



Zimbabwe National Standardization Strategy (ZNSS) 2018 – 2020

***UNLOCKING THE VALUE OF STANDARDS
TO DRIVE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT***

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ABBREVIATIONS

Ad	Adoption
Ac	Active participation
ARSO	African Organization for Standardization
AT	Automotive and Transport
BC	Building and Civil Engineering
CCZ	Consumer Council of Zimbabwe
CH	Chemical
COMESA	Common Market For Eastern and Southern Africa
CZI	Confederation of Zimbabwe Industry
EL-ICT	Electro-technical and Information Communication Technology
Ev	Evaluation
HG	Home grown (National Development)
IEC	International Electro Technical Commission
ISO	International Standardization Organization
FA	Food and Agriculture
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IEC	International Electro-technical Commission
Mo	Monitoring
MTP	Materials Textiles and Packaging
Na	National Development
NBA	National Biotechnology Authority
NSB	National Standards Body
NSS	National Standardization Strategy
PHAR	Pharmaceutical
SADC	SADC Southern African Development Community
SADCSTAN	Southern African Development Community Cooperation in Standardization
SADCTBTSC	SADC TBT Stakeholder Committee
SCO	Standards Council
SE	Services
SHEQ	Safety, Health, Environment and Quality
SOs	Standards Officers
SSOs	Standards Support Officers
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TO	Technical Officer
UZ	University of Zimbabwe
ZIMASSET	Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation
ZNCC	Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce
ZNSS	Zimbabwe National Standardization Strategy
ZWS	Zimbabwe Standard

FOREWORD



"Standards for value creation and sustainable economic development for the benefit of Zimbabwe and global market penetration."

The Zimbabwe National Standardization Strategy (ZNSS) 2018-2020 has been developed to give Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) guidance on the national standards required to address social, health, safety, environmental, the national regulatory framework, as well as support Zimbabwe's economic blue prints, various national policies and plans.

The strategy will assist Zimbabwe to increase market confidence, play a meaningful role in the global market, unlock innovation and bring standards in the daily lives of all Zimbabweans in order to improve the quality of life. The implementation of this strategy will enhance the SAZ's relevance as the national standards body and unlock its potential to support Zimbabwe's economic growth in line with the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET).

The ZNSS will ensure that SAZ's standards work programme represents fully the needs of national standardization stakeholders. The strategy will be driven by the SAZ with support from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development and all the key stakeholders. The work programme will also be aligned with relevant regional, continental and international standards development organizations to make it relevant as an enabler for Zimbabwe to enter the global market.

ZNSS success depends on continued input from all stakeholders, adequate funding for the national standardization programme and related activities, uptake of the resultant standards by the business community and policy makers.

The implementation of the strategy is a critical enabler as Zimbabwe increasingly becomes a global player.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. C. Bimha', written over a horizontal line.

Hon Dr M. C. Bimha (M.P.)
MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) is the national standards body whose mission is to develop national standards and promote their use for socio-economic development. The SAZ, with over 60 years' experience in the standardization business is a full member of the International Standardization Organization (ISO), and the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO). The SAZ is also an affiliate member of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), a statutory member of the African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission (AFSEC) and represents Zimbabwe by actively participating in the SADC, COMESA and Tripartite standards expert group meetings to formulate and harmonize standards for improved market access and regional integration.

The role of standards in trade facilitation is now recognized as evidenced by the various multilateral trade agreements making special provision for the development of standards in line with Good Standardization Principles of transparency, openness, impartiality and consensus, effectiveness and relevance, coherence and process approach. SAZ is guided by these principles in its standards development facilitation role.

As a full member of ISO, SAZ is committed to implementing Good Standardisation Practice (GSP) and to take advantage of the relevant ISO methodologies in this regard. In the ISO Activity Plan for Developing Countries 2016 – 2020, ISO is committed to assisting developing countries to fully exploit the value of standards to support their economic development.

One of the outcomes in the ISO plan is that national standards bodies strategic capabilities are strengthened and geared to support the economic agendas of their countries. A key output is the establishment of a National Standardization Strategy (NSS) based on economic, social and environmental priorities of the country which also considers the strategies of international and regional standards organizations. Put simply, a NSS is a list of standards to be developed and

implemented within a defined time plan by a nation, that will support sustainable economic transformation. The developed standards are to have a direct link to economic growth, competitiveness and responsible business conduct. According to the Zimbabwe National Competitiveness Report of 2015, the country's economic growth has slowed down from average 10.5% between 2009-2012 to 4.3 in 2013, 3.2 in 2014 and now down to single digit. There is, therefore, need for intervention to stimulate economic growth. Standards, being the language of trade cannot be ignored in such intervention.

SAZ benefitted from training by ISO on the methodology to draft a NSS and this Zimbabwe National Standardization Strategy (ZNSS) is the resultant document to chart the way forward on the Zimbabwe's standards programme for the period 2019 – 2020. The ISO methodology involves the identification of national standardization priorities based on economic, social and

environmental priorities through surveying stakeholders and analysing economic data, and establishing where there are no standards (gaps) to support the various activities. Where standardization gaps are found to exist, appropriate standards are then developed to enhance the effectiveness of these areas to foster sustainable economic development and growth. Thus ZNSS aims to identify the standards that are required to enhance Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contribution, exports, imports, pertinent social issues, expected future needs and stakeholder views in general. The flow chart of the ISO methodology for the determination of standardization priorities based on a socio-economic and stakeholder analysis is shown in Annex 1a.

A ZNSS Task Team drawn from SAZ, Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ), Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development, Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC), Confederation of the Zimbabwe Industry (CZI), ZimTrade, Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Development, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, and the Chamber of Mines was tasked to establish this strategy. In assessing the current and future needs of Zimbabwe, the task force analysed economic contributors to GDP, imports, exports, stakeholder requirements, current social issues, including the Zimbabwe Trade and Industrialisation policies, the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation plans/policies (ZIMASSET), and existing trade related Statutory Instruments.

A total of 133 standardization projects were identified in the ZNSS for development in the three-year cycle 2018-2020. The standards were prioritized according to the ISO methodology on a scale 1 - 3.5, with 1 having the greatest priority. The ZNSS gives SAZ guidance on the appropriate national standards work programme to be implemented in order to support sustainable economic development for the benefit of all Zimbabweans.

The standards are to be developed in the following economic sectors represented through the SAZ Standards Council (SCO) sectors:

STANDARDS COUNCIL	SECTOR / FIELD COVERED	Number of Standards
Automotive and Transportation (AT)	Automotive and transportation	23
Building and Civil Engineering (BC)	Building and civil engineering (the construction sector)	4
Chemicals (CH)	Chemicals	26
Electrotechnical	Electrical and electronic engineering fields	7
Information Communication Technology (ICT)	ICT sector	0* (see note i)
Food and Agriculture (FA)	Food and agriculture fields	46
Materials, Textiles and Packaging (MTP)	Packaging, materials and textiles	19
Mining	Mining sector	0* (see note ii)
Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceutical sector	3
Safety, Health, Environment and Quality (SHEQ)	Safety, health, environment and quality fields	1
Other Services	Provision of services, e.g. banking, education etc	4
Total		133

Note:

- (i) A comprehensive exercise was done in 2014 to establish Mining standardisation needs. A total of 5 standards were published to support the small scale mining sector, and the strategy will focus on the sensitisation and promotion on the use of these standards. There are currently no critical needs for the large scale miners.
- (ii) Adequate ISO standards relating to support the ICT sector have already been adopted in Zimbabwe and these require sensitisation and promotion for widespread use.

