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# Draft National Quality Policy for Ghana

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A consultative meeting for key stakeholders

Accra, 1 & 2 June 2016

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# Contents

1. Introduction
2. What is a National Quality Policy?
3. Development process
4. Main features
5. Thematic areas
6. Implementation plan NQP – phase 1
7. Current work and way forward



# 1. Introduction 1/2

## Purpose of the meeting:

- Discuss elements of the draft National Quality Policy (Oct.15 version - revised)
- Focus on interaction of different elements
  - Technical regulations and conformity assessment
  - Conformity Assessment and Accreditation
  - Market surveillance and conformity assessment
- Awareness building and to obtain first inputs from key stakeholders on the NQP: line ministries (on priority technical legislation), CABs, industry and consumers.

**For awareness building and getting inputs**



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# 1. Introduction 2/2

## History of NQP development

- 2009: first draft NQP document (with help of UNIDO) based on a (limited) QI situation analysis
- 2015: small MoTI/TRAQUE working group with involvement of WAQSP representatives produced NQP\_Oct15 version
- Comments received mainly from WAQSP



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## 2. What is a NQP ? 1/4

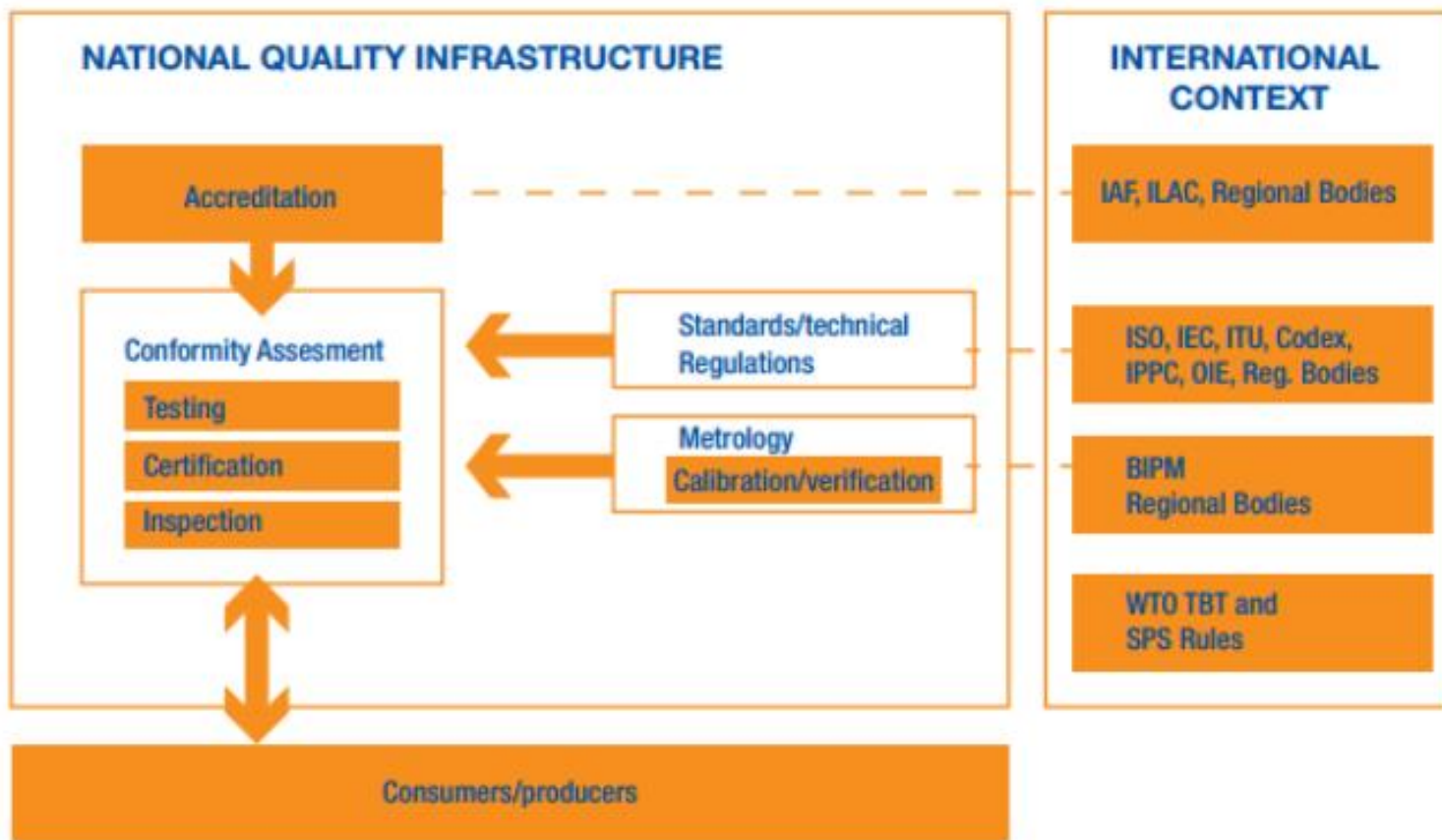
= a policy to develop the National Quality Infrastructure

