regulation, or an appreciation of the resources that would be required to implement it.

Participants noted that it is challenging for LAC states to have a coordinated approach to TBT issues among stakeholders because regulatory authority within a given state is split into several different agencies, coupled with the fact that it is also necessary to coordinate the input of a wide array of stakeholders. In order to overcome this challenge, it is necessary to have some kind of coordinating institutional mechanism that can bring together the relevant regulatory authorities, standards-bodies, CABs, trade-policy officials, and other relevant stakeholders,

when developing technical regulations and TBT-relevant trade policy. Such a coordinating mechanism can help to ensure that LAC states meet their TBT obligations.

Another gap that was frequently mentioned by participants was the failure of regulatory authorities to consult with relevant sectors prior to the development of technical regulations in order to properly gauge the potential effect that proposed regulations could have on these sectors. A recurrent theme throughout the day's discussions was the need for Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) training. Most OECD countries rely on RIA to help ensure the development of efficient and effective regulations that are not excessively burdensome. For example, the Canadian regulatory impact analysis statement (RIAS) requires a justification of the need to regulate, as well as an analysis of the potential impact that a given regulation may have on trade. The RIAS also calls for a high-level of transparency that allows for public comment throughout the lifecycle of a regulation. The establishment of a rigorous RIA methodology would be an effective means for LAC states to ensure that the principles of GRP are embodied in their legal regimes.

Many participants also stressed that in several LAC states there is not a sufficiently clear dividing line between the standards-development and regulatory functions. Particularly in the CARICOM region, most of the standards bodies have a regulatory function and develop "mandatory standards." In order to better utilize international standards, it is important for LAC states to distinguish between standards, which are voluntary by definition, and mandatory technical regulations, which may incorporate standards. If a regulatory regime clearly distinguishes between the standards-development and regulatory functions, then regulators can make more effective use of standards in their regulations, and thereby design regulations that are both effective and less trade-restrictive.

Need to improve transparency

A common theme of the day's presentations and workshop discussions was the need for the LAC region to improve its ability to meet the transparency obligations of the TBT Agreement. Participants identified two main gaps in this regard: regulators need to embed the transparency requirements within a strong legal framework, and the capacity of the region's Enquiry Points must be strengthened.

First, it is important for regulators in LAC states to be aware of the TBT Agreement's transparency requirements to notify technical regulations that have a significant effect on trade. Regulators also need to incorporate these transparency requirements as key components of their regulatory policy. Failure to do so will prevent the establishment of effective Enquiry Points that are subject to regulatory oversight. Not only do regulators need to be aware of their obligation to notify technical regulations, but, building on discussions from the day two workshop and roundtables, many participants also emphasized that LAC states' regulators need to gain awareness of the TBT requirement to notify new conformity assessment procedures that may have an effect on trade.

In assessing the relative strength of Enquiry Points in the region, it is apparent that some LAC states operate effective Enquiry Points, while others have Enquiry Points that are less efficient. The result is that not all LAC states have the capacity to properly notify their technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures. Some LAC states may therefore be unaware of important technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures enacted by

other states in the region. Participants also flagged duplicative and redundant procedures within LAC states as impediments to the smooth functioning of Enquiry Points. For example, some CARICOM states have both an SPS and a TBT Enquiry Point and there is often a lack of understanding and communication between them. Some states also split the Enquiry Point functions among several different agencies, thereby creating confusion as to which agency other states should look to for notifications.

Resource issues

In addition to having proper institutional relationships between regulators and relevant stakeholders, it is also important for LAC states to staff their institutions with qualified people. This has proven to be a challenge as there is a limited pool of technical experts that regulators can draw on to facilitate effective implementation of the TBT Agreement, particularly in the areas of standards-development and conformity assessment. Participants stated that, ideally, they would be able to draw upon a pool of TBT-technical experts that included lawyers, trade-policy experts, economists, standards-developers, and conformity assessment practitioners. However, in practice, there is limited TBT-expertise in all of these fields. Furthermore, there is a high rate of staff attrition among this small group of experts. This has an adverse effect on the retention of institutional memory.

Also, building on discussions from day one of the workshops/roundtables, participants noted that resource challenges prevented LAC states from fully participating in the development of international standards, thereby making it difficult to fulfill article 2.6 of the TBT Agreement, which calls upon members to “play a full part,” within the limits of their resources, in the development of international standards, so as to facilitate the international harmonization of technical regulations. Due to resource constraints, LAC countries are often unable to participate in the technical committees of international standardizing bodies, such as ISO and IEC; this impedes their ability to make effective use of international standards in their technical regulations.

Suggested solutions

After identifying these gaps, participants were asked to distinguish between those gaps where short-term remedial action was possible, and those that were systemic and required more long-term solutions. There was general agreement about the importance of raising public awareness of the importance of the TBT obligations. In the short term, this can be done by providing TBT-training for relevant stakeholders. Many participants emphasized that raising public awareness and providing training is in fact an ongoing goal, as the process of doing this is never really complete. However, some more immediate goals to strengthen the implementation of the TBT Agreement were identified, particularly in the area of transparency:

- LAC states can improve the efficiency of their Enquiry Points through the reduction of duplication, for example, by eliminating the duplication in those states that have separate Enquiry Points for TBT and SPS.
- LAC states need to increase resources for the proper operation of Enquiry Points, provide increased training for their Enquiry Point staff, and clearly establish the contact personnel of Enquiry Points.

- LAC states can strengthen their Enquiry Points by incorporating the TBT transparency obligations in their domestic legal regimes.
- There is a need throughout the LAC region for increased training on GRP. LAC states should fund GRP workshops for their regulators.
- Each LAC state should ensure that it has a domestic TBT committee comprised of relevant stakeholders for the effective internal coordination of TBT issues.
- There is a need throughout the region for capacity-building in RIA, particularly in the scientific research that is a necessary component of an effective RIA process. This type of training should include an elaboration of the key principles and practices that underpin the development of efficient regulation, along with a model Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement (RIAS) that LAC states can look to as a template to improve their stakeholder-consultation processes.
- LAC states should work together to identify technical assistance needs at both the regional and international level in order to avoid duplication and increase efficiency.
- LAC states should also integrate standards-training into their school curricula, where possible. This can help to ensure that students gain an understanding of the importance and relevance of standards.
- Those stakeholders who serve as the de facto “custodians” of the TBT-Agreement, including, standards-bodies, CABs, accreditation bodies, and trade-policy experts, should take a leadership role in addressing the TBT-gaps in LAC states, and in stressing the importance of TBT-issues to their respective governments.

Participants also identified some more long-term goals and agreed that the most important of these is to improve the overall legal and regulatory regimes of LAC states to a point where they can meet their TBT obligations in a more effective manner. Doing so will require changing ingrained practices within bureaucracies in the public and private sector, and it will take time to do this properly. Another important long-term goal is for LAC states to address TBT issues in a more coordinated and harmonized fashion, particularly within the CARICOM region.

Participants from CARICOM states suggested that one method of overcoming the discrepancies in the relative effectiveness of the various Enquiry Points would be the establishment of a regional mechanism on behalf of all CARICOM states for the dissemination of TBT notifications. Although the WTO-TBT Agreement requires that each member state establish its own Enquiry Point, a regional notification mechanism could be used in bilateral contexts, for example, in FTAs between CARICOM and other countries/regions.

It is also vital that LAC states' governments provide proper funding and resources for the institutional infrastructure and the human resources that are a necessary condition for the effective implementation of the TBT Agreement. This is also a more long-term goal as increased funding is contingent upon making government officials more appreciative of the value and importance of the obligations of the TBT Agreement.

Opportunities to address the identified gaps

Participants also identified current opportunities that can help to address the identified gaps:

- The increase in the number of FTA negotiations can also be used to underscore the importance of TBT-issues. Most bi-lateral FTA agreements contain a TBT chapter. When LAC states are involved in TBT-negotiations, this can be a good opportunity to emphasize to their respective governments both the importance of TBT-issues and the need for relevant expertise in this area.
- LAC states should organize and involve relevant TBT-stakeholders, especially consumer groups, in order to institutionalize their concerns and help them to actively participate in the standards-development process. This will put pressure on governments to utilize standards more effectively.
- Current market forces, including the global economic downturn, and the risk that countries may resort to protectionist measures, also provide an opportunity to stress to governments the importance of reducing technical barriers to trade.
- Governments should use their trade-policy agendas as a means to actively promote the importance of TBT-issues.
- The role of the TBT Agreement as a means to protect health and safety should also be stressed, as health and safety issues are a topic of growing international importance, particularly to consumers.

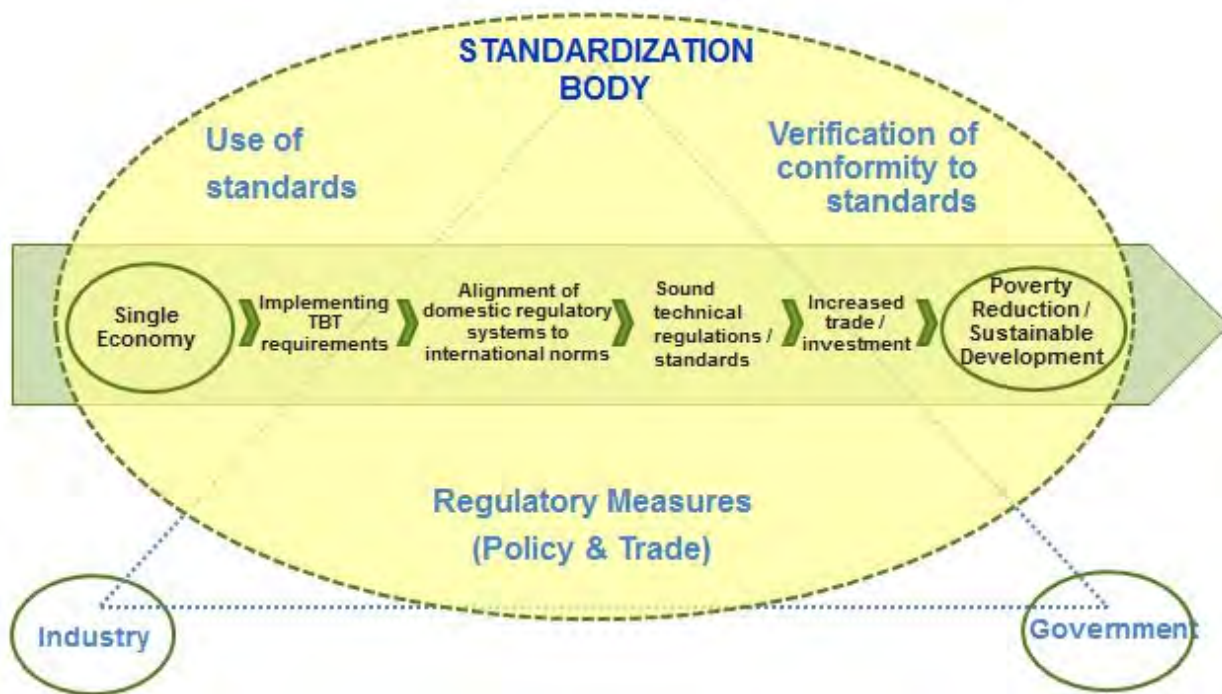
4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CATRTA PROGRAM

The final goal of the CATRTA program is to contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development by increasing trade and investment in the region. An important means of doing this is through bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements (FTAs). In order for LAC countries to participate in effective FTAs, they must:

- 1) Increase the alignment of their domestic regulatory systems with international norms; and,
- 2) Strengthen their technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures.

As expressed in the preface, standards and conformity assessment are the pillars of international trade. The strength of a national standardization system is an important factor in determining a country's potential to be a major exporter and to participate in multilateral trading agreements. Eliminating technical barriers to trade and improving competitiveness, through improved regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures for the trading of targeted products, allows a country to succeed in international standardization activities and become a significant player in the global trading system.

Any future technical assistance, therefore, must have a three-pronged approach.



While proposed CATRTA sub-projects will be expanded during the development stages, they will fall under three thematic categories that fit one into each other to achieve the end goal:

1. Standards capacities
2. Accreditation capacities
3. Understanding and implementation of TBT requirements

The following parameters must be kept in mind as sub-projects are developed:

- All sub-project proposals must have a clear link to FTAs with Canada and show how participating countries / regions will benefit from its FTA with Canada;
- Within the LAC region there are varying levels of:
 - development of standardization and conformity assessment infrastructures;
 - strength of data collection and information exchange mechanisms;
 - access to science and technology for the purpose of research and development and risk assessment/management; and,
 - strength of legal/regulatory infrastructure to allow for Good Regulatory Practice.

The following technical assistance sub-projects were developed based on the findings and the gap analysis performed during the May 2011 roundtable and workshop. All activities are intended to address LAC countries gaps and needs under the three thematic categories mentioned above, as well as to support the final outcome of the CATRTA program and to be sustainable beyond the program's closing date.

The understanding is that it may not be possible to complete all identified technical assistance activities under the CATRTA program or within the timeframe set (ending December 2014). The intent of the proposed recommendations is to assist in identifying activities that could potentially be funded under other similar CATRTA programs in the near future.

Methods of delivery:

Training will be delivered in the following forms:

- webinars;
- on-going consultation (and direct line of communication with experts);
- in-person seminars / workshops;
- internships
- train-the trainer workshops;
- access to existing services that could be adopted/adapted for national / regional needs;
- other forms of training to be identified during project development phase.

Tools provided during training delivery are intended to improve relevant support (i.e. from government, industry, relevant stakeholders, etc.) allowing processes to be self-sustaining and internally driven.

Estimated costs and curriculum

Budget allocations are projections only, and require sub-project proposal to confirm needed resources to complete proposed activities.

Advanced sub-projects may require a prerequisite sub-project before moving forward. Detailed high-level descriptions of each sub-project are provided below. SCC will work with partners in the implementation of sub-projects where appropriate.