The current work program as of October 2017 has 221 projects, bringing to a total of 354 standardization projects inclusive of 133 ZNSS Projects. It is worth noting that when the standardisation needs were initially consolidated end of quarter one 2017 there was a total of 750 projects comprising 278 ZNSS and 472 in the existing work program. A trimming exercise was carried out leading to the banking of all ZNSS projects that did not have the greatest importance criteria score of 1, and all projects that were in the work program that did not have the Technical Committee membership support were put in abeyance. The ISO methodology of developing a NSS recognises that there will always be limited national resources for the development or the adoption of standards, and therefore available resources are to be used optimally through the prudent prioritisation of projects. Going forward, there will be continual review of the total 354 projects where those without Technical Committee support will be put in abeyance.

The resource planning and finalization of the national standardization strategy process flow based on the ISO methodology is shown in Annex 1b. Based on resource requirements calculations from the ISO methodology, for the implementation of the current draft plan comprising 133 ZNSS projects, an addition of 9 Standards Officers (Technical Officers) is needed over a 3-year period (this excludes existing work plan of 221 standards). A gap exists in relation to the compliment of existing 3 Standards Officers who do the actual technical work in the development of standards. The prudent approach to be applied will be to utilise interns from 2018 as and when the need arises to support the Standards Officers as and when the need arises rather than to fill the gap of 9 Officers with permanent staff. The recurrent budget for 2018 includes a provision of up to 3 interns. The recruitment of additional Officers in future need to be in response to demonstrated economic justifications.

Going forward, there is an even greater need to enhance stakeholder participation in standardisation by sensitising the nation of Zimbabwe on the importance of standards in relation to trade and the general quality of life. This will be mainly targeted at policy makers and regulators (including parliamentarians, legislators and ministry arms of Government. Efforts are to be made to introduce standardisation in education curricular so that all those in primary and tertiary education are aware of the importance of standards.

As a way to promote the implementation of standards, the SAZ will aggressively promote the use of standards, product and systems certification with much focus on the manufacturers of the goods that are covered by Statutory Instrument number 64 of 2016 (SI64 2016). A study has revealed that most local companies have not implemented any certification schemes. Under SI64 14% of the companies have certified management systems and 5% have products that are certified. The SAZ will collaborate with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development and the relevant stakeholders / organisation to sensitise organisations benefiting from SI64 to implement certification schemes. This will support Government efforts to strengthen and improve productivity in the sectors covered by SI64.

The overall outcome of the ZNSS will be better awareness and uptake of standards by stakeholders, economic development and trade facilitation.

2.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The SAZ wishes to express appreciation to its parent Ministry, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development, who through the Standards Development Levy Fund (SDLF) provides funding for the national standardization activities of SAZ. The Association is grateful to ISO for the training and guidance provided in establishing this strategy.

Appreciation is also extended to the Technical Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee, SAZ Management and staff and all the standardization structures for their part in the establishment of this ZNSS (2018-2020). The Standards Councils input in identifying their sector needs is greatly appreciated.

A special mention goes to the ZNSS Task Team drawn from SAZ, Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ), Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development (MIC), Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC), Confederation of the Zimbabwe Industry (CZI), ZimTrade, Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Development, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, and the Chamber of Mines in providing technical support.

Gratitude is expressed to the various standardization stakeholders who were consulted and submitted their standardization needs, that are a vital element of this ZNSS. The invaluable contribution by stakeholders is a reflection of their commitment to the implementation of this strategy.

3.0 THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE

The Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ), is the national standards body of Zimbabwe. Formed in 1957 and incorporated in 1960, the Association is a non-governmental and non-profit making organization operating under the Zimbabwe Companies Act (Chapter 24.03) with Articles and Memorandum of Association. A General Council consisting of 48 representatives of government, local authorities, professional and academic institutions, industry and commerce and individual governs the Association. The General Council determines the overall policy of the Association. Drawn out of the General Council is an Executive Committee, which keeps the activities of the Association under review and fulfils any functions that the General Council may delegate to them. Whilst the Association derives its income from certification activities, laboratory testing, calibration, training and sale of publications, it is subsidized by funds from the Standards Development Levy Fund (SDLF). Government collects the levy from specified employers through the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development.

As the national standards body, SAZ participates in regional (SADC, COMESA), continental (ARSO) and international (ISO/IEC) standards development activities to ensure that Zimbabwe's national standardization stakeholders views are represented in these organizations.

The role of standards in trade facilitation is now recognized as evidenced by the various multilateral trade agreements making special provision for the development of standards in line with Good Standardization Principles of transparency, openness, impartiality and consensus, effectiveness and relevance, coherence and process approach. SAZ will continue to be guided by these principles in its standards development facilitation role.

SAZ has a strategy plan that has a section on the Technical Services Department priorities which include implementation of the national standardization strategy.

Vision

To be the centre of excellence through standards by 2022.

Mission Statement

To develop national standards and promote their use for socio-economic development.

Core Values

- Integrity
- Customer centric
- Excellence

Core Activities

- To develop, publish and promote the widespread use of Zimbabwe national standards.
- To promote an understanding of standards requirements by offering standards based training programmes.
- To provide third party conformity assessment services (certification, testing, calibration surveillance, inspection, auditing and registration).
- To provide standards information and carry out the functions of the WTO/TBT enquiry point.
- To provide laboratory facilities for the testing and inspection of raw materials, manufactured goods, calibration and inspection of equipment.
- Provision of training and consultancy services in standardization and conformity assessment.

4.0 NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION STRATEGIES

4.1 Standards

The World Trade Organization / Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT) Agreement defines a Standards as 'A document approved by a recognized body that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products and their related processes or production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory'.

The application of standards leads to the production of goods and delivery of services that meet internationally recognized standards. This removes barriers to trade and allows organizations to export their products and services, accessing international markets. In this global economy, standardization is a fundamental aspect that enables organization to have a common trade language.

Standards are therefore an important tool for achieving sustainable economic development and growth. The role of standards in trade facilitation is now recognized as evidenced by the various multilateral trade agreements making special provision for the development of standards in line with Good Standardization Principles of transparency, openness, impartiality and consensus, effectiveness and relevance, coherence and process approach. SAZ is guided by these principles in its standards development facilitation role.

The development and implementation of standards at national level for the benefit of a country requires careful consideration in order to fully exploit the potential benefits of standardization which include:

- Optimum solutions to repetitive problems
- Communication, information exchange
- Interchangeability, interoperability
- Facilitation of market access and trade
- Basis for assurance and the verification of (quality) claims
- Technology transfer and knowledge sharing
- Protection of safety, health, property, the environment
- Supporting network effects and the value of interconnected devices
- Basis for regulations and contracts

The key output areas of standardization are to impact the following:

- Consumer Protection
- Trade facilitation
- Industrialisation

In order to benefit from standardisation, standards must exist at national level for economic growth, competitiveness, responsible business conduct and social aspects of life, which are all prerequisites for economic turnaround. The International Standardisation Organisation (ISO) initiative under its ISO 2016-2020 Strategy Plan aims to assist Development Countries to exploit the full value of standards through the establishment of appropriate National Standardization Strategies.

4.2 A National Standardization Strategy

A National Standardisation Strategy (NSS) includes the national standardization plan, and additionally the main results of the assessment of national economic, social and other needs that have resulted in the identification of the required standards in the plan. Put simply, a NSS is a list of standards to be developed and implemented within a defined time plan by a nation, that will support sustainable economic transformation.

