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**Report Highlights:**

This report outlines the requirement for exporting food and agricultural products to Jamaica. There were no major changes to these requirements in 2023.

The USDA Foreign Agricultural Service’s Office of Agricultural Affairs in Kingston, Jamaica prepared this report for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped.

FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY’S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jamaica’s laws and regulations govern how agriculture and food products are traded. The objective of these regulations is to promote food safety, animal health, the environment as well as property rights. These sets of food laws are guided principally by four ministries and their agencies: Agriculture, Health, Finance, and Industry, Investment and Commerce.

The United States remains Jamaica’s top trading partner, exporting approximately US\$636 million of agricultural and food products to Jamaica in 2022. The main exports from the United States to Jamaica are consumer-orientated products, including beef and beef products, egg products, dairy products, fresh and processed vegetables, snack foods, breakfast cereals, non-alcoholic beverages, and pet foods. Corn and wheat are key bulk products, while soybean meal and oil represent the leading intermediate products which the United States exports to Jamaica.

## SECTION I: FOOD LAWS

Jamaica’s food industry is governed by several food laws, which includes plant and animal health. These laws are regulated and enforced by diverse ministries and government agencies as indicated in the table below.

**Table 1: List of applicable laws governing food and their responsible ministries.**

Name of legislation	Ministry with responsibility
Food and Drugs and Public Health Acts	Ministry of Health and Wellness (MoHW)
Weights and Measurements, Processed Foods, Food Storage and Prevention of Infestation, Copyright, Trademarks, Merchandise Marks, Geographic Indications, Standards Acts, Animal (disease and importation), Meat and Meat Products and Meat By-Products (inspection and export) and Plant (Quarantine) Acts	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining (MoAFM)  Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce (MIIC)
Customs Act	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MoFPS)

The objective of the laws enacted in Jamaica for food is to protect the health of human and domestic animals, the environment, intellectual property, and geographical identities. The laws also encourage fair competition as well as consumer rights.

Although there are laws with clear guidelines for importation, some challenges still exist:

- I. Jamaican regulatory agencies require health and sanitary certificates from U.S. federal/state authorities for all food, including highly processed food.
- II. Most agricultural imports require permits/licenses, which are often influenced by Government of Jamaica (GoJ) policies.
- III. There is an absence of clear, transparent, and accessible information on import requirements for most products.

Government agencies within the respective ministries have the authority to enforce specific legislations and make recommendations to Parliament to amend such legislation on food and agriculture, such as the following:

- I. The Veterinary Services Division (VSD) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Mining (MoAFM) is responsible for the application of regulations regarding the importation of live animals, animal products and by-products, fish and fish products and by-products in Jamaica. [Veterinary Services Division](#).
- II. The Plant Quarantine Produce Division in the MoAFM issues permits for the importation of plants, plant products, and by-products, produce and grains. [Plant Quarantine](#).

## **SECTION II: LABELING REQUIREMENTS**

Labeling requirements are mandatory for all products traded in Jamaica. Labels must be submitted to the Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ) for approval. There are various standards that govern the regulation for labels, which are listed in the Jamaica Publication (JS CRS 5:2010) [Bureau of Standards-Labeling](#). Under the Standards, Processed Foods, and Weights and Measurements Acts, the BSJ develops, implements, and enforces regulations governing the labeling of commodities for commercial trade in Jamaica [Acts & Regulations | Bureau of Standards Jamaica](#)

*Labeling of prepackaged foods - General requirements:*

Pre-packaged food should contain accurate descriptions and information, so consumers are aware of the contents of the product.

At minimum, all prepackaged foods should be labeled according to the information listed below:

- i. Name of the food.
- ii. List of ingredients.
- iii. Net content.
- iv. Name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, importer, exporter, or vendor of the food.
- v. Country of origin.
- vi. Lot identification.
- vii. Date markings and storage instructions.
- viii. Instructions for use.

