



MINISTRY OF
INDUSTRIES, MINES
AND ENERGY

Namibia National Standardisation Strategy and Plan

2025-2027



The Strategy is developed as per the ISO NSS Methodology, utilising Namibian data source domains such as Namibia Statistics Agency, National Development Plan 5, Mineral Beneficiation Strategy, National Trade Policy, Namibia Industrial Policy 2012/2013, Growth At Home Strategies and Namibian Public-Private Stakeholders.



Republic of Namibia
Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy



Foreword



Hon. Natangue Ithete (MP)

**Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Industries, Mines
and Energy**

In my capacity as the Minister responsible for Industries, Mines and Energy, I am proud to officially launch the first-ever National Standardisation Strategy and Plan document for Namibia.

This NSS document epitomises the Namibian government's commitment to implementing the National Quality Policy in its entirety. The development of this NSS document was born out of the need for Namibia to align her National Quality Infrastructure operationalisation agenda with the international best practices as provided for in the National Quality Policy. Furthermore, the NSSP would serve as a policy roadmap and blueprint for Namibia to ensure that her national strategic priorities are supported by relevant national and International Standards, with the ultimate goal of providing standards-based solutions that would subsequently enhance the quality and the competitiveness of products and services emanating from the Namibian markets. Such noble initiatives would go a long way in enhancing access to our products and services to existing and new international market destinations without undermining our efforts to equally provide a platform for enhancing the quality of products and services earmarked for local consumption.

By being a member state and a signatory to the WTO TBT agreement and other various regional and international trade protocols aimed at ensuring fair trade, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), SADC Protocol on Trade regarding Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS), Namibia is under obligation to abide by the provisions as stated in all these agreements. International trade markets' conformity assessment requirements have become stringent over the years so much so that extra-ordinary efforts and initiatives are obligatory for member states to become active participants and key role players.

In pursuit of achieving its strategic developmental agenda as envisaged in the year 2030 and beyond, Namibia wishes to embark upon a robust NSS implementation programme with the ultimate goal of providing an effective and relevant standardisation approach that will support industrial growth, policies, strategies and programmes for improved livelihood and inclusive growth and development of the country. This Strategy has been developed to provide direction on the standards to be developed and implemented to support industrial growth and implementation of government policies, strategies and programmes over three years.

It is specifically targeted at supporting industry and government to realise the goals and objectives of the Vision 2030 with thoroughly researched priority standards development programmes that address key issues highlighted in various statutory established instruments such as the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5), the Growth at Home Strategy and the National Quality Policy. These include standards in socio-economic and non-economic sectors as well as standards in emerging industries such as the green hydrogen, oil and gas sectors.

In conclusion, I am pleased to note that the NSI, together with key partners such as the EPA and the UNDP, has taken its rightful place and full ownership of this NSS document and its NSP. I, therefore, wish to thank all those who were involved in developing this comprehensive NSS document and wish them well in ensuring that it is successfully implemented and duly executed in all aspects.



Commitment



Mr. Paul Kalenga

Chairperson
Namibian Standards Council



Dr. Eino Mvula

Chief Executive Officer
Namibian Standards Institution

The dawn of the new industrial revolution brought with it a new global paradigm shift in the field of conformity assessment which is advocating for standards-based solutions in almost all aspects of human, environmental and food-related sectors. Namibia and the rest of the world, especially the third-world countries, are under tremendous pressure, more than ever before, to use standards to drive socio-economic development. The global notion and advocacy of shifting towards adopting knowledge-based economies driven by modern technologies, including artificial intelligence, is gaining momentum. As part of the global community, Namibia has no other option than to prepare and position herself in such a way that it becomes a beneficiary rather than a victim of the new industrial revolution. To achieve the infrastructure advancement as per the National Development Plan and the National Quality Policy, standards are being applied in the market to ensure quality assurance and fostering innovation in sectors like manufacturing, ICT, Health, Education, and Energy.

To enhance the competitiveness and quality of Namibian goods and services, a three-year National Standardisation Strategy (NSS) has been developed based on the provisions of the ISO Methodology for developing NSS. The Strategy aims at providing standards-based solutions in socio-economic and non-economic sectors as well as in the newly identified emerging sectors such as green hydrogen, oil and gas as part of future needs as stated within the ISO methodology.

The ultimate output of the NSS is the NSP with a clear list of identified priority standards for different industries, sectors and sub-sectors. It is, therefore, our commitment as the operational and corporate heads of the Namibian Standards Institution to provide all-encompassing support functions in creating a conducive environment aimed at ensuring that the NSS and its NSP are successfully implemented and duly executed in line with the approved action plan as advocated for in the ISO methodology.

Donors' statements



UNDP NAMIBIA

UNDP's Support to NSS in the Context of AfCFTA: UNDP recognises the important role of the National Standardisation Strategy (NSS) in filling gaps in Namibia's standards framework, which is key for boosting trade under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The NSS focuses on creating national standards like international and regional standards bodies to help Namibian products and services compete in continental and global markets. This is crucial for supporting small businesses, creating inclusive economies and helping businesses benefit fully from AfCFTA.

Key Areas of UNDP's Support:

1. **Capacity Building:** UNDP supports training on AfCFTA standards in partnership with the National Development Plan and the Ministry of Trade to strengthen local institutions.
2. **Policy Development:** UNDP actively shapes policy development by providing critical analysis that informs strategic direction. As a key member of task forces, UNDP plays a pivotal role in guiding the prioritisation of standards.
3. **Stakeholder Engagement:** UNDP involves diverse groups through consultations to ensure small businesses and community voices are included in developing standards.

UNDP is committed to working with the NSS to build a strong standards framework that supports Namibian businesses, encourages sustainable growth, and helps unlock the full potential of AfCFTA.



EU EPA

The European Union (EU) through the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) Support Programme has since May 2023 been funding the Specific Objective Four (SO4) Technical Assistance for Value Chains development under the Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade. The four Result Areas being supported through implementing various activities including the National Standardisation Strategy and Plan (NSSP) development are:

- **Result 1:** Improvement of the legal and regulatory environment of trade and business
- **Result 2:** Enhanced value chain development
- **Result 3:** Enhanced information for policymaking
- **Result 4:** Improved support structure for business development

Meanwhile, the SO4 Project is committed to the successful development of the NSSP, whose implementation is expected to bring several notable benefits to Namibia, such as:

- Driving economic growth and development, enhancing market competitiveness, and ensuring the health and safety of the Namibian people.
- Demonstrating the Government of the Republic of Namibia's (GRN) strong commitment to the 'Growth at Home Strategy', a key initiative aimed at fostering industrial development, promoting value addition to raw materials, and achieving equitable and sustainable growth across the country.
- Supporting the GRN's broader vision to position Namibia as a dynamic industrial hub, attractive to both domestic and international investments. This transformation will foster innovation, technological advancements and create significant employment opportunities for Namibians.
- Demonstrating the EU-Namibia constructive development partnership that is committal to ensure that the developed NSSP aligns with the shared EU-Namibia values of promoting economic cooperation, sustainable development and international trade as well as building synergies across various interventions under the SO4 Project and value chains, strengthening cooperation among stakeholders both within Namibia and beyond.



Acknowledgments

The National Standardisation Strategy Task Force Institutions (Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade, Namibian Standards Institutions; Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board; Namibia Statistics Agency; Namibia Revenue Agency; Namibia Institution of Pathology; Team Namibia; Construction Industry Federation; Namibian Agronomic Board; SMEs Compete; Namibia Trade Forum; Bokomo Namibia; Ohlthaver & List; Namib Mills, Namibia University of Science and Technology, UNDP Namibia, Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare; Social Security Commission; Namibia Institute of Public Administration and Management and National Planning Commission) that greatly contributed to the creation of this National Standards Strategy and Plan are much appreciated by the Namibian Standards Institution.

Additionally, NSI would like to express its gratitude to UNDP Namibia and EU EPA for the financial support offered to ensure the execution of various activities in the formulation of the NSSP. The NSB further extends its appreciation to the Namibian government, media and all esteemed stakeholders for rendering support in the realisation of the Strategy. The NSB remain indebted to the consultants (David Eboku and Samolo Hei) for data synthesis and compilation of the document.

The NSI will depend on the backing of significant stakeholders and development partners during the implementation phase to achieve the adoption and development of National standards.



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Executive summary

The National Standardisation Strategy (NSS) is the first for Namibia since the implementation of the country's first National Quality Policy (NQP) in 1999 which resulted in the establishment of the Namibian Standards Institution (NSI) by law in 2005. The NQP of 1999 was revised leading to a revised National Quality Policy (2020-2025) which was adopted by Cabinet and launched in April 2021. The NSS is one of the activities of the High-Level Implementation Plan for the revised NQP. The Strategy is needed to guide the development process of standards in Namibia, and it will be implemented for three (3) years.

This Strategy provides an overview of the priorities for standardisation in the medium term (3 years). It has been developed using the ISO methodology, which uses four metrics to arrive at the priorities: the economic (GDP, exports, and imports) impact, the non-economic impact, government priorities as envisaged in the national development plans, and requests for standards made by stakeholders.

The main objectives of the National Standardisation Strategy are to ensure that standards are developed based on a clear understanding of national priorities in the areas of the economy, social and environmental importance; the development of these standards takes into consideration the views and interests of stakeholders; the limited national resources (financial and human) are optimally used ensuring that the planning of the resources necessary for the implementation of the NSS is realistic and transparent; and national commitments and obligations under regional and international trade instruments (agreements) are met.

Namibia's National Standardisation Strategy (NSS) and its National Standardisation Plan (NSP) together form the National Standardisation Strategy and Plan (NSSP). The NSSP is aligned to the country's national documents such as Vision 2030, NDP4, NDP5, NDP6 (under development), Industrial Policy 2012/2013, Growth at Home Strategy, Mineral Beneficiation Strategy, National Quality Policy as well as the National Trade Policy. Furthermore, the NSSP is a result of the robust various stakeholder engagements and participation conducted in all regions of Namibia. It includes a mechanism for continual review to keep abreast with the changes in priorities by government and/or stakeholders. Therefore, the NSS Plan directly responds to the priorities of the Government and stakeholders.

During the three (3) years of implementing the NSS, a total of 992 new standards have been identified for development and, when developed this would bring the total stock of standards at NSI to 1267 providing more than four times the current stock.

The newly identified standards will be developed in the agriculture and fisheries, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and services sectors including public administration representing an all-the-economy approach. These standards will be developed through different strategies, including adoption from regional and international organisations, participating in their development or crafting home-grown standards, a Strategy that suits indigenous local value addition products produced especially for MSMEs, women and youth.

Once developed, the standards will offer the Namibian economy various benefits, including improved compliance with regulations, meeting market expectations and competitiveness of products in the regional and international markets. These standards will support government and businesses in offering improved service delivery enhancing productivity, environmental soundness, value and social wellbeing of the citizens.

To achieve the successful implementation of this Strategy, the NSI and other stakeholders need to directly contribute to the required funding to the tune of sixteen million (16,000,000) Namibian Dollars to meet the logical cost for the developing standards including arranging and facilitating national meetings, regional and international standardisation meetings and the cost of generating technical and scientific information to support decision-making. In addition to the financial resources needed at NSI, there would be a need to increase the number of personnel developing standards at NSI from the current six (6) to thirty-six (36) during the NSS period.

The implementation of the Strategy will need the establishment of an Interagency Coordinating Committee (ICC) to develop and review the budget and oversee and monitor the implementation, including communications, stakeholder engagements and capacity building among the NSI and stakeholders.

The NSS will be reviewed annually to consider new/emerging priorities from Government, stakeholders and other overriding factors. Furthermore, the review will necessitate the removal of the priorities for which standards have been developed and the inclusion of items that require review among the already published standards.





1

Introduction

1 | Introduction

1.1 Country Profile

The Republic of Namibia is situated in southern Africa (Figure 1) with an area of 824,292 km² (318,261 sq. mil). Namibia shares borders with South Africa to the South (855 km), Botswana to the East (1,360 km), Angola to the North (1,376 km), Zambia and Zimbabwe to the extreme North East (233 km). To the West, the country's Namib Desert fronts with the South Atlantic Ocean for 1,572 km. With a population of around 3.0 million (2023) and a GDP of N\$ 227.8 billion, Namibia's GDP per capita stands at N\$ 75,381.

Despite a relatively high per capita GDP, Namibia struggles with severe income inequality. Efforts to address wealth distribution while maintaining a pro-business environment are ongoing. Economic growth reached 4.2% in 2023, driven by moderate performances in both the Primary and Secondary industries, which recorded growth rates of 9.7% and 2.0%, respectively.

The economy is predominantly driven by mineral extraction and processing, with a strong focus on diamonds and uranium. Namibia also produces substantial quantities of critical minerals and rare earth elements including lead, zinc, gold and uranium. In 2023, the mining sector contributed approximately 14.4% to the GDP, followed by manufacturing with 11.2%, while agriculture, fisheries and forestry contributed 7.7%. The rest of the GDP is from services including taxes.

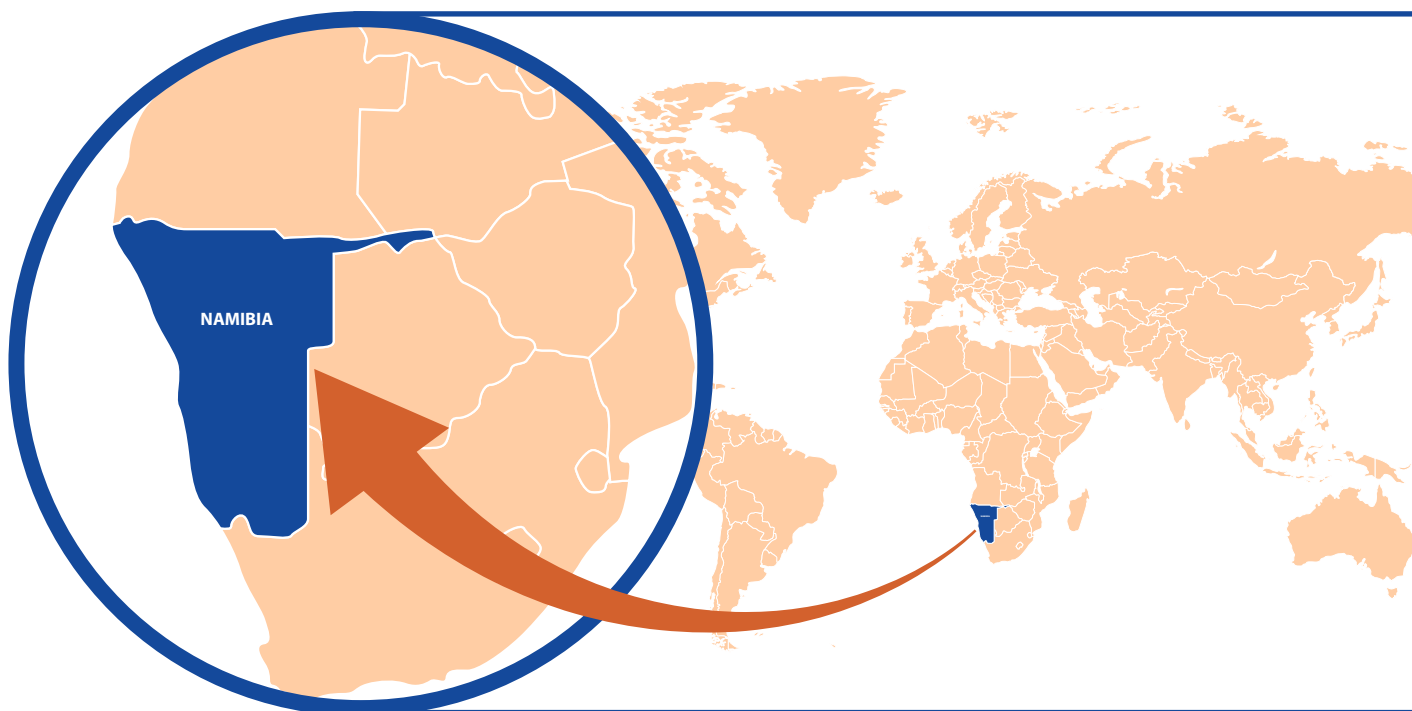


Figure 1 - Map showing the location of Namibia

The country faces challenges such as a rising cost of production, limited value addition and fluctuating global commodity prices. This situation is exacerbated by capacity constraints in production, especially in the manufacturing sector, prolonged droughts and lack of high-demand, technical or otherwise advanced skills.

Namibia's economic Strategy includes enhancing diversification, embracing value addition, boosting in-country manufacturing and expanding the services sector, especially logistics and transportation. The government is committed to creating a business-friendly environment that promotes economic productivity, productive job creation and poverty alleviation, which are necessary conditions for achieving inclusive economic growth.

In June 2004, the government issued a long-term national development framework, Namibia Vision 2030, which aims to make the country become an industrial nation characterised by prosperity, harmony, peace and political stability. The adoption of the successive national development plans NDP4, NDP5 and NDP6 (under development), and the Harambee Prosperity Plan II (2021-2025) are instrumental in achieving the National Vision.

The Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) recognises the agricultural sector as one of the essential areas to promote Namibia's economic growth, as half of the country's livelihood depends on the sector (mostly subsistence farming). Moreover, agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors contributed about 7.7% to the GDP in 2023, down from 8.8% in 2022 which was ascribed to a decline in livestock farming, crop farming and forestry. Fishery, however, remains a key and rapidly growing sector yielding a 2.8% contribution to the GDP compared to 2.6% in 2022.

In addition to the national development plan, the Government under the various sector ministries has put into place policies and strategies such as the industrial policy, National Trade policy and Mineral Beneficiation Strategy to support economic transformation. Under the industrial policy, the Growth at Home Strategy – a Strategy for industrial development, which focuses on commodity-based industrialisation, supporting value addition, securing market access and improving the investment climate, has been put in place by the Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade.

In aspiring to be a participant in global trade, Namibia is a signatory to the World Trade Organisation agreements on technical barriers to trade (TBT) and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS); the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement; and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) protocol on technical regulations and SPS measures. These are important instruments governing international trade. Namibia is also a signatory of the EU-SADC EPA regime.

The above national, regional and international commitments reflect the importance of standardisation in economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability and good governance.

1.2 National Quality Policy on Standardisation

The Government of the Republic of Namibia is one of the first countries in Africa to adopt a National Quality Policy (NQP) since the signing of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreements, especially the WTO/TBT Agreement of 1994. The National Quality Policy was adopted by a cabinet decision on 1 June 1999. The NQP highlights the strategic intent of Namibia on quality and quality assurance as well as on the overall development, enhancement and improvement of all quality infrastructures (NQI) nationwide as reflected in Figure 2.

Within the context of the 1999 Policy, Namibia has promulgated several legislations designed to strengthen the country's NQI. These include the Standards Act, 2005 (Act No. 18 of 2005) establishing the Namibian Standards Institution (NSI), the Accreditation Board of Namibia Act, 2005 (Act No. 8 of 2005) and the Metrology Amendment Act, 2005 (Act No. 17 of 2005). Additionally, the country adopted the Namibian Competition Act, 2003 (Act No. 3 of 2003) to safeguard and promote competition in the Namibian market, to establish the Namibian Competition Commission (NaCC) and to make provision for its powers, duties and functions.

¹ https://www.npc.gov.na/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/vision_2030.pdf

² Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4), 2012/13 – 2016/2017

³ Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5), 2017/18-2021/22

⁴ The NDP6 is now under development to move forward the agenda of national development.

⁵ Harambee Prosperity Plan II (2021-2025), <https://nipdb.com/download/harambee-prosperity-plan-ii/#>

⁶ Growth at Home—A Strategy for industrial development, MIT

⁷ Stands for the European Union

⁸ Stands for the Economic Partnership Agreement

National Quality Infrastructure (NQI)

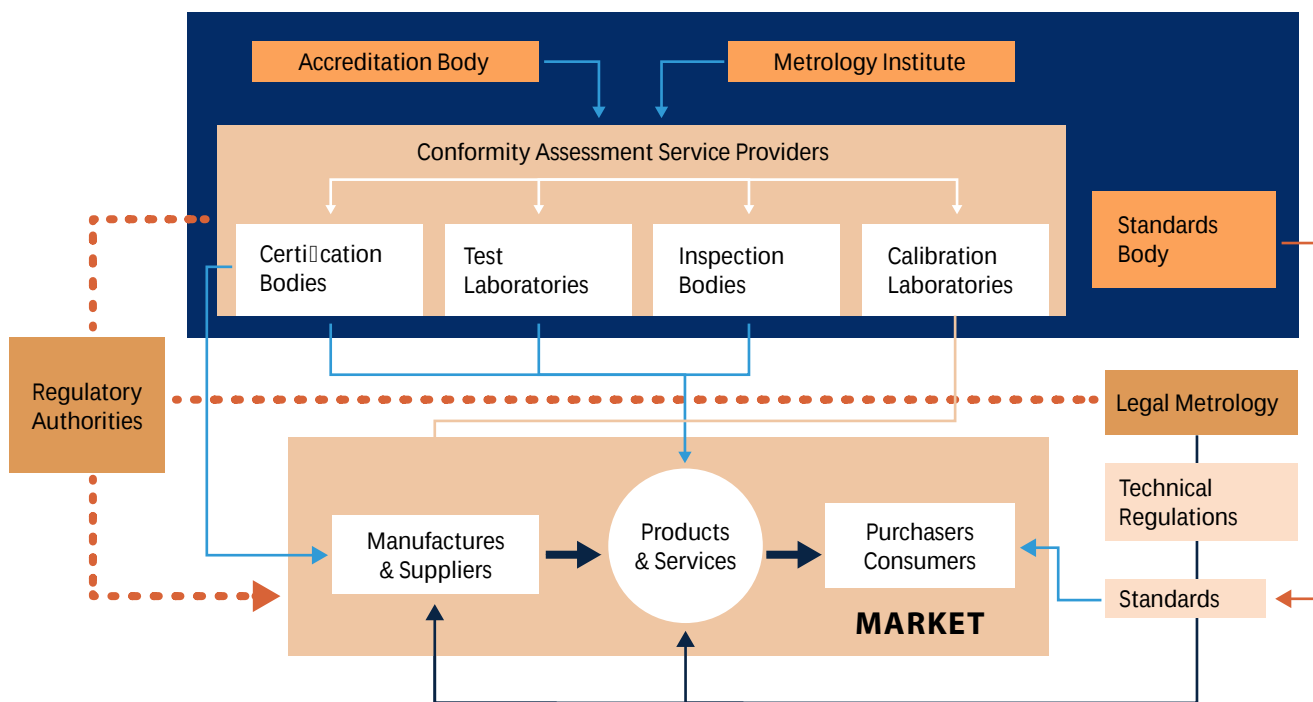


Figure 2 - National Quality Infrastructure Schema - Source: NSI

The National Quality Policy (NQP) for Namibia outlines policy objectives for, inter alia:

- The establishment of the Namibian Standards Institution (NSI) as the National Standards Bureau (NSB) for Namibia.
- The establishment of testing and calibration services.
- The establishment of a national metrology system.
- The provision of certification and inspection services required by industry and trade.
- The provision of regulatory activities where possible.
- The cooperation in accreditation with other countries.
- The creation of a national accreditation body “in the long term.”

A revised version of the NQP (2020 – 2025) was published in 2021. This document made provision for, amongst others, the establishment of the National Standardisation Strategy (NSS) as per sections 68 and 85, as a tool to guide the standards development process in terms of the specific standards needs for specific sectors and sub-sectors. Other key deliverables of the current NQP include the establishment of a fully functional and modern NQI regime, enhanced coordination of all conformity assessment activities as well as the implementation of technical regulations to promote health, safety and protection of the environment of the country.

Concerning the national standards as the initial building block of most quality-related activities, the NQP reaffirms the government position that the NSI, as the National Standards Body (NSB), is mandated to prepare, develop and publish all national standards in terms of the Standards Act, 2005 (Act No. 18 of 2005). NSI may recognise other organisations as Standards Development Organisations (SDOs) provided that they meet the requirements of the WTO TBT Agreement Annex 3, thus, the Code of Good Practice and NSI guidelines and rules. However, the publication of all Namibian national standards remains the function of the NSI.

The NQP states that since the NSI provides the framework, guidelines and rules required to prepare, develop and publish national standards and other normative documents on a national level, the Institution should ensure that the standards development process is a voluntary activity based on the demonstrated needs of the authorities, industry and society. The process must be participatory and transparent, based on achieving consensus amongst stakeholders. The NSI will also promote the adoption of relevant international and regional standards and, wherever possible and strategically necessary, participate actively in standards development at regional and international levels.

Finally, the NQP requires the NSI and the SDOs to establish the relevant technical committees (TCs), which will be responsible for the development of national standards in compliance with approved guidelines and rules. Ministries, regulatory agencies, consumers, and academic and scientific institutions should commit themselves to participate in these committees, along with individual or organised industry, consumers, civil society or other specialised associations.

1.3 The Namibian Standards Institution

The Namibian Standard Institution (NSI) was established by an Act of Parliament, Standards Act, 2005 (Act No. 18 of 2005) as a National Standards Body (NSB) for Namibia. Before its establishment as a public body, the NSI was incorporated as an Association Not for Gain in terms of section 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973). This enabled the NSI to start operating from 1 January 2008.

The issuing of regulations under section 34 of the Standards Act, brought into force the 2005 Act on 20 September 2013. This established NSI as the National Standards Body responsible for the development, adoption and publication of Namibian standards and as the Administrator of Compulsory Standards. Compliance with Namibian standards may be declared compulsory by the Minister by regulation as provided for under Section 20(6) of the Standards Act.

In addition to standards development, NSI is mandated to provide certification of products for conformance to specified requirements; establish and control laboratory facilities; provide testing and analytical services; and provide information, training and guidance on standards and related technical matters at national, regional and international levels. The conformity assessment services are accredited with the increasing scope of accreditation.

The Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade delegated the NSI as the Competent Authority with the mandate for the inspection and certification of fishery products. This mandate has been recognised for the export of fish products to the European Union since 2009. Since September 2013, the NSI has the mandate to administer Compulsory Standards.

Since 2010, the NSI has also been mandated with the administration of the Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973) as amended by the Metrology Amendment Act, 2005 (Act 17 of 2005). The NSI undertakes the examination, approval, verification, calibration or certification of any measuring instrument; and the keeping, maintaining, comparison, adjustment and establishment of value of any national measuring standard. Namibia is a State Party to the Metre Convention and International Organisation for Legal Metrology (OIML). Namibia has been an associate member since 2011.

The NSI represents Namibia on the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the African Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Standardisation, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology (SQAM) structures.

1.4 Standards Development Procedure

Standards are a basis for defining the quality and safety of products and services, fair competition and innovation in all businesses. By ensuring consistent product and service quality and comparability, standards enhance customer confidence and loyalty. In trade, specifically, standards convey consistent, understandable and comparable information to the customer.

Standards facilitate setting accurate specifications for processes and products, increasing productivity, enhancing enterprise competitiveness and protecting the health and safety of consumers and the environment.

Standards are classified as follows:

- a) Product standards: The specification for the quality and safety of goods and services.
- b) Process standards: The conditions under which products and services are to be produced, refined and packaged.
- c) Management systems standards: The frameworks within which an organisation manages its operations consistently to achieve the requirements as set out in product and process standards.

The development of Namibian Standards (NAMS) undergoes the following developmental stages:

- i) Proposal/Request stage: An initiation stage during which a need for a standard is identified and expressed
- ii) Preparatory stage: A stage at which a study is conducted, and a draft is produced
- iii) Committee stage: The stage for consensus building among experts in a committee
- iv) Public Enquiry stage: A stage for public review and comments on the relevance, adequacy and effectiveness of the draft standard are received from the public.
- v) Ratification stage: The stage during which the committee considers comments from the public and confirms the draft as adequate for publishing

vi) Publication stage: The stage for editing and publishing the standard.

Any person or organisation based in Namibia can request the NSI to develop a standard. This request is usually through submitting a form. The request, national imperatives and justification will be evaluated, including the availability of expertise and resources to develop the standard. Once the standard request has been approved, it will be assigned to the relevant TC through the standards officer who will act as the liaison officer between NSI and the industry experts (TC) and ensure compliance with the standards development procedures. Thus, the NSS aims to ensure the adoption and development of national standards through a thorough assessment of national imperatives and justifications, therefore reducing uncoordinated standardisation activities.

1.5 Current situation on standardisation

National Standards are technical solutions to address socio-economic needs, thus the development process of standards requires collective stakeholders. There must be extensive consultations with inclusive industry experts (TCs).

NSI, the National Standard Body, has established a department of Standards Development and Coordination (SDC) with the following functions:

- Coordinate the implementation of the National Quality Policy, which provides the strategic direction of the NQI.
- Facilitate the development and adoption of Namibian Standards following the WTO/TBT Agreement, the Standard Act, 2005 (Act No. 18 of 2005), and guidelines issued by the ISO and Internal processes.
- Coordinate Namibia's participation in international, regional and sub-regional standardisation activities.
- Coordinate and manage the establishment of NSI Standards Technical Committees (TCs).
- Publish, disseminate and offer training to the industry on selected standards to improve productivity, quality and safety of products and/or services as well as protect fauna and flora.
- Manage, publish and disseminate information from WTO/TBT Notification and Enquiry Points on new standards, technical regulations and policies, among others, that are likely to affect access to external markets to the business community and regulatory authorities.