4.3 Purpose and objectives of a NSS

Some of the underlying issues in the purpose and objective of a NSS are to ensure that:

- 4.3.1 The development of new or adoption of already existing standards is based on a clear understanding of national priorities in the fields of the economy and trade, the society, environment or other areas and also takes into account emerging sectors that are expected to gain in importance in the future.
- 4.3.2 Views of various national actors, governmental or non-governmental, are considered to ensure the NSS is, whenever possible, in line with their priorities so that the standards can be instrumental in accomplishing their goals.
- 4.3.3 The NSS adequately reflects stakeholder interests which facilitates their involvement in the implementation of the NSS.
- 4.3.4 Limited national resources for the development or the adoption of standards are used optimally

- 4.3.5 The planning of resources for the implementation of the NSS is realistic and transparent.
- 4.3.6 Relevant existing international, regional or other standards or ongoing standardization projects are identified for possible national adoption or active participation so as to save resources that could otherwise be wasted by a development from scratch.
- 4.3.7 Technical barriers to trade are avoided and commitments under international agreements are met by using, whenever feasible and appropriate, relevant international standards as the basis for technical regulations, to support public policy objectives and by following good and internationally accepted practices for standards development such as the WTO Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.

4.4 Basic assumptions in coming up with a NSS

- 4.4.1 There will always be limited resources available relative to standardisation needs, hence there is a need for prioritization.
- 4.4.2 Situations of no significant demand for national standards are usually due to insufficient communication with stakeholders of standardization. Developing communication with stakeholders is, therefore, of primary importance.
- 4.4.3 Criteria for prioritization should, in addition to the needs expressed by stakeholders, include the wider issues of economic and non-economic issues faced by society.
- 4.4.4 A realistic and implementable standards development plan or strategy is one that matches available resources with the needs and priorities for standards.
- 4.4.5 For many reasons, such as compliance with the obligations under the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, adopting international standards as national standards should be a principal policy of any national standards body.

5.0 SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE ZNSS

- 5.1 The purpose of the ZNSS is to give SAZ guidance on how to unlock the value of the national standards work programme to ensure that it supports sustainable economic development for the benefit of all Zimbabweans.
- 5.2 The Strategy will also identify key priority standardization needs to address societal, health, safety, environmental concerns while striking the right balance with economic plans/policies to drive growth so that Zimbabwe plays an important role in the global market.
- 5.3 Implementation and delivery of the ZNSS requires adequate resources to support SAZ's Standards development activities and the ZNSS will include estimation of the resources needed.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The ISO Methodology for the development of a national standardization strategy was applied. Using this methodology, four categories were considered for defining priorities for standardization:

6.1.1 Economic importance of an industry sector:

- 6.1.1 Economic weight of sector (GDP Contribution)
- 6.1.2 Role in export trade / imports

The following were assigned according to the contribution to GDP, exports and imports:

- | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Rank 1 | >10% of GDP/Exports /Imports |
| Rank 2 | 5 - 10% of GDP /Exports /Imports |
| Rank 3 | 1 - 5% of GDP /Exports /Imports |
| Rank 4 | 0.2 - 1% of GDP /Exports /Imports |
| Rank 5 | < 0.2% of GDP /Exports /Imports |

6.1.2 Social importance:

Pertinent important and urgent social issues affecting Zimbabwe were considered, e.g.:

- 6.1.2.1 Consumer complaints registered by the Consumer Council of Zimbabwe
- 6.1.2.2 Causes of road accidents

- 6.1.2.3 Issues with an environmental impact
- 6.1.2.4 Issues that impact on health and safety

The following ranking system was applied:

- Rank 1 – Very serious and urgent problem, public outcry
- Rank 2 – Serious problem, common occurrence, media attention
- Rank 3 – Serious problem, some media reports
- Rank 4 - Problem localized, no media reaction
- Rank 5 – Other issues

6.1.3 Expected future needs

Issues of future needs based of national development plans and policies were considered, e.g.:

- 6.1.3.1 Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation plans/policies (ZIMASSET)
- 6.1.3.2 Zimbabwean Industrial Development Policy

The following ranking system was applied:

- Rank 1 (great importance in near future)
- Rank 2 (Great importance, if conditions)
- Rank 3 (Some importance in medium term)
- Rank 4 (Some importance in long term)
- Rank 5 (No importance expected)

6.1.4 Stakeholder views regarding the need for particular standards

6.1.4.1 Key stakeholders' standardization needs in each sector were surveyed and their needs capture.

6.1.4.2 Priorities for standardization were considered on information provided by stakeholders on a scale 1-5, where priority 1 is the highest and 5 is the lowest.

6.2 The four categories stated above were then combined as guided by the ISO Methodology to identify overall priorities in order to assign ranks to priorities.

7.0 KEY AREAS OF NATIONAL PRIORITIZATION - FINDINGS FROM CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Key areas of national prioritisation, which are the result of the process carried out to identify overall priorities, and findings from consultations with stakeholders are shown in Annex 2: Key priority areas.

7.2 A total of 133 standardisation topics were identified for the 3-year cycle 2018-2020. These projects are excluding the current work programme and are the feedback of the stakeholder consultations done after the launch of the ZNSS only.

7.3 The standards were prioritized according to the ISO methodology on a scale 1 - 3.5, with 1 having the greatest priority. The ZNSS gives SAZ guidance on the appropriate national standards work programme to be implemented in order to support sustainable economic development for the benefit of all Zimbabweans.

7.4 The current work program has 221 projects, bringing to a total of 353 standardization projects. There will be continual review, putting in abeyance projects without Technical Committee or stakeholder support. The ISO methodology of developing a NSS recognises that there will always be limited national resources for the development or the adoption of standards, and therefore available resources are to be used optimally through the prudent prioritisation of projects.

8.0 RESOURCES REQUIRED

8.1 The resource planning and finalization of the national standardization strategy process flow based on the ISO methodology is shown in Annex 1b.

8.2 Standards Development Fund (SDLF) support of \$304,247 was requested for 2018. This was calculated based on the ISO methodology to cover Technical Committee TC expense. This budget will cover 353 projects (includes those in the current work

program and those identified under ZNSS). It is anticipated that there will be 24 active Technical Committee meetings every month giving us a total of 264 meetings for 2018. The budget includes all international and national Technical Committee costs, 3 interns, and Technical Committee / Standards Council member incentives (fuel coupons).

- 8.3 Annex 3 below shows the Human Resources required in terms of Standards Officers (Technical Officers).
- 8.4 Whilst a gap exists in relation to the complement of Standards Officers who do the actual technical work in the development of standards, a provision of 3 interns to support the Officers has been made.
- 8.5 The SAZ will not immediately hire permanent staff to cover the gap but make use of interns where necessary. It is known from experience that not all project requests actually take off due to a number of dynamics affecting proposers and at times the lack of technical experts.
- 8.6 The recruitment of additional Officers in future will be considered in response to demonstrated economic justifications.

9.0 ZNSS STRATEGY 2018-2020 STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 The implementation of the ZNSS forms part of the overall SAZ strategy. The SAZ strategy document is therefore an associated document to the ZNSS. This ZNSS document aims to provide more details on strategic thrusts that pertain to the application of standards leading to socioeconomic development and growth.