Before the implementation of a sub-project, approval from the CBoC and CIDA will be required.

Project	Prerequisite sub-project (Building blocks)	Advanced Sub-projects
1. Standards capacities Colombia / Honduras / Peru	A – Setting standardization priorities 200K	B – Strengthening standards capacities 150K C – Strengthening of standards information and research centres 150K
2. Standards capacities CROSQ	A – Setting standardization priorities 200K	B – Strengthening standards capacities 150K C – Strengthening of standards information and research centres 150K
4. Accreditation capacities Colombia / Honduras / Peru	N/A	A -Strengthening national accreditation capacities 300K
5. Accreditation capacities CROSQ	N/A	A -Strengthening regional accreditation capacities 300K
5. Understanding and implementation of TBT requirements Honduras / Peru	A - Strengthening Good Regulatory Practice 250K	B - Strengthening national notification authority obligations and national enquiry points 150K
6. Understanding and implementation of TBT requirements CROSQ		B Strengthening Notification Authority obligations and creation of Regional Enquiry Point 150K

4.1 Standards capacities --projects 1 and 2

Vision

To improve the capacity of national standards agencies to comply with the standards and technical requirements of Canada and other key markets to facilitate trade by meeting the following key benchmarks:

- Enhanced alignment of domestic regulatory systems with international norms;
- Effective participation in international standards-development;
- Improved understanding and appreciation of the value of standardization within the public and private sector;
- Improved capacity to develop and operate a modern and automated system of standards information in targeted countries or as a region;
- Supporting national / regional government priorities by providing standardization solutions;
- Formal agreement or charter within CARICOM designating roles and responsibilities between countries in region.

#1 Proposed path – Honduras / Colombia / Peru

Sub-project A. Implementing a strategic approach to standardization to align national priorities with standardization needs (pre-requisite to sub-projects B and/or C):

- Planning mission;
- Tailoring standardization solutions to support key government and industry priority sectors;
- Decide where to remain a “standards taker” and in what areas to become a “standards maker”.

Short-term output: Determined list of national standardization priorities.

Sub-project B. Strengthening standards capacities to improve the alignment of domestic regulatory systems to international standards:

- Benchmarking standards development processes with international standards guidelines (ISO, WTO) and other standards bodies (i.e. evaluation and surveillance audits);
- Enhance countries’ strategic roles internationally and regionally by targeting committee work in areas that will contribute to key growth sectors in those countries;
- Working with regional regulators to ensure that national/regional standards are up-to-date, and incorporate relevant international standards.

Short-term output: Targeted participation in international committees according to national priorities.

Sub-project C. Strengthening of standards information and research centres making standards related information and tools accessible for all stakeholders, including regulators, thereby promoting sound technical regulations and standards in targeted areas:

- Improving information tools to speed up the standardization process and facilitate participation of stakeholders;
- Integrate strategic approaches to standardization into government policies, processes and mechanisms (outreach).

Short-term output: Accessible information and research centre providing hub of standardization information to nation.

#2 Proposed path – CROSQ

Sub-project A. Implementing a regional strategic approach to standardization to align national and regional priorities with standardization needs:

- Planning mission;
- Identifying sector priorities in each country and designating that country as a sector “lead”;
- Tailoring standardization solutions to support key government and industry priority sectors in the region;
- Decide where to remain a “standards taker” and in what areas to become a “standards maker”.

Short-term output: The development of a list of regional standardization priorities and sector leads.

Sub-project B. Strengthening standards capacities to improve the alignment of domestic regulatory systems to international standards:

- Strengthening CROSQ infrastructure to enhance the region’s strategic role internationally and regionally by targeting committee work in areas that will contribute to key growth sectors in the region (i.e. designating sector “leads” to participate on behalf of the region internationally);
- Benchmarking standards development processes with international standards guidelines (ISO, WTO) and other standards bodies (i.e. evaluation and surveillance audits);
- Working with regional regulators to ensure that national/regional standards are up-to-date, and incorporate relevant international standards.

Short-term output: Creation of regional standards hub and targeted participation in international committees according to national / regional priorities.

Sub-project C. Creation of centralized standards information and research centre making standards related information and tools accessible for all regional stakeholders, including regulators and therefore promoting sound technical regulations and standards where it makes sense to do so:

- Improving information tools to speed up standardization process and facilitate participation of stakeholders ;
- Integrate strategic approaches to standardization into regional government policies, processes and mechanisms (outreach).

Short-term output: Through CROSQ, accessible information and research centre providing hub of standardization information to region.

4.2 Accreditation capacities – projects 3 and 4

Vision:

To improve national and regional accreditation systems to build capacity to participate internationally and to provide credibility to Honduras / Colombia / Peru / CARICOM enterprises by meeting the following key benchmarks:

- Provide LAC country governments with alternative means of ensuring reliability of activities that impact public confidence or national standing;
- Build stronger accreditation infrastructures that can establish national, regional and international confidence in the quality of products and services which they produce;
- Increase consumer confidence, especially on an international scale to aid national and regional economic growth.

#3 Proposed path – Honduras / Colombia / Peru

Sub-project A. Strengthening national accreditation capacities:

- Planning mission;
- Transferring of expertise in conformity assessment(i.e. Labs (17025), MS (17021), CB (65/17065), and Accreditation Bodies (17011), and other programs);
- Enhancing delivery of nationally and internationally recognized programs;
- Building understanding and appreciation of the value of accreditation within the public and private sector leading to a more sustainable and supported national quality system.

Short-term output: Program documents in place, successful audits of programs, increase in the number of accreditations, ability to participate in international fora, pool of auditors available to ensure continuity of expertise which has been built.

#4 Proposed path – CROSQ

Sub-project A. Strengthening regional accreditation capacities:

- Planning mission;
- Building on existing mechanisms in region i.e. Caribbean Cooperation in Accreditation (CCA) - expanding and providing dependable and internationally recognized services in the Caribbean;
- Transferring of expertise in conformity assessment(i.e. Labs (17025), MS (17021), CB (65/17065), and Accreditation Bodies (17011), and other programs);
- Building understanding and appreciation of the value of accreditation within the public and private sector in the region leading to a more sustainable and supported regional quality system.

Short-term output Expanding programs availability within region (i.e. sharing services) by putting documents in place, successful audits of programs, increase in the number of accreditations, ability to participate in international fora, pool of auditors regionally available to ensure continuity of expertise which has been built (via current accreditation bodies in region, JANAAC, TTLABS).

4.3 Understanding and implementation of TBT requirements – projects 5 and 6

Vision:

To improve understanding and increased compliance with WTO TBT obligations including the WTO TBT notification requirements by meeting the following key benchmarks:

- Establishment of good regulatory practice (GRP) and efficient regulations for a better business environment;
- Increased understanding by governments of the importance of TBT-issues and need for relevant expertise in this area;
- More effective internal coordination of TBT issues and less duplication;
- Implementation of sustainable mechanisms for personnel responsible for WTO TBT obligations;
- Imbedding TBT obligations in LAC countries' regulatory policies.

#5, 6 Proposed path – All

Sub-project A. Strengthening good regulatory practice

- Regulatory impact analysis (RIAS) training (process and techniques in Canada)
- Knowledge transfer on complying with technical regulations and conformity assessment requirements to access the Canadian market
- Development of procedures manual based on principles of GRP and efficient regulation
- Integrate strategic approaches to GRP into government policies, processes and mechanisms (outreach)
- Accessible information and training tools hub on GRP information for participating countries.

Short-term output: Updated procedures manual on GRP, training hub on GRP for regulator personnel, knowledge transfer on RIAS and requirements to access the Canadian market.

#5 Proposed path – Honduras / Peru

Sub-project B. Strengthening national notification authority obligations and national enquiry points

- Planning mission
- Knowledge transfer on transparency activities required under the WTO/TBT Agreement
- Understanding Canadian lawmaking procedures regarding publication of laws, including draft under public comments
- Development of notification procedures
- Managing foreign and domestic notifications
- Administration of ExportAlert! notification system

Short-term output: Well-functioning and sustainable national enquiry point.

#6 Proposed path – CROSQ

Sub-project B. Strengthening Notification Authority obligations and creation of Regional Enquiry Point

- Planning mission
- Knowledge transfer on transparency activities required under the WTO/TBT Agreement
- Understanding Canadian lawmaking procedures regarding publication of laws, including draft under public comments
- Development of notification procedures
- Guidance on development of regional enquiry point system in support of national enquiry points
- Managing foreign and domestic notifications
- Administration of ExportAlert! notification system

Short-term output: Well-functioning and sustainable **regional** enquiry point.

5. GETTING STARTED – NEXT STEPS

5. Getting Started - Next Steps

Following the findings and recommendations described in the previous sections, participants are now required to identify their own individual needs and priorities for potential assistance under CATRTA.

Annex C contains the format participants should use when submitting the projects. Participants are requested to initially fill the form with as much information as possible. SCC will then assist participants in identifying their priorities, content and budgetary requirements for each of the projects.

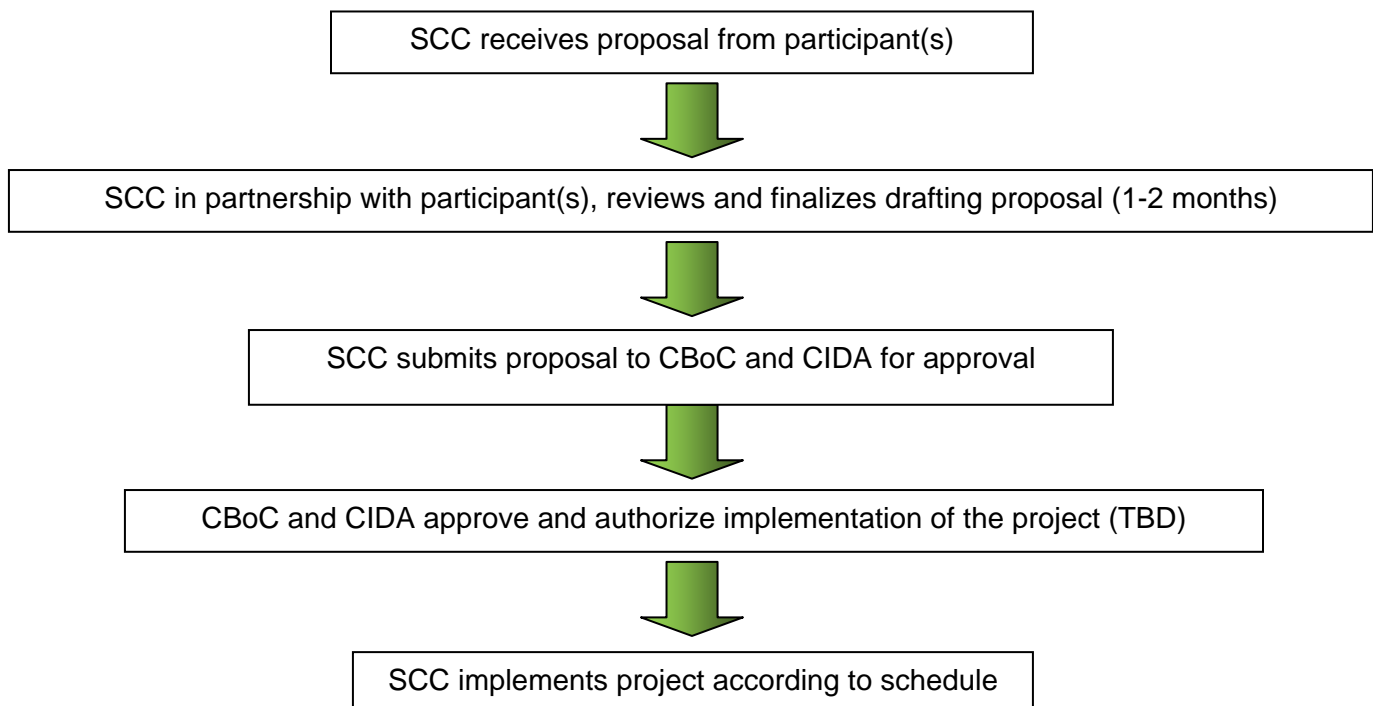
Proposals should be submitted in English to SCC to the attention of:

Alejandro Trujillo

Program Manager, Standardization Policy
SCC, Policy & Stakeholders Relations
Tel.: +1 613 238 3222 ext. 460; Fax: +1 613 569 7808
atrujillo@scc.ca

When submitting a proposal, participants need to provide a contact person, indicating at least a telephone number and email address, and be available during the time the project is designed and implemented.

Each of the project proposals will undergo the following steps:



6. ANNEXES

ANNEX A

Development of Roadmaps for CATRTA Thematic Priorities:

Technical Barriers to Trade

Bridging the Standards Divide Modernizing Standards Infrastructures in Peru, Colombia, Honduras and CARICOM

For Internal Discussion Only

12 November 2010

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Standards Council of Canada

The Standards Council of Canada (SCC) facilitates the development and use of national and international standards and accreditation services to enhance Canada's competitiveness and social well-being. SCC is a Crown corporation, established in 1970. It reports to the Minister of Industry. Its mandate is to promote efficient and effective voluntary standardization in Canada.

Standards and conformity assessment practices have traditionally been recognized for their technical benefits. Increasingly they are being acknowledged for their value in health and safety, trade, the environment, and the economy at large. SCC's priorities are aligned with those of the Government of Canada regarding improving the health and safety of Canadians, expanding international trade, stimulating the economy and supporting the development of clean energy and renewable technologies.

From 2005 to 2008, SCC provided technical assistance in the areas of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment to Costa Rica funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). In October 2007, CIDA contacted SCC to discuss interest in similar cooperation with Peru and Colombia, in support of Free Trade Agreements (FTA's) between Canada and those two countries, but the proposal was never finalized and funding did not come through. Since then, SCC has been working with Peru and Colombia to find alternative methods of funding for the proposal, and through various discussions with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and CIDA, SCC were contacted by the Conference Board of Canada (CBoC), to explore a possible fit with the CATRTA program.