Thus far, the NSI has established 23 Management Technical Committees (MTCs) or TCs as follows:

- i) NSI/MTC 1- Renewable Energy
- ii) NSI/MTC 2- Quality Management and Quality Assurance (QMS)
- iii) NSI/MTC 3- Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS)
- iv) NSI/MTC 4- Electrotechnical in Namibia (NaEC)
- v) NSI/MTC 5- Environmental Management Systems (EMS)
- vi) NSI/MTC 6- Building Construction, Cement and Concrete Technologies
- vii) NSI/MTC 7- Disability and Accessibility
- viii) NSI/MTC 8- Occupational Health and Safety (OSHA)
- ix) NSI/MTC 9- Metrology
- x) NSI/MTC 10 - Vehicle and Road Safety
- xi) NSI/MTC 11 - Hospitality Infrastructure and Tourism
- xii) NSI/MTC 12 - Design of Dry Sanitation facilities and systems in rural areas and informal settlements
- xiii) NSI/MTC 13- Risk Management
- xiv) NSI/MTC 14- Chemicals
- xv) NSI/MTC 15- Petroleum
- xvi) NSI/MTC 16- Textiles and Leather
- xvii) NSI/MTC 17- Information Security Management Systems
- xviii) NSI/MTC 18- Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning
- xix) NSI/MTC 19- Jewellery and Precious Metals
- xx) NSI/MTC 20- Steel and Aluminium Structures
- xxi) NSI/MTC 21- Cosmetics
- xxii) NSI/MTC 22- Wood Charcoal and Timber Products
- xxiii) NSI/MTC 23 - Plastics and related products

The Committees have developed 277 Namibian Standards.

During the period of the National Standardisation Plan 2025-2027 (NSP), NSI may establish relevant TC/s in cases where the required Namibian standards do not fall within the scope of work of the TCs in existence.

The NSI has adopted the international principle (ISO) on standardisation life cycle with six main phases as depicted in Figure 3.

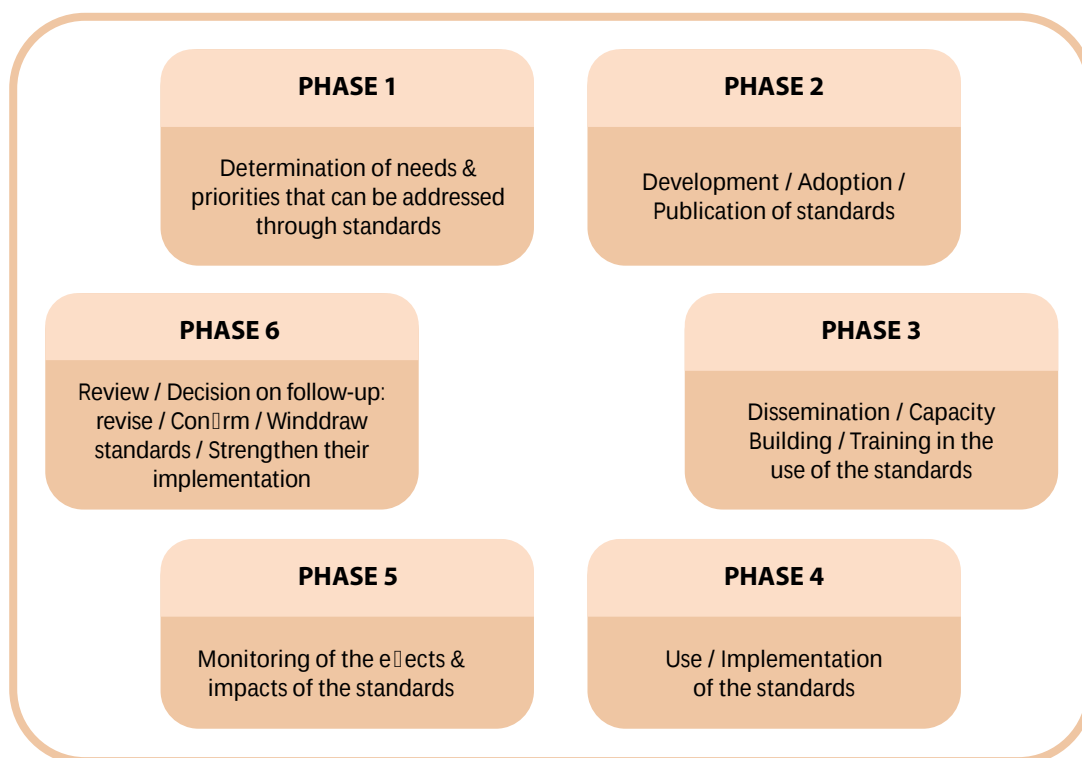


Figure 3 - Standardisation lifecycle

Phases **1** and **2** are on establishing the needs and developing the standards.

For **phase 3**, the NSI has established a Standards Training Centre to cater for the following objectives meant to:

- Promote and offer recognised international and regional standards training which add value to the socio-economic development of the country;
- Promote and enrich knowledge and experience in standardisation and related activities; and
- Enhance the application of standards in the business environment improving performance.

In **Phase 4**, the stakeholders are expected to use the developed standards as solutions to reap the national imperatives and or justifications submitted through the standard request stage. Concurrently, conformity assessment services such as Accreditation, Calibration, Testing, Inspection, Metrology and Certification are applied to confirm compliance with standards requirements in promoting Quality of Life.

Phase 5 emphasises the importance of market research by collecting data that provide evidence of whether the standards achieved the objectives for which they had been developed in Phases 1 and 2. This is a developing area for the NSI.

Phase 6 is the review and revision of standards to decide whether standards should be confirmed without change, revised to increase their effectiveness or withdrawn. Although the standards themselves may be useful and fit for purpose, further efforts are needed to disseminate knowledge about them, build capacity and train users to gain the expected benefits from the standards.

1.6 The National Standardisation Strategy (NSS)

A National Standardisation Strategy (NSS) is a policy roadmap for a country to make certain that its national strategic priorities are supported by relevant national and international standards. The NSS is developed based on the economic, social, environmental and stakeholder priorities of the country. This aligns the NSS with the overall national Strategy

and emphasises the effective use of resources for standards development. It directly addresses both the medium and long-term vision of the National Standards Body (NSB) and can be used as a tool for strengthening the National Quality Infrastructure (NQI).

Standardisation is an essential element of economic growth supporting enterprise productivity by eliminating redundancy, minimising malfunctioning processes, and avoiding unsafe products. Standards support the dissemination of innovative and sustainable technologies; protect safety, health, life and the environment; enable effective and efficient regulation of the market; and facilitate trade.

For standardisation to benefit economies and their respective people, national standards should be directly linked to the development objectives for certain economic or technological sectors.

In line with NQP, the government planned a National Standardisation Strategy (NSS) to streamline the formulation of standards as an essential block for quality infrastructure. The policy provides that standards are not only developed using a voluntary process based on the demonstrated needs of the public authorities, industry, and society but also strategically harmonised at relevant regional and international levels.

The NSS ascertains the development of the National Standardisation Plan (NSP), a plan that lists required national standards (what) with an identification of their priority and contains a time plan (when) and responsibilities (who) for its implementation for three years. The benefits of developing the NSS include:

- Increased coordination of the standardisation programme
- Efficient and realistic decisions on setting priorities and standards
- Better rationalisation of cost of standardisation
- Providing a good tool for advocacy – policy, regulations and others
- Better overview of standardisation needs, trends and focus
- Tool for resource mobilisation
- Empowers quality infrastructure

This document consists of the National Standardisation Strategy (NSS) (priorities) and national standardisation plan (NSP). The NSP, a list of proposed standards to be developed, is part of the NSS hence the term NSSP as reflected in Figure 4.



Figure 4 – A representation of the National Standardisation Strategy and Plan (NSSP)

Adopted from ISO⁹

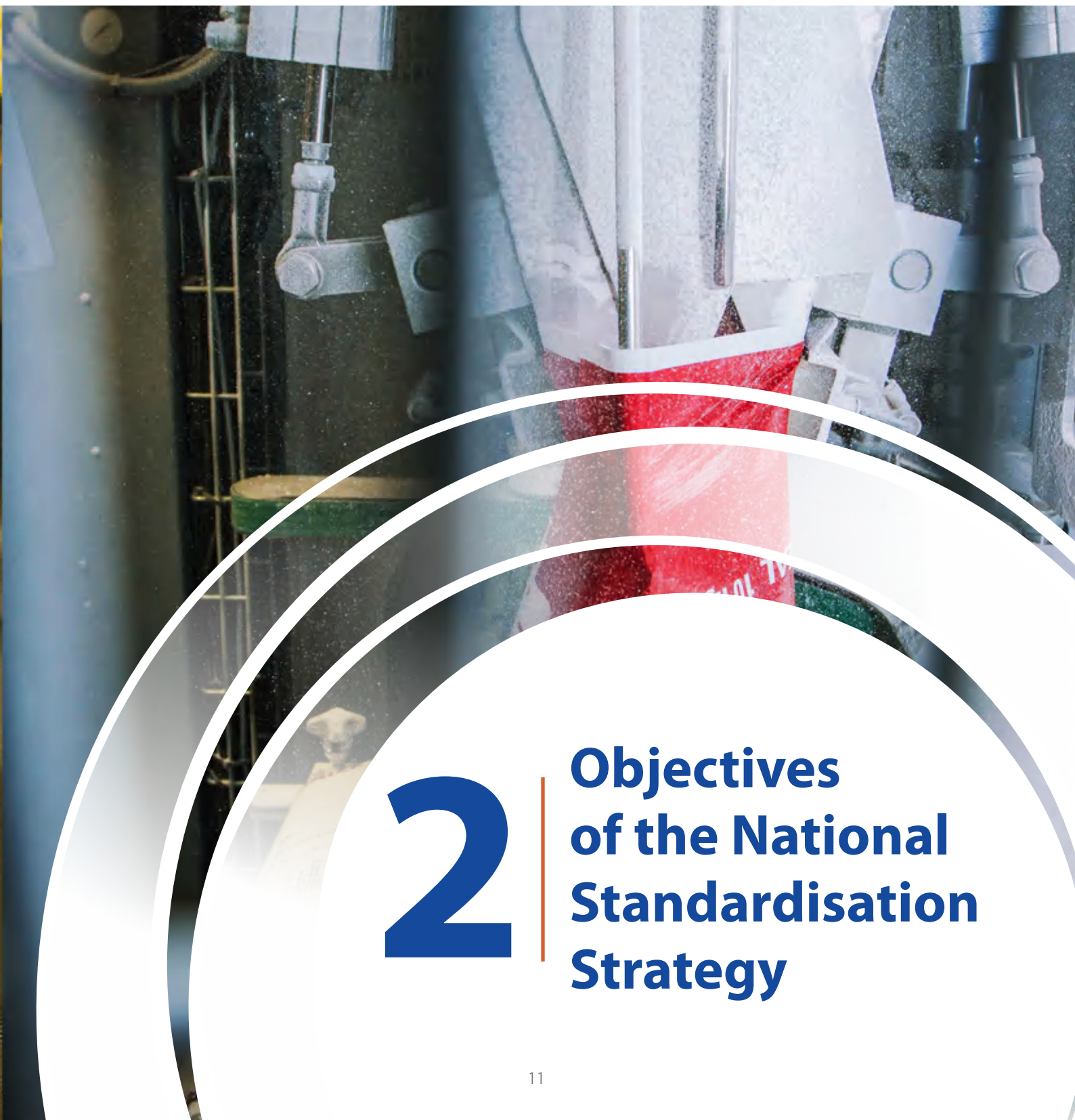
The core thrust of the NSSP is to boost socio-economic growth and development and enhance the market competitiveness of national goods and services while protecting domestic consumers, animal and plant health and the environment.

⁹ ISO 2020. [National Standardisation Strategies](#).

¹⁰ Revised National quality policy, 2020-2025







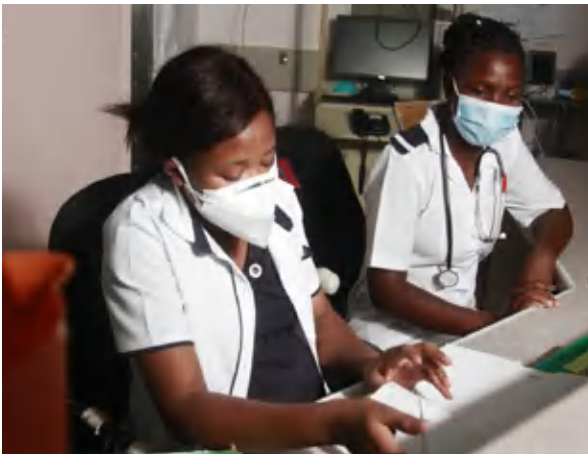
2 Objectives of the National Standardisation Strategy

2 | Objectives of the National Standardisation Strategy

The overarching goal of the NSS is to support domestic value chains by facilitating the production of regionally and internationally competitive products and services while addressing the non-economic priorities of the Namibian economy. The Strategy aims to ensure that standards developed by the National Standards Body support government policies, plans and programmes aimed at transforming the Namibian economy from reliance on primary industries to a high-performing, competitive and productive economy.

The objectives of the National Standardisation Strategy are to ensure that standards development, dissemination and use:

- a) Support the growth of economic sectors that contribute to the GDP and national export and import trade addressing specific challenges in key sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism by tailoring standards to address sector-specific needs and aspirations.
- b) Support national development plans, programmes and priorities aimed at social transformation of society through meeting the needs of the citizens for education, health and other social services improving the quality of life and wellbeing of the society.
- c) Address social matters such as poverty, unemployment and the quality-of-service delivery that are relevant to the well-being of the population.
- d) Address environmental matters including pollution, climate change and environmental degradation facing the population
- e) Support resource-efficient practices, encourage sustainable use of resources and minimise waste across various sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, and energy and enhance the enterprise competitiveness, productivity and market access for Namibian producers on a global scale.
- f) Support innovation, technology development and adoption by providing a framework of standardised practices that act as a foundation upon which new ideas and technologies can be built.
- g) Support national regulations ensuring that regional, continental and international standards are used to streamline regulatory processes reducing compliance burdens for businesses operating in Namibia.
- h) Facilitate the achievement of national obligations, commitments and aspirations at regional and international levels such as the reduction of trade barriers and facilitation of movement of persons.
- i) Support the functioning of the national quality infrastructure including accreditation, certification, inspection and regulatory services.
- j) Ensure that products, services, and processes meet consistent quality standards, which can boost consumer confidence, improve products or services market competitiveness and/or access, and enhance the reputation of Namibian goods and services both domestically and internationally.
- k) Establishes harmonised standards that align with regional and international norms. This can help reduce technical trade barriers, making it easier for Namibian businesses to export and access regional, continental and international markets.
- l) Foster awareness, education, and training programmes related to standards and standardisation empowering local businesses and individuals to understand and apply standards efficiently and effectively.
- m) Promote coordination and collaboration among different government agencies, industry associations, academia, and other stakeholders involved in setting and implementing standards.
- n) Promote compatibility, interoperability and security enabling the exchange of data, information and communication, especially in sectors where data exchange is critical, such as finance and telecommunications.
- o) Recognise cultural and social factors where relevant, ensuring that they align with Namibia's unique context and contribute to social development.
- p) Optimise the use of resources and benefits to the economy.





An aerial photograph of a coastal city and port. In the foreground, a large blue and white ship is docked at a pier. To its left, a smaller boat is also docked. The port area is filled with various industrial buildings, warehouses, and shipping containers. In the background, a dense urban area with many small houses is visible, extending to the horizon under a hazy sky. Overlaid on the bottom right of the image is a large white semi-circle containing the section header.

3 | Methodology

3 | Methodology

3.1 Approach and Overview

The NSSP has been developed to ensure that standards developed in Namibia meet national socio-economic priorities and are aligned with national development government plans and trade obligations.

The Strategy was developed through a sequence of steps anchored in the ISO methodology¹ as shown in Figure 5 to arrive at national priorities for standardisation. The methodology allows countries to choose either to develop only the National Standardisation Strategy (NSS) or include a National Standardisation Plan (NSP). In this regard, the chosen approach for Namibia was to an NSP leading to the publication of an NSSP.

A National Standardisation Strategy Task Force (NSSTF) consisting of NSI and MIT staff members and the private sector was constituted to spearhead the development of the NSS. The NSSTF undertook data collection and analysis and used the ISO methodology to develop the Strategy.

During the development of this Strategy, the following group of stakeholders were consulted:

- Government ministries, agencies and offices
- Private sector
- Regulators
- Business associations
- Academia
- Civil society
- National Standards Council

The ISO methodology ensures that the Strategy is based on the economic, social and environmental priorities of the country; and emphasises the effective use of resources for standards development. The ISO methodology also provides case studies of its use and has guided the Namibian development process, ensuring the incorporation of lessons learned.

The methodology recognises the wider context of the standardisation life cycle (**Figure 3**), which involves the identification of needs for a standard, the publication of a standard and the evaluation of its impact leading to confirmation, revision, or withdrawal of a standard. This is in line with the three elements of a Strategy according to Richard Rumelt an American Professor who said, “The kernel of a Strategy contains three elements: *A diagnosis, a guiding policy, and coherent action.*”¹²

The methodology underpins the leadership of NSI, the involvement of stakeholders and the consideration of national socio-economic priorities. The methodology outlines the steps for the development of NSS in two phases: 1 and 2.

Phase 1 - the diagnostic phase focuses on the identification of national socio-economic priorities for standardisation. This phase results in a Strategy that allows the standards development plan to be established with a focus on the different sectors of the economy.

Phase 2 - involves the mapping of national priorities to standards that could be developed through different mechanisms. This is the action phase which starts with identifying the standards to be developed to address socio-economic needs and provides a roadmap for coherently developing those standards. This second phase results in a National Standardisation Plan (NSP). An NSP is a list of standards to be developed, and the responsibilities and resources required to develop them.

¹¹ ISO 2020. National Standardisation Strategies.

¹² Rumelt, Richard P. (2011), quoted in ISO methodology⁹

Standardisation Plan (NSP). An NSP is a list of standards to be developed, and the responsibilities and resources required to develop them.

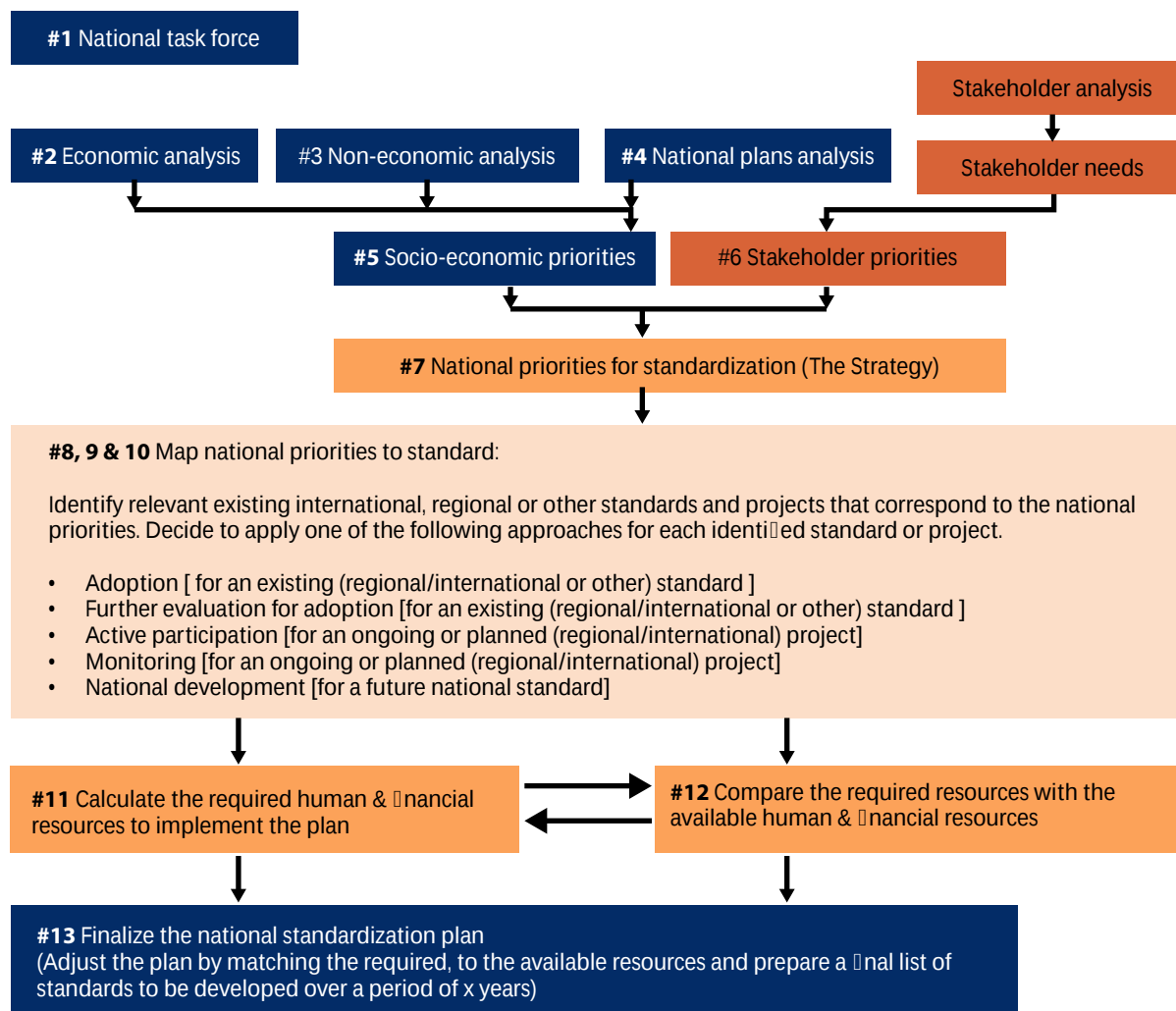


Figure 5 - Steps in the Development of a National Standardisation Strategy

3.2 Economic Priorities

Desk-top research on the national GDP and trade flows (exports and imports) was used to determine the importance of different economic sectors to GDP and trade. Inputs for this analysis were national statistics and trade data from the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA).

A numerical rank from 1 to 5 was assigned to each sector depending on its 5-year (2019-2023) average percentage contribution to the Namibian GDP, exports and imports as follows:

Rank 1		≥ 10% of GDP
Rank 2		5 – <10% of GDP
Rank 3		1 – <5% of GDP
Rank 4		0.2 – <1% of GDP
Rank 5		<0.2% of GDP

The ranks for economic contributions of each sector to GDP, exports and imports were combined producing a rank which indicates the sector's economic importance as shown in **Table 1**.

3.3 National Development Plan Priorities

The National Development Plan (NDP5) of Namibia and the Industrial Policy Growth-at-Home Strategy (GHS) were reviewed to determine the importance attached to different sectors or programmes including new emerging sectors or programmes which are expected to have significant importance in the future. The programmes under NDP5 were ranked separately from the programmes under GHS according to the level of importance of the programmes as follows:

Rank 1 – Great importance expected in the next five years
Rank 2 – Greater importance, if certain conditions are fulfilled
Rank 3 – Some importance expected in the medium-term
Rank 4 – Some importance expected in the long-term
Rank 5 – No increase in importance expected

The results of the ranking of government plans or programmes are shown in Table 2.

3.4 Non-economic Priorities

Desk-top research was used to analyse the social and environmental importance of national development plan programmes for social transformation and environmental sustainability; information from ministries, including the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, and Education; and other information from the public domain such as articles in the press that reflect public opinion and public concerns.

The social and environmental concerns were ranked by assigning each identified topic a numerical rank representing its level of seriousness as follows:

Rank 1 – Very serious and urgent problems, public outcry
Rank 2 – Serious problems, common occurrence, media attention
Rank 3 – Serious problems, some media reports
Rank 4 – Problems are localised, and no media reaction
Rank 5 – Other issues

Each economic sector (3.2) or programme (3.3) was then assigned a rank depending on its relevance for each social and environmental concern. The ranks for social and environmental issues identified are shown in Table 3. The different sectors were ranked according to their importance in addressing social and environmental issues by allocating a high rank, (1), to the sectors that address the top 5 issues, and a lower rank, (5), to the sectors that only address the lower priority issues (See Table 4).

3.5 Socio-economic Priorities

The economic, socio-economic and government programme priority rankings for sectors/topics were combined, expressing a single rank – the socio-economic rank of importance. The combined ranks for socioeconomic priorities are shown in Table 4.

3.6 Stakeholder Priorities

A stakeholder analysis was conducted to identify different groups including the government, private sectors, and civil society groups. The stakeholders were consulted to provide input into the NSS.

A prior analysis of the socio-economic importance of sectors was used to guide stakeholders in indicating their priority needs for standards. Stakeholders indicated inputs and requests in the form of certain products, services or facilities and expressed topics of specific standards. Stakeholders ranked the different standards they proposed in terms of importance as follows:

Rank 1	Contribute to economic efficiency
Rank 2	Safeguard health and safety
Rank 3	Preserve the environment
Rank 4	Facilitate the local exchange of products and industrial integration
Rank 5	Facilitates access to export markets

An average rank was calculated for all standards suggested in a sector to determine the stakeholder rank for each sector. A summary of the ranks given by stakeholders to the different sectors is shown in Table 5.

3.7 National Priorities for Standardisation

The ranks from the stakeholders' inputs were combined with the ranks from socioeconomic priorities into a single overall rank for each sector, subsector or subject. The results of this combined ranking form the overall national priorities for standardisation shown in Table 6. The list of national priorities was used to identify and develop topics for new national standards required in Section 4.

3.8 Regional, Continental and International Benchmarking

The status of standards development in Namibia was benchmarked with that of regional and international partners to identify synergies in standards development plans or available standards for similar sectors. This involved reviewing information on standardisation activities of the neighbouring standards institutions, and standards and work programmes for regional and international standards-developing organisations. The standards available at the SADC region and the African Continental Standards Bodies, ARSO and AFSEC, as well as international standard development organisations – ISO, IEC, ITU, CAC (Codex), WOH and IPPC were reviewed. Standardisation activities of countries in the region, especially the immediate neighbouring countries, were also reviewed. These are potential sources of standards and standardisation activities for Namibia. Moreover, Namibia has obligations to use international standards in its trade agenda reducing unnecessary technical barriers to trade.

3.9 Standardisation Topics

A list indicating socio-economic sectors and programmes with their priority rank and the corresponding standardisation topics identified for development was developed. This step involved listing topics for standards indicated by stakeholders, those in the current NSI Standards Development Work Programme and others identified from the standardisation literature. The list of topics for standards development was compared with the list of national standards to identify and remove those that exist.

The list of standards or projects with suggested mode of development is presented in Section 5, the National Standardisation Plan. The list comprises a) adoption, b) evaluation for adoption, c) active participation in development, d) monitoring and observation of a project without active participation or e) development of a national (or regional) standard.

3.10 Resources

Based on the resources NSI currently uses to develop standards within a given time frame, the resources required to develop the standards listed in the NSP and the time frame for delivering such standards were calculated. The NSP shows the additional number of standards to be developed to address the socio-economic needs of the country during the Strategy period.

3.11 Stakeholder Validation

Three one-day stakeholders' workshops were held in the towns of Windhoek, Swakopmund and Oshakati to validate the Draft NSSP. These workshops enabled the national task force to improve stakeholders' awareness, receive additional inputs and generate a commitment to the implementation of the Strategy.

The stakeholders confirmed the elements of the NSS thus:

- National priorities for standardisation
- Priority standards for development
- Resources required and available for the implementation of the Strategy; and
- Implementation mechanism including inter-agency coordination structure, capacity development, and continued stakeholder engagement.

Table 1 – Average, 2019-2023, sector contribution to national economy (GDP, exports, and imports), per cent and rank (Data Source NSA, GDP, 2019-2023)³

SN	Industry	Average GDP, %	Rank, A	Export, %	Rank, B	Import, %	Rank, C	Overall rank, (A+B+C)/3
A	Agriculture, fishing, and forestry	8.5		5.56		2.51		
1	Livestock, crop farming and forestry	5.7	2	5.35	2	2.49	3	2.33
2	Fishing and fish processing on board	2.7	3	⁴ 0.21	1	0.02	5	3.0
B	Mining and quarrying	10.7		41.48		26.98		
3	Metal ores	3.7	3	18.24	1	8.11	2	2.0
4	Other mining and quarrying	7	2	19.52	1	3.20	3	2.0
5	Mining support service activities			3.72	3	15.66	1	2.0
C	Manufacturing	11.3		52.28		70.24		
6	Food	5	2	18.00	1	9.57	2	1.67
7	Beverages	1.5	3	1.70	3	2.55	3	3.0
8	Tobacco products	0		0.10	5	0.64	4	4.5
9	Textile and apparel	0.3	4	0.11	5	3.07	3	4.0
10	Leather and related products	0.2	4	0.23	4	0.89	4	4.0
11	Wood and wood products	0.4	4	0.26	4	1.43	3	3.67

¹³ Blank places indicate no data is available or item not listed in specific data category.

