



Jamaica Special Economic Zone Authority

# Self Reporting Monitoring Instrument

Annual Report 2022



Happy Sandy Bay | Developer

# Introduction



## Self Reporting & Monitoring Instrument Report

*It is important to note while there is a 89.24%% submission rate the results of this report are reflective of this submission rate and the data self-reported by SEZ entities.*

### Introduction

The results in this report are reflective of both the hard work of SEZ investors and Jamaica Special Economic Zone Authority's implementation of the SEZ Regime as designed by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ).

#### Results/Impact



Total employment: 58,550



Total revenues: USD \$9,920,003,403.76



Total exports: USD \$8,865,727,561.75

# Introduction

The results in this report are reflective of both the hard work of SEZ investors and Jamaica Special Economic Zone Authority's implementation of the SEZ Regime as designed by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ).

Jamaica's Special Economic Zone Authority (JSEZA) is a body corporate established by law (the Special Economic Zone Act, 2016) to carry out the objectives of the SEZ Act "...to make provisions in respect of the development, regulation, construction, supervision, management and control of Special Economic Zones in Jamaica..." Specifically, JSEZA is charged by the government of Jamaica with the responsibility to, among other things as set out in the SEZ Act:

- ❖ Regulate and supervise Zones
- ❖ Recommend to the Minister the location of Zones
- ❖ Issue guidelines and directions to developers, occupants and zone users for the implementation of the Act
- ❖ Consider and determine applications by prospective developers
- ❖ Promote and market zones

In implementing these legislated responsibilities, the JSEZA further charged by the SEZ Regulations, 2017 and as directed by the SEZ Act to create a monitoring mechanism of self-reporting by Developers, Occupants and Zone Users. This self-

reporting forms a central plank of a **Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement Framework.**

## Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement Framework.

*Guiding Philosophy: Educate, Facilitate, Regulate for SEZ Self-compliance.*

Vision	Mission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-compliant SEZs where globally competitive firms thrive, driving unprecedented growth and development for all in a logistics-centred Jamaican economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing effective guidance for SEZ self-compliance through monitoring and enforcement.</li> </ul>



Priority Industry | Automotive



Priority Industry | Business Process Outsourcing

# Introduction



SEZ self-compliance is adherence to Jamaica’s fiscal laws, permitting laws and the terms agreed to by SEZ entities with the JSEZA. This consists of four things:

- ❖ Tax Compliance
- ❖ Customs Compliance
- ❖ License and permits compliance
- ❖ SEZ terms of License Agreement or Authorization

Type	As evidenced by	Comment
<b>Tax Compliance</b>	A valid Tax Compliance Certificate (TCC) during the period of assessment	Eg. Timely tax filing and Statutory deduction.
<b>Customs Compliance</b>	JCA No Objection (NOC)  *written three months in advance of renewal date	Based on the functionalities of Asycuda, which are not fully know at this time, the NOC may become redundant
<b>License and permits compliance</b>	Up to date License and permits and adherence to their terms	Eg. Fire, NEPA, COJ, etc

## Why does the JSEZA monitor?

- ✓ **Best practice for Government run fiscal regime to have it** - How do we know the SEZ regime is working? SEZ monitoring is part of GOJ policy of fiscal prudence
- ✓ **Transparency and accountability** – Partnership between client and GOJ (through JSEZA) where each holds the other to account; fiscal incentives are the ‘peoples’ money and JSEZA is a responsible and accountable agent.
- ✓ **Measuring effectiveness** - performance evaluation; cost benefit analysis

- ✓ **Future planning** - data driven decision making
- ✓ **Knowing the problems facing the investors** – proactive and anticipatory actions by the SEZ regulator

The creation of a robust SEZ monitoring framework has put Jamaica on the forefront of SEZ policy development globally as most zone regimes do not have such mechanism as noted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in its 2019 *World Investment Report*. It will also improve the Regime’s over-all Governance Principle by improving transparency and accountability. The SEZ Regulations, 2017 sets out the basics of a monitoring framework which did not exist under the now repealed Jamaica Export Free Zones Act. This framework mandates that our constituents submit periodic reports to the Authority.

# Introduction

## What does the JSEZA monitor?

- ❖ **Economic impact** – Capex, GDP contribution
- ❖ **Social** – job creation, skills upgrading
- ❖ **Environmental** – energy footprint, water usage
- ❖ **Governance** – adherence to the laws of Jamaica and terms of agreement including fiscal compliance and the Terms and conditions agreed

The **Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement Framework** is implemented using the Guiding Philosophy of Educate, Facilitate, Regulate through an escalating set of actions:

Anticipate>>> Alert>>> Prevent>>> Mitigate>>> Correct>>> Enforce.