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1 Executive Summary

CATRTA is a \$17 million responsive program funded by CIDA and managed by CBoC. It is designed to meet the priority needs of Canada and Canadian FTA partner countries and sub-regions in the Americas that are focus countries of CIDA (CARICOM, Colombia, Honduras and Peru). The proposed technical assistance projects are for government entities, the private sector and civil society on a regional, hemispheric or bilateral basis to be delivered by Canadian and international experts from public and private organizations.

The five activity groups to be covered by the CATRTA program include:

- a responsive programming mechanism to provide “just-in-time” trade-related technical assistance (TRTA) to specific partners in the region as they negotiate FTAs with Canada;
- a thematic programming mechanism that focuses on specific themes to enhance the capacity of the region to maximize the effectiveness of the environment and labour side agreements to the FTAs with Canada, as well as address specific capacity weaknesses regarding sanitary and phytosanitary measures, customs and trade facilitation, trade promotion, and technical barriers to trade;
- support to technical cooperation mechanisms in order to strengthen the Technical Cooperation Mechanisms created under the FTAs;
- monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management to promote learning and dissemination of lessons learned through the program; and
- Project management, coordination and reporting

On February 25 and June 2, 2010, SCC and CBoC met to discuss SCC's involvement in the development of the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) priority theme of the CATRTA program and possible subprojects including the preparation of a conceptual plan or “roadmap” as the first step.

This proposed roadmap brings attention to the identified thematic priority area of TBT and the impact that TBT has on the ability of developing countries to benefit from the FTAs that they sign with Canada. CARICOM, Colombia, Honduras and Peru have significant challenges in the standardization area and this roadmap highlights the need assistance to support government and industry priorities. The Roadmap aims to demonstrate the responsiveness of SCC and the Canadian standardization system to these priorities and the benefits that can be obtained by offering standardization solutions.

Critical success factors/deliverables identified in the implementation of subprojects outlined in this roadmap will depend on individual country/regional needs and strong commitment and buy-in of stakeholders/partners involved. The purpose of the TBT thematic priority roadmap is to provide a framework for the design and implementation of TBT sub-projects in order to:

- strengthen technical infrastructures in CIDA focus countries,
- build institutional capacities to support national quality systems,
- enhance abilities to effectively participate in global trading activities; and
- assist the targeted countries to become signatories to international agreements/arrangements.

2 Introduction to the CATRTA Thematic Priority on TBT

Standards and conformity assessment are the pillars of international trade. The strength of a national standardization system has a strong relationship with a countries' ability to become a major exporter and to participate in multilateral trading agreements. Eliminating technical barriers to trade and competitiveness, through significantly improved regulations, standards, testing and certification procedures for trading of targeted products will allow a developing country to succeed in international standardization activities as well as become significant player in the global trading system.

With the rise of global supply chains in developing countries, industry, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in developing countries who want to export their products to other countries are vulnerable because they need to meet the same rigorous technical, standards and conformity assessment requirements of businesses in developed countries. Developing countries need to be able to support competitive productive capacities and to have a strong Quality infrastructure such as standards bodies, accreditation bodies, product testing laboratories, inspections services, competent authorities for certifying export products traceability schemes, etc. in order to connect to other markets. If there is weak quality infrastructure support in their country, they face a significant disadvantage in the global trading system.

Countries who are confronted with the need for integration into the global economy -- by enhancing market access, promoting exports and raising competitiveness -- must establish the key components that underpin a national quality system. Increasingly governments are faced with the challenge of establishing stringent national and international quality, safety, health and environmental standards that will protect their citizens, but that do not create additional technical barriers for trade.

SCC has a strong record in supporting developing countries as they work to establish their own standards and conformity assessment infrastructures. These efforts build recipient countries' capacities to fulfill obligations under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreements, fulfill national needs and help integrate economies into regional and international trading systems.

The WTO TBT agreement requires its members to adopt international standards as a first course of action and as a result, an increasing number of regions and countries are doing so. Accreditation, metrology and measurement bodies are playing a key role in facilitating global trade through globally accepted measurements and certifications establishing a common basis dependent on the use and application of international standards.

While the WTO TBT rules and requirements may seem out of reach to developing countries to achieve, it is a condition they will have to comply with if they want to export and trade with other WTO member countries. In most cases, developing countries will have to meet the technical, standards and conformity requirements in countries that already have in place strong infrastructures, and support in these areas. One of the key impediments for developing countries to strengthen their quality infrastructures is the lack of funding and technical expertise to do so. Since 2005 (when WTO launched its Aid for Trade initiative) trade-related technical assistance (including TBT) has become part of many national, regional and international capacity building mandates and partnerships worldwide.

3 Consistency with the Partners' Strategies and CIDA's Frameworks

Developing countries face significant standardization challenges. Many are not able to adequately participate in international standards development and lack the basic technical infrastructure for conformity assessment activities. With the increasing globalization of markets, standards have become critical to ensuring access to export markets. In addition to being the 'pillars' that underpin the global trade system, standards and conformity assessment assist in the creation of a domestic market, increase competitiveness, and provide an excellent source of technology transfer to developing countries.

The SCC Act mandates SCC to further "international cooperation in the field of standards" as well as to promote, in cooperation with Canadian organizations and other countries engaged in voluntary standards, the formulation of harmonized approaches to conformity assessment and facilitate international trade. The priorities established by the SCC support the foreign policy objectives of the Government of Canada which underscore the vital role of international assistance in promoting principles of good governance and foster the development of civil society. Technical cooperation in the area of standardization contributes to the basic infrastructure that underpins society including health, safety and environment while promoting sustainability and good regulatory practice.

"Sustainable Economic Growth" is one of CIDA's three priority themes for its Aid Effectiveness Agenda. CIDA supports initiatives to increase the growth rate of an economy, particularly through the private sector. Strengthening internationally recognized conformity infrastructures and services will strengthen developing countries' ability to implement WTO rules and agreements such as TBT, addressing trade facilitation challenges.

Government of Canada priorities in the Americas have remained strong and are a foreign policy priority. Canada's engagement in the Americas is tri-fold – its objectives are focused on democratic governance, prosperity and security. Under its prosperity objective, the Government of Canada aims to "build dynamic and growing economies, and promote responsible investment and open markets that will create new opportunities and jobs."¹ FTAs signed with Peru and Colombia and FTA negotiations with Panama, Dominican Republic, CARICOM and the Central American 4 have also required technical assistance in trade-related areas, with a focus on environmentally and financially responsible management of natural resources and support to merchandise trade between Canada and those countries.

Providing enhanced support to strengthen quality infrastructures in developing countries will enable CIDA focus country partners to have competitive manufacturing capabilities and to comply with international market requirements, thus leading to market access and export growth opportunity. With strong standardization infrastructures in place, the opportunity will allow small and medium-sized enterprises to grow and provide accessible trade development opportunities. This will improve the targeted LAC partners' capacity to participate in and benefit from existing FTAs and their efforts to implement the disciplines of the WTO TBT Agreement, FTAs and other trade facilitation requirements / obligations. By the same token, Canada will benefit from increased trade and exports to Latin American and Caribbean countries, and deepen Canada's relationship with the Americas.

¹ Canada and the America's – Priorities & Progress, 2009, FR5-41/1-2009

4 Problem Analysis

While tariff-barriers to trade have been diminishing over the years, non-tariff-barriers to trade threaten to increasingly affect the participation of developing countries in the international trade system. More often than not, these non-tariff barriers to trade are related to standards, regulations and conformity assessment procedures of importing countries.

Developing countries face a significant challenge in integrating themselves into the multilateral trading system due to the lack of infrastructure to meet WTO TBT rules and requirements. Some of the preconditions to participate in WTO TBT include:

- A functioning national standardization body, a conformity assessment infrastructure, metrology and measurements system;
- Full voting membership in international standardization organization;
- Knowledge and expertise on standardization;
- Financial support to sustain a national standards body;
- Awareness of benefits by government and policy makers, industry, other stakeholders.

In 2002, the World Bank carried out a survey on Technical Barriers to Trade. Results of the survey indicated that firms in developing countries that lacked resources to manage complex and numerous national specifications and testing requirements have had a low inclination to export.²

Standards, regulations and conformity assessment procedures in developing countries are not only an export issue – they are of importance within their own markets. Governments play a role in establishing strong infrastructures to protect their citizens through the development and use of national and international standards and accreditation services to enhance not only the country's competitiveness but its social well-being and quality of life including the health and safety of its citizens and environment.

Governments and consumers of developed countries are asking developing countries who want to export to their country to meet high standards and to have in place conformity assessment procedures to attest to these high standards. Developing countries are being compelled to modify technical regulations to conform to those of the developed countries, despite the impact and need for them in their own country.

Standards can be a catalyst for trade, development and poverty reduction in developing countries. Standards and standardization are part and parcel of international trade rules which can either help or hinder a developing country into becoming a full participant in the global economy. For that reason technical cooperation and partnerships between developed and developing countries are crucial for globalization to be communally beneficial and to contribute to social and economic development and poverty reduction. Regulations, standards, testing and certification procedures provide access to new technologies, skills, institutions, and infrastructures and can be an important basis of national welfare and global income distribution.

Supporting technical cooperation at the institutional and infrastructural level will fortify standards, conformity assessment and metrology and measurement systems in CATRTA priority countries. The aim of such support is to build those preconditions required to participate

² http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRANETTRADE/Resources/Topics/Services/TBT_Data_Description.pdf

fully in the multilateral trading system, thus increasing social and economic development, as well as poverty reduction in developing countries.

5 Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholders in CIDA focus countries that may benefit from this theme are as follows:

National Standards Bodies – to assist the local partner standards organization³ to enhance its standards information services and to improve its standards development processes. By assisting local partners in enhancing its standards information services and improving its standards development processes, small and medium-sized businesses will have easier access to information and can better equip themselves to compete nationally, regionally and internationally. Standards development committees, which include many private sector participants of industry, the production sector, etc. will benefit through newly created and improved procedures for standards development and through the application of corrective actions identified in audits. The public is a primary beneficiary in that it will have better quality and better access to information about standards in the partner country and international standards. Finally, government ministries will have also benefited from better standards information.

Accreditation Bodies – to build the capacity of local partner accreditation bodies⁴, to enhance their delivery of nationally and internationally recognized accreditation programs. This is intended to advance local partners public and private competitiveness through improved sector competitiveness and export-led growth.

Government – i.e. International trade or technical regulations units of Ministries of Economy, Industry and/or Trade - to overcome development challenges and address some issues of national economic competitiveness. Other ministries involved in technical regulation activities (e.g. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and Energy, Ministry of Public Works), representatives of regulatory agencies and the business chambers in targeted sectors. By assisting government in developing more effective and efficient regulation systems, the economic competitiveness of the private sector is strengthened, as is the well-being of the general public, through measures involving the consumer, environment, etc. Improved systems also provide greater access for small and medium-sized enterprises to important resources and markets.

6 Proposed Strategy, Lessons Learned, Assumptions, Risks and Mitigation Strategies

The provision of technical assistance in the area of TBT is aimed at strengthening institutional capacities of developing countries to effectively participate in global trading activities, to become

³ Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas y Certificación (ICONTEC – Colombia), Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual (INDECOPI – Peru), Consejo Hondureño de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (COHCIT - Honduras), Antigua and Barbuda Bureau of Standards (ABBS - Antigua and Barbuda), Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI – Barbados), Dominica Bureau of Standards (DBOS – Dominica), Guyana National Bureau of Standards (BNBS – Guyana), Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ – Jamaica), Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards (SLBS - Saint Lucia), St. Vincent and the Grenadines Bureau of Standards (SVGBS - St. Vincent and the Grenadines), Suriname Standards Bureau (SSB – Suriname), Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards (TTBS - Trinidad and Tobago). The Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Haiti, Montserrat, and St. Kitts and Nevis do not belong to ISO.

⁴ Colombia National Accreditation Body (ONAC), National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI), Dirección de Competitividad e Innovación Secretaría de Planeación y Cooperación Externa (SEPLAN-Honduras), CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality (CROSQ), Jamaica National Agency for Accreditation (JANAAC) Trinidad & Tobago Laboratory Accreditation Services (TTLABS).

signatories to international agreements and to develop a strong base for sustainable economic development. The benefits to Canada and partner countries will include but not be limited to:

- enhanced cooperation between partner countries and Canadian partners beyond the life of the project;
- the showcase and transfer of Canadian technical expertise;
- supporting the participation of key parties and stakeholders from partner countries in regional and international arrangements and trade agreements
- building Canadian expertise in development projects;
- improved ability of partner countries to export to Canada.

In order to initiate this region-wide thematic priority a needs assessment in the form of a regional roundtable will need to be conducted in the onset. Each project and sub-project will need to be adapted to the issues, projects, and products of those developing countries that wish to export. Each country's and/or region's needs related to TBT will vary and will need to be based on its nationally/regionally-developed strategies, and address the needs of the public and private sector as well as civil society. This can only be determined by a well coordinated regional roundtable that would serve as a needs assessment. Participants in the roundtable would consist of stakeholders identified in Section 5, as well as CIDA representatives in each country/region.