¹⁴ NDP5 indicates 15%, so this rank is upgraded to 1.

12	Publishing and printing	0.2	4	0.00	5	0.03	5	4.67
13	Chemical and related products	0.6	4	4.44	3	14.15	1	2.67
14	Rubber and plastic products	0.2	4	1.02	3	3.69	3	3.33
15	Non-metallic minerals products	1.6	3	0.52	4	1.42	3	3.33
16	Basic Metals	0.4	4	17.19	1	2.77	3	2.67
17	Fabricated metals	0.6	4	0.56	4	3.46	3	3.67
18	Other manufacturing (new series)	0.4	4	8.15	2	26.56	1	2.33
D	Services	69.5		0.69		0.28		
19	Electricity ⁵ and water	3.1	3	0.00	5	0.00	5	4.33
20	Construction	1.7	3					3.0
21	Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	10.6	1					1.0
22	Accommodation and Food services	1.6	3					3.0
23	Transport and storage	3	3					3.0
24	Information and communications	1.5	3					3.0
25	Financial and insurance services	7.0	2					2.0
26	Real estate activities	5.4	2					2.0
27	Business services ⁶	0.0	5	0.60	3	0.27	4	3.5
28	Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.6	4	0.00	5	0.00	5	4.67
29	Administrative and support services	1.0	3					3.0
30	Arts, entertainment and other service activities	1.7	3	0.09	5	0.00	5	4.33
31	Public administration and defence	10.3	1					1.0
32	Education	10.1	1					1.0
33	Health	3.4	3	0.00	5	0.01	5	4.33
43	Private household with employed persons	0.7	4					4.0
44	Tax	7.8	2					2.0
	Total	100		100		100		

¹⁵ Only the contribution of electricity services to export and import

¹⁶ Business services include, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery, remediation activities and other waste management services, postal and courier activities, publishing activities, motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities.

Table 2 – Ranking of sectors or programmes according to their level of importance in government plans

NDP5 Goal/ Programme/Activity	Average Rank
Economic progression	
Enterprise Development	1.20
Manufacturing Sector	1.10
Agriculture Sector and Food Security	1.20
Rural Economic Development	1.40
Blue Economy	2.10
Fishery	1.70
Mining	1.22
Tourism	1.30
Research and Innovation	1.56
Energy	1.40
Water	1.30
Transport and Logistics	1.67
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	1.90
Export Capacity	1.56
Regional Integration	1.40
Financial Infrastructure	1.40
Social transformation	
Social protection	1.90
Education (ECD, basic and higher) and skills training (TVT),	1.70
Health and Nutrition	1.80
Gender equality	2.90
Housing	1.70
Land	1.40
Sanitation	1.70
Sports	1.90
Arts	2.40
Culture	2.70
Environmental Sustainability	
Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources	1.90
Environmental management	1.40
Climate change	1.90
Good governance	
Peace and security	2.10
Rule of Law	1.56
Accountability and transparency	1.60
Improved service delivery	1.40
Statistical Development	1.90

**Table 3 – Ranking non-economic (social or environmental) issues for importance (1 -High and 5=Low)
(Stakeholder survey and ranking by NSSTF)**

SN	Category	Issue	Average Rank
1	Health	Food security	1.10
2	Health	Nutrition	1.10
3	Social	Consumer safety protection	1.15
4	Environment	Prolonged droughts	1.20
5	Health	Food safety and quality	1.25
6	Social	Alcohol addiction	1.28
7	Social	Unemployment	1.30
8	Social	High levels of poverty	1.40
9	Health	Water safety	1.45
10	Health	Non-communicable diseases.	1.50
11	Social	Quality of services	1.50
12	Social	Cyber security	1.55
13	Health	Poor sanitation	1.60
14	Social	Drugs abuse	1.60
15	Social	Public smoking	1.60
16	Social	Income inequality	1.60
17	Social	Shortage of water	1.60
18	Social	Non-modern farming techniques	1.70
19	Health	Safety in workplace	1.80
20	Environment	Climate change	1.90
21	Environment	Exposure to radiation	2.00
22	Environment	Wildfire	2.00
23	Health	Mental health	2.00
24	Health	Communicable diseases	2.00
25	Social	Gambling	2.10
26	Social	A skill supply-demand mismatch	2.13
27	Social	A high degree of regulation	2.20
28	Social	Reliability of electricity supply	2.20
29	Environment	Flash flooding	2.22
30	Health	Diseases outbreak	2.25
31	Environment	Recycling and disposal	2.30
32	Environment	Water pollution	2.30
33	Environment	Sustainable harvesting	2.40
34	Health	HIV/AIDs	2.40
35	Social	Industrial dispute management	2.40
36	Environment	Waste management	2.50
37	Health	Rise of AMR-antibiotics	2.50
38	Health	Traffic safety	2.50

39	Environment	Fire and explosion	2.60
40	Environment	Land pollution	2.70
41	Environment	Noise pollution	2.70
42	Social	Shortage of energy	2.80
43	Social	Electrocution	2.89
44	Environment	Oil & Chemicals spillages	3.00
45	Social	Psychometric tests	3.00
46	Health	Proper usage of chemicals	3.10
47	Environment	Green House Gases Emissions	3.40
48	Health	Proper usage of medication	3.40
49	Social	Accidents at sea	3.40
50	Environment	Air pollution	3.78

Table 4 – Ranking of sectors according to socio-economic importance (Data Source NSA, exports for 2019-2023)

SN	Industry	Economic importance Rank, A	Government plans Rank, B	Social Concerns Rank, C	Overall rank, (A+B+C)/3
A	Agriculture, fishing and forestry				
1	Livestock, crop farming and forestry	2.33	1.20 ⁷	1 ⁸	1.51
2	Fishing and fish processing on board	3.0	1.70	1	1.90
B	Mining and quarrying				
3	Metal ores	2.0	1.29	3	2.10
4	Other mining and quarrying	2.0	1.29	3	2.10
5	Mining support service activities	2.0	1.29	3	2.10
C	Manufacturing				
6	Food	1.67	1.10	1	1.26
7	Beverages	3.0	1.10	1	1.70
8	Tobacco products	4.5	1.10	1	2.20
9	Textile and apparel	4.0	1.10	3	2.70
10	Leather and related products	4.0	1.10	3	2.70
11	Wood and wood products	3.67	1.10	3	2.59
12	Publishing and printing	4.67	1.10	3	2.92
13	Chemical and related products	2.67	1.10	1	1.59
14	Rubber and plastic products	3.33	1.10	3	2.48
15	Non-metallic minerals products	3.33	1.10	3	2.48
16	Fabricated metals	2.67	1.10	3	2.26
17	Basic non-ferrous metals	3.67	1.10	3	2.59
18	Other manufacturing (new series)	2.33	1.10	3	2.14

¹⁷ Agriculture and food security

¹⁸ Food security and nutrition; Food safety and quality and lack of modernisation of farming

SN	Industry	Economic importance Rank, A	Government plans Rank, B	Social Concerns Rank, C	Overall rank, (A+B+C)/3
D	Services				
19	Electricity ⁹ and water	4.33	1.35	1 ¹⁰	2.23
20	Construction	3.0		2	2.50
21	Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	1.0		1	1.00
22	Accommodation and food services	3.0	1.30 ¹¹	1	1.77
23	Transport and storage	3.0	1.67		2.34
24	Information and communications	3.0	1.90	2 ¹²	2.30
25	Financial and insurance services	2.0	1.40		1.70
26	Real Estate activities	2.0		2	2.00
27	Business services ¹³	3.5		4	3.75
28	Professional, scientific, and technical services	4.67		4	4.34
29	Administrative and support services	3.0		2	2.50
30	Arts, entertainment and other service activities	4.33	2.55	4	3.63
31	Public administration and defence	1.0		1	1.00
32	Education	1.0	1.70	3	1.90
33	Health	4.33	1.80	1 ¹⁴	2.38
34	Private household with employed persons	4.0		4	4.00
35	Tax	2.0		4	3.00
36	Enterprise development		1.25	1.20 ¹⁵	1.23
37	Rural economic development		1.40	1	1.20
38	Blue economy		2.10	1	1.55
39	Research and innovation		1.56	5	3.28
40	Export capacity		1.56	2	1.78
41	Regional integration		1.40	4	2.70
42	Social protection		1.90	1 ¹⁶	1.45
43	Gender equality		2.90	4	3.45
44	Housing		1.70	3	2.35

¹⁹ Only the contribution of electricity services to export and import

²⁰ Water safety, water pollution and shortage of water; shortage of energy and reliability and safety of electricity are social concerns

²¹ Tourism only

²² Cyber security concerns have been noted

²³ Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery, remediation activities and other waste management services, postal and courier activities, publishing activities, motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities

²⁴ Diseases outbreak, communicable diseases, HIV/AIDS, non-communicable diseases, drug abuse, alcohol addiction, public smoking, mental health and consumer (patient) safety protection, safety in the workplace, and exposure to radiation, are all social concerns under the health sector

²⁵ Unemployment a social issue is a subject under the government plan for rural and enterprise development

²⁶ Under the social protection programme government plans to improve coordination of poverty eradication initiatives across all sectors to address poverty and income inequality

SN	Industry	Economic importance Rank, A	Government plans Rank, B	Social Concerns Rank, C	Overall rank, (A+B+C)/3
45	Land		1.40	1 ¹⁷	1.20
46	Sanitation		1.70	2	1.85
47	Sports		1.90	2	1.95
48	Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources		1.90	4 ¹⁸	2.95
49	Environmental management		1.40	4	2.70
50	Climate change		1.90	1 ¹⁹	1.45
51	Peace and security		2.10	2	2.05
52	Rule of Law		1.56	2	1.78
53	Accountability and transparency		1.60	2	1.80
54	Improved service delivery		1.40	2 ²⁰	1.70
55	Statistical development		1.90	3	2.45

²⁷ Land is ranked high under government plans. Land pollution is noted as social concern

²⁸ Sustainable harvesting is a social concern

²⁹ Climate change and prolonged drought and food security

³⁰ Quality of services is a social concern

Table 5 – Priorities ranking of economic sectors by stakeholders (Data from stakeholder survey)

SN	Sector	Subsector	Subject / Products / service	Proposer	Rank
1	Agriculture, fish and forestry	Crops production	Potatoes, maize, onions, beans, fruits, vegetables	GFA, Agribusdev, Olushandja Organisation, MALR, NFSAN, NSI, SBK, Vuhungu Vungu GSIP, NNFU, Hardap, Golden Edge Ranch	1.55
2	Agriculture, fish and forestry	Livestock farming	Fodder, animals, milk, beef		
3	Agriculture, fish and forestry	Fishing and aquaculture	Bubble fish, transportation, preservation methods,	MJM Trading, MFMR	1.53
4	Mining and quarrying	Other mining activities	Production, Refining and transportation of oil, air pollution, assessment of meteorites, land rehabilitation, sand mining	MEFT, NAMCOR, private sector	1.80
5	Manufacturing	Food	fruit, meat, peanuts, cereals (maize, rice), marula products, embeke oil, jam and chillies, local fish and chicken products, good manufacturing practices	NIDA, MIT, NSI, MFMR, grain processors, meat processors	1.90
6	Manufacturing	Wood and wood products	Beds, charcoal	NTA, Charcoal Association of Namibia	2.07
7	Manufacturing	chemical and related products	Detergents, cleaning products, handling and storage	Namibia Correctional Service	1.47
8	Manufacturing	Basic non-ferrous metals	Copper and smelting, ambient air quality standards	Dundee precious metals	1.47
9	Manufacturing	Electrical equipment	Transformers, home solar systems, alarm systems,	NORED	1.50
10	Manufacturing	Fabricated Metals	Corrugated, Iron, burglar bars	MoWT	1.60
11	Manufacturing	Non-metallic minerals products	Cement, Sand, Bricks	MoWT Ohorongo cement/NSI	1.87
12	Manufacturing of textile	Textiles	Standard for Upholstery training	Vries Upholstery services	3.33
13	Other manufacturing (new series)	Road vehicles	Vehicle standards	NRSC	2.07
14	Construction	Roads and buildings	Low-cost housing, alternative building materials, ventilation health and safety and road and building inspections	Otjiwarongo Municipality, NHE, HRDC, MURD, Star Construction, Opuwo Town Council, MoWT, MoLITE	2.12
15	Education		Provision of food, qualification point scale, training, stakeholder engagement	MoE, IUM, NTA, ZVTC, NIMT	1.77
16	Electricity	Electricity	Rural electrification, refrigeration and air conditioning	MIT, NORED	2.35

SN	Sector	Subsector	Subject / Products / service	Proposer	Rank
17	Health		Diagnostic labs, health services, medicine and medical equipment	NIP, Walvis Bay, NMRC, MoH, NCS	1.85
18	Accommodation and restaurants		Food safety, regulation of foreign tour guides	Walvis Bay, NT B	2.43
19	Information communication technology		Infrastructure sharing, ICT services and product services Cybersecurity	MICT	1.13
20	Professional, scientific and technical services		Data quality	NSA	4.27
21	Public administration and defence		Occupational health and safety, fair recruitment, management of solid waste and land rehabilitation, solid waste management, public governance	MLIREC, Keetmanshoop Municipality, Omahake Regional Council Tsumeb Municipality	1.20
22	Transport		Marine pollution prevention, ballast water management, standards, importation of second-hand tyres, road safety	MoW, AAN	2.69
23	Water	Water services	Water quality and waste management, potable water, water reticulation network, sewage and oxidation ponds, water provision	Namwater, Opuwo Town Council, Tsandi Village Council, Ruacana Town Council	2.13
24	Environment		Trophy hunting industry, waste management and pollution	MEFT	1.30

Table 6 – Combining the ranking of sectors according to national socio-economic importance with stakeholder ranking (Data Source NSA, GDP, exports and imports for 2019-2023, stakeholder consultations)

SN	Industry/Sector/Programme	Socioeconomic importance Rank, A	Stakeholder rank, B	Overall rank, (A+B)/2
A	Agriculture, fishing, and forestry			
1	Livestock, crop farming and forestry	1.51	1.55	1.53
2	Fishing and fish processing on board	1.90	1.54	1.72
B	Mining and quarrying			
3	Metal ores	2.10	1.80	1.95
4	Other mining and quarrying	2.10	1.80	1.95
5	Mining support service activities	2.10	1.80	1.95
C	Manufacturing			
6	Food	1.26	1.90	1.58
7	Beverages	1.70		1.70
8	Tobacco products	2.20		2.20
9	Textile and apparel	2.70	3.33	3.02
10	Leather and related products	2.70		2.70
11	Wood and wood products	2.59	2.07	2.33
12	Publishing and printing	2.92		2.92
13	Chemical and related products	1.59	1.47	1.53
14	Rubber and plastic products	2.48		2.48
15	Non-metallic minerals products	2.48	1.87	2.18
16	Fabricated Metals	2.26	1.60	1.93
17	Basic non-ferrous metals	2.59	1.47	2.03
18	Other manufacturing (new series)	2.14		2.14
D	Services			
19	Electricity and water	2.23	2.24	2.24
20	Construction	2.5	2.12	2.31
21	Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	1.00		1.00
22	Accommodation and food services	1.77	2.43	2.10
23	Transport and storage	2.34	2.69	2.52
24	Information and communications	2.30	1.13	1.72
25	Financial and insurance services	1.70		1.70
26	Real estate activities	2.00		2.00
27	Business services ¹	3.75		3.75

SN	Industry/Sector/Programme	Socioeconomic importance Rank, A	Stakeholder rank, B	Overall rank, (A+B)/2
28	Professional, scientific, and technical services	4.34	4.27	4.31
29	Administrative and support services	2.50		2.50
30	Arts, entertainment and other service activities	3.63		3.63
31	Public administration and defence	1.00	1.20	1.10
32	Education	1.90	1.77	1.84
33	Health	2.38	1.85	2.12
34	Private household with employed persons	4.00		4.00
35	Tax	3.00		3.00
36	Enterprise development	1.23		1.23
37	Rural economic development	1.20		1.20
38	Blue economy	1.55		1.55
39	Research and innovation	3.28		3.28
40	Export capacity	1.78		1.78
41	Regional integration	2.70		2.70
42	Social protection	1.45		1.45
43	Gender equality	3.45		3.45
44	Housing	2.35		2.35
45	Land	1.20		1.20
46	Sanitation	1.85		1.85
47	Sports	1.95		1.95
48	Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources	2.95	1.60	2.28
49	Environmental management	2.70	1.00	1.85
50	Climate change	1.45		1.45
51	Peace and security	2.05		2.05
52	Rule of Law	1.78		1.78
53	Accountability and transparency	1.80		1.80
54	Improved service delivery	1.70		1.70
55	Statistical development	2.45		2.45







4 | National Priorities for Standardisation

4 | National Priorities for Standardisation

4.1 Synopsis

Data analysis and synthesis revealed key sectors contributing to the Namibian economy (GDP, imports and exports), non-economic (social and environmental) and governance priorities. The analysis also confirmed and summarised stakeholders’ needs concerning socio-economic priorities, consumer protection, business competitiveness and market access, and regulatory compliance. These analyses constitute the elements of the approach to express national standardisation strategic priorities (The NSS) for Namibia.

4.2 Priority Sectors

A summary of the ranking for the national priorities for standardisation is shown in Table 6. Providing standards for these sectors according to their priority ranking appears to have a greater impact on the economy and stakeholder needs. A detailed examination of each area to identify relevant standards that could improve productivity and service delivery in these sectors led to recommendations for standards to be developed.

Table 7 summarises the national priorities for standardisation in order of rank. It shows the economic sectors and government programmes considered important to the country and the ranking of the importance of standardisation in these sectors. The average rank for all 55 subsectors and programmes was 2.16. This is an indicator of the importance and need for standards in all sectors.

The top 27 or half of the subsectors (Figure 6), which rank below 2.0, were from national plans (13), services (5), manufacturing (4), mining and quarrying (3) and agriculture, and fisheries and forestry (2). This indicates that even at the subsector level all the major sectors including government programmes could benefit from standards. The average rank for the top 27 subsectors was 1.63.

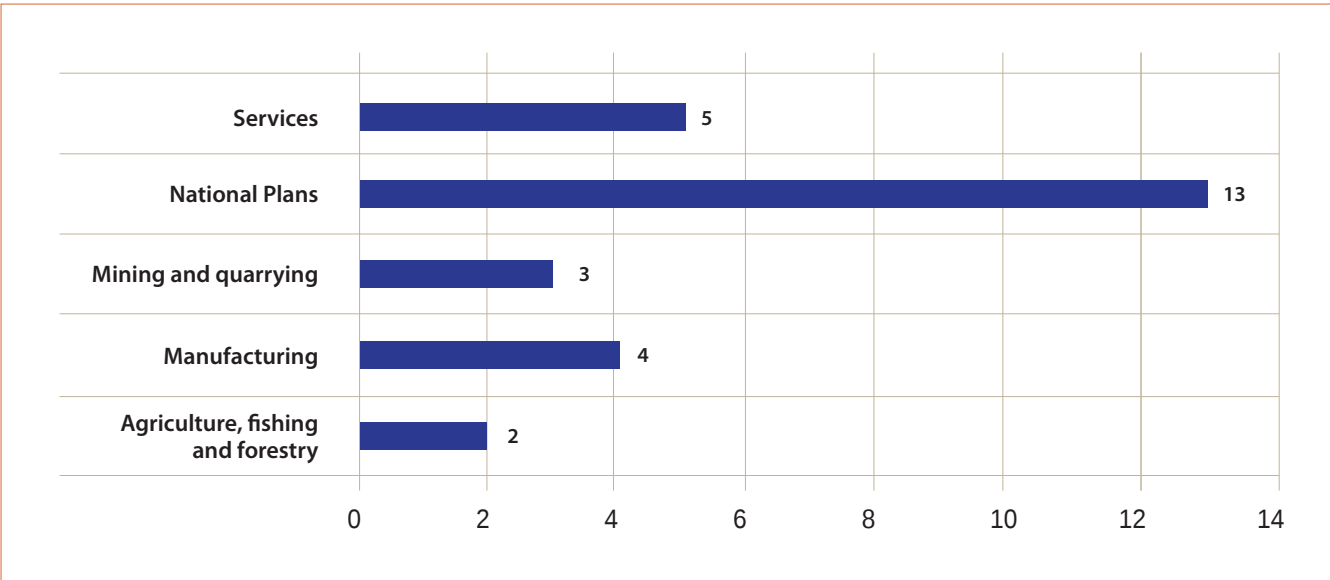


Figure 6 - Distribution of top-ranked subsectors and programmes of the economy

Wholesale, retail and repairs (Rank 1) followed by public administration (Rank 1.1) come on top (Table 7). These services constitute the largest contributors to the national GDP (Table 1.) with wholesale and retail contributing 10.6 % and public administration contributing 10.3 % of the national GDP. The service sectors are followed by national plans for rural economic development, and land and social protection programmes all under NDP5. These government programmes are cross-cutting and designed to address challenges affecting both the economic and social well-being of the population. For example, according to NDP5, the rural development programme aims at establishing, among others, road networks and transport logistics, rural development centres, and markets for rural products. Similarly, the social protection programme is intended to strengthen social safety nets, expand the legal framework for poverty eradication and inequality reduction, improve the coordination of sectoral initiatives and enhance disaster risk governance. These programmes cover almost all sectors of the economy and are administered by government agencies. These therefore fall under the administration and defence sector which ranks high due to its contribution to GDP.

All the subsectors face challenges that could benefit from adopting and using standards.

Key subsectors and programmes of high priority ranking and those prioritised by the government under the Growth At-Home Strategy are further examined in Section 4.3 to demonstrate the benefits of standards. The standards required to support these are identified in Section 5.

**Table 7 – National priorities for standardisation by sector, subsector and rank order
(Data Source NSA, Economic data, government plans and stakeholder consultations)**

SN	Sector/source	Subsector/programme	Overall rank
1	Services	Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	1.00
2	Services	Public administration and defence	1.10
3	National plans	Rural Economic Development	1.20
4	National plans	Land	1.20
5	National plans	Enterprise Development	1.23
6	National plans	Social protection	1.45
7	National plans	Climate change	1.45
8	Agriculture, fishing and forestry	Livestock, crop farming and forestry	1.53
9	Manufacturing	Chemical and related products	1.53
10	National plans	Blue Economy	1.55
11	Manufacturing	Food manufacturing	1.58
12	Manufacturing	Beverage manufacturing	1.70
13	Services	Financial and insurance services	1.70
14	National plans	Improved service delivery	1.70
15	Services	Information and communications	1.72
16	Agriculture, fishing and forestry	Fishing and fish processing on board	1.72
17	National plans	Export Capacity	1.78
18	National plans	Rule of Law	1.78
19	National plans	Accountability & transparency	1.80
20	Services	Education	1.84
21	National plans	Sanitation	1.85
22	National plans	Environmental management	1.85
23	Manufacturing	Fabricated Metals	1.93
24	National plans	Sports	1.95

SN	Sector/source	Subsector/programme	Overall rank
25	Mining and quarrying	Metal Ores	1.95
26	Mining and quarrying	Other mining and quarrying	1.95
27	Mining and quarrying	Mining support service activities	1.95
28	Services	Real estate activities	2.00
29	Manufacturing	Basic non-ferrous metals	2.03
30	National plans	Peace and security	2.05
31	Services	Accommodation and food services	2.10
32	Services	Health	2.12
33	Manufacturing	Other manufacturing (new series)	2.14
34	Manufacturing	Non-metallic minerals products	2.18
35	Manufacturing	Manufacture of tobacco products	2.20
36	Services	Electricity [3] and water	2.24
37	National plans	Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources	2.28
38	Services	Construction	2.31
39	Manufacturing	Wood and wood products	2.33
40	National plans	Housing	2.35
41	National plans	Statistical Development	2.45
42	Manufacturing	Rubber and plastic products	2.48
43	Services	Administrative and support services	2.50
44	Services	Transport and storage	2.52
45	Manufacturing	Leather and related products	2.70
46	National plans	Regional Integration	2.70
47	Manufacturing	Publishing and printing	2.92
48	Services	Tax	3.00
49	Manufacturing	Textile and apparel	3.02
50	National plans	Research and Innovation	3.28
51	National plans	Gender equality	3.45
52	Services	Arts, Entertainment and Other Service activities	3.63
53	Services	Business services [7]	3.75
54	Services	Private household with employed persons	4.00
55	Services	Professional, scientific, and technical services	4.305
	Average rank		2.16

4.3 Expected benefits of standardisation

4.3.1 General

This section summarises the synthesis of top-ranked sectors for standardisation, their benefits and the role standards will play.

Standards define how products, processes, and people interact with each other and their environments, assessing their features and performance, conveying information, and providing means of communication. They are tools for public policy, business, and society.

Using standards delivers several benefits, including innovation and technology development and transfer; promoting quality and competitiveness of enterprises; protecting consumers' lives, health, safety, and environment; and facilitating trade, as explained in 4.3.2 to 4.3.5. Table 8 provides a detailed illustration of the benefits of standards for key priority sectors in the Namibian economy.

4.3.2 Competitiveness of enterprises

Standards spur productivity and economies of scale by providing information on quality and technical specifications. This enhances the production and distribution of goods and services. By declaring the characteristics of accepted products, standards enable producers to focus on innovating, developing and producing. This helps increase productive and innovative efficiency leading to economies of scale, allowing suppliers to achieve lower costs per unit by producing large, homogeneous batches of products. In this way, standards promote enterprise competitiveness.

4.3.3 Protection of human rights

Standards facilitate the role of public authorities in protecting life, safety, health and the environment. Standards help prevent deceptive practices such as false labelling and the using false images by producers. By conforming to standards enterprises demonstrate compliance with regulatory requirements creating greater consumer confidence and a better image for the producer. Standards therefore help protect the rights of people to life, health, safety, information, a clean environment, safe food and the like.

Standards complete, complement and clarify the provisions of the law by supporting the definition, measurement and achievements of safety, security and sustainability which are often regulated aspects. For example, the law may require products to be safe. However, the meaning of the level of safety cannot be written in the law due to changing scientific and technological advancements. These details are written in standards and could be updated by revising standards. Similarly, standards support the clarification, measurement and validation of products or services and the levels or parameters of acceptable quality, interoperability or improvements in products or services.

4.3.4 Catalyse innovation, research and development

Standards spur and disseminate innovation within companies and sectors. Standards also facilitate and accelerate the transfer of technologies. By defining requirements for safety, performance or interoperability, standards enable innovators to produce products without worrying about the acceptability of the new products or services. Standards facilitate the acceptance of innovations among consumers and public authorities.

4.3.5 Trade and market access

The primary purpose of standards is safety and security. Because of this, standards almost always have a trade-restricting effect barring products considered unsafe from entering the market. Standards can assist Namibia in facilitating trade because they stipulate what can or cannot be exchanged and define the procedures that must be followed for exchange to occur. Complying with standards requirements is crucial in determining market access, both on the local shelves and in foreign markets. Shared standards among producers, distributors and consumers are the drivers of trade and market access. In essence, it is the consensus agreement or harmonisation of standards that promotes market access.

Standards apply to all sectors of the economy and are useful in all aspects of life, from war to welfare and from the food we eat to waste management. Standards are applied for the exploitation of natural resources as well as for maintaining the natural environment.