NQI is defined as the totality of the institutional framework (public and/or private) required to establish and implement standardization, metrology (scientific, industrial and legal), accreditation and conformity assessment (inspection, testing, calibration and certification) services that are necessary to provide acceptable evidence that products and services meet defined requirements as demanded by regulatory authorities (i.e. technical regulations) or the market place (i.e. contractually or inferred).



## 2. What is a NQP ? 2/4

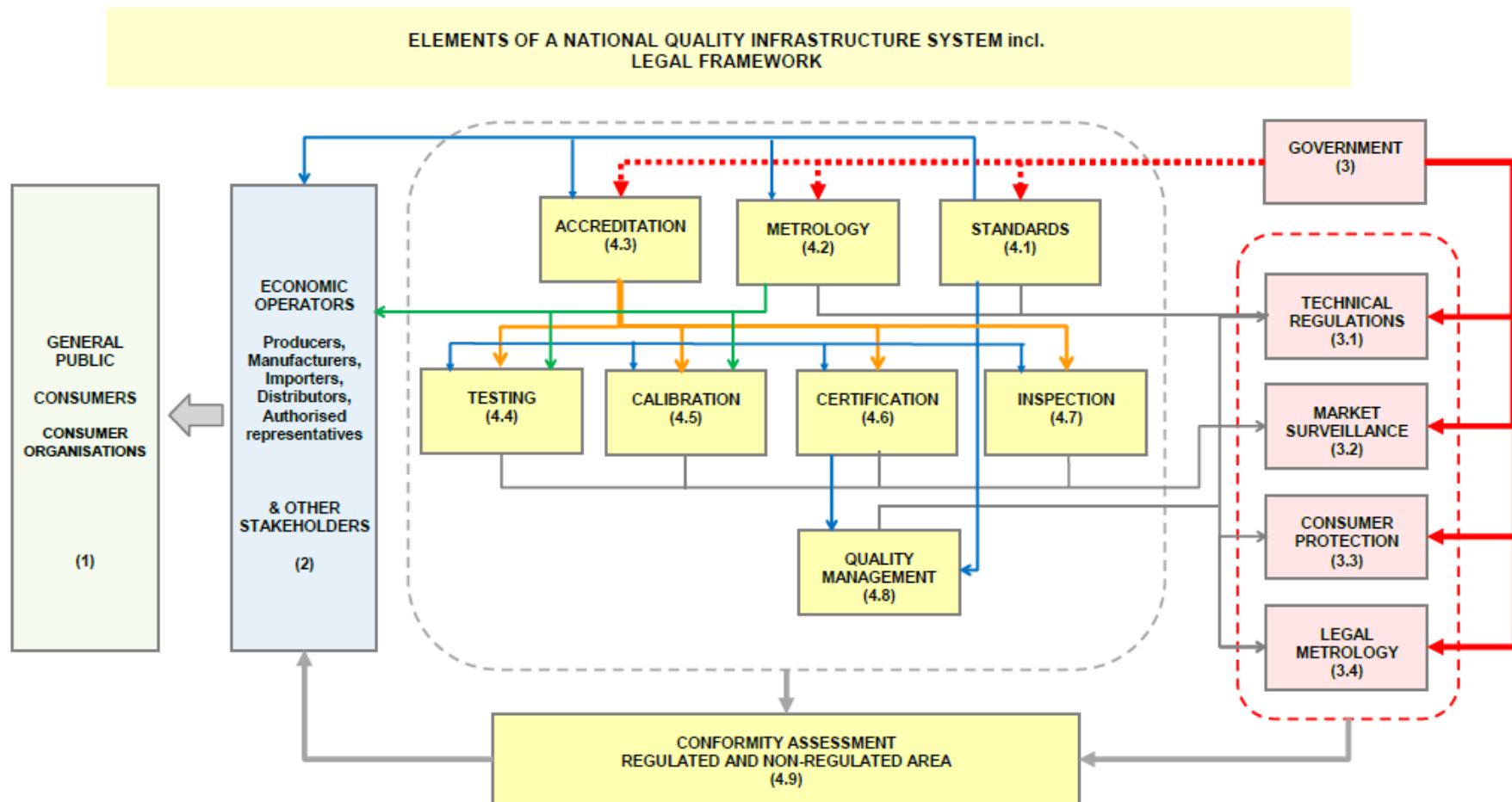
Figure 1: Broad view on elements of a NQI including international dimension.