SCC has, in the past, participated in numerous capacity building projects for developing countries that bring a wealth of experience and lessons learned. Some of SCC's experience is listed below:

- In 2007 SCC offered training to Tunisian delegates on the operation of Canada's Enquiry Point and Information Service, as part of the World Bank project to strengthen Tunisia's TBT Enquiry Point.
- In FY 2007-2008, the SCC continued to work with China under SCC's Agreement on Cooperation with the Standardization Administration of China (SAC). SCC delivered a presentation on Canada's Enquiry Point, Information service and Technical Document Centre to senior-level Chinese officials, as part of the Canada China WTO Capacity Building Project. SCC contributes annually to the ISO/DEVCO (ISO Committee on developing country matters) fund to support capacity building in developing economies and is an active participant in the ISO/DEVCO Chairman's Advisory Group, which helps determine the strategic directions of ISO/DEVCO.
- Support for developing countries' participation in international standardization remains a priority for SCC and members of the international standards community. The development dimension remains a key consideration in the development of international standards.
- In 2008-2009 SCC continued to collaborate with emerging economies, such as India and China, in line with Government of Canada priorities and commitments in the standards area.
- In 2004, CIDA received a request from the Technical Regulations Unit of Costa Rica for technical assistance to improve its regulatory review system. CIDA asked SCC to facilitate the transfer of expertise to Costa Rica's Technical Regulations Unit under the Canada Costa Rica Competitiveness Development Fund (CDF). Work on this initiative began in 2005. In March 2008, SCC completed three development assistance projects in Costa Rica. These projects aimed to build institutional capacity and improve efficiency and effectiveness in the national quality system, with the goal of enhancing competitiveness. As part of its work on the projects, SCC coordinated 16 training visits to

Costa Rica and five to Canada. The work involved 18 Canadian experts and supported Canada's bilateral negotiations on free trade in the Americas.

Based on SCC's experience and lessons learned from previous and on-going projects in these subject areas, SCC is aware that conducting work across boundaries has specific constraints and requirements, many of which are predictable but nonetheless important to account for:

1. Language capabilities – while some experts in partner countries will speak English, many may not, so translation and interpretation will most likely be ongoing requirements. Training materials will have to be translated well in advance to ensure accuracy of delivery. The quality of the interpreters is a necessity to ensure technical specifics were correctly conveyed. Having a project manager fluent in English and Spanish may provide a significant advantage.
2. Timing – the CATRTA funds will most likely have a time limit on them. This constraint may limit flexibility, especially if gaps are identified that need more time to resolve.
3. Impact on SCC staff resources: Some of the work will require experts in management positions since they are the only ones with sufficient experience in these fields. This requires careful, typically long-range scheduling, with limited flexibility for change if required. For the partner countries, the impact on staff resources may also be significant depending on the size of their organizations - training or visits may greatly impact their operations.
4. Institutional and local culture – reporting, information, expectations – not just country-specific culture, but organizational cultures. The degree of management control and involvement in the day to day will vary among the partners. This could impact reporting relationships and expectations, with all sides having to build understanding and it is important to keep in mind that what might be identified as a small gap for SCC, might be viewed as a major weakness for the partner. This could happen for many reasons, including political. It is important, therefore, to ensure that the partners review reports and are satisfied with the findings and the way they are portrayed. The technical nature of the projects could temper this constraint.
5. Change of personnel – Changes in personnel could prove a loss of knowledge and continuity. Should this happen, continuity would be provided by extensive documentation to ensure minimal knowledge loss.

Two elements of success that need to be highlighted in order to respond to the above possible problems are communication and documentation. The need for effective communication is obvious, but it cannot be overstated. Projects of this nature need to be set up for effective communication. To do this, communication must be frequent, clear and usually needs to be repeated. Clear communication will avoid erroneous assumptions (which are common across cultures and organizations) and erroneous expectations. Documentation has proven its value as personnel have changed, and helps ensure the sustainability of improvements over the long term, which ultimately is the true measure of success.

7 Thematic Objectives and Expected Results

The objective of the CATRTA thematic priority on TBT is to enhance alignment of domestic regulatory systems to international norms and promotion of sound technical regulations.

The intermediate outcomes will be improved capacity of national standards agencies to respond to the export oriented needs of the private sector; reduced technical barriers to trade and

competitiveness for targeted countries exporting to Canada; and enhanced, sustainable and credible National Quality Systems in place in targeted countries.

Immediate outcomes of the project will include

- Improved capacity to develop and operate a modern and automated system of standards information in targeted countries;
- Enhanced processes for the development of national standards in place in targeted countries based on the Canadian standardization system;
- Enhanced laboratory accreditation programs in place;
- Established understanding and an appreciation of the value of accreditation within the public and private sector leading to a more sustainable and supported National Quality System;
- Increased understanding by targeted country partners (Ministry of Economy, Industry and Trade) of the relevant countries WTO/TBT obligations, and increased capacity of the ministry to implement those obligations.

A complete Logic model is included in Annex 1.

8 Proposed Subprojects under the Theme: An Indicative List

As stated in Section 6, a well coordinated regional roundtable will have to be conducted in the onset to determine the specific subprojects for each country and/or region. Before the occurrence of a regional roundtable, a preliminary scoping document on each country/region will need to be drafted (for possible discussion at the regional roundtable). The scoping document would consist of:

1. A gap analysis of standards infrastructures in CARICOM, Colombia, Honduras and Peru;
2. Identification of priorities and importance to each country/region;
3. Identification of causes of performance problems and/or opportunities of each country / region;
4. Identification of possible solutions and growth opportunities in each country / region.

This information will need to be collected via

- Review of relevant literature
- Off-site scoping and interviews (via email and telephone)
- Consultation with persons in key positions, and/or with specific knowledge (via email and telephone).

A regional roundtable as an alternative and encompassing approach to a needs assessment will be undertaken in order to identify, gather, and confirm regional needs. The roundtable will be two-fold consisting of:

- the aim to confirm various country/regional proposals based on the scoping document
- providing capacity to understand and implement substantive obligations under the WTO TBT Agreement, which would include two related workshops:

1. Training workshop focused on understanding TBT rights and obligations, review of case studies on notified technical regulations and examining WTO disputes involving the TBT Agreement.

2. Training workshop on key principles and obligations of the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement and the implementation and application of the TBT agreement.

The overall project can be divided into three components in order to address by and large the objective of the thematic priority on TBT:

1. Standards Project(s)

The standards project will be designed to assist the partner country (or regional) national standards body to enhance its standards information services and improve its standards development processes by:

- Developing competencies for operating a state-of-the-art ISONET standards information center; and,
- Transferring knowledge from the Canadian standardization model, including good practices on standards development, as well as an evaluation audit of the partner country (or regional) national standards body system.

It is believed that the strengthening of the partner country (or regions) national standards body will enhance the private sector's competitiveness.

2. Conformity Assessment Project(s)

Accreditation, as part of a larger national standardization infrastructure, has become a prerequisite for market access and international trade. It has proven its benefits to governments, regulators, and the private sector and provides opportunities for developing countries to participate in multilateral arrangements (MLAs). The project will be designed to assist the partner country accreditation bodies by:

- Providing them and other stakeholders in their country with an increased understanding, knowledge, and appreciation of the value of accreditation for the public sector, the private sector and the public leading to a more sustainable National Quality System (NQS);
- Enhancing partner country accreditation bodies laboratory accreditation program;
- Developing partner country accreditation bodies accreditation programs for Product Certification (PC) organizations; and,
- Developing partner country accreditation bodies accreditation programs for organizations for Quality Management Systems (QMS), and Environmental Management Systems (EMS) registration.

It is believed that these projects will allow partner country accreditation bodies to operate an improved national accreditation program with greater capacity to participate internationally as well as to provide additional credibility to the partner country's enterprises.

3. Good Regulatory Practices Project(s)

The GRP project is designed to assist partner countries to overcome development challenges affecting the economic competitiveness of the private sector at national, regional and international levels while at the same time guaranteeing protection to consumers. Assistance in this area would include:

- development of a procedures manual based on the principles of good regulatory practice and efficient (SMART) regulation to enable officials to revise new and existing regulations;
- building understanding of the substantive obligations of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), and increasing the capacity of partner country/region's organization to implement these obligations;
- strengthening partner country/region's organization capacity to provide clients with access to e-information on WTO notifications; and,
- providing partner country/region's organization and other stakeholders an increased understanding, knowledge, and buy-in of the WTO/TBT obligations, specifically focusing on capacity to fulfill its obligations as the National Notification Authority

The needs, skills and knowledge gaps of each partner country/region will vary. The above should be considered a complete menu that would be tailored to each partner countries/regions specific needs. Below is a draft project plan, based on previous work that SCC has done in the Americas. The plan will need to be modified to specific requirements of each country/region.

1. Regional Roundtable and Needs Assessment

Activity 1.1 Preparation of Regional Roundtable.
1.1.1 Scoping of individual countries/regions as base document for discussion at roundtable
1.1.2 Development of roundtable agenda and key stakeholder list (to include 2 workshops on TBT).
1.1.3 Administration of roundtable
1.1.4 Finalization of projects
Activity 1.2 Capacity of the technical regulation unit to understand and implement substantive obligations under the WTO TBT Agreement
1.2.1 Training workshop for the Technical Regulations Unit focused on understanding TBT rights and obligations, review of case studies on notified technical regulations and examining WTO disputes involving the TBT Agreement.
1.2.2 Training workshop on key principles and obligations of the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement and the implementation and application of the TBT agreement on the part of staff of the Technical Regulation Unit

2. Good Regulatory Practices Project

Activity 2.1 Development of a procedures manual to enable officials to develop new regulations and revise existing ones
2.1.1 Review current manual(s) for the development of regulations
2.1.2 Consultation with staff of the Technical Regulation Unit
2.1.3 Review of current best practices and approaches in different jurisdictions
2.1.4 Preparation of manual by the Technical Regulations Unit with assistance from SCC
2.1.5 Presentation of the results to Technical Regulations Unit staff and other officials
Activity 1.3 Transfer of knowledge regarding the electronic dissemination of WTO notifications
2.3.1 Gap Analysis
2.3.2 Training at SCC on interaction with domestic stakeholders
2.3.3 Follow-up coaching/consulting on implementation
Activity 2.4 Capacity of the Good Technical Regulation unit to fulfill its obligations as the National Notification Authority

2.4.1 Gap Analysis
2.4.2 Preparation of presentations, procedures
2.4.3 Train-the-trainer workshop in Canada
2.4.4 Implementation of Action Plan by partners, including sensitization seminars to other ministries and to private industries; and development and implantation of operation procedures within local partners organizations/departments
2.4.5 On-site visit to local partners organization by MIS and Enquiry Point experts for follow-up review/evaluation

3. Standards Project

Activity 3.1 : ISONET standards information system development
3.1.1 Gap analysis
3.1.2 Visit to National Standards Body (MIS and Info experts)
3.1.3 Preparation of material – procedures manual
3.1.4 Preparation of presentations
3.1.5 Train the trainer workshop in Canada
3.1.6 Development of model and action plan for National Standards Body info center
3.1.7 Implementation of Action Plan by National Standards Body
3.1.8 On-site visit to National Standards Body by MIS and Info experts for follow-up review/evaluation
Activity 3.2: Standards development system
3.2.1 Review documentation and system
3.2.2 Orientation and training on Canadian accreditation system
3.2.3 Accreditation system knowledge transfer and report to National Standards Body
3.2.4 Procedures manuals development and review
3.2.5 Training of National Standards Body personnel on procedures in Canada
3.2.6 Verification (mentoring period)
3.2.7 Evaluation audit
3.2.8 Prepare and submit evaluation audit report
3.2.9 Implement corrective actions
3.2.10 Surveillance audit
3.2.11 Prepare & submit National Standards Body review of surveillance audit report

4. Conformity Assessment Project

Activity 4.1 Knowledge transfer of the value of accreditation within the public and private sector
4.1.1 Training Workshop on ISO/IEC 17011
Activity 4.2 Enhanced laboratory accreditation program
4.2.1 Review of Non-Conformities and Requirements
4.2.2 Coaching and Implementation of Solutions to Findings
4.2.3 Laboratory Accreditation Audit training
4.2.4 Witnessing of Accreditation Body Laboratory Assessment
4.2.5 Internship at SCC for Laboratory Accreditation Program
Activity 4.3 Competencies developed to implement independent accreditation programs for product certification organizations and QMS and EMS certification Organizations
4.3.1 Gap Analysis – Product Certification
4.3.2 Coaching and Implementation of Gap Analysis Corrections
4.3.3 On-Site Evaluation
4.3.4 Training Workshop on Guide 65

4.3.5 Internship at SCC
Activity 4.4 Development of accreditation programs for QMS and EMS certification organizations
4.4.1 Gap Analysis – QMS and EMS Accreditation
4.4.2 Coaching and Implementation of Gap Analysis Corrections
4.4.3 On-Site Evaluation and Witness Audit
4.4.4 Internship at SCC for QMS/EMS Programs
4.4.5 Training Workshop on Guide ISO 17021 – Management Systems

9 Estimated Budget and Other Resources

No detailed cost estimate has been prepared at this stage. The project description and scope will be further detailed during the project proposal stage, at which time, a detailed estimate of costs can be provided based upon a gap analysis conducted during the proposal visit and selection of project priorities with the local partners. Given the extent of work that can be provided a project cost of \$300,000 per project per country/region is proposed at this stage.

10 Implementation Issues and Partners

As a preliminary step, SCC would need to do a thorough scoping exercise of the local partner countries to assess the current standardization status as well as to gauge interest and to confirm the need. This would involve preparation of a scoping analysis, as well as the carrying out of a regional roundtable involving the various stakeholders of partner countries which would include standardization and/or accreditation bodies, trade commissioner offices, private sector stakeholders, and partner country/regional CIDA representatives. This will build an organizational understanding including the needs and weaknesses from the perspective of the private and public sectors, SMEs, and to clarify the expectations of the country partner and regional bodies as well as those of CIDA.

SCC has a strong project management discipline to ensure that project objectives are achieved on time and on budget. The overall approach for management of the project is based on proven delivery methodologies, disciplined and professional project management with continuous monitoring of issues and risks, and a firm commitment to working closely with partner countries and their stakeholders to achieve success.