Table 8 – Key sectors, ranking, importance, challenges and benefits of standards

SN	Sector/Subsector/Field/Rank sector benefits/issues and benefits of standards	
1	Agriculture, fishing, and forestry	Sector Priority Rank 1.53
1.1	Livestock and poultry farming	
	Benefits of the sector - Food security - Employment - Export earnings - Alleviating poverty Products: live animals, milk, meat, hides and skins	
	Challenges/issues - Persistent drought and poor soils - Inadequacy of fodder - No quality assurance system for pasture/fodder seed - Diseases and pests - Lack of feeds and water - Need feed supplementation - Poor farming techniques - Misuse of antibiotics and the rise of Anti-microbial resistance (AMR) - Threat of fake substandard medicines and products - Need to construct feedlots, good practices in animal feeding - Lack of standards for feedlots, feeds and feeding stuff –ingredients, contaminants, packaging and labelling - Concerns about food quality and safety of animal products - Food traceability - Stringent export sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) requirements	
	Benefits of standards - Improve input supply and quality-fodder seed, fodder, feeds and other feedstuffs. - Improved production practices increased productivity enhancing food security and preventing food safety failures- residues of veterinary drugs in food, AMR, mycotoxins - Assurance of food safety improves local and export market access - Standards facilitate technology transfer, support enterprise development and value addition, and create employment	

1.2	Crop farming and forestry	Sector Priority Rank 1.53
	Benefits of the sector - Food security - Employment - Export - Alleviating poverty - Products: Potatoes, Maize, Beans, Vegetables, Onions, Fruits, Grapes	
	Sector issues - Persistent drought and poor soils - Lack of access to improved and/or hybrid seeds - Diseases and pests - Use of pesticides leads to concerns about pesticide residues in food of plant origin - Lack of standards for products—ingredients, contaminants, packaging and labelling - Concerns about food quality and safety of products - Food traceability - Stringent export SPS requirements - Lack of infrastructure and modernization of farming techniques with agricultural equipment such as tractors; equipment for crop protection; harvesting and conservation; and irrigation and drainage systems	
	Benefits of standards - Input standards help improve production. For example, standards ensure quality and safe soil enrichment or fertilisers, pesticides including organic pesticides and water for production - Improved production practices and increased productivity enhancing food security and preventing food safety failures-pesticide residues, mycotoxins, heavy metal contaminants - Assurance of food safety improves market access, both local and export - Standards facilitate technology transfer, support enterprise development and value addition and create employment	
1.3	Fishing and aquaculture	Sector Priority Rank 1.72
	Benefits of the sector - The fisheries sector is among the largest income earners after mining and tourism. - The sector contributes to employment as well as food security. - Fish stocks also contribute to the ecosystem functioning and biodiversity conservation - Stakeholders mention standards for bubble fish, transportation and preservation methods	
	Sector issues - There is a threat of depleting the fish stock in inland waters due to overfishing. - There is a need to establish net sizes, infrastructure and other services necessary for mariculture development, increasing the value addition for more consumer-ready products, and promoting compliance to stringent sanitary and phytosanitary standards for more lucrative markets	

	Benefits of standards - Standards will support conservation, value addition and market access.	
2	Mining and quarrying	Sector Priority Rank 1.95
	Benefits of the sector - GDP - Export - Employment Products: Diamonds, copper, uranium, lead, zinc, gold dimension stone, and semiprecious stones.	
	Sector challenges - Limited value addition - Inadequate water and power (energy) supply - Inadequate quality of inputs and services including imports to the sector - Inadequate health and safety measures against dust, unsafe working conditions and concerns about radiation exposure. - Lack of standards for the production, refining, and transportation of Oil - Lack of standards for assessment of the quality of meteorites - Inadequate air pollution control in mining and quarrying - Need for rehabilitation of areas degraded through mining and quarrying activities	
	Benefits of standards Standards will support - Quality assurance for local suppliers and SMEs thereby increasing opportunities income for local actors - Value addition in the sector increasing the value of products in the market - Standards on good mining practices, methods including mine closure will support sustainable mining - Health and safety standards will support the wellbeing of the communities involved in mining	
3	Manufacturing	
3.1	General manufacturing	
	Benefits of the sector - GDP - Export: foreign exchange earner - Employment - Diversification of the economy cushioning from effects of dependence on raw materials for trade - Sophistication of exports (value addition) Key subsectors: Food and beverage products, textiles and wearing apparel, leather and related products, wood and wood products, chemical and related products, non-metallic minerals products, fabricated metals, road vehicle standards, handicraft and taxidermy	

	Sectors challenges/issues - A significant portion of the economic activities in key sectors (agriculture, fisheries, tourism, manufacturing and services) remain primitive, informal and limited. - Competition from imports on local shelves due to quality and safety challenges. - Limited awareness about standards. - Deceitful, misleading representations. - Product safety concerns. - Lack of access to the export market. The government's Growth at Home Strategy has focused on cosmetics, game meat, handicrafts, jewellery and coloured gemstones, leather, seafood, metal fabrication, Sankara wool, taxidermy, and charcoal to exploit the improvement in the production of raw materials to increase economic gains and income through value-addition.	
	Benefits of standards - Standards will support technology transfer, value addition and uptake of local raw materials. - Improve market access including on local retail shelves – Import substitution. - Quality and safety assurance open markets including addressing export compliance.	
3.2	Food manufacturing	Sector Priority Rank 1.58
	Sector benefits - Food security - Products: Meat, milk, game meat, cereals and grains (rice, maize, millet, sorghum, peanuts, beans), local fish and chicken products, marula products, embeke oil, jam and chillies	
	Sector issues - Food safety concerns - Nutrition concerns regarding high sugar, salt and fat diets - Post-harvest losses due to limited value addition, preservation and inadequate storage facilities - Seasonal food shortages - Stringent SPS standards in export markets	
	Benefits of standards - Improve food safety, quality and nutrition - Reduce post-harvest losses and improve food security - Quality and safety assurance opens markets	
3.3	Textile and wearing apparel: Sankara wool	Sector Priority Rank 3.02
	Benefits of the sector - The Namibian Sankara wool value chain is based on the fibre of adult sheep, which is a lightweight, high-volume, strong fibre, ideally long and lustrous with no crimp.	

	Sectors issues - Current manufacturing activities in the Sankara wool value chain are mostly confined to the weaving sub-chain, specifically traditional hand weaving of carpets and wall hangings. There is a need to support value addition to Sankara wool by defining and enhancing the contemporary image and quality of Sankara wool; introducing innovations at the process and product levels; and combining heritage and innovation through technology.	
	Benefits of standards - Standards will support defining quality requirements including raw wool classification and quality inputs and supplies for local wool processors and manufacturers so that international buyers of Sankara wool garments can be assured of a quality product produced in line with international standards.	
3.3	Leather and related products	Sector Priority Rank 2.70
	Sector benefits - The leather industry has various formal and informal hide and skin collectors, and tanneries creating employment. - The sector also has micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that manufacture leather-related products and retail outlets offering value-added and finished products such as handbags, clothing, game skins and other leather-related apparel. - The tanneries produce wet blues, pickled skins and tanned hides - Namibia imports vegetable-tanned leather from South Africa and other countries, mostly to serve the needs of manufacturers of finished goods.	
	Sectors issues - Both quality and quantity of supply are among the major issues - The lack of a standard grading system for raw materials (hides and skins) is a disadvantage for the producers - The ageing technology of the equipment, machinery, and processes leads to lower-quality final leather products. - The local market for products such as handbags, belts, shoes, etc. is small compared to the volumes of wet blue produced. As a result, many leather products manufactured in Namibia are export oriented. - Exporters have to comply with the regulations in export countries, so compliance-related additional operational costs are an issue and a potential disincentive to export growth.	
	Benefits of standards - Standards will support knowledge transfer for increased local know-how resulting in better quality of skins and hides and increased production capacities, quality and quantity are achieved for the export market. - Standards define grading system for raw hides and skins, finished products and open markets	

3.4	Wood and wood products – Wood charcoal	Sector Priority Rank 2.33
	Benefits of the sector - Charcoal has a variety of uses including as an excellent humidity regulator, water purifier, and food preparation. - Is a significant export product	
	Sector issues - Namibia's charcoal industry can be considered a basic industry suitable for industrial upgrading efforts, particularly technological, to facilitate its transition into an internationally competitive manufacturing industry. - Price fluctuation affects income. - Consumers are becoming more aware of quality-related differences - Consumers are sensitive to environmental and social issues related to wood charcoal production and trade.	
	Benefits of standards - Standards will support product differentiation based on quality - Standards support addressing social and environmental concerns of consumers	
3.5	Chemical and related products – Cosmetics	Sector Priority Rank 1.53
	Benefits of the sector - Production of natural precursor and end-use cosmetic products has become a significant part of economic activity including exports over the past two decades.	
	Sector challenges - Namibian cosmetic products are under-represented on the local retailers' shelves and in the export market. - Cosmetic producers face challenges accessing international markets due to a lack of capacity to prepare product dossiers and difficulties meeting standards and regulations.	
	Benefits of standards Standards and certification system will support: - Defining quality requirements including raw materials and quality of other inputs and supplies for local manufacturers - Assure quality and safety so that international buyers can accept products	

3.6	Non-metallic minerals products	Sector Priority Rank 2.18
	Benefits of the sector - Namibia has some high-quality semi-precious stones. - Provides cement, sand, bricks and alternate construction materials - - Provides jewellery and coloured gemstones	
	Sector issues - Most semi-precious stones leave the country as rough gems to be further processed elsewhere. - The supply of synthetic stones and jewellery is increasing, highlighting the need to effectively differentiate products made of genuine gemstones.	
	Benefits of standards - Support defining intrinsic qualities and uniqueness of genuine Namibian gemstone products - Build on sustainable production practices along the value chain. - Support efficiency in cutting and polishing and jewellery manufacturing.	
3.6	Fabricated metals	Sector Priority Rank 1.93
	Benefits of the sector - Namibian metal fabrication products have increased over recent years creating employment and adding value - Provides manufactured products such as palisades, light steel frames, garage doors, burglar bars and roofing sheets. - Supply transport equipment parts such as wagons, carts and manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	
	Sector challenges - Lack of product standards and internationally accredited testing facilities are a hindrance. - There is also a need to adhere to social and environmental standards that will contribute to the acceptance of the industry products in society and ensure their sustainability.	
	Benefits of standards Standards will support metal fabricators as follows - Promote safe working practices and reduce the risk of accidents. - Ensure consistent quality in metal fabrication processes and products. - Ensure compatibility and interchangeability of fabricated parts. - Help metal fabricators comply with relevant laws and regulations. - Ensure that products meet customer requirements and expectations	

3.7	Handicraft and taxidermy	Sector Priority Rank 2.14
	Benefits of the sector - Traditional handicrafts serve functional and cultural purposes and are linked to individual tribal identities in communal areas. - Namibia has a strong and diverse indigenous cultural heritage which should be promoted with traditional handicrafts. - Traditional art is usually higher in quality and sold in mid- to high-end markets, primarily in small chains and independent retail stores.	
	Sector issues - Lack of production as well as an export guide on, inter alia, how to identify markets, how to finance export transactions, methods of handling orders and shipments, and relevant legislation. - Difficulty in identifying criteria that can be applied uniformly to distinguish handicraft production from industrial production and handicraft products from their machine-made counterparts.	
	Benefits of standards - Standards will support to define criteria for uniformity and to distinguish handicraft production from industrial production - Standards will define methods for sustainable use of resources	
4	Services	
4.1	Energy (electricity)	Sector Priority Rank 2.24
	Sector benefits - Energy is one of the most important sectors in Namibia driving activities in all sectors of the economy.	
	Sectors challenges - Namibia experiences a shortage of energy, unreliable service and safety concerns such as electrocution in some cases. - The government continues to construct new or upgrade transmission and distribution lines and associated substations and to accelerate the production of energy from renewable resources such as solar, wind, and biomass. - There is a global move to decarbonise the energy sector and nitrogen fertilisers production and other heavy industries such as steel, glass and concrete production	
	Benefits of standards Standards will support - The existing policy objectives in the area of energy. - Application of modern technologies (transition from traditional energy systems) - Improving operational effectiveness, efficiency and safety - Achieving quality, interoperability and equal access of suppliers to the infrastructure. - Keeping pace with developments in the various fields.	

4.2	Water	Sector Priority Rank 2.24
	Sector benefits - Water is essential for life and economic activity.	
	Sector issues - Shortage of water as well as water quality and waste management challenges - Government continues to upgrade existing water infrastructure including adopting innovative technologies to recycle wastewater. - The government will also construct new bulk water supply infrastructure, and improve the management of existing water sources including reducing losses, increasing water savings, and addressing water quality and pollution control	
	Benefits of standards Standards will support the existing policy objectives in the area of water and enable - Improving operational effectiveness, efficiency and safety - Achieving safety and quality of water - Improved infrastructure to enhance access	
4.3	Construction	Sector Priority Rank 2.31
	Sector benefits Construction is an important sector of the economy, contributing an average of 1.7 % to national GDP between 2019 and 2023. It is a significant employer and a large part of the infrastructure that serves society, including housing and sanitation, as well as environmental sustainability. The government continues to accelerate housing delivery including through promoting the development of alternative housing and construction models and a coordinated investment in sanitation infrastructure; and establishing road networks and transport logistics, access to water, telecommunications networks, rural electrification, rural housing scheme, rural industrial development, rural development centres, and markets for rural products.	
	Sector issues - There is a need to support road and building construction and inspections. - Dependence on foreign standards in the sector	
	Benefits of standards Standards for construction will - Support considerable savings in time, materials and money. - Assure the health, productivity and well-being of building occupants. - Energy-efficient design of buildings and building mechanical equipment.	

4.4	Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	Sector Priority Rank 1.00
	Sector benefits - The Namibian wholesale, retail, and repair sector is a vital part of the country's economy contributing to on average more than 10 % of GDP between 2019 and 2023 - The sector is crucial for economic growth, employment creation, and consumer satisfaction. - It's also an important link between local producers, global markets, and the country's consumers.	
	Sector issues The Namibian wholesale, retail, and repair sector faces several challenges, including: - Limited infrastructure in rural areas hinders access to markets and services. - High costs and limited transportation options hinder efficient distribution. - Limited adoption of technology, including e-commerce and digital payment systems - Changing consumer preferences and spending habits - Inefficient supply chains and limited local sourcing - Ensuring product quality and safety standards	
	Benefits of standards Standards in the wholesale, retail, and repair sectors can increase efficiency, effectiveness, and competitiveness by: - Improving the quality and safety of local supplies and open market access - Streamlining processes reducing costs - Improving communication and collaboration with suppliers and customers - Enhancing brand reputation and trust with stakeholders - Keeping up to date with industry best practices and technological advancements - Demonstrating commitment to quality, safety, and sustainability	
4.5	Transport	Sector Priority Rank 2.52
	Sector benefits Namibia's transport sector, including public and private services plays a crucial role in facilitating economic activity.	
	Sector issues - The transport infrastructure requires further government regulation to ensure safe, efficient, and high-quality passenger transport services that consider social, environmental, and regional development factors. - Road and marine transport safety are concerns. - Importation of used car accessories including tyres and spares needs attention. - Marine pollution prevention, including ballast water management, measures are needed	

	Benefits of standards Standards will provide the following benefits for the transport sector: - A significant shift towards a quality approach in operations across the business - Set of quality criteria for different transport modes and areas of service - Provide tools available for monitoring and assessing service quality - Enable continuous feedback and identification of problems, allowing immediate corrective action - Cultivate a growing focus on customer satisfaction and a quality-oriented culture among staff - Improved punctuality, better information and better service across the network	
4.6	Information and Communications Technologies	Sector Priority Rank 1.72
	Benefits of the sector - The information technology (IT) and telecommunications sector is one of the most important sectors in Namibia. The Government has declared IT a priority and is supporting the upgrade of ICT infrastructure across the country, promoting e-services and innovation, and building a geo-ICT Infrastructure. - It is crucial for competitiveness and success in business to improve the systems used to access and distribute information and the technologies that drive them. - Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) applications, such as electronic invoicing, car navigation or flight booking systems are also radically changing the way companies and governments work or individuals enjoy their leisure time. - The promise of the new technologies and artificial intelligence is real in delivering effectiveness, efficiency and convenience.	
	Sector issues - ICT applications will not reach their full potential unless they and their supporting infrastructures are fully interoperable. - The ubiquitous application of IT also raises questions about security, safety and privacy.	
	Benefits of standards - Standardisation is important for efficiency and security - Standardised technologies and processes can help address privacy concerns and mitigate risk.	
4.7	Financial and insurance services	Sector Priority Rank 1.70
	Benefits of the sector - Financial services encompass various institutions and activities, including banking, lending, securities, investments, and insurance. - Financial services are one of the most important priority sectors of the Namibian economy representing an average of 7% contribution to the GDP between 2019 and 2023.	
	Sector issues - Technology advances raise privacy concerns - Financial institutions must balance technology with privacy protection - Cyber fraud is real, leading to losses to individuals and businesses - Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements is crucial	

	Benefits of standards - Standardisation is important for efficiency and security - Standardised technologies and processes can help address privacy concerns and mitigate risk.	
4.7	Public administration and defence	Sector Priority Rank 1.10
	Sector benefits - Public administration and defence contributed an average 10.3 % of Namibia's GDP over the 5 years from 2019 to 2023. This makes it one of the highest contributing sectors in the country. - This sector offers employment, public order and safety services, regulatory and supervisory services and social programmes including social protection, and enterprise support programmes such as export capacity development and regional integration interventions. - These activities are typically carried out by government agencies, ministries, and departments at the national, regional, and local levels.	
	Sector issues - Several developmental and social challenges have been observed including gender inequality, inadequate housing, poor safety at work and industrial dispute management. - High unemployment, sub-optimal quality of services including a high degree of regulation. - High levels of income inequality and poverty.	
	Benefits of standards - Standards help complete and complement the law clarifying what factors such as safety, sustainability and efficiency could mean when used in legislation. - Standards will support efficiency, effectiveness and quality of service including: - Streamlining procedures - Defining criteria for qualification, classification and compliance	
4.8	Education, research and innovation	Sector Priority Rank 1.84
	Sector benefits - The country aims to operate an integrated, unified, flexible and high-quality education and training system that prepares Namibian learners to take advantage of a rapidly changing global environment, including developments in science and technology. - One of the strategies for education is to provide quality education for all and create adequate employment opportunities for all those who are active and willing to work. - Government plans include efforts to enhance the quality of teaching and learning and develop and maintain education infrastructure.	
	Sector challenges - The 2023 Namibia census report shows that of the people employed, 35.6% are skilled workers (e.g., professionals, technicians); 24.5% are semi-skilled workers (e.g., clerks, salespersons) and 39.9% are unskilled workers (e.g., labourers, domestic workers). - NDP5 highlights a general mismatch between the skill levels in Namibia's workforce and the skills demanded by the labour market.	

	Benefits of standards Standards can support high-quality education through: - Guiding teacher training and professional development. - Ensuring consistency and quality in curriculum development and delivery. - Enhancing accountability and transparency in education systems. - Facilitating recognition and transferability of qualifications across institutions and countries. - Aligning education with labour market needs and industry requirements.	
4.9	Health	Sector Priority Rank 2.12
	Sector benefits - Health is a vital component of the nation. The Namibia's Vision 2030 aims will transform Namibia into a healthy and food-secure nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases (Including HIV/AIDS) are under secure control; people enjoy high standards of living, a good quality life and have access to quality education, health and other vital services. - Government continues to accelerate health infrastructure development and resource management (equipment, physical building, maintenance, pharmaceutical and finance)	
	Sector issues There are however many concerns on health including: - Double burden of under-nutrition and overweight or obesity. - Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia is 22% in women and 48% among children. - Rise of non-communicable diseases accounting for 43% of the 14,000 total deaths in 2012. - Inadequate maintenance and calibration of medical equipment leading to inadequate patient protection - Risk of unethical use of AI and other technologies in healthcare is a concern - Public smoking - Misuse and abuse of drugs - Mental health - Inadequate sanitation systems - improper usage of medication	
	Benefits of standards - Standards support health in several ways including in medical equipment, services and healthcare management. - Standards help: - Promote consistent training and competency development - Streamline processes and reduce errors, waste, and unnecessary procedures. - Enable accurate data collection and analysis - Demonstrate a commitment to quality and safety. - Ensure consistent, high-quality medical products	

4.10	Environmental sustainability	Sector Priority Rank 1.85
	Benefits of the sector - Namibia recognises the importance of environmental sustainability and believes that conservation, sustainable use of natural resources, and climate change mitigation should be considered in all economic activities.	
	Sector issues - Namibia faces challenges with air pollution, water pollution, wildfires, waste management, unsustainable harvesting practices and prolonged droughts, among others.	
	Benefits of standards Standardisation can help reduce environmental impacts throughout a product's lifecycle (production, distribution, use, and end-of-life) by influencing choices at each point. Proper use of standards can bring numerous benefits, including: - Improved risk identification and environmental impact reduction - Enhanced regulatory clarity, understanding and compliance - Streamlined operations and reduced waste - Facilitating refuse-reduce-reuse-recycle strategies such as cutting back on single-use items and considering the lifespan and reusability of items - Improved measuring, validating and communicating environmental performance	
4.11	Governance	Sector Priority Rank 1.70
	Benefits of the sector - Governance plays a big role in maintaining peace and security, the Rule of Law, accountability and transparency and quality of service	
	Benefits of standards Standards can support the government through: - Streamlining processes, reducing complexity and increasing productivity. - Promoting transparency and accountability in government operations. - Ensure delivery of high-quality services to citizens. - Facilitating innovation and adoption of new technologies. - Enabling measurement of government performance and progress.	





5 | National Standardisation Plan (NSP)

5 | National Standardisation Plan (NSP)

5.1 Identification of Standards

A list of standards to be developed was compiled from topics indicated by stakeholders during surveys, those received by NSI before the stakeholders' survey and from standardisation literature¹. Using the process approach² four categories of standards were listed:

Vocabulary: These are vocabulary or terminology standards that facilitate understanding and communication. Standards are a business communication tool enabling producers, regulators and consumers to share meaning and understanding. Specifications or requirements: These standards set requirements for the safety, authenticity, identity, and quality or performance of products or services. The emphasis on each of these parameters depends on the challenges in the sector.

Conformity assessment: These standards enable users to verify conformity to requirements, often legal and industrial. For each requirement, there will be many methods for sampling and testing to choose from and will depend on laboratory capacity and customer needs. Standards for inspection and certification also fall under this category.

Codes of practice: These standards guide users on the best practices in the field. They enable users to adopt new technologies, skills and practices enhancing productivity, and ensuring safety and performance.

The topics were analysed to identify and propose reference regional and international standards for adoption (adoption Strategy), or for Namibia to contribute to (regional and international participation Strategy) and those for national development (national development Strategy). The international adoption and participation Strategy aligns the NSSP with regional and international obligations, agreements and plans.

More than 1500 were initially identified indicating an overwhelming need for standards. Due to an observable limitation on resources for developing standards, this list was iteratively trimmed to 1267 standards (Table 9). This Strategy could grow the stock of standards from 275 to 1267 by maintaining (OK) 275 standards through annual systematic review (Sr); national development (Na) of 79 standards, direct adoption (Ad) of 845 standards, evaluation before adoption (Ev) of 50 standards and participation (Ac) in developing of 18 standards.

Several standards were identified as necessary to serve requests already at NSI including subjects such as assistive products, charcoal and food fortification. 79 topics identified for national development are typically home-grown standards for local value addition, not standardised elsewhere.

The standards available at NSI were removed from the list leaving a total workload of 992 standards for three years or approximately 331 per year. When standards due for systematic review are added, this figure comes to 1007. This figure was used to simulate calculations for resources.

³¹ Catalogues of regional and international standards developing organizations and foreign countries.

³² In a process approach to planning and operations, the first thing that we ask is to determine the inputs required and outputs expected of process; then we determine and apply criteria and methods to ensure effective operations and control of the process.

Table 9 – Summary of the number of standards to be developed under the Strategy

Sector/Programme	Mode of development					Current stock			Grand Total
	Ad	Ev	Ac	Na	Total	Sr	OK	Total	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	70	7		17	94	2	22	24	118
Manufacturing	571	43	11	38	663	3	69	72	735
Mining and quarrying	63		3	16	82				82
Services	141		4	8	153		179	179	332
Grand Total	845	50	18	79	992	5	270	275	1267

5.2 Responsibility for Developing Standards

Standards are developed by committees of technical experts nominated by different stakeholder groups or institutions including the government, private sector, academia and civil society. These groups are coordinated by NSI – the National Standards Body that provides the Secretariat. NSI is also responsible for ensuring compliance with WTO/TBT Annex 3, Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards.

NSI currently has 23 technical committees with six technical officers who coordinate and facilitate the work of the technical committees. The analysis of the standards required indicates a need to increase the number of TCs to develop standards in relatively different sectors than the current coverage.

The allocation of TCs and the timeframe to develop the standards is presented in Section 7. First, the resources required and or available for the development are considered in Section 6. The availability of resources is the basis for the implementation of the plan including responsibility and timeframes.

5.3 Modes of Developing Standards

The following modes of developing Namibian Standards have been selected:

Mode 1 – Adoption (Ad): This applies when an international or regional standard exists and has been identified as being appropriate to address national needs. In such a case the standard is accepted as it is without any modification or translation.

Mode 2 – Evaluation for adoption (Ev): This applies when an international or regional standard has been identified as highly likely to address national needs, but this requires clarification. The evaluation could result in a judgement that the standard should be adopted as is, modified and adopted (adapted) or dropped. This process is undertaken at the technical committee level, and national consensus will determine the outcome. Where a decision is made to drop the adoption process, the item is converted to national development (Na).

Mode 3 – Participation and adoption (Ac): This is when an International or Regional Standard is under development and a high priority exists for its use as a national standard once it is published. Several topics have been identified as underdevelopment at the international level. Namibia participates actively in the developing regional (SADC), continental (ARSO and AFSEC) and international standards (ISO, IEC and CAC) in line with the export capacity development and regional integration agenda of the country. Namibia will therefore participate in the ongoing development of those standards identified in this Strategy and adopt such standards once published.

Mode 4 – National development (Na): This applies when no regional or International Standard has been identified to meet national needs. This occurs when some home-grown technologies or products require standards to support market access on the local shelves or abroad. In such cases, NSI should consider taking leadership and proposing such activity to an appropriate organisation at the regional or international level leading to the publication of standards that offer wider

market opportunities. Once an item gains approval at the regional or international level, it will be re-categorised from Na to Ac as appropriate.

Mode 5 – Systematic review (Sr): This applies when an item is identified, and a national standard exists but has been more than 5 years since it was published. A systematic review of a standard may lead to confirming that the standard is still valid and relevant. When a review finds that a standard is no longer adequate to meet the needs an amendment or revision is recommended. A revision of a standard is then handled as a new development.

5.4 Timeframes for Developing a Standard

The average time it takes to develop a standard presents a time lag between the initiation of development and the publication of a standard. A standards developer aims to deliver standards to the market in the shortest time possible. This time is one of the measures of the quality of the work. However, an additional and most important aspect is the quality of the documents including the relevance, effectiveness and print quality such as the absence of errors in the document.

Timeframes are average and represent a target for each mode of development. The time frames in Namibia are presented in Table 10.

Table 10 – Timeframes for developing Namibian Standards

SN	Mode of development	Timeframe
1	Adoption (Ad)	9 months
2	Evaluation for adoption (Ev)	12 months
3	Participation and Adoption (Ac)	24 months
4	National development-Home-grown (Na)	18 months
5	Systematic review (Sr)	12 months







6 | Financial and Human Resources Needs

6 | Financial and Human Resources Needs

6.1 Resource needs

The resources needed to develop standards are those for NSB staff to administer and manage national, regional and standardisation projects and those for external experts who contribute to projects. The knowledge that goes into developing standards comes from subject matter experts. The financial resources and the time the experts use could come from themselves, their employer or affiliated organisations. In some cases, project funding could be used to finance or compensate the experts' time and or knowledge.

Due to variations in sources and amount of financing for standards development, this document only estimates the resources required at NSI to coordinate the standards development activities.

The human and financial resources needed to develop the standards depend on the anticipated workload. It also considers the number of staff and stakeholders involved, the meetings to be held, and the financial resources to fulfil work within the national, regional and international standardisation activities.

The human and financial resources needed will depend on the number of standards required, the mode of development and procedures for standards development.

6.2 Human Resources

The roles performed by the NSI personnel in standards development are Technical Officer (TO), Editor (ED) and Secretarial (SE) roles. The TO role carries the technical competence in the field of standardisation such as food safety, chemistry or engineering. The editor role includes competence in writing or editing and language skills. The secretarial role covers planning, coordination and administrative logistical support roles. At NSI Standards Development and Training Officers (SDTO) perform all these roles occasionally getting help from colleagues or other staff.

The calculation of human resource needs depends on the time a person takes to complete the role, the number of times that role is performed for each standard and the frequency of such activity during the development of a standard. The nature of the activities will depend on the mode of development. Some activities, for example, developing a draft standard will be skipped in certain modes of development, in particular, during adoption.

The following standards development activities at NSI were used in the calculations:

- Analysis and preparation of documents;
- Circulating documents to the members of a committee;
- Organising meetings;
- Conducting meetings;
- Preparing meeting reports;
- Organising voting processes; and
- Project management.

The working time in Namibia is 8 hours a day from Monday to Friday. The amount of time required for each standards development project compared with the amount of time available per person gives the total human resources needed for a given number of standards. NSI officers were estimated to give 192 days a year to standards development, the difference being used in training of users of standards.

The summary (Table 11) of human resources needed for the NSSP calculated using the ISO Microsoft Excel Template shows a need for 20,602 person-days or 6,867 per year.

Currently (2024), NSI has six technical officers (SDTO) who develop and train users on standards working 192 days a year giving 3,456 person-days in three years or 1,152 person-days per year. Assuming this situation is maintained, that would be a deficit of 17,146 person-days or approximately 30 persons a year. Is it possible to get an additional 30 persons in the next three years?

According to available resources, the target number of standards to be developed may be adjusted allowing the Strategy to be flexible. The Strategy may also include adjusting the implementation period for the Strategy to 4 or 5 years. This Strategy will be used to mobilise resources.

6.3 Financial Resources

The estimated financial resources needed for the annual implementation of the Plan during the 3 years are indicated in Table 12. Developing 992 standards and reviewing about 15 existing standards (see Section 5) will cost NAD 16,194,350 (Approximately USD 800,000) including NAD 12,939,950 for activities at the national level and USD 162,720 for international standardisation activities. This will cover costs such as communication, meetings, travel, catering, data collection and production of documents. This estimate is based on the cost of running these activities in Namibia.