Educate	Facilitate	Regulate
<b>(1)Anticipate</b> – locate where a client could have a potential breach.	<b>(3)Prevent</b> – work with the client and other regulatory partners to avoid a breach.	<b>(5)Correct</b> - work with the client and other regulatory partners on a prescribed set of corrective actions.
<b>(2)Alert</b> – inform client through continuous and open dialog.	<b>(4)Mitigate</b> – work with the client and other regulatory partners lessen the impact of a breach on the client and GOJ.	<b>(6)Enforce</b> - work with other regulatory partners to take enforcement actions as guided by the SEZ Act and Regulations and other relevant legislation.

The SEZ Regime, is a fiscal incentive regime, whereby the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) incentivizes investment by forgoing tax revenue however this regime is founded in the principles of fiscal prudence and as such must be rigorously monitored. Intrinsicly, the launch of the JSEZA's Self-Reporting Monitoring Instrument (SRMI) will assist in this regard.

## How does the JSEZA monitor?

- ❖ **Self-reporting** - self-compliance through self-reporting and data collection and analysis
- ❖ **Investigation** – site inspection, visits
- ❖ **Verification** - through regulatory partners e.g. TAJ, JCA, Fire Brigade, COJ, Municipal Corporations, etc
- ❖ **Audits** - inspection of books as part of achieving operational excellence and for accountability and transparency
- ❖ **Corrective actions** - fixing issues as soon as possible and enforcement action based on data

Self- reporting	Inspection	Verification
<b>Report</b> – the self-reporting of developers and occupants as mandated by the SEZ Regulations.	<b>Investigation</b> - site inspection and or investigation of incidents and could be joint with other regulatory partners	<b>Licenses and permits</b> – must be kept up to date as part of general legal obligations
<b>Update</b> – keep client information as up to date.	<b>Corrective action</b> - fixing issues as soon as possible and enforcement action based on data and could be joint with a regulatory partner	<b>Information sharing with regulatory partners</b> – cooperation and collaboration with competent authorities facilitates monitoring, compliance and enforcement
<b>Validate</b> – as part of on-going due diligence client information is constantly tested against JSEZA and other regulatory partners' data.	<b>Confirmation</b> – results of investigations and corrective actions are confirmed	<b>SEZ development Framework alignment</b> – policy coherence of GOJ development policies

# Introduction

## About the Self Reporting Monitoring Instrument (SRMI)

The overall objective of the **Self-Reporting Monitoring Instrument (SRMI)**, which is part of the implementation of a robust monitoring framework that positions Jamaica at the forefront of SEZ development globally, is to improve the overall SEZ Regime's governance by providing greater transparency and accountability. The tool, which is an online digital platform, conveniently has areas prepopulated with data already received from our clients giving them the option either update or verify as remaining the same. This tool is critical in monitoring the **regulatory compliance and the economic performance** of SEZ constituents. Specifically, the tool will allow the Authority to generate SEZs investment numbers and projected growth rates, SEZ occupancy rates, SEZ employment numbers and projected growth rates, ensure that the licences and permits issued by the other Government of Jamaica (GOJ) bodies relevant to the SEZ are complied with.

The SRMI is reflective of the GOJ's drive towards Sustainable Development in Jamaica. The Authority in implementing the GOJ's Sustainable Development Policy Mandate (Vision 2030) has divided the SRMI to reflect areas of Sustainable Development- Social (e.g., job creation, upskilling), Economic (e.g., Capital Expenditure, Gross Domestic Profit Contribution) and Environmental (e.g., energy footprint, water usage). Additionally, the Authority given the nature of SEZ i.e., the SEZ legislation and terms of Licence Agreement or sub-concession has added Governance (e.g., tax compliance, adherence to licenses and permits) to the SRMI.

## SRMI Reporting periods

The following are the reporting periods for the SRMI as mandated by the SEZ Regulations, 2017:

### Developers

On a **calendar bi-annual** basis via the SRMI platform provided by the Authority. The reporting periods are January- June (**Period 1**) submitting the report by or on **July 15th** and July-December (**Period 2**) submitting the report by or on **January 15th** of the following year.

### Single-Entity Developers

On a calendar **quarterly basis** via the SRMI platform provided by the Authority. The reporting periods are **January- March (Period 1)** submitting the report by or on **April 15th**; **April-June (Period 2)** submitting the report by or on **July 15th**; **July-September (Period 3)** submitting the report by or on **October 15th** and **October-December (Period 4)** submitting the report by or on **January 15th** of the following year.