The project management process will include:

- A project plan to identify project activities, schedule, resources and project stakeholders.
- Schedule management – Our Project Manager will monitor progress against the project schedule and report performance on a regular basis. Of critical importance is that a consensus is reached on Terms of Reference for the scope of the project.
- Risk and issues management – Early identification, mitigation and avoidance of project risks, and management of project issues is vital so as to meet quality, schedule and budget expectations.
- Resource management – Our Project Manager will be responsible for integrated resource planning and acquisition of all the necessary resources that the project team requires to complete the project. Additional or existing staff resources may be added or subtracted depending on the phase or the tasks identified during the initial stages of the project.
- Integrated change control – Our Project Manager will institute a system to document, manage and control change within the project. This will affect key artifacts such as requirements (scope), the schedule, information requests and many other key

responsibilities to ensure overall success. The importance of managing change, especially in a multi-stakeholder environment is critical to the success of the project. The impact of any proposed changes will be analyzed, evaluated, and reported for decision-making purposes.

- Communication – Our Project Manager will prepare regular status reports that will encapsulate schedule progress, risks and issues, open items dealing with change control, decision making, and escalation. This report will be a key document that our Project Manager will use to facilitate open communication with CBoC and partner country/regional stakeholders.
- Acceptance and sign-off – Our team will mutually agree on applicable acceptance criteria for the appropriate deliverables with CBoC and partner country/regional stakeholders. This process is part of our quality assurance process and a project control point, to ensure expectations are met.
- Quality assurance – Quality will be planned from the onset of the project and monitored to project completion. Quality activities will include: activity forecasting and checkpoints at milestones, review of objective evidence, and independent consultation with CBoC and partner country/regional stakeholders. The project will endorse the concept of continuous improvement.

SCC oversees the Canadian standardization network which consists of more than 400 organizations and 15,000 stakeholders, including subject matter experts from the above list. SCC's approach to implementing the subprojects would include the use of a range of actors from this network who are active in the TBT area in Canada. Potential Canadian and international experts who could assist in the implementation of the proposed sub-projects could include:

- Consumers and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- Governments (DFAIT, CIDA)
- Industry
- International and regional standardization bodies (i.e. the Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation)
- Conformity assessment bodies
 - Calibration and testing laboratories
 - Inspection bodies
 - Management Systems certification bodies
 - Personnel certifiers
 - Product/Service Certification bodies
- Standards development organizations

11 Annexes

Annex 1- Logic Model

Final Outcome		
Increased trade and investment in selected LAC countries under the FTAs between Canada and those countries through enhanced alignment of domestic regulatory systems to international norms and promotion of sound technical regulations and standards, thus contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable development		
Intermediate Outcomes		
100. Improved capacity of national standards agencies to comply with the standards and technical requirements in order to export to Canada and other key markets; 200. Strengthened standards information services and standards development process in order to enhance export competitiveness of the private sector; and 300. Enhanced national and regional quality management system by strengthening national certification and accreditation bodies, and laboratory accreditation and certification programs.		
Immediate Outcomes		
101. Enhanced ability for developing good regulatory practices and efficient (SMART) regulations for a better business environment; 102. Better understanding of and increased compliance with WTO TBT-related obligations, including the WTO TBT notification requirement; 201. Improved capacity to develop and operate a modern and automated system of standards information in targeted countries; 202. Enhanced process for the development of national and regional standards in selected LAC countries/region based on the Canadian standards model; 301. Increased capacity of national and regional accreditation and certification bodies; 302. Enhanced laboratory accreditation and production certification programs; 303. Established understanding and appreciation of the value of accreditation within the public and private sector, leading to a more sustainable and supported national quality system		
Outputs (Key Activities)		
<p>Capacity building of standards agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a procedures manual on good regulatory practices (GRP) and SMART • Training workshops on TBT-related issues • Training on technical regulations • Coaching and consulting on WTO TBT notification • Training of Trainers in Canada • On-site visits on TBT Enquiry Points 	<p>Standards information and standards development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Standards information management • Training and hosting of a Spanish version of ExportAlert on standards • Development of model and action plan for NSB Information Centre • Evaluation audit of the INTECO system • Evaluation audit • Surveillance audit 	<p>Standards accreditation and certification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshops on ISO/IEC 17011 • Review of non-conformities and coaching • Coaching on gap analysis • Training on laboratory accreditation audit • GMS and EMS accreditation training • Training on product certification • Training on Guide 65 (or 17065) • Training on ISO 17021 • Internship at SCC

Annex 2: Tentative Implementation Schedule

Below is an example of approximate times of delivery. Where there is an X indicates that this activity would take several weeks/months.

Activity	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Regional Roundtable/Needs Assessment												
Activity 1.1 Preparation of Regional Roundtable												
1.1.1 Scoping of individual countries/regions as base document for discussion at roundtable	15-20d											
1.1.2 Development of roundtable agenda and key stakeholder list (to include 2 workshops on TBT)	5											
1.1.3 Administration of roundtable	X	X	X									
1.1.4 Finalization of projects				X								
Activity 1.2 Capacity of the technical regulation unit to understand and implement substantive obligations under the WTO TBT Agreement												
1.2.1 Training workshop for the Technical Regulations Unit focused on understanding TBT rights	3d											

and obligations, review of case studies on notified technical regulations and examining WTO disputes involving the TBT Agreement.												
1.2.2 Training workshop on key principles and obligations of the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement and the implementation and application of the TBT agreement on the part of staff of the Technical Regulation Unit	3d											
2. Good Regulatory Practices Project Activity 2.1 Development of a Procedures Manual to Enable Officials to Develop New Regulations and Revise Existing Ones												
2.1.1 Review current manual(s) for the development of regulations	5d											
2.1.2 Consultation with staff of the Technical Regulation Unit		5d										
2.1.3 Review of current best practices and approaches in different jurisdictions	5d											
2.1.4 Preparation of manual by the Technical Regulations Unit with			5d									

assistance from SCC													
2.1.5 Presentation of the results to Technical Regulations Unit staff and other officials				2d									
Activity 2.3 Transfer of knowledge regarding the electronic dissemination of WTO notifications													
2.3.1 Gap Analysis	5d												
2.3.2 Training at SCC on interaction with domestic stakeholders		3d											
2.3.3 Follow-up coaching/consulting on implementation			X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 2.4 Capacity of the Good Technical Regulation Unit to fulfill its obligations as the National Notification Authority strengthened													
2.4.1 Gap Analysis	5d												
2.4.2 Preparation of presentations, procedures		5d											
2.4.3 Train-the-trainer workshop in Canada			3d										
2.4.4 Implementation of Action Plan by partners, including sensitization seminars to other ministries and to private industries; and devilment and implantation of operation procedures within local partners				X	X	X	X	X					

organizations/departments												
2.4.5 On-site visit to local partners organization by MIS and Enquiry Point experts for follow-up review/evaluation								2d				
3. Standards Project												
Activity 3.1 : ISONET Standards Information System Development												
3.1.1 Gap analysis	5d											
3.1.2 Visit to National Standards Body (MIS and Info experts)		2d										
3.1.3 Preparation of material – procedures manual			5d									
3.1.4 Preparation of presentations			5d									
3.1.5 Train the trainer workshop in Canada				5d								
3.1.6 Development of model and action plan for National Standards Body info center					5d							
3.1.7 Implementation of Action Plan by National Standards Body						X	X	X	X	X		
3.1.8 On-site visit to National Standards Body by MIS and Info experts for follow-up review/evaluation											2d	
Activity 3.2: Standards Development System												
3.2.1 Review documentation and system	5d											
3.2.2 Orientation and		4d										

training on Canadian accreditation system												
3.2.3 Accreditation system knowledge transfer and report to National Standards Body			5d									
3.2.4 Procedures manuals development and review			5d									
3.2.5 Training of National Standards Body personnel on procedures in Canada				5d								
3.2.6 Verification (mentoring period)					X							
3.2.7 Evaluation audit						3d						
3.2.8 Prepare and submit evaluation audit report							3d					
3.2.9 Implement corrective actions								X	X			
3.2.10 Surveillance audit										2d		
3.2.11 Prepare & submit National Standards Body review of surveillance audit report											3d	
4. Conformity Assessment Project												
Activity 4.1 Knowledge transfer of the value of accreditation within the public and private sector												
4.1.1 Training Workshop on ISO/IEC 17011				2d								
Activity 4.2 Enhanced laboratory accreditation program												
4.2.1 Review of Non-				3d								

conformities and Requirements												
4.2.2 Coaching and Implementation of Solutions to Findings					5d							
4.2.3 Laboratory Accreditation Audit training						3d						
4.2.4 Witnessing of Accreditation Body Laboratory Assessment						2d						
4.2.5 Internship at SCC for Laboratory Accreditation Program									8d			
Activity 4.3 Competencies developed to implement independent accreditation programs for product certification organizations and QMS and EMS certification Organizations												
4.3.1 Gap Analysis – Product Certification	5d											
4.3.2 Coaching and Implementation of Gap Analysis Corrections		5d										
4.3.3 On-Site Evaluation			5d									
4.3.4 Training Workshop on Guide 65				3 d								
4.3.5 Internship at SCC						8d						
Activity 4.4 Development of accreditation programs for QMS and EMS certification Organizations												
4.4.1 Gap Analysis – QMS and EMS Accreditation	5d											
4.4.2 Coaching and		5d										

Implementation of Gap Analysis Corrections												
4.4.3 On-Site Evaluation and Witness Audit			5d									
4.4.4 Internship at SCC for QMS/EMS Programs				3d								
4.4.5 Training Workshop on Guide ISO 17021 – Management Systems						8d						

Annex 3: Performance Measurement Framework

To come once the LFA is agreed to and the RBM training has taken place.

ANNEX B



CATRTA - Roundtable Paper

ANNEX C:

COUNTRY Profile for: *[CTRL+click on Country name to go to profile]*

[Antigua and Barbuda](#), [Bahamas](#), [Barbados](#), [Belize](#), [Colombia](#), [Dominica](#),
[Grenada](#), [Guyana](#), [Haiti](#), [Honduras](#), [Jamaica](#), [Montserrat](#), [Peru](#), [Saint Lucia](#),
[St. Kitts and Nevis](#), [St. Vincent and the Grenadines](#), [Suriname](#), [Trinidad and Tobago](#)

For each country, the following data were collected:

- Country GDP and Labour Force
- Standards Bodies: ISO, IEC, COPANT and CROSQ member(s)
- Conformity Assessment Bodies: IAF, ILAC and IAAC member(s)
- TBT Obligations: WTO/TBT member, Enquiry point, TBT 15.2 notifications, TBT Annex 3 Acceptance and Number of TBT Notifications
- Main imports / exports (from / to Canada, respectively)
- CABs with Canadian accreditation (SCC and CALA) operating in the Country

Sources:

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| - World Bank | http://www.worldbank.org | |
| - ISO | http://www.iso.org | (ISO: International Organization for Standardization) |
| - IEC | http://www.iec.ch | (IEC: International Electrotechnical Commission) |
| - COPANT | http://www.copant.org | (COPANT -> PASC: Pan American Standards Commission) |
| - CROSQ | http://www.crosq.org/ | (CROSQ: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality) |
| - IAF | http://www.iaf.nu | (IAF: International Accreditation Forum, Inc.) |
| - ILAC | http://www.ilac.org | (ILAC: International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) |
| - IAAC | http://www.iaac.org.mx | (IAAC: InterAmerican Accreditation Cooperation) |
| - WTO | http://www.wto.org | (WTO: World Trade Organization) |
| - IC TDO | http://www.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrkti/tdst/tdo/tdo.php#tag | (IC TDO: Industry Canada – Trade Data Online) |
| - CALA | http://www.cala.ca/ | (CALA: Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation) |



Antigua and Barbuda

GDP (current US\$)
\$1,131,762,963 (2009)

Labour Force:
n/a

Standards Bodies

ISO	The Antigua and Barbuda Bureau of Standards (ABBS)	Subscriber Member
IEC	The Antigua and Barbuda Bureau of Standards (ABBS)	Affiliate - May 2002
COPANT	not a member	
CROSQ	The Antigua and Barbuda Bureau of Standards (ABBS)	CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF	not a member	
ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member
IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member Since 1995	High Commission for Antigua and Barbuda - http://www.antigua-barbuda.com/ Ministry of Foreign Affairs - foreignaffairs@ab.gov.ag	
Enquiry Point	The Antigua and Barbuda Bureau of Standards (ABBS) - tbt.enquiries@ab.gov.ag	
TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.66 - 3/7/2002
TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	G/TBT/CS/N/160 - 05/31/2005
Number of TBT Notifications		1995 – 2004: 0 2005 – 2010: 0

Imports (from Canada)

Imports:	
33361 - Engine, Turbine and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing	2,304,368
33641 - Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	2,218,038
31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	
31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	909,080
33721 - Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing	459,925

Exports:	(2010)
31214 - Distilleries	299,504
33641 - Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	25,204
31611 - Leather and Hide Tanning and Finishing	20,866
11133 - Non-Citrus Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	20,354
33391 - Pump and Compressor Manufacturing	6,622

Value in Canadian Dollars

Exports (to Canada)

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies	
BSI	1 certificate (CMDCAS)

Laboratories

Bahamas, The		GDP (current US\$) \$7,233,949,011 (2007)	Labour Force: 184,000 (2009)	
Standards Bodies	ISO	not a member		
	IEC	not a member		
	COPANT	not a member		
	CROSQ	Ministry of Labour and Social Development	CARICOM Member	
Conformity Assessment Bodies	IAF	not a member		
	ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member	
	IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member	
WTO/TBT	WTO/TBT Member	Observer government - Status of accession working party 14 September 2010: The Bahamas takes first steps towards WTO membership		
	Enquiry Point	n/a		
	TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	n/a	
	TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	n/a	
	Number of TBT Notifications	1995 – 2004:	n/a	
		2005 – 2010:	n/a	
Imports (from Canada) Exports (to Canada) <small>Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010</small>	Imports:	Exports: (2010)		
	32411 - Petroleum Refineries	121,174,108	32519 - Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing	27,011,304
	31141 - Frozen Food Manufacturing	4,447,210	32411 - Petroleum Refineries	19,206,940
	31121 - Flour Milling and Malt Manufacturing	2,835,829	32419 - Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	5,914,002
	33661 - Ship and Boat Building	2,449,065	31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	2,239,496
	31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	2,160,325	11411 - Fishing	318,052
	Value in Canadian Dollars			
CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)	Certification Bodies		Laboratories	