9.2 Environmental Scan applicable to standardisation

9.2.1 Current Situation

ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Establishment of the Zimbabwe National Standardization Strategy	ZNSS standards proposed by stakeholders may not be bankable projects.	Annual review the ZNSS in consultation with Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development and key stakeholders including Government arms.
	Limited resources to implement ZNSS (staff compliment of 3 Standards Officers)	Use of interns. Continual review and putting in abeyance projects without stakeholder support.
	Lack of independent third party verification that the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards, and Good Standardisation (GSP) principles are being effectively implemented	Implement ZWS ISO 9001: 2015 Quality Management System covering SDI processes, and incorporate aspects of risk management through ZWS ISO 31000.
	Low appreciation of the role of Standardisation, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology (SQAM) in trade facilitation and socio economic development	Provide sensitization workshops on the benefits of standards. Initiate more coordination among local SQAM structures

Published 2252 standards to date	Lack of Standards Act to recognize SAZ as the National Standards Body Some standards are more than 5 years old and have not been reviewed	Review existing Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Zimbabwe and lobby for the formation of a Memorandum of Agreement. Review existing Acts and Bills, engage relevant Regulators to lobby for the systematic referencing of standards where necessary. Systematic review of standards over 5 years old from date of publishing to ensure continued relevance, in line with Good Standardization Practice (GSP).
Implementation of ISolutions – a standards development information management system software tool	Technical Committee (TC) member apathy and lack of usage of the ISolutions	Establish contractual agreements with the TC nominating organizations

9.2.2 PESTLEG Analysis applicable to standardisation

9.2.2.1 Political

- Continued political will and support
- Election mood affecting business projections
- Recognition by Government of the importance of SAZ

9.2.2.2 Economic factors

- Volatile economic environment
- Cash crisis

9.2.2.3 Positive Economic Factors

- Abundance of natural resources
- Favorable economic policies – National Trade Policy, Industrial Development Policy, Ease of Doing Business
- Educated Human Capital

9.2.2.4 Social Factors

- General lack of awareness of standards in the country
- Access to use of standards limited mostly to business and not social life
- High level of literacy

9.2.2.5 Technological Factors

- Use of ISolutions standards development information management system
- Implementing systems integration with SAP
- Fast changing technological environment
- Exposure of the organization to technological threats such as hackers
- Use of E-business solutions in transactions.
- Promote tele-communication to enhance efficiency

9.2.2.6 Legal Factors

- Lack of strong legal support to Association's mandate.
- National laws need to be aligned Regional and Internationally.

9.2.2.7 Environment Factors

- Climate change

- Unfriendly behavior to the environment
- Conservation of wildlife and forests
- Pollution
- Mining and industry-land dereliction
- Wetlands

9.2.2.8 Governance Factors

- Presidency to the African Standard Bodies Organization
- A fully constituted SAZ Board and other supporting committees to Standards Development
- Corruption

9.2.3 SWOT Analysis applicable to standardisation

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of SDLF support • Competent staff • Accreditation to testing, certification and inspection standards by other SAZ departments • Presence in Mashonaland, Matabeleland and Manicaland regions of Zimbabwe • Trusted brand • Membership to regional, continental and international standards bodies • Presidency of ARSO in SAZ 	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and certification of Parastatal/ Statutory Bodies • Developing the SME sector • Partnerships with regulators • Sector specific standards training • Regional collaborations to facilitate trade • Inclusion of standardization in education curricular • ARSO presidency up to 2019
<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low appreciation of SQAM benefits in the country • Unavailability of Statutory Recognition of SAZ as the NSB • Reliance on SDLF • Employee turnover 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Committee / Standards Council members apathy • Negative Publicity-Social Media • Loss of competencies • Liquidity challenges • Standards Copyright Abuse

9.2.4 Stakeholder Needs and Analysis applicable to standardisation

Stakeholders	Characteristics of Needs / Problems	Extent	Recommendations
Consumers	Purchase decisions are generally influenced by low price due to low disposable income	Majority of consumers	Continual creating awareness on product certification marks. <i>See recommendations below on education curricular.</i>
Small to medium enterprises (SMEs)	SMEs are not aware of how their businesses may benefit from standardisation	The majority of SMEs in general	The establishment of a National Infrastructure Quality Policy is to create general awareness on the importance of standardization. The lasting solution is to engage with the relevant stakeholders to influence the introduction of standardisation in education curricular so that all those in primary and tertiary education are aware of the importance of standards.
	ISO standards are too complex and many SMEs have no capacity to implement standards requirements	Majority of SMEs that are in the informal sector	Exploitation of a Maturity Assessment Model to usher informal SMEs to a level of maturity where they gain the capacity to implement appropriate management systems.
	ISO standards requirements are generally complex in nature	Applies even to registered SMEs	Require tailor made and simplified training programs.
Corporates in general	The majority of organisations in Zimbabwe have not implemented certification schemes.	Approximately 200 organisations certified by	Collaborating with regulators and lobbying for critical sectors to

		<p>SAZ out of over 3000 existing organisations.</p> <p>Furthermore, a study carried out in 2017 for approximately 100 organisations benefitting from Statutory Instrument 64 of 2016 showed that 14% of the companies have certified management systems and 5% have products that are certified.</p>	<p>apply standards and implement appropriate management systems</p>
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10.0 ACTION PLAN

Ref.	Key Action	Target			Outcome	Output	Responsibility
		2018	2019	2020			
1	Implement a standardization awareness training programme targeted at policy makers and regulators. This is to include parliamentarians, legislators and all ministry arms of Government.	X 100%			All policies, acts of parliament and regulations developed will reference standards	Increased awareness and use of standards leading to Sustainable economic development and attainment of quality of life	Head of Marketing and Sales
2	Lobby for National Quality Infrastructure Policy to require referencing of standards and management systems in all policies, acts of parliament and regulations	x 100%			All policies, acts of parliament and regulations developed will reference standards	Increased awareness and use of standards leading to Sustainable economic development and attainment of quality of life	Director General
3	Implement ZWS ISO 9001: 2015 Quality Management System covering SDI processes, and incorporate aspects of risk management through ZWS ISO 31000 guidelines	x 50%	x 100%		Third party independent verification that the WTO Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards, and GSP principles are being effectively implemented	Credible World Class National Standards Body	Director Technical Services / Standards Development and Information Manager

4	Review existing Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Zimbabwe to consider for the formation of a Standards Act or Memorandum of Agreement.	X 100%			Proper national coordination of standardization issues, beneficial collaboration with Regulators	Sustainable economic development	Director General / Director Technical Services
5	Review existing Acts and Bills, engage relevant Regulators to lobby for the systematic referencing of standards where necessary.	X	X	X	All Acts and Bills will reference standards	Increased awareness and use of standards leading to Sustainable economic development and attainment of quality of life	Director General / Director Technical Services
6	Engage the relevant stakeholders to influence the introduction of standardization in education curricular so that all those in primary and tertiary education are aware of the importance of standards.	X	X	X	Greater quality awareness in the country	Sustainable economic development and attainment of quality of life	Director General / Director Technical Services
7	Initiate ZNSS Projects and follow due process leading to the development and publication of required standards	X 30%	X 30%	X 40%	Availability of standards that support key socio economic drivers	Sustainable economic development and attainment of quality of life	Manager Standards Development and Information
8	Establish contractual agreements with the TC nominating organizations	X 100%			Full participation of TC members in Standards Development	Enhanced efficiency in standards development	Manager Standards Development and Information
9	Systematic review of all existing standards over 5 years old	X 35%	X 35%	X 30%	Keep only market relevant standards	Comply with GSP and ensure market relevance of the NSB	Manager Standards Development and Information