#### *Name of the food*

The naming of food should be specific to the product. While trademarks, and other distinguishing names may be used, it must first be approved and permitted by the BSJ. The sample label provided to the BSJ should include all relevant details about the exact contents of the food/product.

#### *List of ingredients*

All ingredients should be clearly listed on the label in descending order of weight at the time when the food was manufactured. Foods that can cause hypersensitivity should be declared: wheat, crustacean (shellfish) and crustacean products, egg and egg products, fish and fish products, peanuts, soybeans, milk and milk products, tree nuts and tree nut products, and sulfites in concentrations of 10 mg/kg or more.

#### *Net content*

The net content should be stated in the metric system (Système International d'Unités). If the imperial system is used to declare the net content, the metric conversion must be printed beside it. The net content should be indicated as follows: (i) by volume for liquid foods; (ii) by weight for solid foods and (iii) either by weight or volume for semi-solid or viscous foods.

#### *Name and address*

The name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, importer, exporter, or vendor of the food should be declared.

#### *Country of origin*

The country of origin should be clearly stated. The country of origin is the country where the nature or quality of the commodity was last changed to a significant extent other than by packaging.

### *Lot identification*

Each container should be embossed or otherwise permanently coded or un-coded to identify the producing factory and the lot. Where a code is used, the key to the code should be provided to the BSJ.

### *Date marking and storage instructions*

Date marking can be done in one of two ways:

- (i) the date of minimum durability or
- (ii) the use-by-date where the safety and quality of the food cannot be assured beyond a specified period.

Products that are prepared for consumption within a period of three months or fewer should use the day, month, and year format. Products for consumption within a period exceeding three months should use the month and year format. The words “best before” should be used to indicate the minimum durability of the product. An indication of the date of minimum durability is not required for some products, including fresh fruit and vegetables, wines, liqueurs, vinegar, solid sugars, spices, and chewing gum.

### *Instructions for use:*

Instructions for use, including reconstitution, where applicable should be included on the label to ensure correct utilization of the food.

### *Other Specific Labeling requirements*

- (a) Quantitative labeling of ingredients – if the label emphasizes the presence of one or more valuable and characterizing ingredients, the percentage of those ingredients at the time of manufacture should be declared.
- (b) Artificial foods – The words “artificial,” “imitation,” “substitute,” “synthetic,” or other appropriate words should be stated in full on any label or on any advertisement of artificial, imitation, substitute, or synthetic food.
- (c) Organically produced foods – where product or its ingredients are described by the terms “organic,” “biological,” “ecological,” “bio-dynamic,” or words of similar intent should be certified by a competent authority and be labeled as such.
- (d) Irradiated foods – foods which have been treated with ionizing radiation must carry a written statement on its label indicating that treatment. In addition, when an irradiated product is used as an ingredient in another food, this must be declared in the list of ingredients.
- (e) Foods for special dietary uses – the labeling and advertising of foods for special dietary uses may require approval from both the BSJ and the Jamaican MoHW. The designation “special dietary,”

“special dietetic,” or an appropriate equivalent term is permitted when used in conjunction with the name of the food, where the product corresponds to the definition of foods for special dietary uses (i.e., specially processed or formulated to satisfy specific dietary requirements, which exist because of a particular physical or physiological condition and/or specific diseases and disorders). In addition, the characterizing feature and not the condition for which the food is intended must be stated in appropriate descriptive terms near the name of the food.

(f) Nutritional labeling – the information supplied should be for the purpose of providing consumers with a suitable profile of the nutrients contained in the food, and which are of nutritional importance. The nutritional labeling should not imply that a food which carries such labeling has necessarily any nutritional advantage over a food which is not so labeled. Nutrient declaration is required whenever a nutrition or health claim is made for a food. Labels must quantify:

- The energy value (calories).
- Protein.
- Carbohydrates.
- Fat and saturated fat.
- Total sugars.
- Dietary fiber
- Saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids.
- Sodium.