Barbados

GDP (current US\$)
\$3,595,000,000 (2009)

Labour Force:
151,745.9 (2009)

Standards Bodies

ISO	Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI)	Member Body
IEC	Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI)	Affiliate – Nov 2001
COPANT	Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI)	Active Member
CROSQ	Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI)	CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF	not a member	
ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member
IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member Since 1995	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Foreign Trade - barbados@foreign.gov.bb	
Enquiry Point	Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI) - office@bnsi.com.bb	
TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.48 - 9/24/1998
TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	G/TBT/CS/N/77 - 08/06/1997
Number of TBT Notifications		1995 – 2004: 2 (issuing since 2000) 2005 – 2010: 8

Imports (from Canada)

Imports:		Exports:		(2010)
31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	6,482,769	31214 - Distilleries		6,369,709
31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	3,072,548	33211 - Forging and Stamping		1,274,850
32212 - Paper Mills	2,398,166	33299 - All Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing		560,924
32541 - Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	1,632,982	31529 - Other Cut and Sew Clothing Manufacturing		236,272
32619 - Other Plastic Product Manufacturing	1,539,475	31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing		117,079

Exports (to Canada)

Value in Canadian Dollars

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies	
BSI	1 certificate (CMDCAS)

Laboratories



Belize

GDP (current US\$)
\$1,353,500,000 (2009)

Labour Force:
138,465.3 (2009)

Standards Bodies

ISO	not a member	
IEC	Belize Bureau of Standards (BBS)	Affiliate – Apr 2002
COPANT	not a member	
CROSQ	Belize Bureau of Standards (BBS)	CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF	not a member	
ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member
IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member Since 1995	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Foreign Trade - http://www.mfa.gov.bz	
Enquiry Point	Belize Bureau of Standards (BBS) - tbtenquiry-belize@bbs.gov.bz	
TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.104 - 8/20/2010
TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	n/a
Number of TBT Notifications	1995 – 2004: 0 2005 – 2010: 1 (issuing since 2010)	

Imports (from Canada)

Exports (to Canada)

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

Imports:		Exports:		(2010)
31121 - Flour Milling and Malt Manufacturing	1,098,799	11133 - Non-Citrus Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	4,157,843	
33361 - Engine, Turbine and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing	733,363	31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	751,553	
33641 - Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	498,369	33531 - Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	569,417	
31222 - Tobacco Product Manufacturing	497,996	11113 - Dry Pea and Bean Farming	132,440	
31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	414,160	31131 - Sugar Manufacturing	68,706	

Value in Canadian Dollars

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies

Laboratories

Colombia		GDP (current US\$) \$234,045,290,109 (2009)	Labour Force: 18,955,693.8 (2009)	
Standards Bodies	ISO	Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas y Certificación (ICONTEC)	Member Body	
	IEC	Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas y Certificación (ICONTEC)	Full Member	
	COPANT	Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas y Certificación (ICONTEC)	Active Member	
	CROSQ	n/a		
Conformity Assessment Bodies	IAF	Organismo Nacional de Acreditación de Colombia (ONAC)	Not admitted to MLA yet	
	ILAC	Organismo Nacional de Acreditación de Colombia (ONAC)	Associate Member	
	IAAC	Organismo Nacional de Acreditación de Colombia (ONAC)	Full Member	
WTO/TBT	WTO/TBT Member Since 1995	Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo - www.mincomercio.gov.co		
	Enquiry Point	Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo - www.mincomercio.gov.co		
	TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.18 - 8/29/1996 G/TBT/2/Add.18/Rev.1 - 7/5/2005 G/TBT/2/Add.18/Rev.2 - 5/10/2007 G/TBT/2/Add.18/Rev.2/Suppl.1 - 3/13/2008 G/TBT/2/Add.18/Rev.2/Suppl.2 - 9/18/2008 G/TBT/2/Add.18/Rev.3 - 10/30/2009 G/TBT/CS/N/19 - 07/31/1995	
	TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.		
	Number of TBT Notifications	1995 – 2004: 126 (issuing since 1996) 2005 – 2010: 274		
Imports (from Canada)	Imports:		Exports: (2010)	
	11114 - Wheat Farming	133,275	11133 - Non-Citrus Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	246,414
	11113 - Dry Pea and Bean Farming	73,550	21211 - Coal Mining	177,266
	33313 - Mining and Oil and Gas Field Machinery Manufacturing	45,774	21111 - Oil and Gas Extraction	108,872
	32212 - Paper Mills	41,316	11142 - Nursery and Floriculture Production	70,247
	21239 - Other Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	41,209	31192 - Coffee and Tea Manufacturing	14,952
Value in Thousands of Canadian Dollars				
CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)	Certification Bodies DQS-MED 1 certificate (CMDCAS)		Laboratories	

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010



Dominica

GDP (current US\$)
\$377,711,111 (2009)

Labour Force:
n/a

Standards Bodies

ISO	Dominica Bureau of Standards (DBOS)	Subscriber Member
IEC	Dominica Bureau of Standards (DBOS)	Affiliate – May 2002
COPANT	not a member	
CROSQ	Dominica Bureau of Standards (DBOS)	CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF	not a member	
ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member
IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member Since 1995	Dominica Export Import Agency (DEXIA) - http://www.dexiaexport.com	
Enquiry Point	Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo - www.mincomercio.gov.co	
TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.62 - 2/28/2001
TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	G/TBT/CS/N/130 - 09/13/2000
Number of TBT Notifications	1995 – 2004: 0	2005 – 2010: 11 (issuing since 2005)

Imports (from Canada)

Imports:		Exports:	(2010)
31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	1,050,593	32521 - Resin and Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing	17,425
31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	654,677	33593 - Wiring Device Manufacturing	17,156
33391 - Pump and Compressor Manufacturing	531,651	33431 - Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing	13,816
11113 - Dry Pea and Bean Farming	361,366	32561 - Soap and Cleaning Compound Manufacturing	11,469
32111 - Sawmills and Wood Preservation	295,616	33451 - Navigational, Measuring, Medical and Control Instruments Manufacturing	10,671

Exports (to Canada)

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

Value in Canadian Dollars

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies

Laboratories



Grenada

GDP (current US\$)
\$626,562,952 (2009)

Labour Force:
n/a

Standards Bodies

ISO	not a member	
IEC	Grenada Bureau of Standards (GDBS)	Affiliate – Nov 2001
COPANT	Grenada Bureau of Standards (GDBS)	Active Member
CROSQ	Grenada Bureau of Standards (GDBS)	CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF	not a member	
ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member
IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member Since 1996	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - http://www.grenadaforeignaffairs.com/	
Enquiry Point	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - http://www.grenadaforeignaffairs.com/ Grenada Bureau of Standards (GDBS)	
TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.67 - 3/12/2002
TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	G/TBT/CS/N/79 - 08/15/1997
Number of TBT Notifications		1995 – 2004: 10 (issuing since 2002) 2005 – 2010: 4

Imports (from Canada)

Imports:		Exports:	(2010)
31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	1,474,450	11199 - All Other Crop Farming	443,472
31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	1,402,715	11411 - Fishing	119,049
11113 - Dry Pea and Bean Farming	284,188	11133 - Non-Citrus Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	20,157
33411 - Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	226,542	11132 - Citrus (except Orange) Groves	5,348
32541 - Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	146,765	11121 - Vegetable and Melon Farming	3,349

Exports (to Canada)

Value in Canadian Dollars

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies

Laboratories



Guyana

GDP (current US\$)
 \$\$2,025,558,747 (2009)

Labour Force:
 340,606.8 (2009)

Standards Bodies

ISO	Guyana National Bureau of Standards (GNBS)	Subscriber member
IEC	Guyana National Bureau of Standards (GNBS)	Affiliate – Nov 2001
COPANT	Guyana National Bureau of Standards (GNBS)	Active Member
CROSQ	Guyana National Bureau of Standards (GNBS)	CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF	not a member	
ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member
IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member Since 1995	Ministry of Foreign Affairs- http://www.minfor.gov.gy/	
Enquiry Point	Guyana National Bureau of Standards (GNBS)	
TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	n/a
TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	G/TBT/CS/N/74 - 07/23/1997
Number of TBT Notifications	1995 – 2004:	19 (issuing since 2001)
	2005 – 2010:	1

Imports (from Canada)

Exports (to Canada)

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

Imports:		Exports:	
		(2010)	
11114 - Wheat Farming	12,202,629	21222 - Gold and Silver Ore Mining	279,754,376
32212 - Paper Mills	2,032,521	31214 - Distilleries	6,143,494
32311 - Printing	1,517,093	21229 - Other Metal Ore Mining	1,345,200
33313 - Mining and Oil and Gas Field Machinery Manufacturing	1,432,631	31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	1,084,651
11113 - Dry Pea and Bean Farming	1,360,814	21232 - Sand, Gravel, Clay, and Ceramic and Refractory Minerals Mining and Quarrying	579,172


Value in Canadian Dollars

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies

Laboratories

Haiti		GDP (current US\$) \$6,478,628,513 (2009)	Labour Force: 4,465,034.0 (2009)	
Standards Bodies	ISO	not a member		
	IEC	Direction Contrôle de la Qualité et Protection du Consommateur (DCQPC)	Affiliate – May 2002	
	COPANT	not a member		
	CROSQ	Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie	CARICOM Member	
Conformity Assessment Bodies	IAF	not a member		
	ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member	
	IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member	
WTO/TBT	WTO/TBT Member Since 1996	Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie		
	Enquiry Point	Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie		
	TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	n/a	
	TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	n/a	
	Number of TBT Notifications	1995 – 2004:	0	
		2005 – 2010:	0	
Imports (from Canada) Exports (to Canada) Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010	Imports:		Exports: (2010)	
	32191 - Millwork	9,830,087	31522 - Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Clothing Manufacturing	17,316,638
	31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	6,885,030	31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	4,119,165
	33641 - Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	5,713,482	31519 - Other Clothing Knitting Mills	2,020,408
	32121 - Veneer, Plywood and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing	2,361,367	31523 - Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Clothing Manufacturing	1,258,639
	32541 - Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	2,306,610	11133 - Non-Citrus Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	407,702
	Value in Canadian Dollars			
CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)	Certification Bodies		Laboratories	

	Honduras		GDP (current US\$) \$14,317,854,032 (2009)	Labour Force: 2,800,321.0 (2009)
Standards Bodies	ISO	Dirección de Competitividad e Innovación (DGCI)	Subscriber Member	
	IEC	Organismo Hondureño de Normalización (OHN)	Affiliate – Aug 2007	
	COPANT	Consejo Hondureño de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (COHCIT)	Active Member	
	CROSQ	n/a		
Conformity Assessment Bodies	IAF	not a member		
	ILAC	not a member		
	IAAC	Dirección de Competitividad e Innovación Secretaría de Planeación y Cooperación Externa (SEPLAN)	Associate Member	
WTO/TBT	WTO/TBT Member Since 1995			
	Secretaría en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores - SRE			
	Enquiry Point Secretaría de Industria y Comercio (Ministry of Industry and Trade) Enquiry point for all notifications: Dirección General de Integración - Económica y Política Comercial Technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures: Dirección General de Protección a Consumidor - Departamento de Normalización y Metrología			
	TBT 15.2 Notifications Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement			
	TBT Annex 3 Acceptance Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.			
	Number of TBT Notifications 1995 – 2004: 13 (issuing since 2004) 2005 – 2010: 58			
Imports (from Canada) Exports (to Canada) Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010	Imports:		Exports: (2010)	
	21239 - Other Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	10,346,522	11133 - Non-Citrus Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	34,626,712
	32513 - Synthetic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing	2,474,037	31522 - Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Clothing Manufacturing	34,596,313
	32311 - Printing	1,546,654	31523 - Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Clothing Manufacturing	21,022,729
	33313 - Mining and Oil and Gas Field Machinery Manufacturing	1,529,631	11121 - Vegetable and Melon Farming	18,451,108
	32561 - Soap and Cleaning Compound Manufacturing	1,472,728	31519 - Other Clothing Knitting Mills	10,595,041
	Value in Canadian Dollars			
CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)	Certification Bodies		Laboratories (1) ECOLOVA S. DE R.L. (AB: CALA) Choloma, Cortes	



Jamaica

GDP (current US\$)
\$12,070,325,707 (2009)

Labour Force:
1,232,541.8 (2009)

Standards Bodies

ISO	Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ)	Member Body
IEC	Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ)	Affiliate – Nov 2001
COPANT	Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ)	Active Member
CROSQ	Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ)	CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF	not a member	
ILAC	Jamaica National Agency for Accreditation (JANAAC)	Affiliate
IAAC	Jamaica National Agency for Accreditation (JANAAC)	Full Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member Since 1995	Jamaica Tourist Board (JTB) - http://www.jtbonline.org	
Enquiry Point	Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ)	
TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.57 - 7/22/1999
TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	G/TBT/CS/N/38 - 04/12/1996
Number of TBT Notifications	1995 – 2004:	32 (issuing since 1996)
	2005 – 2010:	22

Imports (from Canada)

Imports:		Exports:	(2010)
11114 - Wheat Farming	44,306,174	33131 - Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing	128,058,662
31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	14,870,584	31214 - Distilleries	14,198,875
31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	10,102,995	11121 - Vegetable and Melon Farming	5,029,594
32541 - Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	6,798,845	31142 - Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Pickling and Drying	3,185,750
33531 - Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	5,454,009	31212 - Breweries	3,165,984

Exports (to Canada)

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

Value in Canadian Dollars

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies

BSI 1 certificate (CMDCAS)

Laboratories (1)

National Public Health Laboratory, Ministry of Health
Environmental Health Laboratory (AB: CALA)
Kingston