## 2. What is a NQP ? 3/4

Figure 2: a more detailed view on NQI showing relations between elements





## 2. What is a NQP ? 4/4

### Proposed vision and mission of the future NQP

- Vision

The National Quality Policy of Ghana **aims to develop an effective, efficient and globally recognised National Quality Infrastructure**

- Mission

to coordinate all elements of the National Quality Infrastructure (Standardisation, Regulatory Framework including market surveillance and consumer protection, Metrology, Conformity Assessment and Accreditation) **to ensure the supply and usage of compliant goods and services**





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## 3. NQP development process 1/3

### Principles used

- Transparency, impartiality, accountability, consensus among all stakeholders
- Considering Ghana's QI is in (early) development
  - Non existing full legislative framework
  - Some QI entities not existing: e.g. NAB, NMI, independent NSB



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## 3. NQP development process 2/3

### Principles used

- Use of existing QI data available to MoTI/TRAQUE working group
- A full comprehensive situation analysis of the QI not performed, because:
  - Would not be complete: confidentiality of some tests/inspection/market data.



## 3. NQP development process 3/3

- Strong emphasis on future situation specifying broad structures and principles
- 2 documents were developed:
  - Draft NQP document
  - Draft NQP implementation plan (5 year: short term)
- Implementation of the NQP is highly cooperative/iterative process.
- Pilot projects are included during phase 1 NQP implementation.



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## 4. Main features of the NQP 1/2

- Strongly based upon Pan-African QI institutions (ARSO, AFRAC, AFRIMETS, AFSEC);
- Regional integration: ECOWAS Quality Policy (ECOQUAL) comments received and integration ongoing;
- Interaction between national actors provide for accelerated growth of the national economy;
- Development of NQI is long process: short term (< 5 years), medium long term (up to 15 years), long term (25 years and more).



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## 4. Main features of the NQP <sup>2/2</sup>

- NQP management provided by National Quality Council of which relevant ministries working groups play a key role in establishing a technical, regulatory framework (horizontal legislation, vertical technical regulations);
- Product safety/market surveillance and consumer protection technical regulations drive the development of the NQP with support of CABs;
- Role of stakeholders to be reinforced (e.g. PPPs, but also strong, knowledgeable industry associations).



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## 5. Thematic areas 1/13

### Regulatory framework

#### *Current situation*

- No law on accreditation, metrology and standard authority act is outdated
- No regulatory framework for technical regulations
- Use of mandatory standards e.g. in requirements for high risk goods
- Coordination between regulatory actors is low



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## 5. Thematic areas 2/13

### Regulatory framework

#### *Main objectives*

- Clear transposition methodology & coordination among regulatory authorities
- Legal structure to be developed (laws)
  - National Quality Council
  - Standardisation
  - Accreditation
  - Metrology
  - Consumer protection
  - Technical Regulatory Framework



## 5. Thematic areas 3/13

### Technical regulatory framework

#### Horizontal legislation

- Product safety/CA law
- Product liability law
- Consumer protection law

#### Vertical technical regulations

- Transposition methodology
- Food & non-food Technical Regulations

#### Market surveillance regulation





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## 5. Thematic areas 4/13

### Standardisation

#### *Current situation*

- A national standards body exists but its services need to be increased to support an adequate QI system
- Impartiality issue to be solved



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## 5. Thematic areas 5/13

### Standardisation

#### *Main objectives*

- New law on standardisation, to establish an independent entity according international/regional good practices
- Strengthening the operation of the NSB (e.g. by ISO 9001 certification)
- Harmonisation of standards in agreement with ECOWAS requirements
- To keep ensuring and increasing participation to regional/international entities (ISO, IEC, ITU, ARSO, CAC, ECOWAS)



