

THE STANDARDS ACT

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## THE STANDARDS ACT

Acts  
57 of 1968,  
10 of 1998,  
2 of 2002,  
3 of 2012.

[15th July, 1969.]

1. This Act may be cited as the Standards Act.

Short title.

2. In this Act—

Interpre-  
tion.

“Bureau” means the Bureau of Standards established by section 3;

“commodity” means any article, product or thing which is the subject of trade or commerce;

“Council” means the Standards Council established under section 4;

“functions” includes powers and duties;

“specification” means a description of a commodity, process or practice by reference to its nature, quality, strength, purity, composition, quantity, dimensions, weight, grade, durability, origin, age or other characteristics;

“standard specification” means a specification which has been declared to be a standard specification pursuant to section 7, and “compulsory standard specification” means a standard specification which has been so declared by order by the Minister pursuant to that section.

3.—(1) There is hereby established for the purposes of this Act a body to be known as the Bureau of Standards.

Establish-  
ment of  
Bureau of  
Standards.

(2) The provisions of the First Schedule shall have effect as to the constitution of the Bureau and otherwise in relation thereto.

First  
Schedule.

Establishment  
of Standards  
Council.

4.—(1) There shall be established a Standards Council of the Bureau which, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be responsible for the policy and general administration of the affairs of the Bureau.

Second  
Schedule.

(2) The provisions of the Second Schedule shall have effect as to the constitution of the Council and otherwise in relation thereto.

Power of  
Minister to  
issue general  
directions on  
matters of  
policy.

5. The Minister may, after consultation with the chairman of the Council, give to the Council such directions of a general character as to the policy to be followed by the Council in the performance of its functions as appear to the Minister to be necessary in the public interest, and the Council shall give effect thereto.

Functions of  
Bureau of  
Standards.

6. The Bureau shall promote and encourage the maintenance of standardization in relation to commodities, processes and practices and shall exercise such other functions as may be prescribed; and for these purposes the Bureau shall have power—

- (a) to make recommendations to the Minister in respect of the formulation of specifications and the promulgation and application of standard specifications, and compulsory standard specifications;
- (b) to promote research in relation to specifications and to provide for the examination and testing of commodities, processes and practices;
- (c) to provide for the registration and use of standard marks;
- (d) to provide for the examination, testing and calibration of instruments, appliances and apparatus in relation to the accuracy thereof;
- (e) to encourage or undertake educational work in connection with standardization;

- (f) to make arrangements for the inspection of any operation which is being carried out in or upon any premises in connection with the manufacture, production, processing or treatment of any commodity, process or practice for which a standard specification or a compulsory standard specification has been declared;
- (g) to do such other things as may be expedient or necessary for the proper performance of its functions under this Act.

7.—(1) The Bureau shall formulate for the Minister specifications for such commodities, processes and practices as he may from time to time request.

Standard specifications and compulsory standard specifications.

(2) The Bureau, on formulating a specification, may, with the consent of the Minister, declare it to be a standard specification for the commodity, process or practice to which it relates.

(3) Where any other enactment prescribes or authorizes the making of regulations prescribing grades, standards or other characteristics of any commodity, process or practice, the Minister shall not consent to the declaration of any standard specification in respect thereof or cause any amendment to be made to any such standard specification except with the approval of the Minister for the time being charged with responsibility for the department or subject to which that enactment relates.

(4) The Bureau shall as soon as may be after the declaration of a standard specification cause notice thereof to be published in the *Gazette* and in such other manner as the Minister may direct and shall place on sale copies of the standard specification.

(5) No specification shall be declared to be a standard specification unless the Minister is satisfied that any persons who may be affected thereby have had an opportunity to

consider it and to make representations on it to the Bureau and that the Bureau has given due consideration to such representations.

(6) The Bureau may, with the consent of the Minister, revoke or amend a standard specification, and shall revoke a standard specification in any case where the Minister so directs.

(7) Where it appears to him necessary or desirable in the public interest so to do, the Minister may by order declare a standard specification to be a compulsory standard specification.

Proof of  
specifi-  
cation.

8. *Prima facie* evidence of any standard specification may be given in any proceedings by the production of a copy of the specification purporting to be issued by the Bureau.

Standard  
marks may  
be pres-  
cribed.

9.—(1) The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Bureau, prescribe standard marks to be used in relation to commodities, processes or practices to distinguish commodities, processes or practices which conform to a standard specification from others which do not conform to that specification or do not conform to any standard specification.

(2) Standard marks shall be of such design and contain such words, figures or symbols and be used by such persons, in such circumstances and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed.

Licences  
to use  
standard  
marks.