Montserrat

GDP (current US\$)
n/a

Labour Force:
n/a

Standards Bodies

ISO not a member

IEC not a member

COPANT not a member

CROSQ Ministry of Economic Development and Trade CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF not a member

ILAC indirectly through:
CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality ([CROSQ](#)) Stakeholder Member

IAAC indirectly through:
CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality ([CROSQ](#)) Stakeholder Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member not a member

Enquiry Point n/a

TBT 15.2 Notifications Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement n/a

TBT Annex 3 Acceptance Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards. n/a

Number of TBT Notifications n/a

Imports (from Canada)

Exports (to Canada)

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010


Imports:		Exports:	(2010)
31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	142,599	33721 - Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing	67,438
31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	18,518	33632 - Motor Vehicle Electrical and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing	61,292
33999 - All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing	14,732	33291 - Metal Valve Manufacturing	51,419
32541 - Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	10,817	31499 - All Other Textile Product Mills	26,823
41511 - New and Used Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Wholesaler-Distributors	6,500	33441 - Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	18,508

Value in Canadian Dollars

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies

Laboratories

	Peru		GDP (current US\$) \$130,324,676,706 (2009)	Labour Force: 13,635,472.2 (2009)	
Standards Bodies	ISO	Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual (INDECOP)	Member Body		
	IEC	Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual (INDECOP)	Affiliate – Sep 2002		
	COPANT	Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual (INDECOP)	Active Member		
	CROSQ	n/a			
Conformity Assessment Bodies	IAF	Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual (INDECOP)	Date Admitted to MLA: QMS 23 July 2010 Code of Conduct Adopted: 26 March 2010		
	ILAC	Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual (INDECOP)	Associate		
	IAAC	Servicio Nacional de Acreditación (INDECOP -SNA)	Full Member - MLA Signatory Scope: Quality Management Systems Certification Bodies (ISO/IEC 17021)		
WTO/TBT	WTO/TBT Member Since 1995		Ministerio de Comercio Exterior y Turismo - http://www.mincetur.gob.pe		
	Enquiry Point		The Vice-Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual (INDECOP)		
	TBT 15.2 Notifications		Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.29 - 12/23/1996 G/TBT/2/Add.29/Rev.1 - 9/11/2007 G/TBT/2/Add.29/Rev.2 - 12/3/2008 G/TBT/CS/N/7/Rev.1 - 06/08/1995	
	TBT Annex 3 Acceptance		Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.		
	Number of TBT Notifications		1995 – 2004: 10 (issuing since 1999) 2005 – 2010: 27		
Imports (from Canada)	Imports:		Exports: (2010)		
	11114 - Wheat Farming	196,748	21222 - Gold and Silver Ore Mining	2,714,966	
	33313 - Mining and Oil and Gas Field Machinery Manufacturing	34,500	32411 - Petroleum Refineries	356,348	
	32212 - Paper Mills	26,544	21223 - Copper, Nickel, Lead and Zinc Ore Mining	275,914	
	11113 - Dry Pea and Bean Farming	24,567	31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	61,979	
	33641 - Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	16,148	11133 - Non-Citrus Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	61,553	
	Value in Thousands of Canadian Dollars				
CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)	Certification Bodies		Laboratories (20)		
			SCC (10) : INSTITUTO DE CORROSION Y PROTECCION PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DEL PERU - Lima LABORATORIO QUIMICO ANTAMINA - Lima Votorantim Metais - Cajamarquilla S.A - Lima LABORATORIO QUÍMICO ANTAMINA - Puerto Punta Lobitos - Lima LABORATORIO QUÍMICO - Arequipa LABORATORIO QUIMICO - UNIDAD MINERA ARES - Lima LABORATORIO QUIMICO - UNIDAD MINERA SELENE - Lima LABORATORIO QUIMICO - UNIDAD MINERA ARCATA - Lima ALS PERU S.A. - Lima Laboratorio Analítico MYSRL - La Encañada, Cajamarca		
		CALA (10) : Southern Peru Copper Corporation Laboratorio de Servicios Ambientales - Ilo, Moquegua Ms. Maria Luisa De Esparza - Lima Environmental Laboratories Perú S.A.C. - Lima Instituto de Corrosión y Protección Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú - Lima Ms. Vilma Mori De Quevedo - San Miguel, Lima Ms. Maria Elizabeth Wong Nonato - Lima Minera Yanacocha S.R.L. Laboratorio de Medio Ambiente y QA/QC - Cajamarca Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. - Lima Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. - Lima Inspectorate Services Peru S.A.C. - Callao			



Saint Lucia

GDP (current US\$)
945,825,926 (2009)

Labour Force:
79,943.4 (2009)

Standards Bodies

ISO	Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards (SLBS)	Member Body
IEC	Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards (SLBS)	Affiliate – Apr 2002
COPANT	Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards (SLBS)	Active Member
CROSQ	Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards (SLBS)	CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF	not a member	
ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member
IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member Since 1995	Ministry of External Affairs, International Trade and Investment http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/agencies/ministry_of_external_affairs.htm	
Enquiry Point	Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards (SLBS)	
TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.37 - 8/6/1997
TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	G/TBT/CS/N/135 - 10/29/2001
Number of TBT Notifications	1995 – 2004:	32 (issuing since 2002)
	2005 – 2010:	19

Imports (from Canada)

Exports (to Canada)

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

Imports:		Exports: (2010)	
31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	1,609,537	33531 - Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	56,602
31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	748,883	11133 - Non-Citrus Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	54,165
11121 - Vegetable and Melon Farming	584,002	33451 - Navigational, Measuring, Medical and Control Instruments Manufacturing	22,048
32621 - Tire Manufacturing	397,582	31142 - Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Pickling and Drying	17,364
33721 - Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing	298,343	41811 - Recyclable Metal Wholesaler-Distributors	12,344

Value in Canadian Dollars

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies
BSI 2 certificates (ISO 9001)

Laboratories



St. Kitts and Nevis

GDP (current US\$)
\$719, 500,000 (2010)

Labour Force:
n/a

Standards Bodies

ISO	not a member	
IEC	not a member	
COPANT	not a member	
CROSQ	St. Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards	CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF	not a member	
ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member
IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member Since 1996	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - http://www.mofa.gov.kn/	
Enquiry Point	St. Kitts & Nevis Bureau of Standards/ Multipurpose Laboratory	
TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	n/a
TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	n/a
Number of TBT Notifications	n/a	

Imports (from Canada)

Imports:		Exports: (2010)	
33991 - Jewellery and Silverware Manufacturing	1,492,013	33531 - Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	4,736,779
31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	1,136,861	33422 - Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing	2,769,320
32799 - All Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	268,517	33593 - Wiring Device Manufacturing	297,839
31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	259,936	31523 - Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Clothing Manufacturing	131,715
32612 - Plastic Pipe, Pipe Fitting and Unsupported Profile Shape Manufacturing	253,401	31519 - Other Clothing Knitting Mills	44,809

Exports (to Canada)

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

Value in Canadian Dollars

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies

Laboratories



St. Vincent and the Grenadines

GDP (current US\$)
582,659,259 (2009)

Labour Force:
53,888.3 (2009)

Standards Bodies

ISO	St. Vincent and the Grenadines Bureau of Standards (SVGBS)	Subscriber Member
IEC	St. Vincent and the Grenadines Bureau of Standards (SVGBS)	Affiliate – Jan 2008
COPANT	not a member	
CROSQ	St. Vincent and the Grenadines Bureau of Standards (SVGBS)	CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF	not a member	
ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member
IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member Since 1995	St. Vincent and the Grenadines Bureau of Standards (SVGBS)	
Enquiry Point	St. Vincent and the Grenadines Bureau of Standards (SVGBS)	
TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.71 - 12/10/2002
TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	G/TBT/CS/N/150 - 09/25/2002
Number of TBT Notifications	1995 – 2004: 0 2005 – 2010: 13 (issuing since 2009)	

Imports (from Canada)

Exports (to Canada)

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

Imports:		Exports:	
		(2010)	
33531 - Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	1,235,220	31194 - Seasoning and Dressing Manufacturing	63,958
31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	997,836	33411 - Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	57,922
33451 - Navigational, Measuring, Medical and Control Instruments Manufacturing	799,216	33593 - Wiring Device Manufacturing	9,991
31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	450,857	11133 - Non-Citrus Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	6,047
33331 - Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing	376,849	33641 - Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	6,020

Value in Canadian Dollars

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies

Laboratories



Suriname

GDP (current US\$)
\$3,033,096,756 (2008)

Labour Force:
192,877.3 (2009)

Standards Bodies

ISO	Suriname Standards Bureau (SSB)	Correspondent Member
IEC	Suriname Standards Bureau (SSB)	Affiliate – Nov 2008
COPANT	not a member	
CROSQ	Suriname Standards Bureau (SSB)	CARICOM Member

Conformity Assessment Bodies

IAF	not a member	
ILAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member
IAAC	indirectly through: CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Stakeholder Member

WTO/TBT

WTO/TBT Member Since 1995	Ministry of Trade and Industry - http://www.minhi.gov.sr/index.php/en/	
Enquiry Point	n/a	
TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	n/a
TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	n/a
Number of TBT Notifications	n/a	

Imports (from Canada)

Imports:		Exports: (2010)	
31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	2,587,864	21222 - Gold and Silver Ore Mining	508,443,023
33451 - Navigational, Measuring, Medical and Control Instruments Manufacturing	1,831,277	33131 - Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing	86,372,883
31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	1,278,311	33141 - Non-Ferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Smelting and Refining	1,791,853
32212 - Paper Mills	920,777	11411 - Fishing	742,106
33313 - Mining and Oil and Gas Field Machinery Manufacturing	660,307	32111 - Sawmills and Wood Preservation	288,772

Exports (to Canada)

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

Value in Canadian Dollars

CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)

Certification Bodies

Laboratories

Trinidad and Tobago		GDP (current US\$) \$21,204,223,898 (2009)	Labour Force: 701,990.3 (2009)	
Standards Bodies	ISO	Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards (TTBS)	Member Body	
	IEC	Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards (TTBS)	Affiliate – Jan 2007	
	COPANT	Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards (TTBS)	Active Member	
	CROSQ	Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards (TTBS)	CARICOM Member	
Conformity Assessment Bodies	IAF	not a member		
	ILAC	Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards (TTBS)	Affiliate	
	IAAC	Trinidad and Tobago Laboratory Accreditation Service (TTLABS*) <i>*part of TTBS</i>	Full Member	
WTO/TBT	WTO/TBT Member Since 1995	Ministry of Trade and Industry - http://www.tradeind.gov.tt/		
	Enquiry Point	Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards (TTBS)		
	TBT 15.2 Notifications	Implementation and administration of WTO Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.47 - 7/13/1998	
	TBT Annex 3 Acceptance	Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.	G/TBT/CS/N/37 - 03/25/1996	
	Number of TBT Notifications	1995 – 2004: 30 (issuing since 1997) 2005 – 2010: 85		
Imports (from Canada)	Imports:		Exports: (2010)	
	21221 - Iron Ore Mining	176,933,000	21111 - Oil and Gas Extraction	221,045,477
	32212 - Paper Mills	17,216,000	32519 - Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing	122,870,397
	31171 - Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	10,195,000	33111 - Iron and Steel Mills and Ferro-Alloy Manufacturing	106,270,050
	31161 - Animal Slaughtering and Processing	9,461,000	11411 - Fishing	3,771,110
	11113 - Dry Pea and Bean Farming	6,057,000	31211 - Soft Drink and Ice Manufacturing	720,153
	Value in Canadian Dollars			
CABs (Accredited by Canadian AB)	Certification Bodies		Laboratories (1)	
			ST. AUGUSTINE MEDICAL LABORATORY LTD. St. Augustine, Trinidad & Tobago (AB: SCC)	

Top 5 in \$ volume for 2010

ANNEX C

Canada Americas Trade Related Technical Assistance (CATRTA) Program

CATRТА Sub-Project Request Form

Sub-project Title (LAC Country/Region)			
Sponsoring Canadian Government Department (name and contact information (e-mail, telephone number))			
Thematic Priority Addressed:	<input type="checkbox"/> Environment <input type="checkbox"/> SPS <input type="checkbox"/> Trade Facilitation <input type="checkbox"/> Trade Promotion	<input type="checkbox"/> Labour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Barriers to Trade Other (please specify):
Sub-project description: Please provide an overall description of what the project is about.			
Local partner Organization Contact person name, title and contact information (e-mail, address, telephone, fax)			
Date submitted		Date Approved:	

Rationale for the sub-project. Provide a brief justification for why it is important to undertake this sub-project.	
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Rationale for Partner Selection:

Provide a brief rationale for your selection of developing country partner.

Link to CIDA's Country Development Performance Framework (CDPF)

How will the initiative contribute to CIDA's priorities in the Americas?

How will it contribute to the local partner's development plan?

<p>Type of expertise required</p> <p>Will you be using internal staff to undertake the sub-project or will you require external consultants? If so, please suggest an individual(s) and describe the expertise required.</p>	
<p>Cross cutting themes (especially gender and the environment)</p> <p>Describe any impacts that the sub-project will have on gender equality and or the environment. Are there any special crosscutting issues which need to be considered?</p>	
<p>Beneficiaries</p> <p>Who are the primary beneficiaries of this sub-project? How will they benefit?</p>	
<p>Estimated budget What are the estimated costs for undertaking the sub-project including the costs of undertaking the work planning mission? (Include estimated consultants costs, air travel, accommodations, subsistence, local transportation (taxi, car rentals, etc.), other local costs (Internet access, photocopying, translation and interpretation, etc.)</p>	

Result Statements (Summary LFA)

(Each sub-project must have a logic model)

Purpose of the sub-project:

What is the principle reason for undertaking the sub-project?

Key Activities and Proposed Schedule:

Describe the main activities of the sub-project. (Activities will be further detailed during the work planning mission).