Other costs not covered are mainly:

- Infrastructure cost of meeting rooms, facilities and equipment
- Studies for data generation
- Capacity building, training and public awareness.
- Personnel costs: hiring, compensation, training programs and related expenses.

The financing of the Strategy will require collaborative efforts by all stakeholders including the government, its partners and other participants in developing standards.

Table 11 - Human resource requirements for implementation of the Strategy

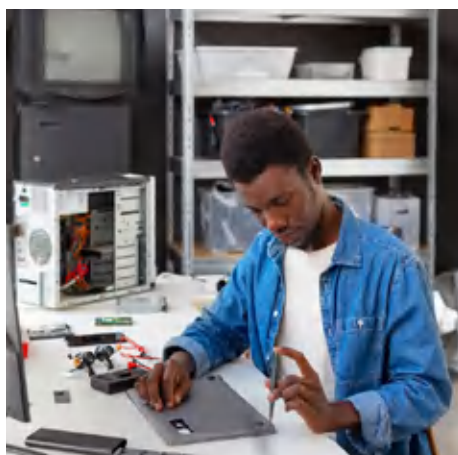
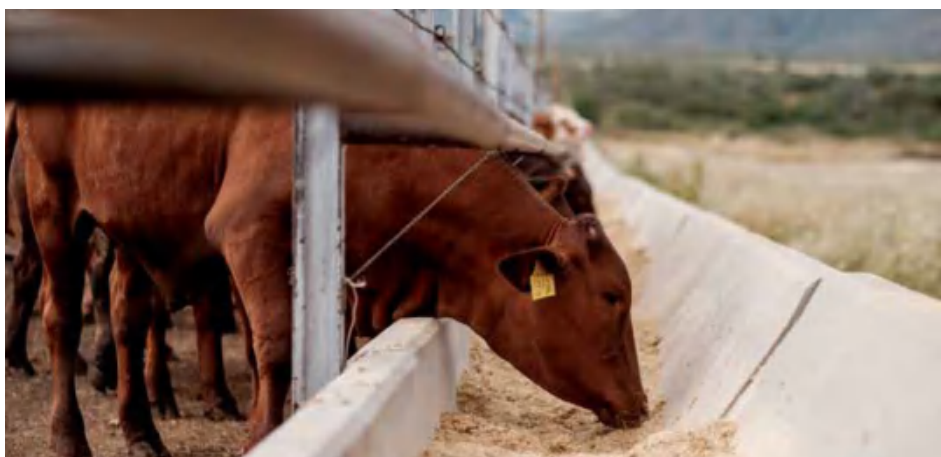
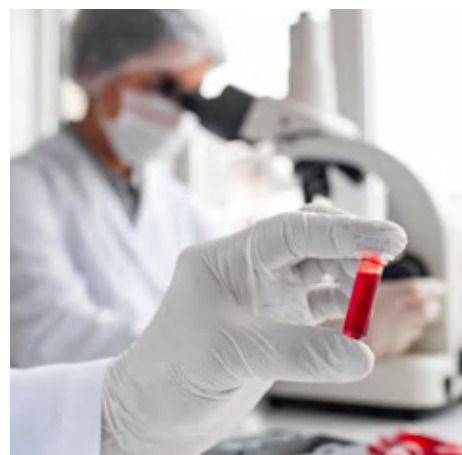
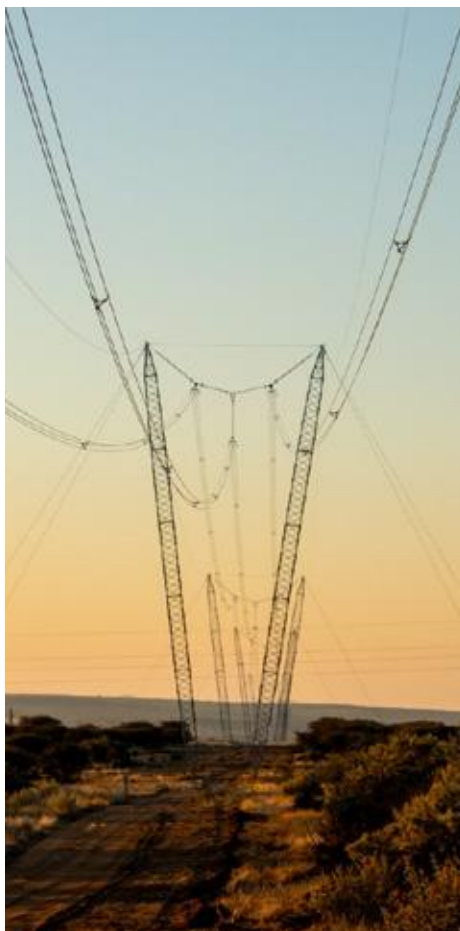
Mode of adoption	No of standards days	No of days required per standard	Total person days required	Person days available	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	
					No officers/ Persons-	No of standards	No officers/ Person-days	No of standards	No officers/ Person-days	No of standards
Adoption	845	17	14,365			282		282		281
Evaluation	50	24.25	1,212.5			17		17		16
Participation	18	49.5	891			6		6		6
Systematic review	15	17.5	262.5			5		5		5
National development	79	49	3,871			26		26		26
Total	1,007		20,602	3,456	1,152	336	1,152	336	1,152	335
Deficit for three years, person-days				17,146						
Deficit per year, person-days					5,715.3		5,715.3		5,715.3	
Deficit per year, persons					29.77		29.77		29.77	

Table 12 - Financial requirements for implementation of the Strategy

Project type:	Ad	Ev	Ac**1	Ac**	Re	Na
Number of projects in plan:	845	50	18		15	79
No. of projects externally funded	0	0	0		0	0
Projects needing NSB funding:	845	50	18		15	79
	Costs in NAD	Costs in NAD	Costs in USD	Costs in NAD	Costs in NAD	Costs in NAD
Projects needing NSB funding:	845	50	18	18	15	79
Costs per single project:	12,850	12,850	9,040	12,850	12,850	12,850
Costs for project types:	10,858,250	642,500	162,720	231,300	192,750	1,015,150
Total costs		NAD	USD			
NAD	12,939,950	12,939,950	646,998			
USD	162,720	3,254,400	162,720			
		16,194,350	809,718			

³³ *Maximum number of meetings: Due to budget limitations, physical participation through experts appointed by the NSI may only be possible for a limited number of international meetings on the selected projects, but not for all of them. In such cases active participation means remote participation by submitting comments, attending through web conferences etc.

**Active participation (Ac): Such projects include participation in international and the organisation of national (mirror group) meetings. For this reason, Ac-projects cause international costs (in USD) as well as national costs in NAD.





7

Implementation of the strategy

7 | Implementation of the Strategy

7.1 General

The Strategy offers a forward-looking tool for developing standards based on Namibia's consolidated national priorities. The methodology focused on the standards needed to support national socio-economic growth and contribute to Sustainable Development.

The NSS is not an end in itself but rather provides a framework for continued collaboration with stakeholders to ensure that standards deliver the needed benefits on an ongoing basis. Such collaboration will bring in funding, expertise and other resources and deliver benefits to organisations, businesses and citizens.

The Strategy will require resources for implementation, evaluation and continued updating. A new Strategy will also need to be developed at the end of the lifecycle because the nature of the economy and society change. New sectors could emerge while others may have grown and require new standardisation approaches.

NSI will take a central role in offering detailed implementation plans for the period of the NSSP. The implementation plan will provide annual targets, available resources, responsibilities and collaboration arrangements that inform annual work plans during the 3 years to cover the activities in 7.2 to 7.7 and the monitoring, evaluation and learning in Section 8.

A coordination structure is essential to support NSI and to provide a link to other government agencies and businesses,

7.2 Inter-agency Coordination Structure

A mechanism for ongoing collaboration between different stakeholders - OMAs, private sector, civil society, labour, and academia to monitor and provide feedback for review and updating of the Strategy as progress - is made is essential.

An Inter-Agency Coordination Committee (ICC) in line with the current NSSTF mechanism is proposed. The role of ICC will include developing an implementation plan and monitoring the implementation of the Strategy. The ICC will review progress, identify constraints, if any, and advise the government on the performance of the Strategy.

7.3 Stakeholder Engagement

A sustainable standardisation programme depends on continued stakeholder engagement. The diversity of stakeholders in technical committees strengthens the consensus helping create relevant and effective standards. It is the same stakeholders that use the standards translating to benefits to the economy.

For every technical committee, a business plan should guide the priorities and the stakeholders that are engaged throughout the lifecycle of standards.

Stakeholder engagement also serves to mobilise stakeholders to increase participation in regional and international standardisation.

7.4 Communication and Visibility Plan

The NSSP will benefit from ongoing communication with the public and all interested parties in business, government, academia, CSOs and other society stakeholders to ensure all are aware of the NSSP and can join in its implementation. A communication plan will be formulated and implemented through stakeholder analysis, selection and engagement based on customised messages for the different stakeholders by NSI.

7.5 Standards Development and Dissemination

The main activity to implement the Strategy is the development of standards. Standards development is a continuous activity. This makes the NSSP a rolling plan in which work items are initiated, progressed and completed on a continued basis.

All standards, including those newly developed following the publication of this Strategy, need to be promoted. This involves identifying stakeholders in the public and private sectors and supporting them in implementing standards. To this end, an ongoing standards marketing, sales and training service is required.

The standards development unit at NSI is handling the training function and this takes off part of the personnel time. Standards developers are, by default, the experts in the standards because they have a good understanding of the rationale behind the provisions and can explain them to users.

Dissemination and training are particularly important for MSMEs who often lack the competence to interpret the standards and/or cannot afford to access professional services.

There is a need to increase the capacity of the standards development team through additional personnel and training in specific functions.

7.6 Capacity Development

Standardisation is a specific field and requires continued capacity development including awareness raising, training and education among the stakeholders who develop and/or implement standards. There are many subjects such as accreditation or certification that are governed by unified international standards. No country should be absent while such rules are written.

Namibian participation in regional and international standards development activities, including taking leadership roles, will draw experts from the public, private and civil society. These experts will require capacity building including training on procedures, etiquette and diplomacy to enhance their effectiveness in their activities.

Training of standards developers such as committee leaders and technical officers is itself a continued activity to build competence in national, regional and international standardisation.

To implement a comprehensive capacity development programme an initial assessment may be carried out to determine the current capacity and identify gaps, if any.

7.7 Resource Mobilisation

Standard development takes resources from the NSB or other participating institutions. How will they put resources aside if they do not know that resources are needed and that their allocation and use are beneficial?



A young man wearing a red cap and a white shirt with red trim is working on a machine in a workshop. He is wearing white gloves and is focused on his work. The background shows wooden planks and industrial equipment.

8 | Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan

8 | Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan

NSI should collect, analyse and share information on the progress of standards development and use it to inform the government and its partners of the need for resources. Case studies of partner standardisation activities within the region and beyond will help complete the story. The government will need to lead in funding standardisation activities and then others will follow.

8 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan

The NSSP will be implemented by NSI through the standards development and coordination department. The department reports to the Chief Executive Officer who oversees the activities of NSI and reports to the Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade (MIT), the policy direction for standardisation. The National Quality Policy puts NSI as the National Standards Body that services the whole government in standardisation. Various government sectors will require and use standards and will therefore desire to get feedback on the Strategy.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning will help NSI to track progress and performance; make data-driven decisions, identify areas for improvement, enhance accountability and transparency and foster a culture of learning and continuous improvement.

NSI will monitor the internal performance of the standards development and training unit through internal policies and procedures. The overall delivery of the Strategy will be monitored by the ICC.

The ICC will be the main operational monitoring mechanism that filters the progress of all activities to meet the target. This will include making observations regarding financing the Strategy and other support and documenting lessons learned. The monitoring will identify and document success stories, gaps and lessons learned to inform continued improvement and future planning. The results of the monitoring and evaluation will be timed to fit and be useful for the government as well as the partner's budgeting and planning cycle.

Monitoring will follow a traditional standardisation life cycle which provides for different phases in the development of standards, their use, and the evaluation of their economic, social or other impacts. Monitoring activities will follow a typical monitoring lifecycle as shown in Figure 7 from planning to learning as follows:

Plan: At the beginning of each planning cycle, the financial year, inputs to enable achieving the output, and the number of standards to be developed will be planned. Inputs will include personnel, finances and logistical resources. Resources will be placed where change is expected in proportion to the importance of the desired impact.

Monitor: The plan will be implemented and data collected on activities and their results. Activities will include communicating with stakeholders, workshops, meetings and drafting of documents. Data will be collected on participation such as demographics, the number of drafts progressed and the quality of the outputs. Data will be collected on the inputs into activities such as the length of time activities take and the number of days officers work in a year. Such data will help future planning.

Evaluate: Systematic assessment of the programme's effectiveness, impact, and outcomes, at specific milestones or completion will be conducted to determine if efforts are paying.

Learn: This will involve reflecting on findings from monitoring and evaluation to inform improvements, adapt strategies, and enhance decision-making. The ICC will be prepared to change and act on their findings to avoid getting the same results.

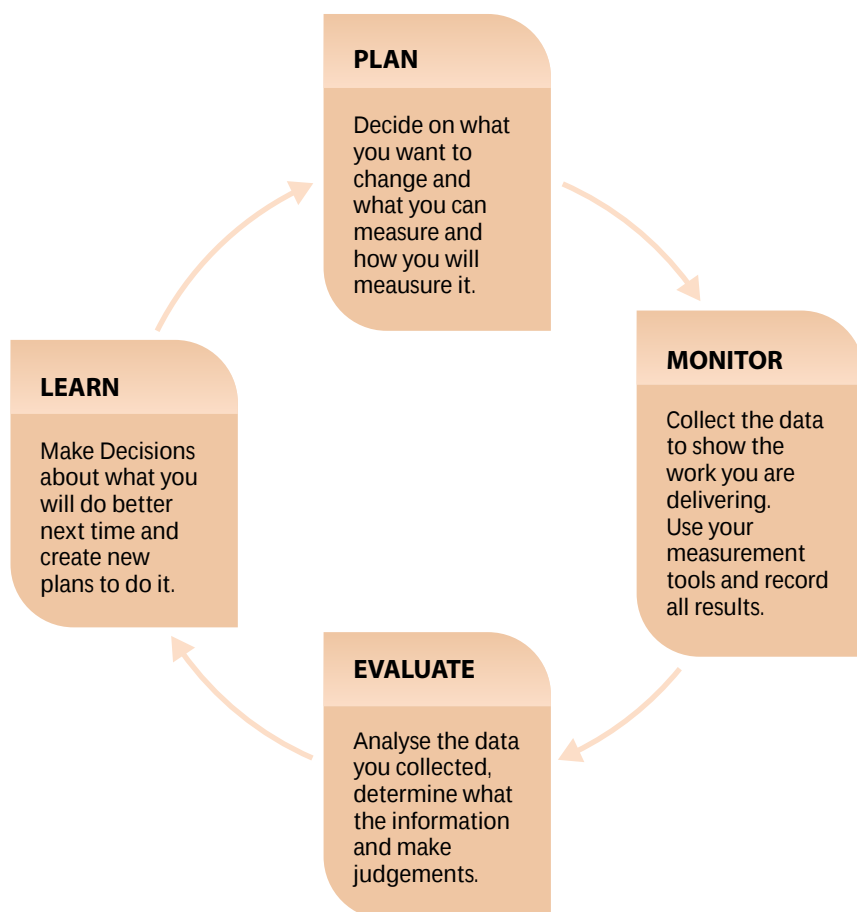


Figure 7– Monitoring, evaluation and learning schema

Whereas monitoring will be able to report outputs and some outcomes, the impact of standardisation on socio-economic development will be determined. Standards have been reported to have a direct impact on the GDP of certain economies¹. Namibia could undertake such a study using ISO methodology² to determine such impact.

³⁴ ISO 2012. Standards. What's the bottom line? https://www.iso.org/files/live/sites/isoorg/files/archive/pdf/en/bottom_line.pdf

³⁵ ISO 2014. Economic benefits of standards. https://www.iso.org/files/live/sites/isoorg/files/archive/pdf/en/ebs_case_studies_factsheets.pdf

Annex A - National Standardisation Plan

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Services	1	1.1	Sustainable procurement — Guidance	
	2	1.1	Procedures and methods to assess people in work and organisational settings — Part 1: Requirements for the client	
	3	1.1	Procedures and methods to assess people in work and organisational settings—Part 2: Requirements for service providers	
	4	1.1	Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) — Part 1: Generic conceptual model	
	5	1.1	Human resource management — Guidelines on human governance	
	6	1.1	Innovation management — Fundamentals and vocabulary	
	7	1.1	Innovation management — Tools and methods for innovation partnership — Guidance	
	8	1.1	Knowledge management systems — Requirements	
	9	1.1	Disaster risk reduction – Survey results and gap analysis	
	10	1.1	Descriptive framework for cities and communities	
	11	1.1	Indicators for city services and quality of life	
	12	1.1	Sustainable cities and communities — Vocabulary	
	13	1.1	Management system for sustainable development — Requirements with guidance for use	
	14	1.1	Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 4: Survey sampling	
	15	1	Brand evaluation — Part 2: Implementation and reporting	
	16	1	Requirements and recommendations for brands related to geographical indications	
	17	1	Digital analytics and web analyses for purposes of market, opinion and social research — Vocabulary and service requirements	
	18	1	Guidelines for brand protection and enforcement procedures	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	19	1.58	Extracted honey — Specification	
	20	1.58	Wheat — Specification	
	21	1.58	Beans— Specification	
	22	1.58	Pearl millet— Specification	
	23	1.58	Rice— Specification	
	24	1.58	Sorghum Grains-Specification	
	25	1.58	Asparagus; Roselle hibiscus (Mutete) and Ocro	
	26	1.58	Maize (Corn)-Specification	
	27	1.58	Marketing and commercial quality control of cultivated mushrooms	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 20400:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 10667-1:2020(en)	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 10667-2:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 19152-1:2024(en)	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 30408:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 56000:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 56003:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 30401:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO/TR 6030:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 37105:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 37120:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 37100:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 37101:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 3534-4:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 20671-2:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 20671-3:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO 19731:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ISO/TS 22386	Ad	NSI/TC 2	1
	ARS 1403:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 199-1995	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ARS 864:2023	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 169-1989	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 198-1995	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 172-1989	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 153-1985	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	28	1.58	Marketing and commercial quality control of Garlic; Ginger; turmeric	
	29	1.58	Pearl millet seed requirement for seed certification	
	30	1.58	Sorghum seed requirement for seed certification	
	31	1.58	Standards for Spinach, Swiss chards, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Turnips)	
	32	1.58	Definitions of living animals for slaughter — Ovines	
Manufacturing	33	1.59	Bee pollen — Specifications	
	34	1.59	Bee propolis — Specifications	
	35	1.59	Beeswax — Specification	
	36	1.59	Royal jelly — Specifications	
	37	1.59	Royal jelly production	
	38	1.59	Honey — Specifications	
	39	1.59	Cereals — Determination of bulk density, called mass per hectolitre — Part 1: Reference method	
	40	1.59	Cereals — Determination of bulk density, called mass per hectolitre — Part 2: Method of traceability for measuring instruments	
	41	1.59	Cereals — Determination of bulk density, called mass per hectolitre — Part 3: Routine method	
	42	1.59	Cereals — Determination of cadmium content by graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry	
	43	1.59	Cereals — Vocabulary	
	44	1.59	Common wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.) — Determination of Alveograph properties of dough at constant hydration	
	45	1.59	Cereals and cereal products — Determination of moisture content — Reference method	
	46	1.59	Cereals and cereal products — Determination of ochratoxin A — High-performance liquid chromatographic method	
	47	1.59	Cereals and cereal products — Sampling	
	48	1.59	Cereals and milled cereal products — Determination of the viscosity of flour — Method using an amylograph	
	49	1.59	Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation — Part 1: General principles	
	50	1.59	Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation — Part 2: Sampling	
	51	1.59	Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation — Part 3: Reference method	
	52	1.59	Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation — Part 4: Rapid methods	
	53	1.59	Cereals, pulses and other food grains — Nomenclature	
	54	1.59	Maize — Determination of moisture content (on milled grains and on whole grains)	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
		Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
		Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 3974:1977	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 24382:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 24381:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ARS 1401:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 12824:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 24364:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO/DIS 24607	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 7971-1:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 7971-2:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 7971-3:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 23637:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 5527:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 27971:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 712:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 15141:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 24333:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 7973:1992	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6639-1:1986	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6639-2:1986	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6639-3:1986	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6639-4:1987	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 5526:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 6540:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	55	1.59	Milled cereal products — Determination of fat acidity	
	56	1.59	Stored cereal grains and pulses — Guidance on the detection of infestation by live invertebrates by trapping	
	57	1.59	Test sieves for cereals	
	58	1.59	Wheat flour and durum wheat semolina — Determination of impurities of animal origin	
	59	1.59	Wheat flour and rye flour — General guidance on the drafting of bread-making tests	
	60	1.59	Wholemeal and flour from wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.) — Determination of rheological behaviour	
	61	1.59	Durum Wheat Semolina and Durum Wheat Flour— Specification	
	62	1.59	Maize meal—Specification	
	63	1.59	Milled rice— Specification	
	64	1.59	Pearl millet flour— Specification	
	65	1.59	Sorghum Flour— Specification	
	66	1.59	Wheat flour— Specification	
	67	1.59	Wheat Protein Products Including Wheat Gluten— Specification	
	68	1.59	Instant noodles— Specification	
	69	1.59	Pasta products—Specification	
	70	1.59	Fortified maize flour — Specification	
	71	1.59	Fortified wheat flour — Specification	
	72	1.59	Canned Sardines and Sardine-type products	
	73	1.59	Dried freshwater small pelagic – Specification	
	74	1.59	Farmed fish (<i>Oreochromis</i> , <i>Tilapia</i> and <i>Clarias</i>)	
	75	1.59	Fish sausages — Specification	
	76	1.59	Fish snack products - Specification	
	77	1.59	Fresh and frozen whole fin fish — Specification	
	78	1.59	Fresh fish and chilled fish	
	79	1.59	Frozen Lobster/products	
	80	1.59	Salted Fish and Dry Salted Fish	
	81	1.59	Smoked fish, smoke-flavoured fish and smoke-dried fish	
	82	1.59	Standard for Live Abalone	
	83	1.59	Bubblefish (<i>Tetraodontidae</i> Spp)-Specification	
	84	1.59	Frozen Lobster	
	85	1.59	Food safety — Part 1: Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 7305:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 16002:2004	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 5223:1995	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 11050:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6820:1985	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 17718:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 178-1991	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 154-1985	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	ARS 464:2022	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 170-1989	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 173-1989	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 152-1985	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 163-1987	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 249-2006	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	EAS 173: 2023	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	ARS 861:2016	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	ARS 860:2016	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	SADC HT 78: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	SADC HT 79: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	SADC HT 80: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	SADC HT 86: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	SADC HT 87: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	SADC HT 81: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	SADC HT 82: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	SADCSTAN HT 15/VC 8020: 1999	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	SADC HT 85: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	SADC HT 84: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 312-2013	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	SANS 2074:2019	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 22003-1:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	86	1.59	Food safety — Part 2: Requirements for bodies providing evaluation and certification	
	87	1.59	Food safety management systems -Requirements for any organization in the food chain	
	88	1.59	Meat and meat products - Enumeration of presumptive Pseudomonas spp.	
	89	1.59	Microbiology of food and animal feed - Preparation of test samples	
	90	1.59	Microbiology of food and animal feed — Primary production stage — Sampling techniques	
	91	1.59	Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of coliforms — Most probable number technique	
	92	1.59	Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Most probable number technique	
	93	1.59	Horizontal method for the detection of Escherichia coli O157	
	94	1.59	Horizontal method for the enumeration of coliforms — Colony-count technique	
	95	1.59	Horizontal method for the enumeration of presumptive Bacillus cereus — Colony-count technique at 30 degrees C	
	96	1.59	Horizontal method for the enumeration of yeasts and moulds — Part 1: Colony count technique in products with water activity greater than 0	
	97	1.59	Horizontal method for the enumeration of yeasts and moulds — Part 2: Colony count technique in products with water activity less than or equal to 0	
	98	1.59	Microbiology of food; storage and performance testing of culture media	
	99	1.59	Microbiology of the food chain — Carcass sampling for microbiological analysis	
	100	1.59	Detection and enumeration of Cryptosporidium and Giardia in fresh leafy green vegetables and berry fruits	
	101	1.59	Detection of Trichinella larvae in meat by artificial digestion method	
	102	1.59	General requirements and guidance for microbiological examinations	
	103	1.59	Horizontal method for detection and enumeration of Campylobacter spp. — Part 1: Detection method	
	104	1.59	Horizontal method for detection and enumeration of Campylobacter spp. — Part 2: Colony-count technique	
	105	1.59	Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the detection	
	106	1.59	Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Clostridium spp. — Part 1: Enumeration of sulphite-reducing Clostridium spp. by colony-count technique	
	107	1.59	Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Clostridium spp. — Part 2: Enumeration of Clostridium perfringens by colony-count technique	
	108	1.59	Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes and of Listeria spp. — Part 1: Detection method	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 22003-2:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 22000:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 13720:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6887-6:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 13307:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 4831:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 7251:2005	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 16654:2001	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 4832:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 7932:2004	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 21527-1:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 21527-2:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 11133:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 17604:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 18744:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 18743:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 7218:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 10272-1:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 10272-2:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6579-1:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 15213-1:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 15213-2:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 11290-1:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	109	1.59	Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> and of <i>Listeria</i> spp. — Part 2: Enumeration method	
	110	1.59	Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and other species) — Part 1: Method using Baird-Parker agar medium	
	111	1.59	Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms — Part 1: Colony count at 30 °C by the pour plate technique	
	112	1.59	Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms — Part 2: Colony count at 30 °C by the surface plating technique	
	113	1.59	Method validation — Part 1: Vocabulary	
	114	1.59	Method validation — Part 2: Protocol for the validation of alternative (proprietary) methods against a reference method	
	115	1.59	Method validation — Part 3: Protocol for the verification of reference methods and validated alternative methods in a single laboratory	
	116	1.59	Method validation — Part 4: Protocol for method validation in a single laboratory	
	117	1.59	Method validation — Part 5: Protocol for factorial interlaboratory validation for non-proprietary methods	
	118	1.59	Method validation — Part 6: Protocol for the validation of alternative (proprietary) methods for microbiological confirmation and typing procedures	
	119	1.59	Preparation of test samples... — Part 1: General rules for the preparation of the initial suspension and decimal dilutions	
	120	1.59	Preparation of test samples... — Part 2: Specific rules for the preparation of meat and meat products	
	121	1.59	Preparation of test samples...— Part 3: Specific rules for the preparation of fish and fishery products	
	122	1.59	Preparation of test samples...— Part 4: Specific rules for the preparation of miscellaneous products	
	123	1.59	Preparation of test samples ... — Part 5: Specific rules for the preparation of milk and milk products	
	124	1.59	. Specific requirements and guidance for proficiency testing by interlaboratory comparison	
	125	1.59	Safety of machinery — Lubricants with incidental product contact — Hygiene requirements	
	126	1.59	Code of Practice for the Storage and Transport of Edible Fats and Oils in Bulk	
	127	1.59	Standard for Chilli Peppers	
	128	1.59	Standard for Chilli Sauce	
	129	1.59	Standard for Dried or Dehydrated Chilli Pepper and Paprika	
	130	1.59	Dry-cured ham — Specification	
	131	1.59	Operating procedures for chicken slaughtering	
	132	1.59	Named Vegetable Oils– Specification	
	133	1.59	Peanut butter — Specification	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 11290-2:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6888-1:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 4833-1:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 4833-2:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 16140-1:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 16140-2:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 16140-3:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 16140-4:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 16140-5:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 16140-6:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6887-1:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6887-2:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6887-3:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6887-4:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 6887-5:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 22117:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 21469:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXC 36-1987	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 307-2011	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 306-2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 353-2022	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO/DIS 17645	PA	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO/DIS 19599	PA	NSI/TC 3	1
	CXS 210-1999	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	ARS 718:1999	EA	NSI/TC 3	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	134	1.59	Eembe (Berchemia discolor) seed oil– Specification	
	135	1.59	Marula (Sclerocarya birrea caffra) seed oil— Specification	
	136	1.59	Poultry essence — Specification	
	137	1.59	Fortified salt	
	138	1.59	Brown sugars — Specification	
	139	1.59	White sugar — Specification	
Services	140	1.1	Packaging — Vocabulary — Part 2: Packaging and the Environment terms	
	141	1.1	Packaging and the environment — Energy recovery	
	142	1.1	Packaging and the environment — Organic recycling	
	143	1.1	Refuse collection vehicles — Safety of manual and rear-loaded refuse collection vehicles	
	144	1.1	Refuse collection vehicles — Waste odour and leachate prevention and control	
	145	1.1	Test method for energy consumption of refuse collection vehicles	
	146	1.1	Waste collection and transportation management — Vocabulary	
Manufacturing	147	2.33	Bitumen and bituminous binders — Terminology	
	148	2.33	Building lime — Conformity evaluation	
	149	2.33	Building lime — Definitions, specifications and conformity criteria	
	150	2.33	Building lime — Test methods	
	151	2.33	Burnt clay bricks — Specification	
	152	2.33	Compressed earth blocks — Standard for terminology	
	153	2.33	Concrete paving blocks — Requirements and test methods	
	154	2.33	Fly ash for concrete — Part 1: Definition	
	155	2.33	Fly ash for concrete — Part 2: Conformity evaluation	
	156	2.33	Guideline for laying bricks	
	157	2.33	Guideline for Rammed Earth Structures	
	158	2.33	Kerbs of natural stone for external paving — Requirements and test methods	
	159	2.33	Natural stone — Rough blocks — Requirements	
	160	2.33	Natural stone — Rough slabs — Requirements	
	161	2.33	Natural stone products — Dimensional stonework — Requirements	
	162	2.33	Natural stone products — Modular tiles — Requirements	
	163	2.33	Natural stone products — Slabs for cladding — Requirements	
	164	2.33	Natural stone products — Slabs for floors and stairs — Requirements	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	SANS 2340:2023	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	ARS 1216:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	1
	ARS 876:2017	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	ARS 58:2017	EA	NSI/TC 3	1
	ISO 21067-2:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 5	1
	ISO 18605:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 5	1
	ISO 18606:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 5	1
	ISO/TS 24159:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 5	1
	ISO 24160:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 5	1
	ISO 24162:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 5	1
	ISO 24161:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 5	1
	EN 12597:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 459-3:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 459-1:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 459-2:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	ARS 1302:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	ARS 670:1996(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 1338:2003	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 450-1:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 450-2:2005	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	ARS 1303:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	ARS 1305:2016(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 1343:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 1467:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 1468:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 12059:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 12057:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 1469:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 12058:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	165	2.33	Pigments for the colouring of building materials based on cement and/or lime — Specifications and methods of test	
	166	2.33	Setts of natural stone for external paving — Requirements and test methods	
	167	2.33	Slabs of natural stone for external paving — Requirements and test methods	
	168	2.33	Specification for masonry units — Part 2: Calcium silicate masonry units	
	169	2.33	Terrazzo tiles — Part 1: Terrazzo tiles for internal use	
	170	2.33	Terrazzo tiles — Part 2: Terrazzo tiles for external use	
	171	2.33	Testing concrete in structures — Part 1: Cored specimens — Taking, examining and testing in compression	
	172	2.33	Testing concrete in structures — Part 2: Non-destructive testing — Determination of rebound number	
	173	2.33	Testing concrete in structures — Part 3: Determination of pull-out force	
	174	2.33	Testing hardened concrete — Part 8: Depth of penetration of water under pressure	
	175	2.33	Unbound mixtures — Specifications	
	176	2.33	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout — Test methods — Part 14: Determination of the effect on corrosion susceptibility of reinforcing steel by potentiostatic electro-chemical test	
	177	2.33	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout — Test methods — Part 2: Determination of setting time	
	178	2.33	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout — Test methods — Part 1: Reference concrete and reference mortar for testing	
	179	2.33	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout — Test methods — Part 10: Determination of water-soluble chloride content	
	180	2.33	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout — Test methods — Part 13: Reference masonry mortar for testing mortar admixtures	
	181	2.33	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout — Test methods — Part 15: Reference concrete and method for testing viscosity modifying admixtures	
	182	2.33	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout — Test methods — Part 4: Determination of bleeding of concrete	
	183	2.33	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout — Test methods — Part 5: Determination of capillary absorption	
	184	2.33	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout — Test methods — Part 6: Infrared analysis	
	185	2.33	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout — Test methods — Part 8: Determination of the conventional dry material content	
	186	2.33	Concrete masonry units	
	187	2.33	Fibre-cement corrugated sheets and fittings for roofing and cladding	
	188	2.33	Fibre-cement flat sheets — Product specification and test methods	
	189	2.33	Fibre-cement slates and fittings — Product specification and test methods	