10.—(1) The Bureau may grant to any person a licence to use a standard mark in connection with any commodity, process or practice, which conforms to a standard specification, and notice of the grant of every such licence shall be gazetted :

Provided that where a specification in respect of a commodity, process or practice is declared to be a standard specification with the approval of another Minister by

virtue of subsection (3) of section 7, the Bureau shall not make a grant of licence for the use of a standard mark in relation to such commodity, process or practice except with the approval of that other Minister.

(2) Every licence under subsection (1) shall be subject to the prescribed conditions and to such other conditions as may be specified in the licence and subject to the provisions of this section may be suspended for a period not exceeding six months or revoked by the Bureau at any time for breach of any such conditions or subject to regulations under this Act in such other circumstances as the Bureau may think fit; and a license suspended as aforesaid shall during the period of suspension be of no effect.

(3) Notice of the revocation or suspension of any licence shall be gazetted.

(4) Before the Bureau revokes any licence granted under subsection (1) it shall cause to be given to the licensee not less than fourteen days' notice of intention so to do specifying the grounds on which it proposes to revoke the licence and shall afford the licensee an opportunity of submitting a written statement of objection to the revocation of the licence, and thereafter the Bureau shall advise the licensee of its decision.

11.—(1) The Minister may make regulations for the purposes of this Act, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, may make regulations—

Regulations.

- (a) regulating the promulgation of standard specifications and compulsory standard specifications;
- (b) regulating the issue of licences to use standard marks, prescribing terms and conditions upon or subject to which such licences may be issued, suspended or revoked, and prescribing fees to be paid in respect of such licences;

- (c) prohibiting, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be prescribed and regulating the sale of any commodity or class of commodity or the use in any trade or business of any commodity, process or practice, in respect of which a compulsory standard specification has been declared unless the same conforms to that specification;
- (d) with respect to the packaging, labelling, description and advertising of any commodity for which a standard specification has been declared;
- (e) with respect to the inspection and testing of commodities, processes and practices and the entry upon premises for these purposes;
- (f) requiring such persons as may be prescribed to keep in relation to such commodities, processes or practices as may be prescribed, such books and records as the Bureau may consider necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this Act;
- (g) prescribing forms for the purposes of this Act;
- (h) prescribing matters in respect of which fees are to be payable, the amount of such fees and the persons liable to pay them, and authorizing the refund or remission of such fees in such circumstances as may be prescribed;
- (i) providing for the condemnation, seizure, detention and disposal of any commodity or class of commodity—
  - (i) which does not conform to the compulsory standard specification which has been declared in respect thereto; or
  - (ii) the labelling of which does not comply with regulations made in respect thereto;

10/1998  
S. 2(b).



- (j) prescribing anything which may be or is required to be prescribed under this Act.

(2) Regulations made under this section may prescribe greater penalties than those specified in section 29 of the Interpretation Act, and the maximum penalty that may be so prescribed shall be a fine not exceeding three million dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or both such fine and imprisonment.

3/2012  
S. 2(c).

12.—(1) Every person who—

Offences.

- (a) makes any statement or representation, whether in writing or not, or uses any mark with reference to any commodity, process or practice which conveys or is likely to convey the impression that a person who is not licensed to use a standard mark with reference to that commodity, process or practice is so licensed or is otherwise entitled to use a standard mark;
- (b) makes any statement or representation, whether in writing or not, or uses any mark which conveys or is likely to convey the impression that a commodity, process or practice complies with a standard specification when it does not do so;
- (c) without the authority of the Bureau or the Minister, and for the purposes of gain or profit (whether by means of a sale or otherwise), makes any statement or representation, whether in writing or not, whereby comparison is made in respect of any commodity, process or practice with the standard provided for by any standard specification unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud;
- (d) having been licensed to use a standard mark, uses the standard mark after the revocation of his licence, so to do, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of his licence,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three million dollars or a term not exceeding twelve months or both such fine and imprisonment.

3/2012  
S. 3.

(2) On conviction of any person for an offence under subsection (1) the Court may, in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed, order that all or any part of any commodity in respect of which the offence was committed shall be forfeited to the Crown.

10/1998  
S. 3(c).

Restriction of  
use of the  
word  
“Standard”.

13.—(1) Except with the consent of the Minister in writing, no association of persons, whether a body corporate or not, shall exercise the functions for which it is formed under a name which contains the word “Standard”, or the words “Jamaica Standard”, or any abbreviation of those words.

(2) Where any law provides for the registration of any association of persons, the registering authority may refuse registration if in its opinion the use of the name by which the association desires to be registered is prohibited by subsection (1).

(3) Except with the consent of the Minister in writing, no trade mark which contains the word “Standard” shall be registered under the Trade Marks Act.

(4) The provisions of this section shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to an individual carrying on business under any name or style other than his own.