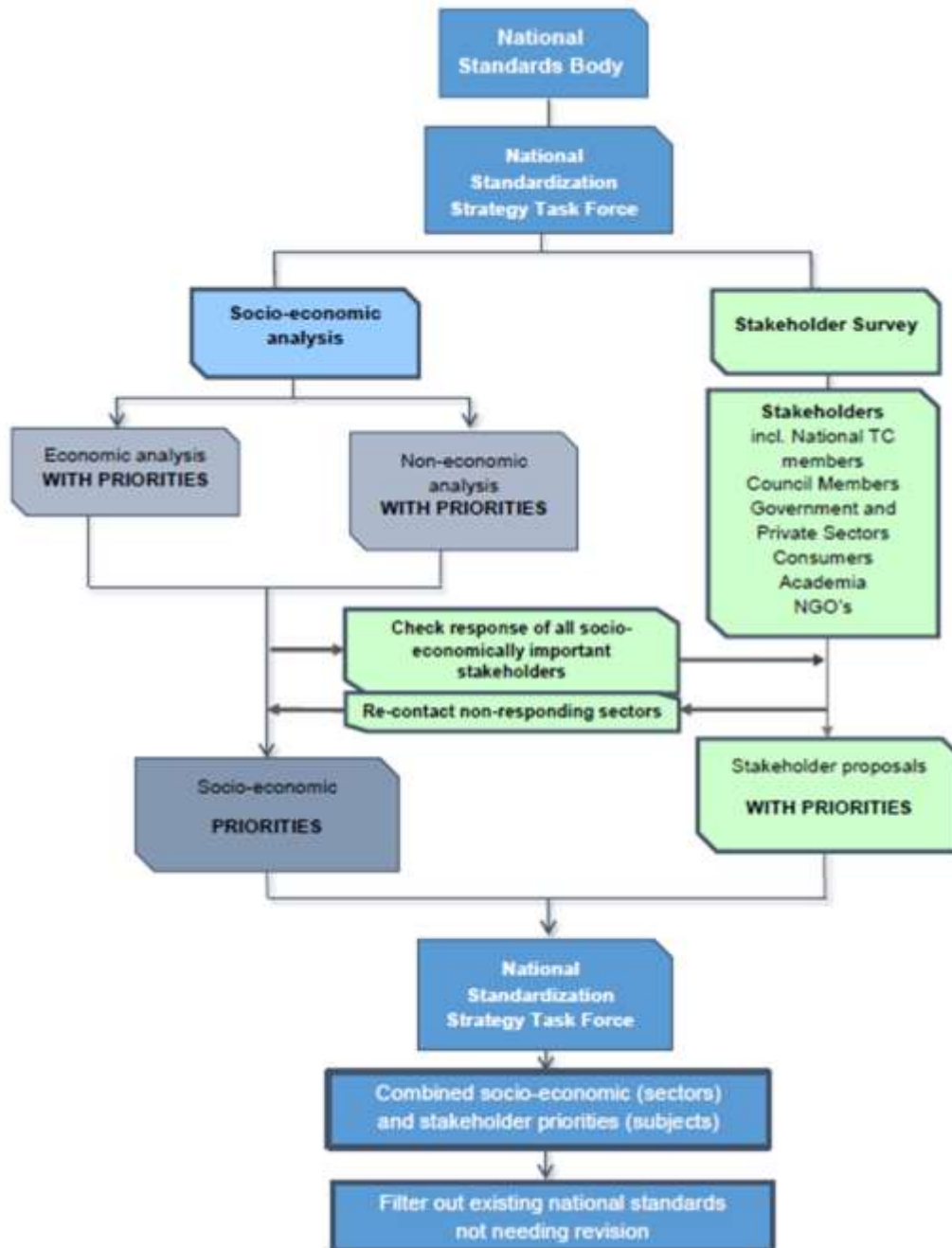
10	Initiate more coordination among local SQAM structures, lobby for SDLF support for quarterly SQAM review meetings	X 50%	X 100%		Greater SQAM coordination and effective / beneficial participation in regional SQAM activities	Enhanced regional integration and trade facilitation. Increased national productivity; GDP and Exports	Technical Services Director / Manager Standards Development and Information
11	Carry out quarterly wide stakeholder workshops targeted at regulators / key sectors of the economy to educate them on standardization and establish the support they require from the NSB	X 4	X 4	X 4	Increase quality awareness and the use of standards	Greater standardization and quality awareness amongst key stakeholders	Technical Services Director / Manager Standards Development and Information
12	Study the SME Maturity Assessment Model implemented by the Quality Council of India with a view to establish and implement the system in Zimbabwe.	X Study model and budgetary needs	X Initiate model	X Consolidate	Mentoring of SMEs and increase quality awareness and the use of standards	Increased awareness and use of standards leading to Sustainable economic development and attainment of quality of life	Director General / Head Marketing and Sales
13	Develop and implement simplified sector specific training programs for SMEs	X Develop	X Roll out	X Roll out	Mentoring of SMEs and increase quality awareness and the use of standards	Increased awareness and use of standards leading to Sustainable economic development and attainment of quality of life	Head Marketing and Sales

11.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE ZNSS

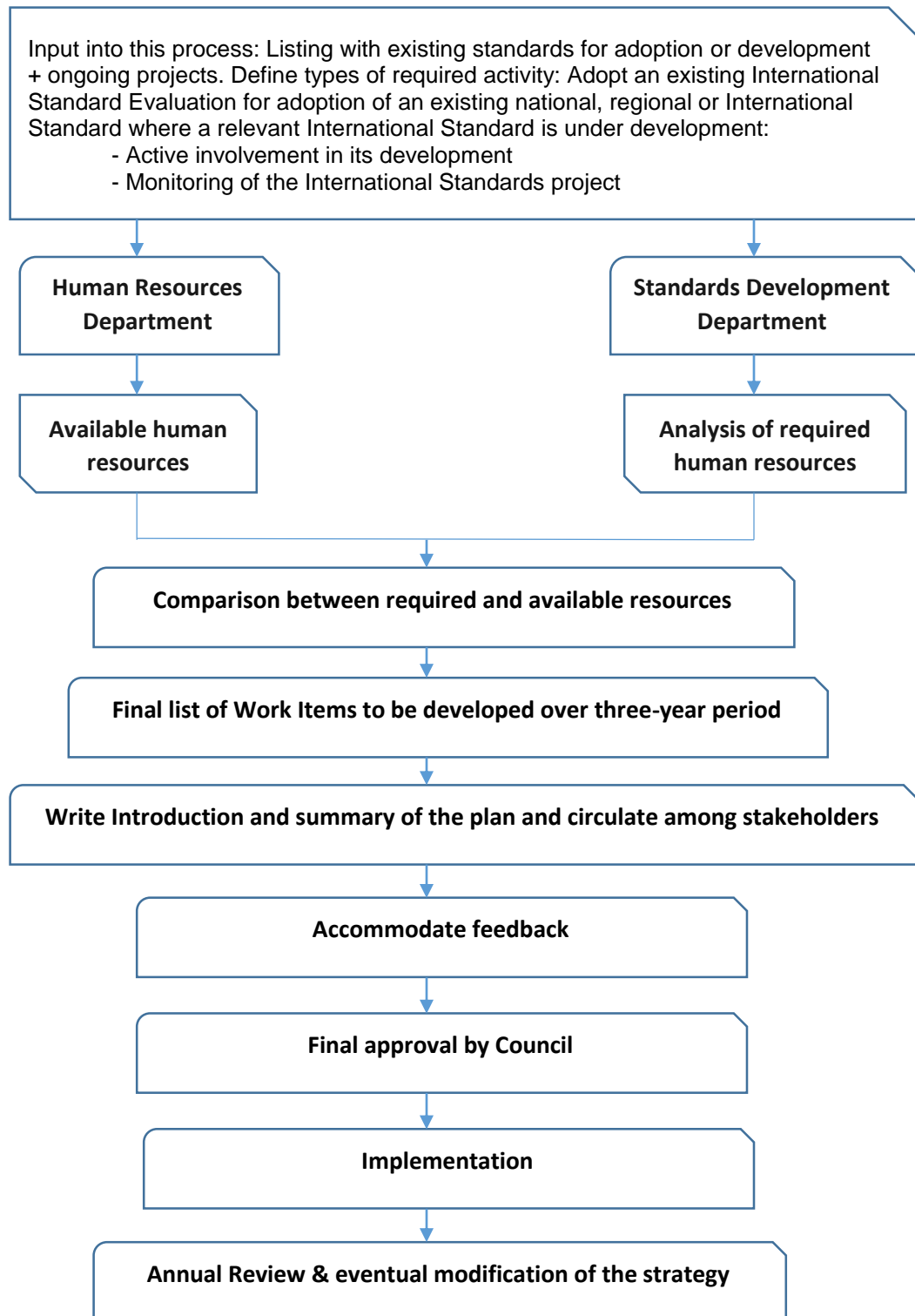
- 11.1 The ZNSS is an integral part of the SAZ strategy The Standards Association of Zimbabwe manages the review and evaluation of its overall strategy through the Results Based Management System. This process will also be applied to manage performance relating to the implementation of the ZNSS. The performance of relevant managers who have input into the ZNSS will be evaluated quarterly.