### Occupants

On a calendar **quarterly basis** via the SRMI platform provided by the Authority. The reporting periods are **January- March (Period 1)** submitting the report by or on **April 15th**; **April-June (Period 2)** submitting the report by or on **July 15th**; **July-September (Period 3)** submitting the report by or on **October 15th** and **October-December (Period 4)** submitting the report by or on **January 15th** of the following year.

# Report – Context

For this report, there are **114 entities** (Developers, Single Entities and Occupants) in **145 locations**. There are 22 Developers with 29 locations; 32 Single entities with 48 locations and 60 Occupants with 68 locations.

## Compliance and Submission rates

**Completed reports.** A total of **448 reports were submitted of the expected 522 reports** for the year. This is inclusive of late reports from developers, single entities, and occupants. Over the course of the year 43 reports were submitted for **developers** out of the expected 53 reports; 94 reports were submitted for **single entities** of the 118 expected reports; 157 were submitted for **occupants** of the expected 181 reports.

**Late Submissions.** There were 60 late reports (**11 developers; 69 single entity and 83 occupant**).

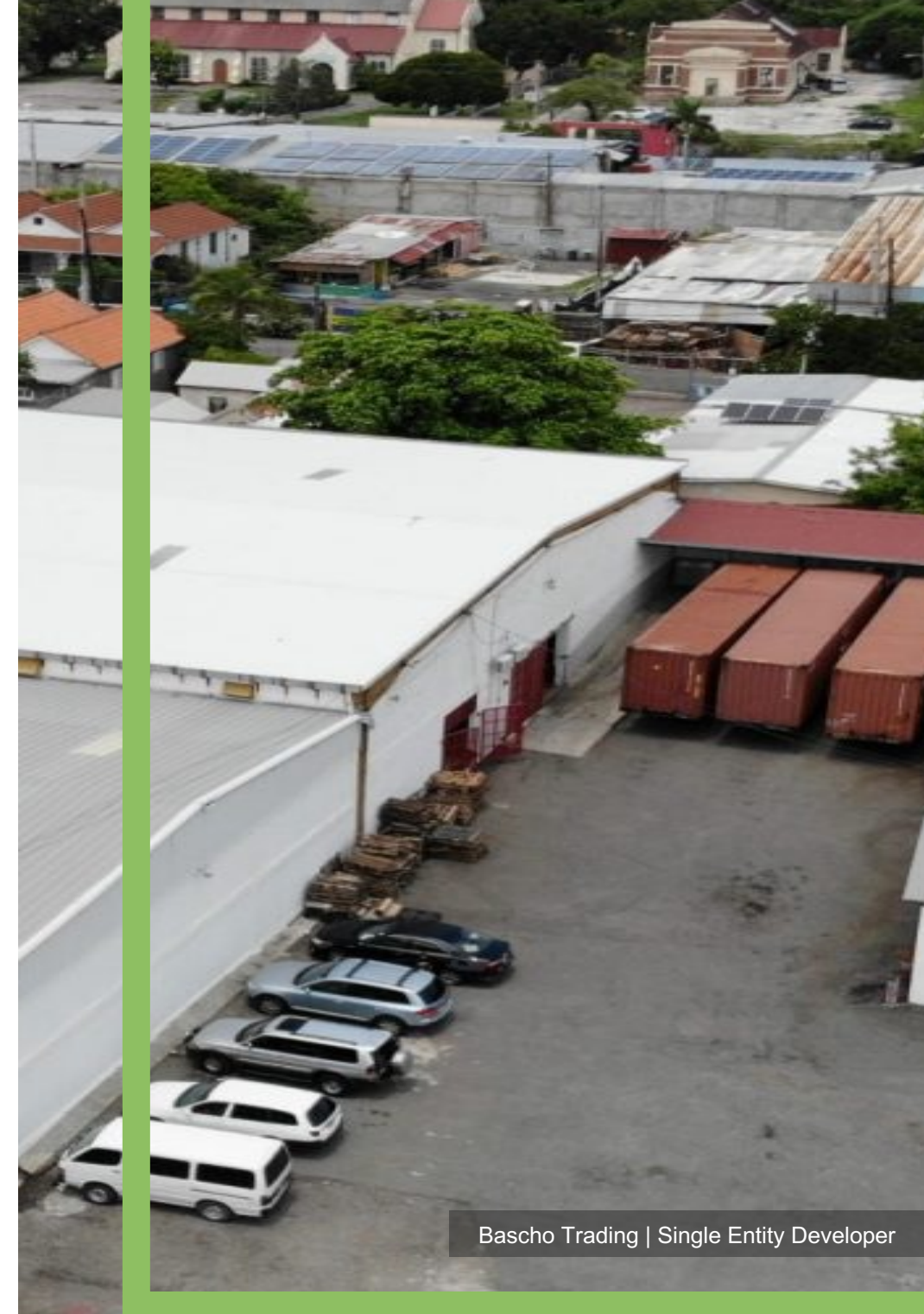
*\*Please see below the Corrective actions section for measures that are being used to improve submissions.*