(5) Any individual or association of persons who does any act in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine of five hundred thousand dollars, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding three million dollars or a term not exceeding twelve months or both such fine and imprisonment.

3/2012  
S. 3.

(6) Nothing in this section shall apply—

- (a) to the use by any individual or association of persons of any name that was in use in Jamaica by that individual or association, or any predecessors in business of that individual or association, at the commencement of this Act;
- (b) to any trade mark registered at the commencement of this Act;

14. All offences against this Act or any regulation made thereunder shall be tried summarily in the Court of a Resident Magistrate.

Mode of trial.

15.—(1) All information obtained by the Minister, or by the Council, or by the Bureau or any officer or servant thereof, or by any other person in the course of the administration of this Act, as to any formula, process or practice, shall be treated as confidential, save for purposes connected with the administration of this Act.

Secrecy of information obtained for purposes of this Act.

(2) The disclosure of any information relating to any formula, process or practice to the Minister, or to the Council, or to the Bureau or any officer or servant thereof, or to any other person for purposes connected with the administration of this Act, shall not prejudice any application subsequently made for the patent.

16. The fact that any commodity, process or practice conforms or is alleged to conform to a standard specification, or the fact that a standard mark is used in connection with any commodity shall not give rise to any claim against the Crown or the Bureau.

Protection against claim.

17. The Minister may by order, subject to affirmative resolution, amend any monetary penalty specified in this Act.

Minister may by order amend monetary penalty.  
3/2012  
S. 4.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 3)

Incorporation.

1. The Bureau shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal and with power to acquire, hold and dispose of land and other property of whatever kind, to enter into contracts and to do all things necessary for the purpose of its functions.

Power to sue and be sued.

2. The Bureau may sue and be sued in its corporate name and may for all purposes be described by that name.

Authentication of seal and documents.

3.—(1) The seal of the Bureau shall be authenticated by the signatures of the chairman or one member of the Council authorized to act in that behalf and an officer of the Bureau so authorized; and shall be judicially noticed.

(2) All documents, other than those required by law to be under seal, made by, and all decisions of, the Bureau may be signified under the hand of the chairman or any member of the Council authorized to act in that behalf or an officer of the Bureau so authorized.

Funds of the Bureau.

4. The funds of the Bureau shall consist of such moneys as may from time to time be placed at its disposition for the purposes of this Act by Parliament, or such other moneys as may lawfully be paid to the Bureau.

Borrowing powers.

5.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2), the Bureau may borrow sums required by it for meeting any of its obligations or discharging any of its functions.

(2) The power of the Bureau to borrow shall be exercisable only with the approval of the Minister responsible for finance as to the amount, as to the source of borrowing and as to the terms on which the borrowing may be effected, and an approval given in any respect for the purpose of this sub-paragraph may be either general or limited to a particular borrowing or otherwise, and may be either unconditional or subject to conditions.

(3) In this paragraph the word “borrow” includes obtaining advances.

Power to appoint Director, officers and servants.

6.—(1) The Bureau shall appoint and employ at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit a Director of Standards and such other officers, agents and servants as it thinks necessary for the proper carrying out of its functions:

Provided that no appointment to a post carrying a salary in excess of the rate of four thousand dollars per annum shall be made without the prior approval of the Minister.

(2) The Governor-General may, subject to such conditions as he may impose, approve the appointment of any public officer in the service of Jamaica to any office with the Bureau and any public officer so appointed shall in relation to pension, gratuity or other allowance and to other rights as a public officer, be treated as continuing in the service of the Government.

7. (1) The Bureau shall keep proper accounts and other records in relation to its business and shall prepare annually a statement of accounts in a form satisfactory to the Minister and shall submit the same from time to time with vouchers to the Auditor-General or such other auditor as the Minister may approve to be audited. Accounts and records.

(2) The Bureau shall, on or before the thirty-first day of October in each year, submit to the Minister for his approval, its estimates of revenue and expenditure in respect of the financial year commencing on the first day of April next following.

8. (1) The Bureau shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, cause to be made and transmit to the Minister— Annual report.

(a) a statement of its accounts audited in accordance with paragraph 7;

(b) a report dealing generally with the activities of the Bureau during that financial year, and containing such information relating to the proceedings and policy of the Bureau as can be made public without detriment to the interest of the Bureau.

(2) The Minister shall cause a copy of the report together with the annual statement of accounts and the auditor's report thereon to be laid on the respective Tables of both Houses of Parliament.

9. The Bureau shall furnish the Minister with such returns, accounts and other information as he may require with respect to the activities of the Bureau, and shall afford to him facilities for verifying such information in such manner and at such times as he may reasonably require. Power of Minister to require returns.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 4)

1. The Council shall consist of fourteen members as follows—

(a) thirteen members (hereinafter referred to as "nominated members") appointed by the Minister of whom— Appointment of members.