### *Enforcement*

Jamaica’s labeling regulations are developed and implemented by the BSJ. Labeling standards are enforced at the ports of entry and at the retail level. It is compulsory that all products exported to Jamaica be appropriately labeled in accordance with the general labeling principles and any applicable commodity-specific requirements prior to arrival at the port of entry. Under the Standards Act, the BSJ has the legal authority to grant exemptions from any portion of the labeling requirements when there are labeling violations. Where such exemptions are granted, it is mandatory that the products be relabeled to full compliance prior to retail distribution. It is unusual for the BSJ to grant multiple exemptions to an individual importer or to the same classification of product from the same country of origin.

Products that are denied entry into the country can be re-exported to another destination or disposed of, which is the responsibility of the importer and/or the exporter depending on the commercial arrangement. Certain exemptions attract a charge for breach of the applicable law (e.g., Standards Act). It should be noted that for imported products, the labels must be submitted prior to exporting into Jamaica for BSJ approval. A breach of the labeling standards may result in the withdrawal of products from the retail shelves or detention at the ports of entry.

### **SECTION III: PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS**

Jamaica adopted the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 15 “Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Materials in International Trade” published by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) on July 3, 2012, [Wood Packaging](#). Under the regulations, types of wood packaging material include pallets, dunnage, crating, packing blocks, drums, cases, load boards, pallet collars and skids which can be present in almost any imported or exported consignment. The regulation stipulates that all materials must follow the guidelines of ISPM15.

All packaging materials should be clean, free of debris, contaminants, and toxic materials. Packaging should also maintain the safety and integrity of its content based on prescribed procedures. In line with this regulation, the Bureau of Standards Jamaica has developed a code of best practices (Jamaica Code of Practice –JCP-, part 1, 2 and 5) in the selection, use, and storage of packaging materials ([Bureau of Standards Jamaica](#)).

As far as recycling is concerned, Jamaica does not have a mandatory requirement for containers and packaging materials. However, recycling of non-biodegradable materials is promoted by the National Solid Waste Management Authority (NSWMA), which is the statutory body responsible for waste management in Jamaica. The NSWMA manages all solid waste in containers that are suitable for municipal disposal according to the regulations outlined in the Solid Waste Management Act (2001) [National Solid Waste Management Act](#).

#### **Packaging Sustainability Measures**

Since January 2019, the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) has implemented a ban on plastics based on two Ministerial Orders the GoJ signed and published on December 24, 2018. The two Acts (Trade Act 2018, Section 8 (1), (a), (b) and (c), and the NRCA Act Section 32 (1) (b), a ‘Trade Plastic Packaging Material Order’ and a ‘Plastic Packaging Prohibiting Order’) banned the import, distribution, manufacture, and use of commercial quantities of single use plastics. [Plastic Ban](#)

The first phase of the ban focused on the import, manufacture, distribution, and use of specific types of single-use plastic carriers below 25-gallon capacity packaging. The second phase went into effect in January 2020 and included polystyrene foam along including the other materials from phase one. The third phase of the plastic ban was effective from January 1, 2021. This phase relates to the import, distribution, manufacture, and use of commercial single-use plastic bags of dimensions not exceeding 24”x 24” (610mm X 610mm), and thickness of 2.5 mils (0.06mm). This phase of the ban also includes drinking straws made wholly or in part of polyethylene or polypropylene, manufactured for single-use, and attached to, or forming part of the packaging of juice boxes or drink pouches.

All businesses and consumers must be fully compliant with the measures under the third phase of the ban on single-use plastics by June 2021 [Plastic Ban-Third Phase](#). The GoJ pointed out that bags used for

packaging and maintaining public health or food safety standards will not be banned. This applies to plastics that are essential for the maintenance of food and safety standards and include plastics used to package raw meat, flour, sugar, rice, and baked goods, such as bread. In some instances, the use of plastic bags will be allowed. However, manufacturers will have to apply to the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) for exemptions.