<p>Expected Results and Indicators:</p> <p>Describe the main outputs, immediate, intermediate and final outcomes that you expect from the initiative. Provide sample indicators of success for each results level.</p>	<p>Final Outcome</p>
	<p>Intermediate Outcomes</p>
	<p>Immediate Outcomes</p>
<p>Key Critical Conditions: What assumptions must be in place to allow the sub-project to take place and succeed?</p> <p>What risks exist which would jeopardize its success?</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p>
	<p>Risks:</p>

ANNEX D

**Bridging the Standards Divide:
The Role of TBT Provisions in Canada's Free Trade Agreement Negotiations and Implementation**

WORKSHOP AND ROUNDTABLE AGENDA
MAY 24-26, 2011 -- BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS

Tuesday, May 24

- 7h30-8h30 **Registration**
- 8h30-9h10 **Opening Remarks**
Mr. John Walter, Executive Director, SCC
Mrs. Dianne Lalla-Rodrigues, Chairman, CROSQ
Ambassador Gail Mathurin, Director General, Office of Trade Negotiations, CARICOM Secretariat
Neil Clegg, Senior Trade Commissioner, High Commission of Canada to Barbados
- 9h10-9h30 **Review of binder and objectives of workshop / roundtables**
- Background and Workshop Objectives
 - Approach and methodology
 - Role of Standards Council of Canada in advancing recommendations
- Speaker: Ms. Anneke Olvera, Senior Policy Analyst, SCC
- 9h30-10h30 **National and Regional Standards Infrastructures in the LAC Region**
- Canada's standardization system
 - National standardization system(s) – overview and challenges
 - Regional standardization system: CROSQ – overview and challenges
- Moderator: Mr. John Walter, Executive Director, SCC
Panelists: Mr. Deryck Omar, Executive Director, TTBS
 Mrs. Dianne Lalla-Rodrigues, Chairman, CROSQ
- 10h30-10h45 **Coffee Break**
- 10h45-12h00 **Strengthening National and Regional Standardization Infrastructures in the LAC Region**
- The Role of International standardization system in Economic Development
 - Case Study: Réseau Normalisation et Francophonie
- Moderator: Mrs. Dianne Lalla-Rodrigues, Chairman, CROSQ
Panelists: Mr. Beer Budoo, Director, Developing Countries and Training (DEVT), ISO
 Dr. Alain Durand, RNF Secretary General, Réseau Normalisation et Francophonie
- 12h00-13h00 **Lunch Break** (to be provided)
- 13h00-14h30 **Roundtable Discussion (breakout groups) – Strengthening National and Regional Standardization Infrastructures in the LAC Region**
- Review of section in binder information
 - Open discussion to share ideas on gaps and opportunities
 - Identify top 3 activities that need to be addressed in order to Strengthen National and Regional Standardization Infrastructures in the LAC Region
- Moderator: Ms. Anneke Olvera, Senior Policy Analyst, SCC
Roundtables: 5-6 tables, with designated moderator at each table
- 14h30-14h45 **Coffee Break**

- 14h45-16h15 **Workshop / Roundtable Day 1 Wrap-up**
- Summary of common / diverging perspectives and priorities (moderators of each table)
 - Identification of Key Challenges and Opportunities
- Moderator: Mr. John Walter, Executive Director, SCC
 Panelists: Moderators of each table

Wednesday, May 25

- 9h00-10h30 **National and Regional Conformity Assessment Infrastructures in the LAC Region**
- National conformity assessment system(s) in the LAC region – overview and challenges
 - Introduction to Canada’s regulatory regime
 - Understanding the Canadian conformity assessment system - how it works, how individual products can be accepted (electrical products, telecommunication products, toys)
- Moderator: Dr. Stephen Head, Senior Policy Analyst, SCC
 Panelists: Ms. Marguerite Domville, Chief Executive Officer, JANAAC
 Mr. Brandon Geithner, Senior Trade Policy Officer, DFAIT
 Mr. John Walter, Executive Director, SCC

10h30-10h45 **Coffee Break**

- 10h45-12h00 **Strengthening National and Regional Conformity Assessment Infrastructures in the LAC Region**
- The international accreditation system and TBT implications
 - Regional approaches to mutual recognition of CA
- Moderator: Ms. Anneke Olvera, Senior Policy Analyst, SCC
 Panelists: Mr. Randy Dougherty, IAF Chair
 Mr. Peter Unger, ILAC Chair
 Mr. Victor Gandy, IAAC Executive Secretary

12h00-13h00 **Lunch Break** (to be provided)

- 13h00-14h30 **Roundtable Discussion (breakout groups) – Strengthening National and Regional Conformity Assessment Infrastructures in the LAC Region**
- Review of section in binder information
 - Open discussion to share ideas on gaps and opportunities
 - Identify top 3 activities that need to be addressed in order to Strengthen National and Regional Conformity Assessment Infrastructures in the LAC Region
- Moderator: Ms. Anneke Olvera, Senior Policy Analyst, SCC
 Roundtables: 5-6 tables, with designated moderator at each table

14h30-14h45 **Coffee Break**

- 14h45-16h15 **Workshop / Roundtable Day 2 Wrap-up**
- Summary of common / diverging perspectives and priorities (moderators of each table)
 - Identification of Key Challenges and Opportunities
- Moderator: Mr. John Walter, Executive Director, SCC
 Panelists: Moderators of each table

Thursday, May 26

- 9h00-10h30 **Negotiating and Implementing the WTO/TBT Agreement in the LAC Region**
- Implementation and administration of WTO/TBT – overview and challenges
 - Canada's approach to TBT in Free Trade Agreement Negotiations
 - Peru's and Colombia's experience with TBT in FTA with Canada
- Moderator: Dr. Stephen Head, Senior Policy Analyst, SCC
Panelists: Mr. Brandon Geithner, Senior Trade Policy Officer, DFAIT
Mr. Daniel Hector Rico Rodriguez, Economist, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (Colombia)
Mr. Edgar Vasquez, Director General for Asia-Oceania Bilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (Peru)
- 10h30-10h45 **Coffee Break**
- 10h45-12h00 **Strengthening the Implementation of the TBT Agreement in the LAC Region**
- Implementation constraints and challenges faced by the LAC region on TBT matters
 - Transparency
- Moderator: Dr. Rachel Geddy, Senior Trade Policy Officer, DFAIT
Panelists: Dr. Alison Gajadhar-Plummer, Special Adviser, Office of Trade Negotiations, CARICOM College of Negotiators
Mr. Daniel Hector Rico Rodriguez, Economist, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (Colombia)
- 12h00-13h00 **Lunch Break** (to be provided)
- 13h00-14h30 **Roundtable Exercise (breakout groups) – Strengthening the Implementation of the TBT Agreement in the LAC Region**
- Review of section in binder information
 - Open discussion to share ideas on gaps and opportunities
 - Identify top 3 activities that need to be addressed in order to Strengthen the Implementation of the TBT Agreement in the LAC Region
- Moderator: Ms. Anneke Olvera, Senior Policy Analyst, SCC
Roundtables: 5-6 tables, with designated moderator at each table
- 14h30-14h45 **Coffee Break**
- 14h45-16h15 **Workshop / Roundtable Day 3 Wrap-up**
- Summary of common / diverging perspectives and priorities (moderators of each table)
 - Identification and summary of key challenges and opportunities
- Moderator: Mr. John Walter, Executive Director, SCC
Panelists: Moderators of each table
- 16h15-16h30 **Closing Exercise and Next Steps**
- What happens next
 - Workshop Evaluations
- Moderator: Mr. John Walter, Executive Director, SCC

End of Workshop

ANNEX E

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ANNEX F

Synergies with other concurrent and complementary training programs

The following are capacity building programs offered by international organizations to assist developing countries in their efforts to develop tools and to strengthen their national infrastructures needed to expand their trade.

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) *Aid for Trade Fund*

IADB's Aid for Trade Fund provides financial resources to help strengthen Latin America and Caribbean countries' capacity to integrate into the global economy and to benefit from free trade.

The Fund supports activities in the following categories:

1. Trade Policy and Regulations
2. Trade Facilitation and Private Sector Development
3. "Soft" trade-related infrastructure
4. Trade-Related Adjustment

In the area of Trade Policy and Regulations, the Fund's capacity building focusses on formulating trade policies and helping with negotiations and implementation of commitments derived from free trade agreements. Commonly, the activities covered by the Fund will be training public officials and private sector; impact evaluations at the sectoral and social level; and technical and financial support to institutional reforms to upgrade regulatory frameworks, including areas such as SPS and TBT measures.

The Fund is consistent with the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Aid for Trade initiative. The IADB is the main counterpart for the WTO in the region for Aid for Trade and coordinates its activities with countries and organizations in the region.

Information about IADB's Aid for Trade Fund is available at:
<http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/trade/aid-for-trade,1268.html>

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) *Action Plan for developing countries 2011-2015*

ISO currently maintains the ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2011-2015, to strengthen the national standardization infrastructure in developing countries.

ISO has developed a catalogue of technical assistance and training programs for its members in areas such as food safety, environment, climate change, energy,

conformity assessment, standards drafting in accordance with ISO/IEC directives, good standards practice, among others.

The full catalogue can be consulted here:

http://www.iso.org/iso/developing_talent.pdf

European Union (EU) ***Aid for Trade Program***

EU's Aid for Trade Program (AFT) offers financial assistance to developing countries aimed at helping them develop their trade capacity. It includes help in building and improving infrastructure, customs facilities and assistance on European health and safety standards.

EU's AFT is consistent with WTO's vision to expand financial resources devoted to trade as part of existing development strategies. Currently, the categories for the EU's trade-related assistance programs are:

1. Trade policy and Regulations
2. Trade development
3. Trade-related infrastructure
4. Building productive capacity
5. Trade-related adjustment
6. Other trade-related needs

In this context, the EU created several financial projects to help different regions in the world. The relevant projects for the Americas are:

- The European Development Fund (EDF), aimed at African, Caribbean and Pacific countries; and
- The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), with Latin America and Asia including Central Asia as beneficiaries.

More information about EU's aid for trade programs can be found in the following web link: <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/wider-agenda/development/aid-for-trade/>

ANNEX G

Acronyms and abbreviations

AB	Accreditation Body
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation
APLAC	Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
BBS	Belize Bureau of Standards
BIPM	Bureau International des Poids et Mesures
BNSI	Barbados National Standards Institution
BSI	British Standards Institute
BSJ	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
CAB	Accredited Certification Bodies
CAN-P	Canadian Procedural Document
CALA	Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation
CAP	Conformity Assessment Procedures
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CASCO	Committee on Conformity Assessment (ISO)
CATRTA	Canadian Americas Trade-Related Technical Assistance
CBoC	Conference Board of Canada
CCA	Caribbean Cooperation in Accreditation
CDSR	Cabinet Directive on Streamlining Regulation
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CMDCAS	Canadian Medical Devices Conformity Assessment System
CNAS	China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment
COPANT	Pan American Standards Commission
CPC	CASCO Chairman's Policy Committee
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
CROSQ	CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality
DBOS	Dominica Bureau of Standards
DCQPC	Direction Contrôle de la Qualité et Protection du Consommateur
DEVCO	Committee on developing countries matters (ISO)
DEVT	Development and Training Programmes (ISO)
DEXIA	Dominica Export Import Agency
DFAIT	Department Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
DIN	Deutsches Institut fuer Normung
EA	European Cooperation for Accreditation
EASC	Euro Asian Council for Standardization
ECA	Ente Costarricense de Acreditación

ECOLOVA	Laboratorio Microbiológico de Aguas y Alimentos
EMS	Environmental Management Systems
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDBS	Grenada Bureau of Standards
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GLOBALG AP	Global Good Agricultural Practices
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
GNBS	Guyana National Bureau of Standards
GRP	Good Regulatory Practice
IAAC	Inter American Accreditation Cooperation
IAF	International Accreditation Forum
ICONTEC	Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas y Certificación
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEFP	Institut de l'Énergie et de l'Environnement de la Francophonie
IFCC	International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine
ILAC	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
INDECOPI	Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual
INS	Institutional Strengthening
INTECO	Instituto de Normas Técnicas de Costa Rica
ISO	International Standards Organization
ISO/CASCO	Committee on Conformity Assessment of the International Organization for Standardization
ISONET	International Organization for Standardization Information Network
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JANAAC	Jamaica National Agency for Accreditation
JCGM	Joint Committee on Guides in Metrology
JCTLM	Joint Committee on Traceability in Laboratory Medicine
LAC	Latin American and Caribbean
MEIC	Ministry of Economy, Industry and Trade
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MLA	Multilateral Recognition Arrangement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

MRA	Mutual Recognition Arrangement
NAFP	National Accreditation Focal Point
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NEP	National Enquiry Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNA	National Notification Authority
NRA	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRC	National Research Council of Canada
NSB	National Standards Body
OECD	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
OIML	International Organization of Legal Metrology
ONAC	Organismo Nacional de Acreditación de Colombia
ORT	Organo de Reglamentación Técnica
PAC	Pacific Accreditation Cooperation
PC	Product Certification
PMU	Project Management Unit
PTB	Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt
QMS	Quality Management System
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
RIAS	Regulatory Impact Assessment Statement
RNF	Réseau Normalisation et Francophonie
SADCA	Southern African Development Community in Accreditation
SCC	Standards Council of Canada
SEPLAN	Dirección de Competitividad e Innovación Secretaría de Planeación y Cooperación Externa
SLBS	Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SPS	Sanitary Phyto-Sanitary
SRE	Secretaría en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores
SSB	Suriname Standards Bureau
SVGBS	St. Vincent and the Grenadines Bureau of Standards
SWEDAC	Swedish Board for Accreditation and Conformity Assessment
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TRTA	Trade Related Technical Assistance
TTBS	Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards
TTLABS	Trinidad and Tobago Laboratory Accreditation Service
UEMOA	Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine
UISF	Union Internationale des Ingénieurs et des Scientifiques Utilisant la Langue Française
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
WTO	World Trade Organization