- 11.2 The ZNSS will be reviewed annually for continued relevance and suitability. Annual review the ZNSS will be carried out in consultation with Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development and key stakeholders including Government arms and the SAZ Standards Councils.

Annex 1(a): Flowchart of the ISO methodology for the determination of standardization priorities based on a socio-economic and stakeholder analysis



Annex 1(b): Resource planning and finalization of the national standardization strategy



Annex 2: Key Priority Areas

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
SECTOR	FIELD	SUBJECT	PROPOSER						
Wholesale and Retail trade: repair of vehicle, household goods	General	Inspection of Second hand vehicles Ranked higher as the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Enterprise Development ranked it as priority area in 2017 strategy	AT SCO	Guideline on the inspection of second hand; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public vehicles/kombis • Private vehicles • Second hand buses • Second hand trucks 	1*		Under SADCSTAN Project AT/Ad	AT	Active Participation
	Vehicle Spare parts	Specification for New tyres for Passenger vehicles <i>It is of national importance due to accidents that have occurred due to bursting tyres.</i>	AT SCO	Tyres, valves and tubes -- List of equivalent terms -- Part 1: Tyres	1*	2.	3877.1:1997	AT	Document evaluation
				Tyres, valves and tubes -- List of equivalent terms -- Part 2: Tyre valves	1*	3.	3877.2:1997	AT	Document evaluation
				Tyres, valves and tubes -- List of equivalent terms -- Part 3: Tubes	1*	4.	3877.3:1978 IS 9081:2001 IS 15636:2005 IS 15633:2005 IS 15627:2005	AT	Document evaluation

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
				Pneumatic Tyres for commercial purpose	1*	5.	SADC ZW HS 318: 2004	AT	Document evaluation
				Pneumatic Tyres for vehicles and their trailers	1*	6.	SADC ZW HS 328: 2004	AT	Document evaluation
				Safety Tyre Bands	1*	7.	ZWS 922	AT	Document evaluation
				Pneumatic Tyre Valves	1*	8.	ZWS 305: 1991	AT	Document evaluation
				Definitions of some terms used in the tyre industry -- Part 1: Pneumatic tyres	1*	9.	ISO 4223-1:2002	AT	Document evaluation
				Test methods for measuring tyre uniformity	1*	10.	ISO 13326:1998	AT	Document evaluation
				Tyres -- Electrical resistance -- Test method for measuring electrical resistance of tyres on a test rig	1*	11.	ISO 16392:2007	AT	Document evaluation
				Pneumatic tubes for automotive vehicles -- Technical requirements and test methods	1*	12.	ISO 17464:2016	AT	Document evaluation
				Passenger car, truck, bus and motorcycle tyres -- Methods of measuring rolling resistance	1*	13.	ISO 18164:2005	AT	Document evaluation

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
				Passenger car tyres and rims -- Part 1: Tyres (metric series)	1*	14.	ISO 18164:2005	AT	Document evaluation
				Passenger car tyres and rims -- Part 2: Rims	1*	15.	ISO 4000-2:2013	AT	Document evaluation
				Passenger car tyres -- Verifying tyre capabilities -- Laboratory test methods	1*	16.	ISO 10191:2010	AT	Document evaluation
				Passenger car tyres -- Methods for measuring rolling circumference -- Loaded new tyres	1*	17.	ISO 17269:2000	AT	Document evaluation
				Passenger car tyres -- Method for measuring relative wet grip performance -- Loaded new tyres	1*	18.	ISO 23671:2015	AT	Document evaluation
				Truck and bus tyres and rims (metric series) -- Part 1: Tyres	1*	19.	ISO 4209-1:2001	AT	Document evaluation
				Truck and bus tyres and rims (metric series) -- Part 2: Rims	1*	20.	ISO 4209-2:2012	AT	Document evaluation

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
				Truck and bus tyres -- Methods of measuring tyre rolling circumference -- Loaded new tyres	1*	21.	ISO 9112:2008	AT	Document evaluation
				Truck and bus tyres -- Verifying tyre capabilities -- Laboratory test methods	1*	22.	ISO 10454:2013	AT	Document evaluation
				Truck and bus tyres -- Method for measuring relative wet grip performance -- Loaded new tyres	1*	23.	ISO 15222:2011	AT	Document evaluation
	Manufacturing	<i>Priority for all regulated products to have national standards</i>	SI 126 of 2014	Conveyor belts	1*	24.	ISO 251:2012	MTP	Document evaluation
			SI 126 of 2014	Rubber hoses	1*	25.	ISO 1307:2006 ISO 1401:2016	MTP	Document evaluation
			SI 126 of 2014	Plastic bags	1*	26.	ISO 3394:2012	MTP	Document evaluation
			SI 138 of 2007	Animal oil and fats (lard, tallow and dripping)	1*	27.	CODEX-STAN 211 - 1999	FA	Document evaluation
			SI 138 of 2007	Animal semen and animal embryos	1*	28.	Hg	FA	National Development
			SI 138 of 2007	Cashew nut oil	1*	29.	IS :840 -1986	FA	Document evaluation

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
	Food preparations	Specification for detergents for detergents used for hand or machine washing laundry	CURE CHEM/CERN OL <i>SI 126 of 2014</i>	Determination of the microbial inhibition of cosmetic soap bars and liquid hand and body washes – Test method	1*	30.	KS EAS 794: 2013	CH	Document evaluation
				Surface active agents -- Detergents for hand dishwashing -- Guide for comparative testing of performance	1*	31.	ISO 4198:1984	CH	Document evaluation
				Surface active agents -- Washing powders -- Determination of apparent density -- Method by measuring the mass of a given volume	1*	32.	ISO 697:1981	CH	Document evaluation
				Surface active agents -- Evaluation of certain effects of laundering -- Methods of analysis and test for unsoiled cotton control cloth	1*	33.	ISO 4312:1979	CH	Document evaluation