(i) one shall be appointed chairman;

(ii) one, being a person who has been employed in some senior capacity in the service of the Government, shall be appointed vice-chairman;

(iii) four shall be persons of whom one shall in the opinion of the Minister be representative of the interests of agriculturalists, and the remaining three shall in like manner be representative of the interests of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of commodities respectively;

(iv) three shall be persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, are representative of the interests of consumers;

(v) four shall be persons in the service of the Government;

(b) the Director of Standards.

## STANDARDS

- Acting appointment. 2. In the case of the absence or inability to act, at any meeting, of the chairman, the vice-chairman shall preside at that meeting, and in the case of the absence or inability to act of both the chairman and vice-chairman, the remaining members of the Council shall elect one of their number to preside at that meeting.
- Tenure of office. 3. (1) The appointment of every nominated member of the Council shall be evidenced by an instrument in writing, and such instrument shall state the period of office of the member which shall not exceed three years.  
(2) Every nominated member of the Council shall be eligible for reappointment.  
(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary the Minister may at any time revoke the appointment of the chairman or any other nominated member of the Council.
- Resignation. 4. (1) Any nominated member of the Council other than the chairman may at any time resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister and transmitted through the chairman, and from the date of the receipt by the Minister of such instrument such member shall cease to be a member of the Council.  
(2) The chairman may at any time resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister and such resignation shall take effect as from the date of the receipt of such instrument by the Minister.
- Publication of membership. 5. The names of all members of the Council as first constituted and every change in the membership thereof shall be published in the *Gazette*.
- Procedure and meetings. 6. (1) The Council shall meet at such times as may be necessary or expedient for the transaction of business, and such meetings shall be held at such places and times and on such days as the Council shall determine, so, however, that the Council shall meet not less than ten times a year and any nominated member absent for three consecutive meetings shall automatically forfeit his seat unless he was ill or, with the prior permission of the Council, he was so absent.  
(2) The chairman may at any time call a special meeting of the Council and shall call a special meeting to be held within seven days of a written request for that purpose addressed to him by any two members of the Council.  
(3) The chairman or, in the case of the absence or inability to act of the chairman, the vice-chairman or person elected in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 shall preside at the meetings of the Council and when so presiding the chairman or vice-chairman or the person elected as aforesaid, as the case may be, shall have an original and a casting vote.

(4) The quorum of the Council shall be seven or such greater number as may be fixed by the Council.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Schedule the Council may regulate its own proceedings.

(6) The validity of any proceedings of the Council shall not be affected by any vacancy amongst the members thereof or by any defect in the appointment of a member thereof.

7. There shall be paid to the chairman and other members of the Council and to members of any committee appointed under paragraph 10 such remuneration (whether by way of honorarium, salary or fees) and such allowances as the Minister may determine. Remuneration of members.

8. A member of the Council who is interested in any company or undertaking which is an interested party in any proceedings before the Council shall disclose to the Council the fact and nature of his interest and shall not take part in any deliberation or any decision of the Council relating to such matter, and such a disclosure shall forthwith be recorded in the records of the Council. Members must disclose financial interest.

9. (1) No action, suit, prosecution or other proceedings shall be brought or instituted personally against any member of the Council in respect of any act done *bona fide* in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act. Protection of members of Council.

(2) Where any member of the Council is exempt from liability by reason only of the provisions of this paragraph the Bureau shall be liable to the extent that it would be if the said member was a servant or agent of the Bureau.

10. (1) The Council may appoint committees for any such general or special purposes with which the Council may be concerned as in the opinion of the Council would be better regulated and managed by means of a committee. Appointment of committees.

(2) The number of members of a committee appointed under sub-paragraph (1), their functions and terms of appointment, the quorum of the committee and the area, if any, within which the committee is to exercise authority shall be determined by the Council.

(3) A committee appointed pursuant to this paragraph may include persons who are not members of the Council.

(4) The provisions of paragraph 9 shall apply to a member of a committee who is not a member of the Council in like manner as they apply to a member of the Council.

(5) The validity of the proceedings of a committee appointed pursuant to this paragraph shall not be affected by any vacancy amongst the members thereof or by any defect in the appointment of a member thereof.

Delegation  
of powers.

11. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Council may, subject to the approval of the Minister, delegate to any member or committee of the Council or to any of the officers or servants of the Bureau the power and authority to carry out such functions as the Council may determine.

(2) Every delegation under this paragraph shall be revocable by the Council and no delegation shall prevent the exercise by the Council of any function delegated.