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	EN 12878:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 1342:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 1341:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 771-2:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 13748-1:2004	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 13748-2:2004	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 12504-1:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 12504-2:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 12504-3:2005	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 12390-8:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 13285:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 480-14:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 480-2:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 480-1:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 480-10:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 480-13:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 480-15:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 480-4:2005	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 480-5:2005	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 480-6:2005	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 480-8:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	SADCSTAN HT 1/BOS 27	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	ISO 10904:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	ISO 8336:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	ISO 9125:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	190	2.33	Method of testing fly ash — Part 1: Determination of free calcium oxide content	
	191	2.33	Method of testing fly ash — Part 2: Determination of fineness by wet sieving	
	192	2.33	Products in fibre-reinforced cement — Sampling and inspection	
	193	2.33	Testing concrete — Part 4: Determination of ultrasonic pulse velocity	
	194	2.33	Burnt clay masonry units	
	195	1.93	Wheelchair ... — Part 1: Systems for rearward-facing wheelchair-seated passengers	
	196	1.93	Wheelchair seating — Part 9: Clinical interface pressure mapping guidelines for seating	
	197	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 1: Guidelines for the application of the ISO 7176 series on wheelchairs	
	198	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 13: Determination of coefficient of friction of test surfaces	
	199	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 14: Power and control systems for electrically powered wheelchairs and scooters	
	200	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 15: Requirements for information disclosure, documentation and labelling	
	201	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 19: Wheelchairs for use as seats in motor vehicles	
	202	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 2: Determination of dynamic stability of electrically powered wheelchairs	
	203	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 2: Typical values and recommended limits of dimensions, mass and manoeuvring space	
	204	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 21: Requirements and test methods for electromagnetic compatibility	
	205	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 22: Set-up procedures	
	206	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 25: Lead-acid batteries and chargers for powered wheelchairs	
	207	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 26: Vocabulary	
	208	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 28: Requirements and test methods for stair-climbing devices	
	209	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 3: Determination of effectiveness of brakes	
	210	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 30: Wheelchairs for changing occupant posture — Test methods and requirements	
	211	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 31: Lithium-ion battery systems and chargers for powered wheelchairs — Requirements and test methods	
	212	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 32: Test method for wheelchair castor assembly durability	
	213	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 4: Energy consumption of electric wheelchairs and scooters	
	214	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 5: Determination of dimensions, mass and manoeuvring space	
	215	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 6: Determination of maximum speed of electrically powered wheelchairs	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	EN 451-1:2003	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 451-2:1995	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	ISO 390:1993	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	EN 12504-4:2004	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	SADCSTAN HT 2 BOS 28	Ad	NSI/TC 6	1
	ISO 10865-1:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO/TR 16840-9:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO/TR 13570-1:2005	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-13:1989	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-14:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-15:1996	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-19:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-2:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO/TR 13570-2:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-21:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-22:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-25:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-26:2007	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-28:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-3:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-30:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-31:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-32:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-4:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-5:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-6:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	216	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 7: Measurement of seating and wheel dimensions	
	217	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 8: Requirements and test methods for static, impact and fatigue strengths	
	218	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 9: Climatic tests for electric wheelchairs	
	219	1.83	Child-restraining devices for use in motor vehicles	
	220	1.83	High penetration-resistant laminated safety glass for vehicles	
	221	1.83	Industrial body belts	
	222	1.83	Pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers	
	223	1.83	Pneumatic tyres for passenger cars and their trailers	
Services	224	2.56	Symbolic safety signs Part 3: Internally illuminated signs	
	225	2.56	Symbolic safety signs Part 4: Retro-reflective signs	
	226	2.56	Symbolic safety signs Part 5: Photoluminescent signs	
	227	2.56	Technical requirements for engineering and operational standards-Track, civil and electrical infrastructure	
	228	2.56	Technical requirements for engineering and operational standards-Track, civil and electrical infrastructure- Level Crossing	
	229	2.56	Transport of dangerous goods - Operational requirements for road vehicles	
	230	2.56	Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	231	2.25	Environmental monitoring of the impacts from marine finfish farms on soft bottom	
	232	2.25	Marine finfish farms — Open net cage — Design and operation	
	233	2.25	Waste management and reduction from aquaculture facilities in natural water bodies — Principles and guidelines	
	234	2.25	Waste reduction and treatment on fishing vessels	
	235	2.25	Fishing nets-Requirements	
Services	236	1.1	Biodiversity — Vocabulary	
	237	1.1	Anti-bribery management systems — Requirements with guidance for use	
	238	1.1	Risk management — Guidelines	
	239	1.1	Risk management — Guidelines for the management of legal risk	
	240	1.1	Risk management — Risk assessment techniques	
Manufacturing	241	2.87	Industrial laundry detergents	
	242	2.87	Laundry detergent (for use in non-automatic domestic washing machines)	
	243	2.87	Laundry detergents Part 1: Low-foam laundry detergents (for use in automatic and non-automatic domestic washing machines)	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 7176-7:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-8:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	ISO 7176-9:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 7	1
	SADCSTAN HT 4	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	SADCSTAN HT 77	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	SADCSTAN HT 30	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	SADCSTAN HT 70	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	SADCSTAN HT 71	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	SADCSTAN HT 35	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	SADCSTAN HT 36	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	SADCSTAN HT 37	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	SADC SARA HT 91: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	SADC SARA HT 94: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	SADCSTAN HT 66	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	SADC HT 107: 2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	1
	ISO 12878:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 11	1
	ISO 16488:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 11	1
	ISO 17273:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 11	1
	ISO 5020:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 11	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 11	1
	ISO/CD 13208	Ad	NSI/TC 11	1
	ISO 37001:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 13	1
	ISO 31000:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 13	1
	ISO 31022:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 13	1
	IEC 31010:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 13	1
	SANS 1044:2023	Nd	NSI/TC 14	1
	SANS 650:2023	Nd	NSI/TC 14	1
	SANS 651-1:2023	Nd	NSI/TC 14	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	244	2.87	Laundry detergents Part 2: Laundry detergent capsules for use in automatic domestic washing machines	
	245	2.87	Laundry Part 2: Operational management	
	246	2.87	Laundry Part 2: Process management	
Mining and quarrying	247	1.95	Petroleum products -- Fuels (class F) -- Specifications of marine fuels	
	248	1.95	Automotive fuel - Requirements and test methods for diesel	
	249	1.95	Automotive fuels - Requirements and test methods for petrol	
	250	1.95	Aviation fuel (AVGAS 80, AVGAS 100 and AVGAS 100LL)	
	251	1.95	Kerosene for domestic heating and illuminating	
	252	1.95	Liquefied petroleum gases	
	253	1.95	Turbine fuel, Kerosine type, Jet A1	
Manufacturing	254	1.95	Hydrogen detection apparatus — Stationary applications	
	255	1.95	Hydrogen fuel quality — Product specification	
	256	1.95	Hydrogen generators using fuel processing technologies — Part 1: Safety	
	257	1.95	Hydrogen generators using fuel processing technologies — Part 2: Test methods for performance	
	258	1.95	Hydrogen generators using water electrolysis — Industrial, and residential applications	
	259	2.87	Knitted fabrics — Description of defects — Vocabulary	
	260	2.87	Knitted fabrics — Types — Vocabulary	
	261	2.87	Knitting — Basic concepts — Vocabulary	
	262	2.87	Woven fabrics — Description of defects — Vocabulary	
	263	2.87	Disposable adult diapers— Specification	
	264	2.87	Disposable baby diapers— Specification	
	265	2.87	Disposable sanitary towels — Specification	
	266	2.87	Manufacture of washable, reusable sanitary towels	
	267	2.87	Wool classification—Classes and classing	
	268	2.47	Household refrigerating appliances -Characteristics and test methods-part 1-General requirements	
	269	2.47	Household refrigerating appliances -Characteristics and test methods-part 2- performance requirements	
	270	2.47	Household refrigerating appliances -Characteristics and test methods-part 3- energy consumption and volume	
	271	2.47	Energy efficiency of electrical and electronic apparatus WARNING	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	SANS 651-1:2019	Nd	NSI/TC 14	1
	SANS 10146-2:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 14	1
	SANS 10146-1:2020	Nd	NSI/TC 14	1
	ISO 8217:2017 DNAMS 8217:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 15	1
	SANS 342:2016 (Ed. 5.01) DNAMS 342:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 15	1
	SANS 1598:2014 (Ed. 3.00) DNAMS 1598:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 15	1
	DEF STAN 91-90 Issue3:2009 DNAMS 90-91:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 15	1
	SANS 1913:2014/ DNAMS 1913:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 15	1
	SANS 1774:2018	Nd	NSI/TC 15	1
	DEF STAN 91:2015 DNAMS 91-9:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 15	1
	ISO 26142:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 15	1
	ISO 14687:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 15	1
	ISO 16110-1:2007	Ad	NSI/TC 15	1
	ISO 16110-2:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 15	1
	ISO 22734:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 15	1
	ISO 8499:2003	Ad	NSI/TC 16	1
	ISO 8388:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 16	1
	ISO 4921:2000	Ad	NSI/TC 16	1
	ISO 8498:1990	Ad	NSI/TC 16	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 16	1
	SANS 8841:2019	Nd	NSI/TC 16	1
	SANS 1043:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 16	1
	SANS 1812:2020	Nd	NSI/TC 16	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 16	1
	IEC 62552-1:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 18	1
	IEC 62552-2:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 18	1
	IEC 62552-3:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 18	1
	SANS 941:2020	Nd	NSI/TC 18	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Mining and quarrying	272	1.95	Copper, lead, zinc and nickel sulphide concentrates — Determination of mass of contained metal in a lot	
	273	1.95	Jewellery — Colours of gold alloys — Definition, range of colours and designation	
	274	1.95	Jewellery — Consumer confidence in the diamond industry	
	275	1.95	Jewellery — Ring sizes — Definition, measurement and designation	
	276	1.95	Determination of high-purity gold, platinum and palladium — Difference method using ICP-OES	
	277	1.95	Determination of high-purity gold, silver, platinum and palladium — Difference method using SPARK-OES	
	278	1.95	Determination of high purity silver — Difference method using ICP-OES	
	279	1.95	Determination of palladium — Gravimetry using dimethylglyoxime	
	280	1.95	Determination of palladium in palladium alloys — ICP-OES method using an internal standard element	
	281	1.95	Determination of platinum in platinum alloys — ICP-OES method using an internal standard element	
	282	1.95	Determination of silver — Potentiometry using sodium chloride or potassium chloride	
	283	1.95	Determination of very high purity gold — Difference method using ICP-MS	
	284	1.95	Jewellery and precious metals — Fineness of precious metal alloys	
	285	1.95	Jewellery and precious metals — Fineness of solders used with precious metal jewellery alloys	
	286	1.95	Grading polished diamonds — Terminology, classification and test methods	
	287	1.95	Inspection of batches of small diamonds — Terminology, classification and test methods	
	288	1.95	Non-destructive precious metal fineness confirmation by ED-XRF	
	289	1.95	Sampling of precious metals and precious metal alloys	
	290	1.95	Jewellery and precious metals — Specifications for 1-kilogram gold bar	
	291	1.95	Jewellery and precious metals — Gold alloy coatings	
	292	1.95	Jewellery and precious metals — Vocabulary — Part 1: Precious metals and units	
Manufacturing	293	1.93	Windows and doors made from rolled mild steel sections – Specification	
	294	1.57	Determination of traces of mercury in cosmetics by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) cold vapour technology after pressure digestion	
	295	1.57	Direct determination of traces of mercury in cosmetics by thermal decomposition and atomic absorption spectrometry (mercury analyser)	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 13543:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 8654:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 18323:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 8653:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 15093:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 18214:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 15096:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 11490:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 11495:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 11494:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 13756:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 5724:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 9202:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 22764:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 24016:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 6893:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 23345:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 11596:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO 24018:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO/DIS 10713	PA	NSI/TC 19	1
	ISO/DIS 19376-1	PA	NSI/TC 19	1
	SANS 727:2003	Ad	NSI/TC 20	1
	ISO 23821:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 23674:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	296	1.57	Measurement of traces of heavy metals in cosmetic finished products using ICP/MS technique	
	297	1.57	Validation criteria for analytical results using chromatographic techniques	
	298	1.57	Cosmetics — Answers to frequently asked questions on ingredients and product characterization according to ISO 16128-1 and ISO 16128-2	
	299	1.57	Cosmetics — Determination of sunscreen UVA photoprotection in vitro	
	300	1.57	Guidelines on technical definitions and criteria for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients — Part 2: Criteria for ingredients and products	
	301	1.57	Guidelines on the stability testing of cosmetic products	
	302	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of Candida albicans	
	303	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of Escherichia coli	
	304	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa	
	305	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of specified and non-specified microorganisms	
	306	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of Staphylococcus aureus	
	307	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Enumeration and detection of aerobic mesophilic bacteria	
	308	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Enumeration of yeast and mould	
	309	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Evaluation of the antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product	
	310	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — General instructions for microbiological examination	
	311	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Guidelines for the risk assessment and identification of microbiologically low-risk products	
	312	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Microbiological limits	
	313	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Quality control of culture media and diluents used in cosmetics standards	
	314	1.57	Cosmetics — Microbiology — Testing of impregnated or coated wipes and masks	
	315	1.57	Cosmetics — Packaging and labelling	
	316	1.57	Cosmetics — Sun protection test methods — In vivo determination of sunscreen UVA protection	
	317	1.57	Cosmetics — Sun protection test methods — In vivo determination of the sun protection factor (SPF)	
	318	1.57	Cosmetics — Sun protection test methods — Percentage of water resistance	
	319	1.57	Cosmetics — Sun protection test methods — Water immersion procedure for determining water resistance	
	320	1.57	Guidelines on technical definitions and criteria for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients and products — Part 1: Definitions for ingredients	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 21392:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 12787:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO/TR 23750:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 24443:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 16128-2:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO/TR 18811:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 18416:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 21150:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 22717:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 18415:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 22718:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 21149:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 16212:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 11930:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 21148:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 29621:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 17516:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 4973:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 21322:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 22715:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 24442:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 24444:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 18861:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 16217:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 16128-1:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	321	1.57	Microbiology — Cosmetics — Guidelines for the application of ISO standards on Cosmetic Microbiology	
	322	1.57	Cosmetics — Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) — Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices	
	323	1.93	Facial tissue paper — Specification	
	324	1.93	Toilet paper — Specification	
	325	2.47	Bunk beds and high beds — Safety requirements and tests — Part 1: Safety requirements	
	326	2.47	Foldaway beds — Safety requirements and tests — Part 1: Safety requirements	
	327	2.47	Foldaway beds — Safety requirements and tests — Part 2: Test methods	
	328	2.47	Furniture — Beds — Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability	
	329	2.47	Furniture — Beds and mattresses — Methods of measurement and recommended tolerances	
	330	2.47	Bamboo charcoal — Part 1: Generalities	
	331	2.47	Bamboo charcoal — Part 2: Fuel applications	
	332	2.47	Bamboo charcoal — Part 3: Purification applications	
	333	2.47	Solid biofuels — Sample preparation	
	334	2.47	Solid biofuels — Vocabulary	
	335	2.47	Wood charcoal General requirements for production	
	336	1.1	Standard for Coffins and Caskets	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	337	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of aflatoxin B1	
	338	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of lysine, methionine and threonine in commercial amino acid products and premixtures	
	339	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of zearalenone by immunoaffinity column chromatography and high-performance liquid chromatography	
	340	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Enzymatic determination of total starch content	
	341	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Enzymatic determination of total starch content — Part 2: Method by enzymatic determination	
	342	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Vocabulary	
	343	1.58	Fish-meal — Vocabulary	
	344	1.58	Radio frequency identification of animals — Code structure	
	345	1.58	Radio frequency identification of animals — Technical concept	
	346	1.58	Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding	
	347	1.58	General requirements for livestock fodders	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO/TR 19838:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 22716:2007	EA	NSI/TC 21	1
	SANS 1887-3:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 21	1
	SANS 1887-2:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 21	1
	ISO 9098-2:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 22	1
	ISO 10131-1:1997	Ad	NSI/TC 22	1
	ISO 10131-2:1997	Ad	NSI/TC 22	1
	ISO 19833:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 22	1
	ISO/AWI 24975	PA	NSI/TC 22	1
	ISO 21626-1:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 22	1
	ISO 21626-2:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 22	1
	ISO 21626-3:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 22	1
	ISO 14780:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 22	1
	ISO 16559:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 22	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 22	1
	CKS 440	Nd	NSI/TC 22	1
	ISO 17375:2006	Ad	NSI/TC n1	1
	ISO 17180:2013	Ad	NSI/TC n1	1
	ISO 17372:2008	Ad	NSI/TC n1	1
	ISO 15914:2004	Ad	NSI/TC n1	1
	ISO 15914-2:2024	Ad	NSI/TC n1	1
	ISO 20588:2019	Ad	NSI/TC n1	1
	ISO 7088:1981	Ad	NSI/TC n1	1
	ISO 11784:1996	Ad	NSI/TC n1	1
	ISO 11785:1996	Ad	NSI/TC n1	1
	CXC 54-2004	EA	NSI/TC n1	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC n1	1

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	348	1.58	Requirements for feedlots	
	349	1.58	Specification for animal feeds and feedstuffs	
Services	350	1.97	Care and use of Animal for scientific purposes	
	351	1.75	Approved algorithms for PIN encipherment	
	352	1.75	Requirements for PIN handling in e-Commerce for Payment Transactions	
	353	1.75	Public key infrastructure for financial services — Practices and policy framework	
	354	1.75	Security objectives of information systems of third-party payment services	
	355	1.75	Methods for the generation, change, and verification of PINs using 16-byte block ciphers	
	356	1.75	Security controls and implementation guidance for third party payment service providers	
Mining and quarrying	357	1.95	Sand mining and rehabilitation of the pit — Requirements	
	358	1.95	Mine closure and reclamation planning — Part 2: Guidance	
	359	1.95	Mining — Air quality control systems for operator enclosures — Performance requirements and test methods	
	360	1.95	Mining — Mining methods — Specification and Classification	
	361	1.95	Mine closure and reclamation – Managing mining legacies — Part 1: Requirements and recommendations	
	362	1.95	Mine closure and reclamation planning — Part 1: Requirements	
	363	1.95	Safe transport of radioactive materials — Leakage testing on packages	
Services	364	1.1	Adaptation to climate change — Guidelines on vulnerability, impacts and risk assessment	
	365	1.1	Adaptation to climate change — Principles, requirements and guidelines	
	366	1.1	Performance-based climate resilience grants — Requirements and guidelines	
	367	1.1	Women's entrepreneurship — Key definitions and general criteria	
	368	1.1	Guidelines for the promotion and implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment	
	369	1.1	Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: General statistical terms and terms used in probability	
	370	1.1	Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 2: Applied statistics	
	371	1.1	Code of Practice for official statistics	
	372	1.1	Guidelines for production of quality statistics	
	373	1.1	Human resource management — Vocabulary	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC n1	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC n1	1
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC n1	1
	ISO 9564-2:2014	Ad	NSI/TC n2	1
	ISO 9564-4:2016	Ad	NSI/TC n2	1
	ISO 21188:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n2	1
	ISO 23195:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n2	1
	ISO/DIS 9564-5	PA	NSI/TC n2	1
	ISO/DIS 18960	PA	NSI/TC n2	1
	placeholder	ND	NSI/TC n4	1
	ISO 21795-2:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n4	1
	ISO 23875:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n4	1
	ISO/AWI 21557	PA	NSI/TC n4	1
	ISO 24419-1:2023	Ad	NSI/TC n4	1
	ISO 21795-1:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n4	1
	ISO 12807:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n4	1
	ISO 14091:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n5	1
	ISO 14090:2019	Ad	NSI/TC n5	1
	ISO 14093:2022	Ad	NSI/TC n5	1
	IWA 34:2021(en)	Ad	NSI/TC n7	1
	ISO 53800:2024	Ad	NSI/TC n7	1
	ISO 3534-1:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 2	2
	ISO 3534-2:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 2	2
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 2	2
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 2	2
	ISO 30400:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 2	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Services	374	1.1	Innovation management — Innovation management system — Guidance	
	375	1.1	Market, opinion and social research, including insights and data analytics — Vocabulary and service requirements	
	376	1.85	Assessment of outcomes of learning services — Guidance	
	377	1.85	Education and learning services — Requirements for distance learning	
	378	1.85	Education and learning services — Vocabulary	
	379	2.36	Medical devices — Quality management systems — Requirements for regulatory purposes	
	380	2.36	Occupational health and safety management systems — General guidelines for the implementation of ISO 45001:2018	
	381	2.36	Guidelines on safe and dignified burial and re-burials	
Manufacturing	382	1.58	Mangoes — Cold storage	
	383	1.58	Standard for Mangoes	
	384	1.59	Processed Cereal-Based Foods for Infants and Young Children— Specification	
	385	1.59	Pulses — Determination of glycosidic hydrocyanic acid	
	386	1.59	Pulses — Determination of impurities, size, foreign odours, insects, and species and variety — Test methods	
	387	1.59	Pulses — Determination of moisture content — Air-oven method	
	388	1.59	Rice — Determination of the potential milling yield from paddy and from husked rice	
	389	1.59	Rice — Evaluation of gelatinization time of kernels during cooking	
	390	1.59	Quick frozen fish fillets	
	391	1.59	Quick-frozen coated aquatic products — Specification	
	392	1.59	Code of Hygienic Practice for Powdered Formulae for Infants and Young Children	
	393	1.59	Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 100: PRP requirements common for food, feed, and packaging supply chain	
	394	1.59	Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 2: Catering	
	395	1.59	Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 4: Food packaging manufacturing	
	396	1.59	Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 5: Transport and storage	
	397	1.59	Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 6: Feed and animal food production	
	398	1.59	Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 7: Retail	
	399	1.59	General Standard for the Labelling of Food Additives when sold as such	
	400	1.59	General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods	
	401	1.59	Requirements for Use of Nutrition and Health Claims	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 56002:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 2	2
	ISO 20252:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 2	2
	ISO 29992:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 2	2
	ISO 29994:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 2	2
	ISO 29995:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 2	2
	ISO 13485:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 2	2
	ISO 45002:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 2	2
		Nd	NSI/TC 2	2
	ISO 6660:1993	Nd	NSI/TC 3	2
	CXS 184-1993	Nd	NSI/TC 3	2
	CXS 74-1981	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 2164:1975	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 605:1991	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 24557:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6646:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 14864:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	SADC HT 83: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO/DIS 17648	PA	NSI/TC 3	2
	CXC 66-2008	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO/DIS 22002-100	PA	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO/DIS 22002-2	PA	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO/DIS 22002-4	PA	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO/DIS 22002-5	PA	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO/DIS 22002-6	PA	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO/DIS 22002-7	PA	NSI/TC 3	2
	CXS 107-1981	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	CXS 1-1985	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	CXG 23-1997	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	402	1.59	Requirements for claims on food	
	403	1.59	Requirements for nutrition Labelling	
	404	1.59	Corrugated fibre board boxes for general packaging	
	405	1.59	Natural and extensible sack Kraft paper – Specification	
	406	1.59	Paper and board food contact packaging material	
	407	1.59	Paper plates and cups for food packaging	
	408	1.59	Migration of the constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.	
	409	1.59	RPET intended to come in contact with food	
	410	1.59	Bovine (beef) meat — Carcasses and cuts — Specification	
	411	1.59	Bovine (Veal) Meat — Carcasses and cuts — Specification	
	412	1.59	Caprine (goat) meat — Carcasses and cuts-Specification	
	413	1.59	Fermented meat products — Specification	
	414	1.59	Meat and meat products — Vocabulary	
	415	1.59	Meat products — Determination of starch content (Reference method)	
	416	1.59	Ovine (sheep) meat — Carcasses and cuts — Specification	
	417	1.59	Rabbit meat — Carcasses and cuts — Specification	
	418	1.59	Determination of the presence of cocoa butter equivalents	
	419	1.59	Quantification of cocoa butter equivalents	
	420	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of acid value and acidity	
	421	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of alkalinity	
	422	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of anisidine value	
	423	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of ash	
	424	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of conventional mass per volume (litre weight in air)	
	425	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of copper, iron and nickel contents	
	426	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of insoluble impurities content	
	427	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of iodine value	
	428	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of Lovibond® colour — Automatic method	
	429	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of moisture and volatile matter content	
	430	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of oxidative stability (accelerated oxidation test)	
	431	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	CXG 1-1979	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	CXG 23-1997	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1709-2022	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1710-2022	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1711-2022	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1712-2022	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1716-2022	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1245 2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1246 2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1247 2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 23854:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 23722:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 5554:1978	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1248:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1250:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 23275-1:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 23275-2:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 660:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 10539:2002	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6885:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6884:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6883:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 8294:1994	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 663:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 3961:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 27608:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 662:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6886:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 3960:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	432	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of refractive index	
	433	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of residual technical hexane content	
	434	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of saponification value	
	435	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of solid fat content by pulsed NMR — Part 1: Direct method	
	436	1.59	Determination of sterols and stanols in foods and dietary supplements containing added phytosterols	
	437	1.59	Determination of the composition of fatty acids in the 2-position of the triglyceride molecules	
	438	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of titre	
	439	1.59	Determination of unsaponifiable matter — Method using diethyl ether extraction	
	440	1.59	Determination of unsaponifiable matter — Method using hexane extraction	
	441	1.59	Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method (pyridine free)	
	442	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Preparation of test sample	
	443	1.59	Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Sampling	
	444	1.59	Oilseeds, vegetable oils and fats — Nomenclature	
	445	1.59	Vegetable fats and oils — Determination of cocoa butter equivalents in milk chocolate	
	446	1.59	Vegetable fats and oils — Determination of toluene insoluble matter	
	447	1.59	Chicken meat — Carcasses and cuts — Specification	
	448	1.59	Duck Meat Carcasses and Parts — Specification	
	449	1.59	Edible eggs-in-shell — Specification	
	450	1.59	Egg powder — Specification	
	451	1.59	Eggs-in-shell for processing	
	452	1.59	Hen's egg products – Specification	
	453	1.59	Preserved eggs-in-shell — Specification	
	454	1.71	Bottled water other than of Subterranean origin	
	455	1.71	Code of Hygienic Practice for Bottled/Packaged Drinking Waters (Other than Natural Mineral Waters)	
	456	1.71	Drinking water Part 1: Microbiological, physical, aesthetic and chemical determinants	
	457	1.71	Potable water-Specification	
	458	1.59	Maximum residue limits (MRLS) and risk management recommendations (RMRS) for residues of veterinary drugs in foods	
	459	1.71	Apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice — Determination of patulin content	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 6320:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 9832:2002	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 3657:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 8292-1:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 23349:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6800:1997	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 935:1988	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 3596:2000	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 18609:2000	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 8534:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 661:2003	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 5555:2001	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 5507:2002	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 11053:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 28198:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1224:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1226:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1199:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1205:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1200:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1203:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ARS 1202:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	CXS 227-2001	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	CXC 48-2001	EA	NSI/TC 3	2
	SANS 241-1:2015 (Ed. 2.00)	Nd	NSI/TC 3	2
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	2
	CXM 2-2023	EA	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 8128-1:1993	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	460	1.71	Dry fruits and dried fruits — Definitions and nomenclature	
	461	1.71	Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid	
	462	1.71	Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of benzoic acid and sorbic acid concentrations	
	463	1.71	Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of ethanol content	
	464	1.71	Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of formic acid content — Part 2: Routine method	
	465	1.71	Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of mineral impurities content	
	466	1.71	Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of pH	
	467	1.71	Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of titratable acidity	
	468	1.71	Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of water-insoluble solids	
	469	1.71	Fruit juice — Determination of soluble solids content — Psychometric method	
	470	1.71	Fruit Juices and Nectars—Specification	
	471	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of arsenic content	
	472	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of ascorbic acid — Part 1: Reference method	
	473	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of cadmium content	
	474	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of copper content	
	475	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of iron content by flame atomic absorption spectrometry	
	476	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of lead content	
	477	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of mercury content — Flameless atomic absorption method	
	478	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of nitrite and nitrate content	
	479	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of sorbic acid content	
	480	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of total sulphur dioxide content	
	481	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of volatile acidity	
	482	1.71	Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of zinc content	
	483	1.71	Fruit and vegetable drinks—Specification	
	484	1.71	Fruit, vegetable and dairy blends—Specification	
	485	1.71	Vegetable juices—Specification	
	486	1.71	Water based beverages—Specification	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 4125:1991	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 763:2003	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 22855:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 2448:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6638-2:1984	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 762:2003	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 1842:1991	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 750:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 751:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 2172:1983	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	CXS 247-2005	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6634:1982	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6557-1:1986	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6561-1:2005	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 7952:1994	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 9526:1990	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6633:1984	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6637:1984	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6635:1984	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 5519:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 5522:1981	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6632:1981	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	ISO 6636-2:1981	Ad	NSI/TC 3	2
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	2
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	2
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	2
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC 3	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Services	487	1.1	Packaging and the environment — General requirements for the use of ISO standards in the field of packaging and the environment	
	488	1.1	Packaging and the environment — Material recycling	
	489	1.1	Packaging and the environment — Optimisation of the packaging system	
	490	1.1	Packaging and the environment — Reuse	
	491	1.97	Noise Pollution Request	
	492	1.97	Ambient air quality — Limits for common pollutants	
Manufacturing	493	2.33	Clay roofing tiles and fittings — Product definitions and specifications	
	494	2.33	Compressed earth blocks — Standard for definition, classification and designation of compressed earth blocks	
	495	2.33	Compressed earth blocks — Technical specifications for facing compressed earth block masonry	
	496	2.33	Compressed earth blocks — Technical specifications for facing compressed earth blocks	
	497	2.33	Compressed earth blocks — Technical specifications for facing earth mortars	
	498	2.33	Compressed earth blocks — Technical specifications for ordinary compressed earth block masonry	
	499	2.33	Compressed earth blocks — Technical specifications for ordinary compressed earth blocks	
	500	2.33	Compressed earth blocks — Technical specifications for ordinary earth mortars	
	501	2.33	Compressed earth blocks –Part 1 Definitions, classifications and specifications	
	502	2.33	Compressed earth blocks Part 2 Earth mortars	
	503	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 1: Sampling	
	504	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 10: Self-compacting concrete — L box test	
	505	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 11: Self-compacting concrete — Sieve segregation test	
	506	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 12: Self-compacting concrete — J-ring test	
	507	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 2: Slump-test	
	508	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 3: Vebe test	
	509	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 4: Degree of compactability	
	510	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 5: Flow table test	
	511	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 6: Density	
	512	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 7: Air content — Pressure methods	
	513	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 8: Self-compacting concrete — Slump-flow test	