#### **SECTION IV: FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS**

Jamaica does not have a positive or negative list of additives as there are currently no rules under the Food and Drugs regulations (1964 and 1975) that regulate food additives. The Ministry of Health and Wellness (MoHW) adopts the Codex standards to determine eligibility of the use of food additives. If the Codex standard does not reflect a certain additive, the authorities may rely on U.S., Canadian or European standards to decide on the use of the additives. Exporters are encouraged to contact the Standards and Regulation Division of the MoHW to determine the status and permissibility of specific additives.

#### **SECTION V: PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS**

The Pesticides Control Authority (PCA) is the regulatory body of the GoJ mandated to regulate pesticide use in the country. The PCA was established under the Pesticides Act (1975) to manage and control the importation, production, registration, approval, prohibition, packaging, distribution, disposal, use, and other critical processes associated with pesticide handling in Jamaica.

Under its mandate, the PCA also enforces maximum residue limits (MRLs), as well as license operators and facilities in the pesticides industry. Approximately 423 pesticides are approved and registered for local domestic use, 52 are prohibited and 162 are registered for limited use. It is mandatory that all pesticides be registered with the PCA prior to importation into Jamaica and that the importer also is licensed by the PCA. Please visit [Caribbean Pesticides](#) for Jamaica's detailed list of regulated pesticides:

In Jamaica, at least 200 agricultural pesticides have been given MRLs under the Jamaica Pesticides Regulation (2005). These pesticides are those approved to be used in agricultural production, including animal feed ingredients. Products in any form (fresh, dried, processed or composites) that exceeds the established MRLs are not permitted for trading. Products that contravene the established MRL limits may be seized and destroyed by the PCA, or the owner of the product may be instructed to act in the interest of public health and safety.

## **SECTION VI: OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS, AND REGISTRATION MEASURES**

### *Meat and Dairy Products:*

A permit is required for the importation of all animal products, such as meat and dairy, into Jamaica. This import permit is issued by the Director of Veterinary Services Division (VSD) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining (MoAFM) and is accompanied by an export certificate from the competent authority (usually a federal/state agency) of the exporting country. Products that are highly processed and contain a small amount of animal ingredients have challenges entering Jamaica without certificates. Nevertheless, the VSD accepts appropriately worded export certificates (those giving explicit guarantees) from state or county authorities as sufficient to satisfy its permit requirements. A notary public is not recognized as a competent authority in Jamaica for the purpose of certifying the wholesomeness and safety of a food product, and therefore, certificates of free sale are not accepted by VSD. Reference to an affidavit or other substantiating documents that originate outside of the formal government inspection system is not acknowledged by the VSD as constituting adequate regulatory oversight to justify generating an export certificate. [Veterinary Services Division](#)

### *Endangered Species*

An import permit is required from the National Environmental Planning Agency ([NEPA](#)) for all species that are protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Agreement and should be certified for export in accordance with the requirements of the Convention.

### *Plant and Plant Parts*

Plants and plant parts must have an import permit from the Plant Quarantine Division ([Plant Quarantine](#)) of MoAFM and a phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authority (a federal/state agency) of the exporting country. There is currently no regulation governing the importation of genetically engineered (GE) organisms for human consumption, although GE products for experimental purposes are regulated under the Plant (Importation) Control Regulation and monitored by the National Biosafety Committee.

### *Facility Registration*

Facility registration certificates for exporters are not separately required by Jamaican authorities. However, other import documentation such as phytosanitary certificates must indicate that all the food safety protocols were observed through the production of the product.

## *Product Registration*

Jamaica does not require sanitary registration of food products, but the import and labeling regulations are strictly enforced. As demand for functional foods increase over the medium term, guidelines are expected to be developed to regulate these products.