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
				Surface active agents -- Detergents for washing fabrics -- Guide for comparative testing of performance	1*	34.	ISO 4319:1977	CH	Document evaluation
				Surface active agents -- Washing powders -- Determination of total boron content -- Titrimetric method	1*	35.	ISO 6835:1981	CH	Document evaluation
				Surface active agents -- Water dispersing power in dry cleaning solvents	1*	36.	ISO 6837:1982	CH	Document evaluation
				Surface active agents -- Microbiology -- Microbiological test methods for liquid hand dishwashing	1*	37.	ISO/NP 21703	CH	Document evaluation
				Surface active agents -- Washing powders -- Determination of inorganic sulphates -- Gravimetric method	1*	38.	ISO 8214:1985	CH	Document evaluation

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
				Soaps and detergents -- Techniques of sampling during manufacture	1*	39.	ISO 8212:1986	CH	Document evaluation
				Surface active agents -- Detergents for domestic machine dishwashing -- Guide for comparative testing of performance	1*	40.	ISO 7535:1984 COMESA 242	CH	Document evaluation
				Surface active agents -- Bio-based surfactants -- Overview on surfactants containing biomass	1*	41.	ISO/NP TR 21681	CH	Document evaluation
				surface active agents -- Washing powders -- Determination of total silica content -- Gravimetric method	1*	42.	ISO 8215:1985	CH	Document evaluation
				Surface active agents -- Bio-based surfactants -- Requirements and test methods	1*	43.	ISO/NP 21680	CH	Document evaluation
				Methods of test for formulated detergents	1*	44.	Hg	CH	Document evaluation
				Specification for liquid detergents-, Detergents for household hand dish washing	1*	45.	EAS 296:2011	CH	Document evaluation

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
Food preparations	Specification for detergents for antiseptic	CURE CHEM/CERN OL	Methods of sampling and test for soaps	1*	46.	IS 286:1976	CH	Document evaluation	
			Liquid toilet soap — Specification	1*	47.	SANS 238:2008	CH	Document evaluation	
			Household laundry detergent powders — Specification	1*	48.	IS 4955 : 2001.	CH	Document evaluation	
			Antibacterial toilet soap — Specification	1*	49.	IS :11479-1985	CH	Document evaluation	
			Safety evaluation of bathing bars and toilet soap	1*	50.	IS 13424:2001	CH	Document evaluation	
Food preparations	Palm Stearin/Palm Oil	FA SCO/SI 138 of 2007	Specification for Palm Stearin	1*	51.	KS 326.12:2013 MS 2530-4:2013.	FA	Document evaluation	
Food preparations	Vegetable Fats	FA SCO	Specification for Vegetable Fats	1*	52.	CODEX-STAN 210 - 1999	FA	Document evaluation	
Food preparations	Palm Kernel Oil	FA SCO	Specification for Palm Kernel Oil	1*	53.	KS ISO 5553:1980	FA	Document evaluation	
Food preparations	Animal oil and fats	FA SCO/ SI 138 of 2007	Specification for Animal oil and fats	1*	54.	CODEX-STAN 211 - 1999	FA	Document evaluation	
Food preparations	Cream and Gee	FA SCO	Specification for Cream and Gee	1*	55.	ARSO	FA	Document evaluation	
Food preparations	Coconut oil	FA SCO	Specification for Coconut oil	1*	56.	IS 542:1968	FA	Document evaluation	
Food preparations	Vegetable acid oil	FA SCO	Specification for Vegetable acid oil	1*	57.	CX-STAN 210 - 1999	FA	Document evaluation	

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
	Food preparations	Cashew nut oil	FA SCO	Specification for Cashew nut oil	1*	58.	IS 840:1986	FA	Document evaluation
	Food preparations	Raw Sugar	FA SCO	Specification for Raw Sugar	1*	59.	IS 5975: 2003 ARSO	FA	Document evaluation
	Food Products	Coffee creamer	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Coffee creamer	1*	60.	CODEX STAN 207-1999	FA	Document evaluation
	Food Products	Camphor creams	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Camphor creams	1*	61.	IS 6608:2004	FA	Document evaluation
	Food Products	Baked beans	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Baked beans	1*	62.	KS 1311:1996	FA	Document evaluation
	Food Products	Pizza base	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Pizza base	1*	63.	Hg	FA	National Development
	Food Products	Flavoured milks	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Flavoured milks	1*	64.	IS : 4709 - 1968	FA	Document evaluation
	Textiles and Textiles products	Woven fabric of cotton	SI 64 of 2016	Standard Specification for 100 % Cotton Denim Fabrics	1*	65.	ASTM D6554M - 14	MTP	Document evaluation
	Steel Products	Wheelbarrows	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for steel wheel barrow	1*	66.	KS 153:2013	MTP	Document evaluation
	Steel Products	Metal furniture of steel kitchen units	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for metal kitchen unit	1*	67.	HG	MTP	National Development
	Steel Products	Coated and corrugated steel Roofing sheets	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for coated and corrugated steel Roofing sheets	1*	68.	HG	MTP	National Development

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
	Steel Products	Windows and door frames	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for window and door frames	1*	69.	HG	BC	National Development
	Steel Products	Metal clad insulated panels	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Metal clad insulated panels	1*	70.	HG	BC	National Development
	Steel Products	Lock gates	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Lock gates	1*	71.	HG	MTP	National Development
	Steel Products	Shutters	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for shutters	1*	72.	HG	BC	National Development
	Steel Products	Plates	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for plates	1*	73.	HG	MTP	National Development
	Steel Products	rods	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for rods	1*	74.	HG	MTP	National Development
	Steel Products	Angles	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for angles	1*	75.	HG	MTP	National Development
	Steel Products	Clad	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for clad	1*	76.	HG	MTP	National Development
	Wood and wood products	Flash doors	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Flash doors	1*	77.	ASTM F782 - 01(2012)	MTP	Document evaluation
	Wood and wood products	Wardrobes	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Wardrobes	1*	78.	AS/NZS 4935:2009	MTP	Document evaluation
	Wood and wood products	Bedroom suite	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Bedroom suite	1*	79.	ASTM F2057-14	MTP	Document evaluation
	Wood and wood products	Dining room suite	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Dining room suite	1*	80.	ASTM-F2057 2014	MTP	Document evaluation
	Paper and Paper products	Tissue Wadding	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Tissue wadding napkins	1*	81.	ISO 12625-1:2011	MTP	Document evaluation

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
Other services, Contracts management	General	ISO 37001:2016: Anti-bribery management systems -- Requirements with guidance for use	ZNSS Team	ISO 37001:2016: Anti-bribery management systems -- Requirements with guidance for use	1	82.	ISO 37001:2016	SE	Document evaluation
	General	ISO/DIS 20400.2: Sustainable procurement – Guidance	ZNSS Team	ISO/DIS 20400.2: Sustainable procurement – Guidance	1	83.	ISO/DIS 20400.2	SE	Document evaluation
	General	ISO/TS 17582:2014: Quality management systems -- Particular requirements for the application of ISO 9001:2008 for electoral organizations at all levels of government	ZNSS Team	ISO/TS 17582:2014: Quality management systems -- Particular requirements for the application of ISO 9001:2008 for electoral organizations at all levels of government	1	84.	ISO/TS 17582:2014	SHEQ	Document evaluation

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
	General	Corporate governance	ZNSS Team	Corporate governance	1	85.	TC PC 307	SE	Active Participation
	General	ISO/IEC 38500:2015: Information technology -- Governance of IT for the organization	ZNSS Team	ISO/IEC 38500:2015: Information technology -- Governance of IT for the organization	1	86.	ISO/IEC 38500:2015	SE	Document evaluation
	Waste management	Municipal solid waste disposal and treatment	UZ	Sewage water disposal and treatment	2.6	87.	BS ISO 10348:1993 ISO TC 224 ISO 13617:2001 ISO 11599:1997 ISO 18309:2014 ISO/NP 13617	BC	Document evaluation
	Hair salons and hair products	Specification for hair extensions <i>Related to SI 64 of 2016</i>	Lake Harvest	Specification for hair extensions	1*	88.	Home grown	MTP	National Development
	Hair salons and hair products	Synthetic hair products	SI 64 of 2016	Specification for Synthetic hair products	1*	89.	Home grown	MTP	National Development
	Agricultural support products	Value chain standards in poultry	HIT	Value chain standards in poultry	1	90.	HG	FA	National Development