	Reference/Source	Mode of develop- ment	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 18601:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 5	2
	ISO 18604:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 5	2
	ISO 18602:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 5	2
	ISO 18603:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 5	2
	SANS 10103	Nd	NSI/TC 5	2
	SANS 1929:2011	Nd	NSI/TC 5	2
	EN 1304:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ARS 671:1996(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ARS 679:1996(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ARS 675:1996(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ARS 677:1996(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ARS 678:1996 (E)	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ARS 674:1996(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ARS 676:1996(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ARS 670-1:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ARS 670-2:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12350-1:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12350-10:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12350-11:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12350-12:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12350-2:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12350-3:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12350-4:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12350-5:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12350-6:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12350-7:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12350-8:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	514	2.33	Testing fresh concrete — Part 9: Self-compacting concrete — V-funnel test	
	515	2.33	Testing hardened concrete — Part 1: Shape, dimensions and other requirements for specimens and moulds	
	516	2.33	Testing hardened concrete — Part 13: Determination of secant modulus of elasticity in compression	
	517	2.33	Testing hardened concrete — Part 2: Making and curing specimens for strength tests	
	518	2.33	Testing hardened concrete — Part 3: Compressive strength of test specimens	
	519	2.33	Testing hardened concrete — Part 4: Compressive strength. Specification for testing machines	
	520	2.33	Testing hardened concrete — Part 5: Flexural strength of test specimens	
	521	2.33	Testing hardened concrete — Part 6: Tensile splitting strength of test specimens	
	522	2.33	Testing hardened concrete — Part 7: Density of hardened concrete	
	523	2.33	Additions for concrete	
	524	2.33	Admixtures for concrete	
	525	2.33	Clay roofing tiles for discontinuous laying — Determination of geometric characteristics	
	526	2.33	Clay roofing tiles for discontinuous laying — Determination of physical characteristics — Part 1: Impermeability test	
	527	2.33	Clay roofing tiles for discontinuous laying — Determination of physical characteristics — Part 2: Test for frost resistance	
	528	2.33	Clay roofing tiles for discontinuous laying — Flexural strength test	
	529	2.33	Compressed earth blocks Part 3 Test methods	
	530	2.33	Compressed earth blocks —Production and construction	
	531	2.33	Concrete — Part 2: Specification of constituent materials, production of concrete and compliance of concrete	
	532	2.33	Method of testing cement — Part 2: Chemical analysis of cement	
	533	2.33	Methods of testing cement — Part 3: Determination of setting times and soundness	
	534	2.33	Methods of testing cement — Part 5: Pozzolanicity test for pozzolanic cement	
	535	2.33	Methods of testing cement — Part 6: Determination of fineness	
	536	2.33	Methods of testing cement — Part 7: Methods of taking and preparing samples of cement	
	537	2.33	Methods of testing cement — Part 8: Heat of hydration — Solution method	
	538	2.33	Methods of testing cement — Part 9: Heat of hydration — Semi-adiabatic method	
	539	2.33	Mixing water for concrete	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	EN 12350-9:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12390-1:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12390-13:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12390-2:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12390-3:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12390-4:2000	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12390-5:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12390-6:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 12390-7:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ISO 22904:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ISO 19596:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 1024:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 539-1:2005	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 539-2:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 538:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ARS 670-3:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ARS 670-4:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ISO 22965-2:2007	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 196-2:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 196-3:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 196-5:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 196-6:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 196-7:2007	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 196-8:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	EN 196-9:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ISO 12439:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	540	2.33	Test methods for discrete polymer fibre for fibre-reinforced cementitious composites	
	541	2.87	Assistive products — Classification and terminology	
	542	1.93	Technical systems and aids for disabled or handicapped persons — Wheelchair tiedown and occupant-restraint systems	
	543	1.93	Wheelchair containment and occupant retention systems for accessible transport vehicles designed for use by both sitting and standing passengers	
	544	1.93	Wheelchair seating — Part 1: Vocabulary, reference axis convention and measures for body segments, posture and postural support surfaces	
	545	1.93	Wheelchair seating — Part 10: Resistance to ignition of postural support devices — Requirements and test method	
	546	1.93	Wheelchair seating — Part 11: Determination of dissipation characteristics of sensible perspiration into seat cushions	
	547	1.93	Wheelchair seating — Part 12: Envelopment and immersion characterisation of seat cushions using a dual semispherical indenter	
	548	1.93	Wheelchair seating — Part 2: Determination of physical and mechanical characteristics of seat cushions	
	549	1.93	Wheelchair seating — Part 3: Determination of static, impact, and repetitive load strengths for postural support	
	550	1.93	Wheelchair seating — Part 4: Seating systems for use in motor vehicles	
	551	1.93	Wheelchair seating — Part 6: Simulated use and determination of the changes in properties of seat cushions	
	552	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 1: Determination of static stability	
	553	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 10: Determination of obstacle-climbing ability of electrically powered wheelchairs	
	554	1.93	Wheelchairs — Part 11: Test dummies	
Services	555	2.56	Human Factors Management	
	556	2.56	ISO/IEC18013: ISO-Compliant Driving Licence - Part 1: Physical Characteristics and Basic Data Set	
	557	2.56	ISO/IEC18013: ISO-Compliant Driving Licence - Part 2: Machine-Readable Technologies	
	558	2.56	ISO/IEC18013: ISO-Compliant Driving Licence - Part 3: Access Control, Authentication and Integrity Validation	
	559	2.56	ISO/IEC18013: ISO-Compliant Driving Licence - Part 4: Test Methods	
	560	2.56	Requirements for systematic engineering and operational safety standards- Train authorization and control, and telecommunication	
	561	2.56	Road signs Part 1: Retro-reflective sheeting material	
	562	2.56	Road signs Part 2: Performance requirements for road signs	
	563	2.56	Safety Policy	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 23523:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 6	2
	ISO 9999:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 10542-1:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 10865-2:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 16840-1:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 16840-10:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 16840-11:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 16840-12:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 16840-2:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 16840-3:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 16840-4:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 16840-6:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 7176-1:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 7176-10:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	ISO 7176-11:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 7	2
	SADC SARA HT 93: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADC HT 106-1/ ISO/IEC18013-1: 2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADC HT 106-2/ ISO/IEC18013-1: 2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADC HT 106-3/ ISO/IEC18013-3: 2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADC HT 106-4/ ISO/IEC18013-4: 2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADC SARA HT 96: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADCSTAN HT 28/SANS 1519-1: 1997 Ed 2	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADCSTAN HT 29/SANS 1519-2: 2000 Ed 1	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADC SARA HT 89: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Services	564	2.56	Symbolic safety signs Part 1: Standard signs and general requirements	
	565	2.56	Symbolic safety signs Part 2: Self-luminous (radioluminescent) signs	
	566	2.56	Technical requirements for engineering and operational standards-Rolling Stock	
	567	2.56	Technical requirements for engineering and operational standards-General	
	568	2.56	Technical Requirements for engineering and operational standards-Operational principles for safe movement on rail	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	569	1.58	Calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) fertiliser — Specifications	
	570	1.58	Compound fertilisers — Specification	
	571	1.58	Fertilisers — Ammonium sulphate — Specification	
	572	1.58	Fertilisers — Marking — Presentation and declarations	
	573	1.58	Fertilisers and soil conditioners — Classification	
	574	1.58	Potassium chloride (muriate of potash) fertiliser — Specification	
	575	1.58	Potassium sulphate (sulphate of potash) — Specification	
	576	1.58	Organic fertilisers and soil improvers-Specifications and methods of sampling and test	
Mining and quarrying	577	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — Corrosion resistant alloy clad bends and fittings for pipeline transportation system — Part 1: Clad bends	
	578	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — Corrosion resistant alloy clad bends and fittings for pipeline transportation system — Part 2: Clad fittings	
	579	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries —... Part 1: Polyolefin coatings (3-layer PE and 3-layer PP)	
	580	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — ... Part 11: Coatings for in-field application, coating repairs and rehabilitation	
	581	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — ... Part 2: Single layer fusion-bonded epoxy coatings	
	582	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — ... Part 3: Field joint coatings	
	583	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — ... Part 4: Polyethylene coatings (2-layer PE)	
	584	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — ... Part 5: External concrete coatings	
	585	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Recommended practice for pipeline life extension	
	586	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Reliability-based limit state methods	
	587	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas— Pipeline transportation systems — Test procedures for mechanical connectors	
	588	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas — Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	SADCSTAN HT 33/SANS 1186-1:2003 Ed 3.03	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADCSTAN HT 34	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADC SARA HT 92: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADC SARA HT 90: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	SADC SARA HT 95: 2017	Ad	NSI/TC 10	2
	ARS 1483:2018(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 14	2
	ARS 502:2018 (E)	Ad	NSI/TC 14	2
	ARS 505:2018 (E)	Ad	NSI/TC 14	2
	ARS 212:1989(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 14	2
	ARS 215:1984(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 14	2
	ARS 1487:2018(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 14	2
	ARS 1488:2018(E)	Ad	NSI/TC 14	2
	ARS 1490-2020 (E)	Nd	NSI/TC 14	2
	ISO 24139-1:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 24139-2:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 21809-1:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 21809-11:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 21809-2:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 21809-3:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 21809-4:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 21809-5:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO/TS 12747:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 16708:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 21329:2004	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 3183:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Services	589	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industry — ... Geological hazard risk management for onshore pipeline	
	590	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industry — Pipeline integrity assessment specification	
	591	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industry — ...— Pipeline integrity management specification — Part 1: Full-life cycle integrity management for onshore pipeline	
	592	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industry — Pipeline integrity management specification — Part 2: Full-life cycle integrity management for offshore pipeline	
	593	1.95	Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Prevention of corrosion on pipeline systems influenced by stray currents	
	594	1.95	Above-ground storage tanks for petroleum products	
	595	1.95	Automotive fuels - Requirements and specifications for fuel ethanol as a blending component with petrol	
	596	1.95	Above-ground storage tank facilities for flammable, combustible and non-flammable chemicals	
	597	1.95	The classification of hazardous locations and the selection of equipment for use in such locations	
	598	1.95	The Petroleum Industry Part 1: Storage and distribution of petroleum products in above-ground bulk installations	
	599	1.95	The Petroleum Industry Part 2: Electrical and other installations in the distribution and marketing sector	
	600	1.95	The petroleum industry Part 3: The installation, modification, and decommissioning of underground storage tanks, pumps/dispensers and pipework at service stations and consumer installations	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	601	2.71	Raw goat skins — Part 2: Guidelines for grading based on mass and size	
	602	2.71	Raw goat skins — Part 3: Guidelines for grading on the basis of defects	
Mining and quarrying	603	1.95	Copper sulphide concentrates — Determination of copper — Electrogravimetric method	
	604	1.95	Copper sulphide concentrates — Determination of copper content — Titrimetric methods	
	605	1.95	Copper, lead and zinc ores and concentrates — Precision and bias of mass measurement techniques	
	606	1.95	Copper, lead and zinc sulphide concentrates — Determination of gold and silver — Fire assay gravimetric and flame atomic absorption spectrometric method	
	607	1.95	Copper, lead and zinc sulphide concentrates — Determination of transportable moisture limits — Flow-table method	
	608	1.95	Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates — Determination of mass loss of bulk material on drying	
	609	1.95	Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates — Experimental methods for checking the bias of sampling	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 20074:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 22974:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 19345-1:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 19345-2:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 21857:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 15	2
	SANS 10131:2004 / DNAMS 10131:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 15	2
	SANS 1164:2014 (Ed. 1.01)	Nd	NSI/TC 15	2
	SANS 310:2011 (Ed. 1.00)	Nd	NSI/TC 15	2
	SANS 10108:2017 (Ed. 6.01)	Nd	NSI/TC 15	2
	SANS 10089-1:2008 (Ed. 4.03) DNAMS 10089-1:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 15	2
	SANS 10089-2:2017 (Ed. 3.01)	Nd	NSI/TC 15	2
	SANS 10089-3:2010 (Ed. 4.00) DNAMS 10089-1:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 15	2
	ISO 7482-2:1999	Ad	NSI/TC 16	2
	ISO 7482-3:2005	Ad	NSI/TC 16	2
	ISO 10469:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 10258:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 12745:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 10378:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 12742:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 10251:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 13292:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Mining and quarrying	610	1.95	Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates — Sampling procedures for determination of metal and moisture content	
	611	1.95	Copper, lead, zinc and nickel sulphide concentrates — Determination of hygroscopic moisture content of the analysis sample — Gravimetric method	
	612	1.95	Jewellery — Gold alloy coatings	
	613	1.95	Jewellery and precious metals — Determination of gold — Cupellation method (fire assay)	
	614	1.95	Jewellery and precious metals — Determination of platinum — Gravimetry using ammonium chloride	
	615	1.95	Jewellery and precious metals — Determination of silver — Potentiometry using potassium bromide	
Manufacturing	616	1.93	Door leaves — Determination of the behaviour under humidity variations in successive uniform climates	
	617	1.93	Door leaves — Method for measurement of height, width, thickness, and squareness	
	618	1.93	Doorsets — Static loading test	
	619	1.93	Doorsets and windows - Water-tightness test under dynamic pressure -Cyclonic Aspects	
	620	1.93	Foldaway beds - Safety requirements and tests - Part 1 Safety requirements	
	621	1.93	Gas welding equipment — Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes — General requirement	
	622	1.93	Gas welding equipment - Marking for equipment used for gas welding, cutting and allied processes	
	623	1.93	Gas welding equipment — Quick-action couplings with shut-off valves for welding, cutting and allied processes	
	624	1.93	Graphical symbols for resistance welding equipment	
	625	1.93	Hot dip galvanized coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles – Specification and test methods	
	626	1.93	Hot rolled products of structural steels - Technical delivery conditions for non-alloy structural steels	
	627	1.93	Metallic materials - Rockwell hardness test - Part 1: Test method	
	628	1.93	Metallic materials - Tensile testing - Part 1: Method of test at room temperature	
	629	1.93	Non-sewered sanitation systems — Prefabricated integrated treatment units — General safety and performance requirements for design and testing	
	630	1.93	Operating forces — Test method — Doors	
	631	1.93	Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Visual assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 3: Preparation grades of welds, edges and other areas with surface imperfections	
	632	1.93	Refrigerated display cabinets Part 2: Classification, requirements and test conditions	
	633	1.93	Resistance welding - Procedure for spot welding of uncoated and coated low carbon steels	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 12743:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 9599:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 10713:1992	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 11426:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 11210:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 11427:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 19	2
	ISO 6444: 2005	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 6443: 2005	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 8269:1985	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 15821:2007	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 10131-1:1997	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 14114:1999	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 10225:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 7289:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 7286:1986	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 1461:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	EN 10025-2:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 6508-1:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 6892-1:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 30500:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 9379: 2005	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 8501-3:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 23953-2:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 14373:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	634	1.93	Resistance welding — Spot welding of aluminium and aluminium alloys — Weldability, welding and testing	
	635	1.93	Resistance welding — Weldability — Part 2: Evaluation procedures for weldability in spot welding (2nd Edition)	
	636	1.93	Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 1: Choice of fixed means and general requirements of access	
	637	1.93	Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 2: Working platforms and walkways	
	638	1.93	Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 3: Stairs, stepladders and guard-rails	
	639	1.93	Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 4: Fixed ladders	
	640	1.93	Steel and steel products — General technical delivery requirements	
	641	1.93	Steel and steel products - General technical delivery requirements	
	642	1.93	Steel and steel products — Inspection documents	
	643	1.93	Steel flat products for pressure purposes — Technical delivery conditions — Part 5: Weldable fine grain steels, thermomechanically rolled	
	644	1.93	Storage equipment for loose bulk materials — Safety code	
	645	1.93	Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Design of bolted steel tanks for the storage or treatment of water or municipal or industrial effluents and sludges	
	646	1.93	Windows and doors — Resistance to repeated opening and closing — Test method	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	647	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of castor oil seed husks — Microscope method	
	648	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude fibre content — Method with intermediate filtration	
	649	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of fat content	
	650	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of free and total gossypol	
	651	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of moisture and other volatile matter content	
	652	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of potassium and sodium contents — Methods using flame-emission spectrometry	
	653	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of soluble nitrogen content after treatment with pepsin in dilute hydrochloric acid	
	654	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of starch content — Polarimetric method	
	655	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of the content of fatty acids — Part 1: Preparation of methyl esters	
	656	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of the content of fatty acids — Part 2: Gas chromatographic method	
	657	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of the contents of calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sodium and zinc — Method using atomic absorption spectrometry	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 18595:2007	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 18278-2:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 14122-1:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 14122-2:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 14122-3:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 14122-4:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 404:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 404:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 10474:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 9328-5:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 8456:1985	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 28765:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 8274: 2005	Ad	NSI/TC 20	2
	ISO 5061:2002	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6865:2000	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6492:1999	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6866:1985	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6496:1999	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 7485:2000	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6655:1997	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6493:2000	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO/TS 17764-1:2002	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO/TS 17764-2:2002	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6869:2000	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	658	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of urea content	
	659	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of vitamin E content — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography	
	660	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of water-soluble chlorides content — Part 1: Titrimetric method	
	661	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Guidelines for sample preparation	
	662	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Qualitative determination of zearalenone	
	663	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Sampling	
	664	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs, animal products, and faeces or urine — Determination of gross calorific value — Bomb calorimeter method	
	665	1.58	Milking and cooling machine installations — Monitoring device for bulk milk cooling tanks — Requirements	
	666	1.58	Requirements and test methods for Rhodes and natural grass hay used as animal feed.	
	667	1.58	Requirements, sampling and methods of tests for maize grain (Zea mays) intended for the preparation of animal feeds.	
Services	668	1.75	Financial services — Code-scanning payment security	
	669	1.75	Financial services — Key management (retail)	
	670	1.75	Financial services — Personal Identification Number (PIN) management and security — Part 1: Basic principles and requirements for PINs in card-based systems	
	671	1.75	Financial services — Requirements for message authentication using symmetric techniques	
	672	1.75	Mobile financial services — Customer identification guidelines	
Manufacturing	673	1.83	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Auxiliary-power-transmission connector for the operator station	
	674	1.83	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Hydraulic coupling — Braking circuit	
	675	1.83	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Installation of lighting, light signalling and marking devices for travel on public roadways	
	676	1.83	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Linch pins and spring pins — Dimensions and requirements	
	677	1.83	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Speed Identification Sign (SIS)	
	678	1.83	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Wheel-to-hub fixing dimensions	
	679	1.83	Tractors for agriculture and forestry — Mountings and apertures for external equipment controls	
	680	1.83	Tractors for agriculture and forestry — Safety — Part 1: Standard tractors	
	681	1.83	Tractors for agriculture and forestry — Safety — Part 2: Narrow-track and small tractors	

	Reference/Source	Mode of develop- ment	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 6654:1991	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6867:2000	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6495-1:2015	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6498:2012	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6870:2002	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 6497:2002	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 9831:1998	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
	ISO 23130:2020	Ad	NSI/TC n1	2
		Nd	NSI/TC n1	
		Nd	NSI/TC n1	
	ISO 5201:2024	Ad	NSI/TC n2	2
	ISO 11568:2023	Ad	NSI/TC n2	2
	ISO 9564-1:2017	Ad	NSI/TC n2	2
	ISO 16609:2022	Ad	NSI/TC n2	2
	ISO 5158:2023	Ad	NSI/TC n2	2
	ISO 17612:2004	Ad	NSI/TC n3	2
	ISO 5676:2023	Ad	NSI/TC n3	2
	ISO 16154:2005	Ad	NSI/TC n3	2
	ISO 7072:1993	Ad	NSI/TC n3	2
	ISO 20383:2017	Ad	NSI/TC n3	2
	ISO 5711:1995	Ad	NSI/TC n3	2
	ISO 8935:1990	Ad	NSI/TC n3	2
	ISO 26322-1:2008	Ad	NSI/TC n3	2
	ISO 26322-2:2010	Ad	NSI/TC n3	2