## **SECTION VII: OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS**

Jamaica’s regulatory agencies conduct limited laboratory testing on imported food products. The Food Storage and Prevention of Infestation Division (FSPID) of the Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce (MIIC) is responsible for examining the physical and sanitary conditions of all agricultural and food products entering Jamaica. The other certification requirements are listed below:

**Table 2: Certification and testing requirements**

<b>Products</b>	<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Issuing Agency</b>
Red meats, poultry meats, animal products and by-products, eggs, and egg product	Import permit	Veterinary Services Division, MoAFM
	USDA health certificate	USDA- Food Safety and Inspection Service
Fruits, vegetables, plants, plant products and by-products	Import permit	Plant Quarantine and plant Protection Division, MoAFM
	USDA phytosanitary certificate	USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Coconut derivatives, oil producing seeds, edible oils	Import permits	Jamaica Agricultural Commodities Regulatory Authority (JACRA)
Alcohol in bulk	Spirit Pool Import Permit	Spirit Pool Association Limited
Raw and refined sugars	Import license	Trade Board Limited (MIIC)
Powdered milk and milk-based products	Import permit and import license	Veterinary Services Division and Trade Board Limited
	USDA sanitary certificate	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and

		Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)
Vitamin Enrichment	Import Permit	Ministry of Health of Wellness

For more specific guidance on a product-by-product basis, please contact USDA Foreign Agricultural Service office at the U.S. Embassy in Kingston (See appendix).

## **SECTION VIII: TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

The Trade Marks Act (1999) makes legal provisions for the registration of trademarks in Jamaica and for the protection of associated property rights and the entitlements to remedies for infringements ([Trade Mark Act](#)).

Subject to specific limitations, the proprietor of a registered trademark has exclusive rights to the trademark, and any use of the mark in Jamaica without the proprietor's consent constitutes an infringement of such rights as are provided in the Trade Mark Act. Exclusions from infringement of a trademark are explicit in the regulation. As a party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, a trademark that is filed in a Convention country has a six-month right of priority for the purpose of registering the same trademark in Jamaica. A trademark can initially be registered for a period of ten years and may be renewed indefinitely in periods of ten years from the expiration of the previous registration. To register a trademark in Jamaica, an application, with the required fees, must be filed with the Trademarks and Design Directorate of Jamaica Intellectual Property Office (JIPO) in accordance with the requirements of its Form TM1.

Trademarks must comply with all the requirements of the Trade Marks Act (1999) and the Trademarks Rules (2001) for it to be registered and protected in Jamaica. The directorate also facilitates search of registered marks and provide guidance on arrangements (words, graphics, etc.) that are excluded from registration and protection in Jamaica. After acceptance of a trademark for registration, it is advertised in the Jamaica Gazette.

The Copyright Act (1995) affords protection to intellectual property rights in relation to literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, films, and typographical arrangements. The Act also recognizes and protects the intellectual rights of works that are published in countries that are party to the Berne Copyright Convention or that provide adequate protection under national laws. See full text at [Copyright Act](#).

## **SECTION IX: IMPORT PROCEDURES**

Ocean carriers, airlines, and any persons transporting goods into Jamaica are expected to submit cargo manifests in advance of arrival (this is called Advance Cargo Reporting). All imports must be processed by a “declarant,” an agent authorized by the Jamaica Customs Agency (JCA) who acts as an intermediary between the importer and the JCA to certify that the submitted information is true and accurate. The declarant prepares and submits all relevant documents (including invoices, declaration of value certificates, import permits, import licenses, bills of lading/air-way bills, certificate of origin, export certificates from exporting countries, health/sanitary certificates from exporting countries, etc.) to JCA, including the computer-based single administrative document (e-SAD). The JCA verifies the declarations, utilizing special or preferential tax treatments. Physical examination of the goods may be required based on JCA determination of the risk.