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
		Candles	SI 20 of 2016	Candles	1*	91.	ZWS to be published Q1 2017	CH	National Development
		Floor polish	SI 20 of 2016	Floor Polish	1*	92.	BS 3900: Part D5	CH	Document evaluation
		Wax	SI 20 of 2016	vegetable/soya wax from agriculture used as a raw material -	1*	93.	ISO 5506:1988	FA	Document evaluation
Agricultural support products	Specification of different types of fertilizers	WINDMIL	Fertilizers -- Marking -- Presentation and declarations	1*	94.	ISO 7409:1984	FA	Document evaluation	
			Fertilizers -- Determination of bulk density (loose)	1*	95.	ISO 3944:1992	FA	Document evaluation	
			Fertilizer and soil conditioners -- Fertilizer grade urea -- General requirements	1*	96.	ISO 18642:2016	FA	Document evaluation	
			Fertilizers and soil conditioners -- Controlled-release fertilizer -- General requirements	1*	97.	ISO 18644:2016	FA	Document evaluation	
			Fertilizers and soil conditioners -- Water soluble fertilizer -- General requirements	1*	98.	ISO 18645:2016	FA	Document evaluation	

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
				Fertilizers and soil conditioners -- Sulfur Coated Urea (SCU) -- General requirements	1*	99.	ISO 17323:2015	FA	Document evaluation
				Fertilizers and soil conditioners -- Classification	1*	100.	ISO 7851:1983	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Urea	1*	101.	IS 7819:1975	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Ammonium Nitrate- (Granular)	1*	102.	ZWS 871:2015	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Ammonium Sulphate-Urea	1*	103.	HG	FA	National Development
				Specification for Ammonium Sulphate	1*	104.	IS 826:1980	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Anhydrous Ammonia (gas)	1*	105.	IS 662:1980	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Urea- Ammonium Nitrate Solution	1*	106.	HG	FA	National Development
				Specification for Mono- Ammonium Phosphate	1*	107.	ZWS 872:2015	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Mono- Ammonium Phosphate	1*	108.	HG	FA	National Development
				Specification for Ammonium Polyphosphate Solution	1*	109.	IS 4830: 1979.	FA	Document evaluation

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
				Specification for Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate	1*	110.	HG	FA	National Development
				Specification for Ammonium Nitrate Phosphate	1*	111.	HG	FA	National Development
				Specification for Urea Ammonium Phosphate	1*	112.	IS 8359:1993	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Potash Chloride	1*	113.	IS 2279:1980	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Potassium sulphate	1*	114.	IS 2764:1980	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Ammonium Sulphate	1*	115.	IS12478:1988	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Gypsum (agricultural)	1*	116.	IS:6046.1982	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Elemental Sulphur	1*	117.	D 7800M : 14	FA	Document evaluation
				Specification for Ammonium Thiosulphate Solution	1*	118.	ISO 3619:1994	FA	Document evaluation
		Onions	SI 126 of 2014	Onions	1*	119.	ISO 1673:1991 ISO 5559 ARS 921	FA	Document evaluation
		Biscuits	SI 126 of 2014	Biscuits	1*	120.	CARICOM STANDARD 38: 2016	FA	Document evaluation

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
	Agricultural support products	Specification for pesticides	Ministry of Agriculture	Specification for pesticides	1*	121.	ISO 1750	CH	Document evaluation
Electricity and gas		Water purifications	HIT	Nanomaterials for water purification	1	122.	HG	CH	National Development
	Fuel marking	Fuel marking	AT SCO Energy regulator pushing for an SI on fuel marking and diesel 50	Specification for Fuel marking liquid fuels	1	123.	HG	CH	National Development
	Laboratory management	Standard covering cold chain handling of pharmaceutical products <i>Pharmaceutical industry is prioritized in the Zimbabwe Industrial development strategy</i>	Pharm SCO	Good distribution practices for cold chain handling of pharmaceutical products	1*	124.	HG	PHAR	National Development
				Guidance for the storage and transport of time- and temperature-sensitive cold chain pharmaceutical products	1*	125.	HG	PHAR	National Development
				Specification for Safe, portable, temperature-controlled ISO storage containers for transportation of cold chain pharmaceutical products	1*	126.	HG	PHAR	National Development

REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS				LIST OF TOPICS OR STANDARDS TITLES	ESTIMATED OVERALL PRIORITY	Project S/N	Existing related national, Regional or international standard	SCO	Project TYPE
Electricity		Electrical / Electronic	AFSEC Project	Systems aspects for electrical energy supply	1*	127.	AFSEC TC 8	EL	Document evaluation
Electricity		Electrical / Electronic	AFSEC Project	Electrical energy measurement and control	1*	128.	AFSEC TC 13	EL	"
Electricity		Electrical / Electronic	AFSEC Project	Equipment for explosive atmospheres	1*	129.	AFSEC TC 31	EL	"
Electricity		Electrical / Electronic	AFSEC Project	Power systems management and associated information exchange	1*	130.	AFSEC TC 57	EL	"
Electricity		Electrical / Electronic	AFSEC Project	Electrical installations and protection against electric shock	1*	131.	AFSEC TC 64	EL	"
Electricity		Electrical / Electronic	AFSEC Project	Electromagnetic compatibility	1*	132.	AFSEC TC 77	EL	"
Electricity		Solar	AFSEC Project	Solar photovoltaic energy systems	1*	133.	AFSEC TC 82	EL	"

Annex 3 -Human Resources required in terms of Standards Officers (Technical Officers).

Number of national projects for a three-year planning period						Technical Officers (TOs) - Resource planning							
Sectors or Groups of TOs in the NSB	Types of national projects					Available human resources		Needed human resources (TO) in workdays					Difference
	# of Ad	# of Ev	# of Ac	# of Mo	# of Na	# of TOs	Work Days	TO/Ad	TO/Ev	TO/Ac	TO/Mo	TO/Na	
Automotive and transportation(AT)	0	23	0	0	0	3	1890	0	557.75	0	0	0	1332.25
Building and Civil Engineering(BC)	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	24.25	0	0	135	-159.25
Material Textile and Packaging(MTP)	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	0	242.5	0	0	405	-647.5
Chemicals (Che)	0	23	0	0	3	0	0	0	557.75	0	0	135	-692.75
Mining(Mining)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safety, Health, Environment and Quality(SHEQ)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.25	0	0	0	-24.25
Pharmaceutical(Phar)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	-135
Services (Ser)	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	72.75	49.5	0	0	-122.25
Information and Communication Technology(ICT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food and Agriculture(FA)	0	44	0	0	2	0	0	0	1067	0	0	90	-1157
Electro technology(EL)	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	169.75	0	0	0	-169.75
Sector or Group 12							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sector or Group 13							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sector or Group 14							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sector or Group 15						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sector or Group 16						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sector or Group 17						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sector or Group 18						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sector or Group 19						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sector or Group 20						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	0	112	1	0	20	3	1890	0	2716	49.5	0	900	-1775.5
Difference over whole plan:													-8.45
Difference per year:													-2.82