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Services	682	2.11	Adventure tourism — Cyclotourism — Requirements and recommendations	
	683	2.11	Adventure tourism — Hiking and trekking activities — Requirements and recommendations	
	684	2.11	Adventure tourism — Information for participants	
	685	2.11	Exhibitions, shows, fairs and conventions — Part 1: Vocabulary	
	686	2.11	Exhibitions, shows, fairs and conventions — Part 2: Measurement procedures for statistical purposes	
	687	2.11	Sustainable Tourism — Indicators for organizations in the tourism value chain — Requirements and guidance for use	
	688	2.11	Tourism and related services — Accessible tourism for all — Requirements and recommendations	
	689	2.11	Tourism and related services — Heritage hotels — Equipment and service requirements	
	690	2.11	Tourism and related services — Hotels — Service requirements	
	691	2.11	Tourism and related services — Medical spas — Service requirements	
	692	2.11	Tourism and related services — Medical tourism — Service requirements	
	693	2.11	Tourism and related services — Online travel agency (OTA) — Guidelines for online accommodation booking platform services	
	694	2.11	Tourism and related services — Restaurants and caterings — Vocabulary	
	695	2.11	Tourism and related services — Sustainability management system for accommodation establishments — Requirements	
	696	2.11	Tourism and related services — Sustainable tourism — Principles, vocabulary and model	
	697	2.11	Tourism and related services — Traditional restaurants — Visual aspects, decoration and services	
	698	2.31	Execution of concrete structures	
	699	2.31	Guidance on characterisation of excavated soil and other materials intended for re-use	
	700	2.31	Performance guidelines for design of concrete structures using fibre-reinforced polymer (FRP) materials	
	701	2.31	Quality control for batching and mixing steel fibre-reinforced concretes	
	702	2	Facility management — Management systems — Requirements with guidance for use	
	703	2.25	Water efficiency management systems — Requirements with guidance for use	
	704	2.31	Construction procurement — Part 1: Processes, methods and procedures	
	705	2.31	Construction procurement — Part 2: Formatting and compilation of procurement documentation	
	706	2.31	Construction procurement — Part 3: Standard conditions of tender	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO/DIS 11956	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 3021:2023	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 21103:2014	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 25639-1:2008	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 25639-2:2008	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO/DIS 18060	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 21902:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 21620:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 22483:2020	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 21426:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 22525:2020	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO/DIS 9468	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO/FDIS 16520	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 21401:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 23405:2022	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 21621:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n6	2
	ISO 22966:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 15176:2019(en)	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 14484:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 22873:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 41001:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 46001:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 10845-1:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 10845-2:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 10845-3:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Services	707	2.31	Construction procurement — Part 4: Standard conditions for the calling for expressions of interest	
	708	2.31	Construction procurement — Part 5: Participation of targeted enterprises in contracts	
	709	2.31	Construction procurement — Part 6: Participation of targeted partners in joint ventures in contracts	
	710	2.31	Construction procurement — Part 7: Participation of local enterprises and labour in contracts	
	711	2.31	Construction procurement — Part 8: Participation of targeted labour in contracts	
	712	2.31	Concrete — Part 1: Methods of specifying and guidance for the specifier	
	713	2.31	Construction procurement — Guidance on Strategy and tactics	
	714	2.31	Durability — Service life design of concrete structures	
	715	2.31	Construction project governance — Guidance on delivery management	
	716	2.31	Prefabricated Building — Terminology and General principles	
	717	1	Brand valuation — Requirements for monetary brand valuation	
	718	1	Guidance on unit pricing	
	719	1.85	Educational organisations — Management systems for educational organisations — Requirements with guidance for use	
	720	1.85	Language-learning services — Requirements	
	721	1.85	Learning services outside formal education — Service requirements	
Manufacturing	722	1.58	Equipment for olive cultivation and olive oil production — Vocabulary	
	723	1.58	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Arsenic Contamination in Rice	
	724	1.58	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals	
	725	1.59	Storage of cereals and pulses — Part 1: General recommendations for the keeping of cereals	
	726	1.59	Storage of cereals and pulses — Part 2: Practical recommendations	
	727	1.59	Storage of cereals and pulses — Part 3: Control of attack by pests	
	728	1.59	Wheat, rye and their flours, durum wheat and durum wheat semolina — Determination of the falling number according to Hagberg-Perten	
	729	1.59	Prerequisite programmes on food safety-Part 3: Farming	
	730	1.59	Code of Hygienic Practice for Canned Fruit and Vegetable Products	
	731	1.59	Code of Hygienic Practice for Collecting, Processing and Marketing of Natural Mineral Waters	
	732	1.59	Code of Hygienic Practice for Dried Fruits	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 10845-4:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 10845-5:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 10845-6:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 10845-7:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 10845-8:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 22965-1:2007	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 22058:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 16204:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO/DIS 6082	PA	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO/AWI 25084	PA	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 10668:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 21041:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 21001:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 29991:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 29993:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 2	3
	ISO 8088:1994	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 77-2017	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 51-2003	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 6322-1:1996	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 6322-2:2000	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 6322-3:1989	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 3093:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO/TS 22002-3:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 2-1969	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 33-1985	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 3-1969	EA	NSI/TC 3	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	733	1.59	Code of Hygienic Practice for Eggs and Egg Products	
	734	1.59	Code of Hygienic Practice for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	
	735	1.59	Code of Hygienic Practice for Groundnuts (Peanuts)	
	736	1.59	Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat	
	737	1.59	Code of Hygienic Practice for Milk and Milk Products	
	738	1.59	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Processing of Frog Legs	
	739	1.59	Code of Practice Concerning Source Directed Measures to Reduce Contamination of Food with Chemicals	
	740	1.59	Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products	
	741	1.59	Code of Practice for Packaging and Transport of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	
	742	1.59	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Peanuts	
	743	1.59	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Inorganic Tin Contamination in Canned Foods	
	744	1.59	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Lead Contamination in Foods	
	745	1.59	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxins in Spices	
	746	1.59	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Patulin Contamination in Apple Juice and Apple Juice Ingredients in Other Beverages	
	747	1.59	Code of Practice for the Processing and Handling of Quick-Frozen Foods	
	748	1.59	Code of Practice for the Reduction of Acrylamide in Foods	
	749	1.59	Code of Practice for the Reduction of Aflatoxin B1 in Raw Materials and Supplemental Feeding stuffs for Milk-Producing Animals	
	750	1.59	Code of Practice on Food Allergen Management for Food Business Operators	
	751	1.59	Code of Practice to Minimise and Contain Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance	
	752	1.59	Meat and meat products — Detection and determination of colouring agents	
	753	1.59	Meat and meat products — Detection of condensed phosphates	
	754	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of chloramphenicol content — Reference method	
	755	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of chloride content — Part 1: Volhard method	
	756	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of free fat content	
	757	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of hydroxyproline content	
	758	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of L-(+)-glutamic acid content — Reference method	
	759	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of moisture content — Reference method	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	CXC 15-1976	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 53-2003	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 22-1979	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 58-2005	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 57-2004	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 30-1983	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 49-2001	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 52-2003	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 44-1995	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 55-2004	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 60-2005	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 56-2004	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 78-2017	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 50-2003	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 8-1976	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 67-2009	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 45-1997	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 80-2020	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXC 61-2005	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 13496:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 5553:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 13493:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 1841-1:1996	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 1444:1996	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 3496:1994	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 4134:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 1442:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	760	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of nitrite and nitrate content — Ion chromatography method	
	761	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of nitrogen content — Reference method	
	762	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of starch and glucose contents — Enzymatic method	
	763	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of total ash	
	764	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of total fat content	
	765	1.59	Meat and meat products — Determination of total phosphorous content	
	766	1.59	Meat and meat products — Measurement of pH — Reference method	
	767	1.59	Operating procedures of pig slaughtering	
	768	1.71	Fresh fruits and vegetables — Vocabulary	
	769	1.59	General Standard for Food Additives	
	770	2.71	Standard for Jams, Jellies and Marmalades	
	771	1.59	Pesticide residue limits	
	772	1.59	General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed	
	773	2.47	Alarm systems — Audible emergency evacuation signal — Requirements	
	774	2.47	Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 1: General and definitions	
	775	2.47	Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 16: Sound system control and indicating equipment	
	776	2.25	Guidelines for wiring of zinc structures	
	777	2.33	Bituminous mixtures — Material specifications — Asphalt concrete	
	778	2.33	Bituminous mixtures — Material specifications — Asphalt concrete for very thin layers (BBTM)	
	779	2.33	Bituminous mixtures — Material specifications — Asphalt for ultra-thin layer (AUTL)	
	780	2.33	Bituminous mixtures — Material specifications — Factory production control	
	781	2.33	Bituminous mixtures — Material specifications — Hot rolled asphalt	
	782	2.33	Bituminous mixtures — Material specifications — Mastic asphalt	
	783	2.33	Bituminous mixtures — Material specifications — Porous asphalt	
	784	2.33	Bituminous mixtures — Material specifications — Reclaimed asphalt	
	785	2.33	Bituminous mixtures — Material specifications — Soft asphalt	
	786	2.33	Bituminous mixtures — Material specifications — Stone mastic asphalt	
	787	2.33	Gypsum binders and gypsum plasters — Part 1: Definitions and requirements	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 7158:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 937:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 13965:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 936:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 1443:1973	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 23776:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 2917:1999	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 23781:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 7563:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXS 192-1995	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXS 296-2009	Ad	NSI/TC 3	3
	Codex website	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	CXS 193-1995	EA	NSI/TC 3	3
	ISO 8201:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 4	3
	ISO 7240-1:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 4	3
	ISO 7240-16:2007	Ad	NSI/TC 4	3
		Nd	NSI/TC 4	3
	EN 13108-1:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13108-2:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13108-9:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13108-21:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13108-4:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13108-6:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13108-7:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13108-8:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13108-3:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13108-5:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13279-1:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	788	2.33	Hydraulic road binders — Normal hardening hydraulic road binders — Composition, specifications and conformity criteria	
	789	2.33	Hydraulic road binders — Rapid hardening hydraulic road binders — Composition, specifications and conformity criteria	
	790	2.33	Tests for chemical properties of aggregates — Chemical analysis	
	791	2.33	Tests for chemical properties of aggregates — Determination of acid soluble chloride salts	
	792	2.33	Tests for chemical properties of aggregates — Determination of loss of ignition of Municipal Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (MIBA Aggregate)	
	793	2.33	Tests for chemical properties of aggregates — Determination of the influence of recycled aggregate extract on the initial setting time of cement	
	794	2.33	Tests for chemical properties of aggregates — Determination of water susceptibility of fillers for bituminous mixtures	
	795	2.33	Tests for chemical properties of aggregates — Preparation of eluates by leaching of aggregates	
	796	2.33	Tests for chemical properties of aggregates — Sorting test to determine metal content of Municipal Incinerator Bottom Ash (MIBA) Aggregates	
	797	2.33	Tests for general properties of aggregates — Common equipment and calibration	
	798	2.33	Tests for general properties of aggregates — Definitions of repeatability and reproducibility	
	799	2.33	Tests for general properties of aggregates — Methods for reducing laboratory samples	
	800	2.33	Tests for general properties of aggregates — Methods for sampling	
	801	2.33	Tests for general properties of aggregates — Procedure and terminology for simplified petrographic description	
	802	2.33	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Assessment of fines — Grading of filler aggregates (air jet sieving)	
	803	2.33	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Assessment of fines — Methylene blue test	
	804	2.33	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Assessment of fines — Sand equivalent test	
	805	2.33	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Assessment of surface characteristics — Flow coefficient of aggregates	
	806	2.33	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Classification test for the constituents of coarse recycled aggregate	
	807	2.33	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Determination of particle shape — Flakiness index	
	808	2.33	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Determination of particle shape — Shape index	
	809	2.33	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Determination of particle size distribution — Sieving method	
	810	2.33	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Determination of particle size distribution — Test sieves, nominal size of apertures	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	EN 13282-2:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13282-1:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1744-1:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1744-5:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1744-7:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1744-6:2006	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1744-4:2005	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1744-3:2002	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1744-8:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 932-5:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 932-6:1999	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 932-2:1999	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 932-1:1997	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 932-3:1997	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 933-10:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 933-9:2009+A1:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 933-8:2012+A1:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 933-6:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 933-11:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 933-3:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 933-4:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 933-1:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 933-2:1996	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	811	2.33	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Determination of percentage of crushed and broken surfaces in coarse aggregate particles	
	812	2.33	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Determination of shell content — Percentage of shells in coarse aggregates	
	813	2.33	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Determination of compressibility and confined compressive strength of lightweight aggregates	
	814	2.33	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Determination of particle density and water absorption	
	815	2.33	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Determination of the particle density of filler — Pyknometer method	
	816	2.33	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Determination of the polished stone value	
	817	2.33	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Determination of the resistance to wear (micro-Deval)	
	818	2.33	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Determination of the voids of dry compacted filler	
	819	2.33	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Determination of the water content by drying in a ventilated oven	
	820	2.33	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Determination of water suction height	
	821	2.33	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Methods for the determination of resistance to fragmentation	
	822	2.33	Aggregates for bituminous mixtures and surface treatments for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas	
	823	2.33	Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction	
	824	2.33	Bituminous mixtures — Material specifications — Type testing	
	825	2.33	Gypsum binders and gypsum plasters — Part 2: Test methods	
	826	2.33	Hydraulic road binders — Conformity evaluation	
	827	2.33	Methods of testing cement — Part 1: Determination of strength	
	828	2.33	Methods of testing cement — Part 10: Determination of the water-soluble chromium (VI) content of cement	
	829	2.33	Natural aggregates for concrete	
Services	830	2.56	Cross Border Road Transport Management System (XB-RTMS)	
	831	2.56	Specification for Vehicle Roadworthiness – Parts 1: Roadworthiness of vehicles already in service	
	832	2.56	Specification for Vehicle Roadworthiness – Parts 2: Roadworthiness of vehicles prior to entry into service and thereafter	
	833	2.56	Specification for Vehicle Roadworthiness – Parts 3: Roadworthiness – Supporting information	
	834	2.56	Specification for Vehicle Roadworthiness – Parts 4: Roadworthiness – Requirements for Vehicle Examiners	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	EN 933-5:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 933-7:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1097-11:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1097-6:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1097-7:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1097-8:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1097-1:2011	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1097-4:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1097-5:2008	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1097-10:2002	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 1097-2:2010	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13043:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13242:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13108-20:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13279-2:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 13282-3:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 196-1:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	EN 196-10:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	ISO 19595:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 6	3
	SADC HT 105:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	3
	SADC HT 104-1:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	3
	SADC HT 104-2:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	3
	SADC HT 104-3:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	3
	SADC HT 104-4:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Services	835	2.56	Specification for Vehicle Roadworthiness – Parts 5: Roadworthiness – Requirements for Testing Equipment	
	836	2.56	Specification for Vehicle Roadworthiness – Parts 6: Roadworthiness – Requirements for Combinations of Vehicles	
Manufacturing	837	2.21	Cigarettes — Determination of alkaloids in smoke condensates — Spectrometric method	
	838	2.21	Cigarettes — Determination of total and nicotine-free dry particulate matter using a routine analytical smoking machine	
	839	2.21	Cigarettes — Determination of water in smoke condensates — Part 2: Karl Fischer method	
	840	2.21	Cigarettes — Determination of water in total particulate matter from the mainstream smoke — Part 1: Gas-chromatographic method	
	841	2.21	Cigarettes — Sampling ISO 10315:2021	
	842	2.21	Cigarettes and filter rods — Determination of nominal diameter — Method using a non-contact optical measuring apparatus	
	843	2.21	E-liquid — Determination of nicotine, propylene glycol and glycerol in liquids used in electronic nicotine delivery devices — Gas chromatographic method	
	844	2.21	Fine-cut tobacco and smoking articles made from it — Methods of sampling, conditioning and analysis — Part 3: Determination of total particulate matter of smoking articles using a routine analytical smoking machine, preparation for the determination of water and nicotine, and calculation of nicotine-free dry particulate matter	
	845	2.21	Routine analytical cigarette-smoking machine — Additional test methods for machine verification	
	846	2.21	Routine analytical cigarette-smoking machine — Definitions and standard conditions	
	847	2.21	Standard test method for assessing the ignition propensity of cigarettes	
	848	2.21	Standard test method for assessing the ignition propensity of cigarettes ISO 15592-3:2022	
	849	2.21	Tobacco and tobacco products — Atmosphere for conditioning and testing	
	850	2.21	Tobacco and tobacco products — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method ISO 6565:2015	
Mining and quarrying	851	1.95	Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy — Cathodic protection of pipeline transportation systems — Part 2: Offshore pipelines	
	852	1.95	Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy — Factory bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems — Part 1: Induction bends	
	853	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems	
	854	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Design, construction and maintenance of steel cased pipelines	
	855	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Pipeline valves	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	SADC HT 104-5:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	3
	SADC HT 104-6:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 10	3
	ISO 3400:1997	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 4387:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 10362-2:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 10362-1:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 8243:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 2971:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 20714:2019	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 15592-3:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 7210:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 3308:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 12863:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 12863:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 3402:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 6488:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 14	3
	ISO 15589-2:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 15	3
	ISO 15590-1:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 15	3
	ISO 13623:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 15	3
	ISO 16440:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 15	3
	ISO 14313:2007	Ad	NSI/TC 15	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Mining and quarrying	856	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Subsea pipeline valves	
	857	1.95	Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Welding of pipelines	
	858	1.95	Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Cathodic protection of pipeline systems — Part 1: On-land pipelines	
	859	1.95	Automotive biodiesel - Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME) for diesel engines - Requirements and test methods	
	860	1.95	Industrial fuel oil for burner applications	
Manufacturing	861	1.95	Petroleum products and other liquids — Ethanol — Determination of electrical conductivity	
	862	1.95	Petroleum products and other liquids — Ethanol — Determination of total acidity by potentiometric titration	
	863	1.95	The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations part 1	
	864	1.95	The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations part 10	
	865	1.95	The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations part 2	
	866	1.95	The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations part 3	
	867	1.95	The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations part 4	
	868	1.95	The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations part 7	
	869	1.95	The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations part 8	
	870	2.87	Wool — Colorimetric determination of cystine plus cysteine in hydrolysates	
	871	2.87	Wool — Determination of acid content	
	872	2.87	Wool — Determination of alkali content	
	873	2.87	Wool — Determination of cysteic acid content of wool hydrolysates by paper electrophoresis and colorimetry	
	874	2.87	Wool — Determination of dichloromethane-soluble matter in combed sliver	
	875	2.87	Wool — Determination of fibre diameter — Projection microscope method	
	876	2.87	Wool — Determination of fibre length (barbe and hauteur) using a comb sorter	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 14723:2009	Ad	NSI/TC 15	3
	ISO 13847:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 15	3
	ISO 15589-1:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 15	3
	SANS 1935:2011/ DNAMS 1935:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 15	3
	SANS 1314:2014/ DNAMS 1314:2021	Nd	NSI/TC 15	3
	ISO 17308:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 15	3
	ISO 17315:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 15	3
	SANS 10087-1:2013	Nd	NSI/TC 15	3
	SANS 10087-10:2022	Nd	NSI/TC 15	3
	SANS 10087-2:2011	Nd	NSI/TC 15	3
	SANS 10087-3:2015	Nd	NSI/TC 15	3
	SANS 10087-4:2011	Nd	NSI/TC 15	3
	SANS 10087-7:2014	Nd	NSI/TC 15	3
	SANS 10087-8:2010	Nd	NSI/TC 15	3
	ISO 2913:1975	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 3073:1975	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 2916:1975	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 2915:1975	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 3074:2014	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 137:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 920:1976	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	877	2.87	Wool — Determination of fibre length distribution parameters — Capacitance method	
	878	2.87	Wool — Determination of mean diameter of fibres — Air permeability method	
	879	2.87	Wool — Determination of percentage of medullated fibres by the projection microscope	
	880	2.87	Wool — Determination of solubility in alkali	
	881	2.71	Leather — Bovine wet blue — Specification	
	882	2.71	Leather — Crust full chrome upper leather — Specifications and test methods	
	883	2.71	Leather — Grading of wet blue goat and sheep skins based on defects	
	884	2.71	Leather — Guidelines for packaging of wet blue leather	
	885	2.71	Leather — Leather for apparel (excluding furs) — Specifications and sampling procedures	
	886	2.71	Leather — Leather for dress gloves — Specification	
	887	2.71	Leather — Pickled sheep pelts — Guidelines for grading on the basis of defect and size	
	888	2.71	Leather — Raw hides — Guidelines for preservation of hides	
	889	2.71	Leather — Raw hides of cattle and horses — Method of trim	
	890	2.71	Leather — Raw hides of cattle and horses — Preservation by stack salting	
	891	2.71	Leather — Raw skins — Guidelines for preservation of goat and sheep skins	
	892	2.71	Leather — Upholstery leather characteristics — Selection of leather for furniture	
	893	2.71	Leather — Wet blue goat skins — Specification	
	894	2.71	Leather — Wet blue sheep skins — Specification	
	895	2.71	Raw cattle hides and calf skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects	
	896	2.71	Raw goat skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects	
	897	2.71	Raw sheep skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects	
	898	2.71	Raw sheep skins — Part 2: Designation and presentation	
	899	2.71	Raw sheep skins — Part 3: Guidelines for grading on the basis of mass and size	
	900	2.33	Aluminium alloy corrugated and troughed sheets	
	901	1.93	Doors — Terminology	
	902	1.93	Refrigerated display cabinets Part 1: Vocabulary	
	903	1.93	Steel products — Vocabulary	
	904	1.93	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Part 6: Round, square, rectangular and hexagonal tubes — Tolerances on shape and dimensions	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 2648:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 1136:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 2647:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 3072:1975	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 5433:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 20940:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 11457:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 11410:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 14931:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 14930:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 17551:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 22244:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 2820:1974	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 2821:1974	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 22284:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 16131:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 5431:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 5432:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 2822-1:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 7482-1:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 4683-1:1998	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO 4683-2:1999	Ad	NSI/TC 16	3
	ISO/AWI 4683-3	PA	NSI/TC 16	3
	SANS 903:2011	Nd	NSI/TC 20	3
	ISO 1804:1972	Ad	NSI/TC 20	3
	ISO 23953-1:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 20	3
	ISO 6929:2013	Ad	NSI/TC 20	3
	ISO 6362-6:2012	Ad	NSI/TC 20	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	905	2.47	Solid biofuels — Conversion of analytical results from one basis to another	
	906	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of ash content	
	907	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of ash melting behaviour	
	908	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of calorific value	
	909	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of content of heavy extraneous materials larger than 3,15 mm	
	910	2.47	Solid Biofuels — Determination of length and diameter of pellets	
	911	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of major elements — Al, Ca, Fe, Mg, P, K, Si, Na and Ti	
	912	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of moisture content — Part 1: Reference method	
	913	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of moisture content — Part 2: Simplified method	
	914	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of moisture content — Part 3: Moisture in general analysis sample	
	915	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of off-gassing and oxygen depletion characteristics — Part 2: Operational method for screening of carbon monoxide off-gassing	
	916	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of particle density of pellets and briquettes	
	917	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of particle size distribution for uncompressed fuels — Part 1: Oscillating screen method using sieves with apertures of 3,15 mm and above	
	918	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of particle size distribution for uncompressed fuels — Part 2: Vibrating screen method using sieves with apertures of 3,15 mm and below	
	919	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of self-heating of pelletised biofuels — Part 1: Isothermal calorimetry	
	920	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of the water-soluble chloride, sodium and potassium content	
	921	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of total content of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen	
	922	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of total content of sulphur and chlorine	
	923	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of volatile matter	
	924	2.47	Solid biofuels — Determination of water sorption and its effect on durability of thermally treated biomass fuels — Part 1: Pellets	
	925	2.47	Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications and classes — Part 1: General requirements	
	926	2.47	Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications and classes — Part 2: Graded wood pellets	
	927	2.47	Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications and classes — Part 3: Graded wood briquettes	
	928	2.47	Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications and classes — Part 4: Graded wood chips	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 16993:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 18122:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 21404:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 18125:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 19743:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17829:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 16967:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 18134-1:2022	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 18134-2:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 18134-3:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 20048-2:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 18847:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17827-1:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17827-2:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 20049-1:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 16995:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 16948:2015	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 16994:2016	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 18123:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 23343-1:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17225-1:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17225-2:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17225-3:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17225-4:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Manufacturing	929	2.47	Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications and classes — Part 5: Graded firewood	
	930	2.47	Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications and classes — Part 6: Graded non-woody pellets	
	931	2.47	Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications and classes — Part 7: Graded non-woody briquettes	
	932	2.47	Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications and classes — Part 8: Graded thermally treated and densified biomass fuels for commercial and industrial use	
	933	2.47	Solid biofuels — Fuel specifications and classes — Part 9: Graded hog fuel and wood chips for industrial use	
	934	2.47	Solid biofuels — Particle size distribution of disintegrated pellets	
	935	2.47	Solid biofuels — Safe handling and storage of solid biofuel pellets in commercial and industrial applications	
	936	2.47	Solid biofuels — Safety of solid biofuel pellets — Safe handling and storage of wood pellets in residential and other small-scale applications	
	937	2.47	Solid Biofuels — Sampling	
	938	2.47	Solid biofuels — Simplified sampling method for small scale applications	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	939	1.58	Beekeeper's kit — Specification	
	940	1.58	Folding and fixed beehive stands — Specifications	
	941	1.58	Fumigant strips for treatment of honeybees	
	942	1.58	Honey processing unit — Technical requirements	
	943	1.58	Layout for honey processing plant	
	944	1.58	Radial type honey extractor — Specification	
	945	1.58	Solar wax extractor — Specification	
	946	1.58	Tangential type honey extractor — Specification	
	947	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of aflatoxin B1 content of mixed feeding stuffs — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography	
	948	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of amino acids content	
	949	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid	
	950	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of available lysine	
	951	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of calcium content — Part 1: Titrimetric method	
	952	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude ash	
	953	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of monensin, narasin and salinomycin contents — Liquid chromatographic method using post-column derivatization	
	954	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of nitrogen content and calculation of crude protein content — Part 1: Kjeldahl method	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 17225-5:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17225-6:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17225-7:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17225-8:2023	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17225-9:2021	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 17830:2024	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 20024:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 20023:2018	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 18135:2017	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ISO 21945:2020	Ad	NSI/TC 22	3
	ARS 1416:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ARS 1404:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ARS 1414:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ARS 1418:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ARS 1408:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ARS 1411:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ARS 1415:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ARS 1406:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 14718:1998	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 13903:2005	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 5985:2002	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 5510:1984	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 6490-1:1985	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 5984:2022	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 14183:2005	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 5983-1:2005	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	955	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of phosphorus content — Spectrometric method	
	956	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of phytase activity	
	957	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of trypsin inhibitor activity of soya products	
	958	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of tryptophan content	
	959	1.58	Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of vitamin A content — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography	
	960	1.58	Automatic milking installations — Requirements and testing	
	961	1.58	Milking machine installations — Construction and performance	
	962	1.58	Milking machine installations — Mechanical tests	
	963	1.58	Milking machine installations — Vocabulary	
	964	1.58	Refrigerated bulk milk tanks	
	965	1.58	Live animals	
	966	1.58	Beehives — Specification	
Manufacturing	967	1.83	Agricultural equipment — Graphical symbols for pressurised irrigation systems	
	968	1.83	Agricultural irrigation equipment — Sprayers — General requirements and test methods	
	969	1.83	Agricultural irrigation equipment — Sprinklers — Part 1: Definition of terms and classification	
	970	1.83	Agricultural irrigation equipment — Sprinklers — Part 2: Design and operation requirements	
	971	1.83	Agricultural irrigation equipment — Sprinklers — Part 3: Characterisation of distribution and test methods	
	972	1.83	Agricultural irrigation equipment — Water-driven chemical injector pumps	
	973	1.83	Irrigation equipment — Automatic irrigation systems — Hydraulic control	
	974	1.83	Plastics piping systems — Polyethylene (PE) pipes for irrigation — Specifications	
	975	1.83	Polyethylene PE 32 and PE 40 pipes for irrigation laterals — Susceptibility to environmental stress cracking induced by insert-type fittings — Test method and requirements	
Services	976	2.11	Adventure tourism — Good practices for sustainability — Requirements and recommendations	
	977	2.11	Adventure tourism — Leaders — Personnel competence	
	978	2.11	Adventure tourism — Safety management systems — Requirements	
	979	2.11	Adventure tourism — Vocabulary	
	980	2.11	Tourism and related services — Bareboat charter — Minimum service and equipment requirements	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 6491:1998	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 30024:2024	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 14902:2001	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 13904:2016	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 14565:2000	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 20966:2007	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 5707:2007	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 6690:2007	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 3918:2007	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	ISO 5708:1983	Ad	NSI/TC n1	3
	placeholder	Nd	NSI/TC n1	3
	ARS 1402:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n3	3
	ISO 15081:2011	Ad	NSI/TC n3	3
	ISO 8026:2009	Ad	NSI/TC n3	3
	ISO 15886-1:2012	Ad	NSI/TC n3	3
	ISO 15886-2:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n3	3
	ISO 15886-3:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n3	3
	ISO 13457:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n3	3
	ISO/TR 8059:1986	Ad	NSI/TC n3	3
	ISO 8779:2020	Ad	NSI/TC n3	3
	ISO 8796:2004	Ad	NSI/TC n3	3
	ISO 20611:2018	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 21102:2020	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 21101:2014	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 3163:2022	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 20410:2017	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3

Sector		Priority Rank	Topic/Title of standard	
Services	981	2.11	Tourism and related services — Requirements and recommendations for beach operation	
	982	2.11	Tourism and related services — Thalassotherapy — Service requirements	
	983	2.11	Tourist services for public use provided by Natural Protected Areas Authorities — Requirements	
	984	2.11	Tourism and related services — Visits to industrial, natural, cultural and historical sites	
	985	2.11	Tourism and related services — Wellness spa — Service requirements	
	986	2.11	Yacht harbours — Part 1: Minimum requirements for basic service level harbours	
	987	2.11	Yacht harbours — Part 2: Minimum requirements for intermediate service level harbours	
	988	2.11	Yacht harbours — Part 3: Minimum requirements for high service level harbours	
	989	2.11	Yacht harbours and dry stacks — Requirements for clean harbours and active biodiversity harbours	
	990	2.11	Tourism and related services — Tourist information services — Requirements and recommendations	
	991	2.11	Tourism services — Hotels and other types of tourism accommodation — Vocabulary	
	992	2.11	Tourist information offices — Tourist information and reception services — Requirements	

	Reference/Source	Mode of development	Responsible TC	Timeframe/Year
	ISO 13009:2015	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 17680:2015	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 18065:2015	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 13810:2022	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 17679:2016	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 13687-1:2017	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 13687-2:2017	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 13687-3:2017	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 18725:2024	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO/FDIS 14785	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 18513:2021	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3
	ISO 14785:2014	Ad	NSI/TC n6	3

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAN	Automobile Association of Namibia
AfCFTA	Africa Continental Free Trade Area/Agreement
ARSO	African Organisation for Standardisation
AFSEC	African Electro-technical Standardisation Commission
BIPM	International Bureau of Weights and Measures
CIPM	International Committee for Weights and Measures
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EAC	East African Community
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
HRDC	Human Resource Development Centre
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
IUM	The International University of Management
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
MIT	Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLIRE	Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MRA	Mutual recognition arrangement
MURD	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
NaCC	Namibian Competition Commission
NAMCOR	National Petroleum Corporation of Namibia
NCS	Namibia Correctional Service
NFSAN	Nutrition and Food Security Alliance of Namibia
NHE	National Housing Enterprise
NIDA	Namibia Industrial Development Agency
NIMT	Namibia Institute of Mining and Technology
NIP	Namibia Institute of Pathology
NIPDB	Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board
NMRC	Namibia Medicine Regulatory Council
NNFU	Namibia National Farmers Union
NNSS	Namibia National Standardisation Strategy
NORED	Namibia's Regional Electricity Distributor

NQP	National Quality Policy
NRSC	National Road Safety Council
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSB	National Standards Body
NSI	Namibian Standards Institution
NSP	National Standardisation Plan
NSS	National Standardisation Strategy
NSSP	National Standardisation Strategy and Plan
NSSTF	National Standardisation Strategy Task Force
NTA	Namibia Training Authority
NTB	Namibia Tourism Board
NUST	Namibia University of Science and Technology
OIML	International Organisation for Legal Metrology
OMAs	Offices, Ministries and Agencies
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADCA	SADC Cooperation on Accreditation
SADCMEL	Cooperation on Legal Metrology
SADCMET	SADC Cooperation on Measurement Traceability
SADCSTAN	SADC Cooperation on Standardisation
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
SQAM	Standardisation, Quality assurance, Accreditation and Metrology
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TORs	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health
ZVTC	Zambezi Vocational Training Centre