Jamaica’s regulatory agencies have a presence at the ports of entry and operate as a “one stop” facility with officials from each of the following competent authorities:

- Bureau of Standards Jamaica, MIIC.
- Food Storage and Prevention of Infestation Division, MIIC.
- Veterinary Services Division, MoAFM.
- Plant Quarantine Division, MoAFM
- Pesticides Control Authority, MoHW.
- Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs Division, MoHW.
- Public Health Division, MoHW

All goods arriving at the ports may be inspected by the above agencies before they are approved for clearance or removal. Prior to the arrival of goods into Jamaica, the relevant regulatory authority is notified through the automated system for customs data (ASYCUDA) world system. ASYCUDA provides JCA and the regulatory agencies with the necessary tools to assess risks and determine the appropriate level of scrutiny required for each shipment. After payment of all duties and associated fees to JCA and the risk assessment by JCA and the GoJ regulatory agencies, the goods are tagged “green” (signifies that the importer is authorized to take delivery of the shipment) or “red”/ “yellow” tags (signifies the need for physical inspection by JCA officer/regulatory agencies officer). Following the completion of the inspection, a notification is sent to the declarant communicating the findings and discrepancies that require their attention and response. If corrective measures are possible, a “green” tag is given upon completion of measures and the importer takes delivery of the goods. If corrective action is not possible, the shipment is detained/denied entry.

Whenever products are detained/denied entry into Jamaica due to breach of legislations, all appeals are conducted with the respective implementing ministry; however, the declaration of import duties and fees are handled by JCA. If the declaration of duty/fees is rejected by the JCA, the importer has the right to an appeal in the Jamaican courts of law. Within the Jamaican food legislative framework, the GoJ minister (of the specific implementing ministry) generally has the legal authority to make rulings in keeping with the general spirit and intentions of the legislations where explicit procedures are not provided. If all the avenues for the release of goods are unsuccessful, the importer/exporter is given three options: to re-export it to the country of origin, re-export it to a third country, or have the goods disposed of by JCA.

The importer is responsible for declaring the correct value of the goods for the computation of import duties and fees. Jamaica applies six WTO-compatible methods for computing import duties:

- 1) the transaction value (primary method),
- 2) reference to the transaction value of identical goods,
- 3) reference to the transaction value of similar goods,
- 4) the deductive method,
- 5) the computed method and
- 6) the fallback method.

The JCA follows the computation details and procedures in applying the respective methods, as are contained in the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation.

Under the CARICOM Agreement, Jamaica applies a common external tariff (CET) on products that do not meet CARICOM country of origin requirements. Products entering Jamaica can incur import duties (tariff), stamp duties, additional stamp duties (ASD), general consumption tax (GCT) – value added tax, special consumption tax (SCT), standard compliance fee (SCF), customs administrative fee (CAF), processing fee, environmental levy, and specific levies to a subsidized sector such as dairy sector, edible oils, etc.). Effective import duties (tariff) are computed by compounding (in the following order), the CET, then ASD, SCT, and GCT. Other charges, namely, CAF, environmental levy, SCF, and other levies are charged on the CIF value of the goods. The on-going customs modernization program facilitates electronic and conventional payment of import duties and the associated fees. Under normal conditions, goods may be cleared in two or three working days.

## **SECTION X: TRADE FACILITATION**

The trade environment in Jamaica can be inefficient due to lengthy delays and high costs that result from: high levels of physical inspections, expensive and multiple taxes and fees, lack of coordination

among agencies, multiplicity of licenses, permits and certificates, absence of an integrated and harmonized framework for border agencies, prevalence of manual processes, and low capacity at the company level to implement international requirements. The additional time and expense incurred from these issues ultimately impact the final cost and quality competitiveness of a product or sector. As it relates to trading across borders, Jamaica is ranked 27 out of 32 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and 136 out of 190 economies in the world.

Jamaica is currently a partner country participating in the use of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Electronic Phytosanitary Certification (ePhyto) system. Since March 2023, Jamaica has accepted U.S. export applications for meat and poultry, which are processed through the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), Public Health Information System.

The Government of Jamaica, with funding from the World Bank, established a [Jamaica Trade Portal](#) to improve trade facilitation in Jamaica and generate more trade and investments. As party to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), Jamaica is required to notify the WTO members of the dates by which all commitments to improve the trading environment will be delivered.