## 5. Thematic areas 6/13

### Conformity Assessment (testing/analysis-inspection-certification)

#### *Current situation*

- No national accreditation body in Ghana
- Testing-analysis laboratories
  - Laboratories are set-up by government (part of LI)
  - Limited number of accredited labs via foreign ABs
- Inspection
  - No coordination among inspection entities
- Certification
  - Limited number of companies/products are certified



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## 5. Thematic areas 7/13

### Conformity Assessment (testing/analysis-inspection-certification)

#### *Main objectives*

- Government will create an enabling environment for establishment of mainly private CABs
- Promotion of accreditation among CABs by government
- Government will use private CAB's services for technical regulations enforcement (market surveillance/inspections) and procurement



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## 5. Thematic areas 8/13

### Accreditation

#### *Current situation*

- There is no national accreditation body in Ghana
- Hence accreditation status of accredited instances by foreign ABs are difficult to follow-up, which in turn will lead to uncertainty



## 5. Thematic areas 9/13

### Accreditation

#### *Main objectives*

- Establishment of independent Ghanaian National Accreditation Body with MoTI support acc. to ISO/IEC 17011 and insuring regional/international recognitions (AFRAC, ILAC, IAF)
- Governing structure of the future NAB to include:
  - Accreditation Council: representatives of all stakeholders
  - Technical committees: experts of relevant technical areas selected among stakeholders



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## 5. Thematic areas 10/13

### Metrology (Scientific, Industrial, Legal)

#### *Current situation*

- National Metrology Institute not established
- Accreditation in limited (basic) fields only (e.g. mass, pressure, temperature)
- Fragmented over a number of institutions



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## 5. Thematic areas 11/13

### Metrology (Scientific, Industrial, Legal)

#### *Main objectives*

- Establishment of a NMI
- Further development of the legal metrology system of Ghana
- Continue to ensure membership to regional/international metrology entities (BIPM, OIML, AFRIMETS, NEWMET)





## 5. Thematic areas 12/13

### Implementation and coordination of the NQP

#### *Current situation*

- No coordination entity exists

#### *Main objectives*

- Establishment of National Quality Council: MoTI to coordinate technical regulations and QI development in cooperation with relevant ministries/stakeholders
- To ensure compliance with international (WTO) and African trade agreements
- To ensure regular review of technical regulations (in particular withdraw of non-compliant or conflicting technical regulations or other documents)



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## 5. Thematic areas 13/13

NQP awareness building/training/dissemination

*Current situation*

- Comprehensive national plan is missing

*Main objectives*

- Develop & maintain a communication strategy for awareness creation on the NQP
- Increase awareness and provide training on the use of standards for government, industry, users and educators
- Disseminate widely all approved national standards, technical regulations and CA requirements



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## 6. Implementation plan NQP <sup>1/2</sup>

- A 5-year (phase 1) implementation plan is proposed, main elements are:
  - Coordination of NQP development (National Quality Council)
  - Detailed review current legal framework/existing QI
  - Development of institutional framework in line with the proposed NQP
    - New laws on standardisation, accreditation, consumer protection and metrology



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## 6. Implementation plan NQP <sup>2/2</sup>

- A 5-year (phase 1) implementation plan is proposed
  - Establish a Technical Regulatory Framework (selected priority areas)
  - Establish QI institutions (standardisation, accreditation, CABs support, coherent metrology system)
  - Capacity building in QI entities (to get regional/international recognition)
  - Awareness building/training/dissemination of NQP



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## 7. Current work - way forward 1/2

- Inventory of needs of stakeholders is ongoing (relevant ministries, CABs, industry, education, consumers)
- Interviews with relevant ministries started in Feb. 2016: list of priority technical legislation and needs related to accreditation services (scope of CA activities), proposals for members of accreditation council and technical committees of future NAB



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## 7. Current work - way forward <sup>2/2</sup>

- Small WG to clarify some aspects of the draft NQP
- Further develop the draft NQP implementation plan:
  - Calculation of budget needs
  - Contacts with donors/service providers
- Key stakeholder information meeting on draft NQP implementation plan
- Create founding WG of the NQ Council (implementation/coordination)



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# Building the NQI in Ghana, a challenging task

## Thank you