## **APPENDIX I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS**

### **Bureau of Standards Jamaica**

6 Winchester Road

Kingston 5

Tel: (876) 926-3140-5

Fax: (876) 929-4736

Email: [conactus@bsj.org.jm](mailto:conactus@bsj.org.jm)

Website: [Bureau of Standards Jamaica](#)

### **Ministry of Health and Wellness**

Masonic Building

45-47 Barbados Avenue

Kingston 5

Tel: (876) 633-7400/633-7791

Fax: (876) 967-7293

Website: [Ministry of Health and Wellness](#)

### **Veterinary Services Division**

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Mining

193 Old Hope Road

Kingston 6

### **Plant Quarantine Division**

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries & Mining

193 Old Hope Road

Kingston 6

Tel: (876)977-2489/970-7950

Fax: (876)977-0885/977-7950

Email: [vsd@micaf.gov.jm](mailto:vsd@micaf.gov.jm)

Website: [Veterinary Services Division](#)

Tel: (876) 977-0637/977-6992

Email: [ppq@micaf.gov.jm](mailto:ppq@micaf.gov.jm)

Website: [Plant Quarantine](#)

### **Pesticides Control Authority**

50 Half Way Tree Road

Kingston 5

Tel: (876)754-9306

Fax: (876)-631-6069

Email: [pca@cwjamaica.com](mailto:pca@cwjamaica.com)

Website: [Pesticides Control Authority](#)

### **Jamaica Intellectual Property Office**

1<sup>st</sup> Floor, JAMPRO Building

18 Trafalgar Road

Kingston 10

Tel: (876) 946-1300

Fax: (876) 927-6744

Email: [info@jipo.gov.jm](mailto:info@jipo.gov.jm)

Website: [JIPO](#)

### **Jamaica Customs Department**

P.O. Box 466,

Newport East

Kingston

Tel: (876) 922-5140-8

Fax: (876) 967-0140

Email: [public.realtions@jacustoms.gov.jm](mailto:public.realtions@jacustoms.gov.jm)

Website: [Jamaica Customs](#)

### **Trade Board Limited**

10<sup>th</sup> Floor, Air Jamaica Building

72 Harbour Street

Kingston

Tel: (876) 967-0507

Fax: (876) 948-5441

Email: [info@tradeboard.gov.jm](mailto:info@tradeboard.gov.jm)

Website: [Trade Board](#)

**National Solid Waste Management Authority**

61 Half Way Tree, Kingston 10

Tel: (876) 960-4511/926-3988

Fax: (876) 920-1415

Email: [nswma@nswma.gov.jm](mailto:nswma@nswma.gov.jm)

Website: [National Solid Waste Authority](#)

**National Environment and Planning Agency**

10 & 11 Caledonia Avenue

Kingston 5

Tel: (876) 754-7540

Fax: (876) 754-9575

Website: [NEPA](#)

**Food Storage and Prevention of  
Infestation Division**

15 Gordon Town Road

Kingston 6

Email: [fsadmin@cwjamaica.com](mailto:fsadmin@cwjamaica.com)

Website: [FSPID](#)

**APPENDIX II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST TECHNICAL CONTACTS**

**Customs Broker Association of Jamaica**

14-16 First Street

Newport West

Kingston 13

Tel: (876) 923-4665

Fax: (876) 937-4779

Website: [Jamaica Customs](http://Jamaica Customs)

**Private Sector Organization of Jamaica**

The Carlton Alexander Building

39 Hope Road

Kingston 10

Tel: (876) 927-6957-8

Fax: (876) 927-927-5137

Website: [PSOJ](http://PSOJ)

**Foreign Agricultural Service**

**U.S. Department of Agriculture**

U.S Embassy

P.O Box 541

Kingston 6

Tel: (876) 702-6506

Email: [agkingston@usda.gov](mailto:agkingston@usda.gov)

**Attachments:**

No Attachments