**No submissions.** There were 47 no submissions (**7 developers, 12 single entities and 28 occupants**).

**Compliance rate.** There were 285 on-time submissions out of 522 expected submissions or a **56.77% Compliance Rate**.

**Submission Rate. The submission rate is 448 of 502 or 89.24%.** Because the Authority accepts late reports there is a gap (32.47%) between the compliance rate and submission rates (56.77% vs 89.24%). The JSEZA through its programme of Corrective Action is working to close this gap and has already seen a measure of success in this regard. It is important to note that the submission rate is 9.5% higher than the targeted compliance rate from the Balance score Card of 75%. Therefore, if we get those that have made late submissions to comply, we ought to exceed the target.

***Therefore, it should be noted that given the submission rate noted above not all SEZ entities have reported resulting in the JSEZA lacking updated self-reported data on those entities.***



# Report – Context

**Corrective action.** In order to improve the compliance, rate the M&E Team has been busy with a series of reach outs to non-compliant clients via both the phone and email. The team has also sent warning letters to these clients in the aim of increasing submissions. We are working as part of the Guiding Philosophy of *Educate, Facilitate, Regulate* within the SEZ Monitoring, Compliance, and Enforcement Framework to Educate clients on the requirements of self-reporting. We have already seen some amount of success in this regard.

**Enforcement.** Late or No Submissions of the SRMI reports results in certain consequences arising from the fact that the SEZ Regime is a fiscal incentives programme. These include:

- ❖ Adversely impacting the SEZ risk profile;
- ❖ Observed as a breach of the SEZ Regulations, 2017 which may result in consequences pursuant to Regulation 66(3)(a) of the Special Economic Zones Regulations, 2017, failure to submit the requested information to the Authority within the requisite time

provided for under the Special Economic Zones Regulations, 2017 is an offence and may result in summary conviction in a Parish Court to a fine not exceeding One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six (6) months.

- ❖ Will result in SEZ receiving a warning letter relating to the breach;
- ❖ SEZ activities being greatly scrutinized by the JSEZA and or other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the GOJ, namely but not exclusively, the JCA and TAJ, who the breach will be reported to.

**Change management.** In keeping with the JSEZA's Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement Framework Guiding Philosophy of Educate, Facilitate, Regulate the JSEZA to maximize compliance with the SRMI requirements has under-taken a year-long (Jan-Dec 2022) change management programme of stakeholder sensitization and delayed enforcement of the fines outlined above upon the introduction of the SRMI in early 2022.

## Results and Impact

The JSEZA as part of its mandate to monitor SEZs is using the Sustainability concept to ensure that SEZ investments are carried out and maintained in a sustainable way. The results highlight below for the year January to December 2022 are a clear indication that the JSEZA is on the right track and through its implementation of its mandate is making a positive contribution to the Jamaica economy and social fabric by making Jamaica, in the words of Vision 2030, *“the place of choice to live, work, raise families, and do business.”*

Itel BPO Smart Solutions | Single Entity Developer

itelbpo  
smart solutions





# Sustain-a-Livity Reporting

**Sustain-A-Livity**, among other things, is an investor brand being developed and rolled out by the JSEZA aimed at the **USD \$3 trillion Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) global investing market**. Sustain-A-Livity is a Jamaican concept whereby persons can develop an awareness to expand their workstyle, lifestyle, life-based and spiritual interests. Where eco-industrial parks interact/ cooperate with the local community to achieve a harmonious living philosophy emanating from “*out of many one people*” and to protect the environment and to achieve economic prosperity.

Principle	Goal
Social	Creating Shared Prosperity
Economic	Advancing Economic Competitiveness
Environmental	Safeguarding the Environment
Governance	Supporting the Rule of Law, Transparency and Accountability

Sustain-a-Livity embraces the United Nations Industrial Development Organization’s Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development principles. We use the acronym SEEG to represent these principles. Creating Shared Prosperity (**Social**); Advancing Economic Competitiveness (**Economic**); Safeguarding the Environment (**Environmental**); and the JSEZA has added Supporting the Rule of Law, Transparency and Accountability (**Governance**).

***It is important to note that while there is a 89.24% submission rate, the results of this report are reflective of this submission rate and the data self-reported by SEZ entities.***

# Social Principle

Annual Report 2022

B&D Trawling | Single Entity Developer



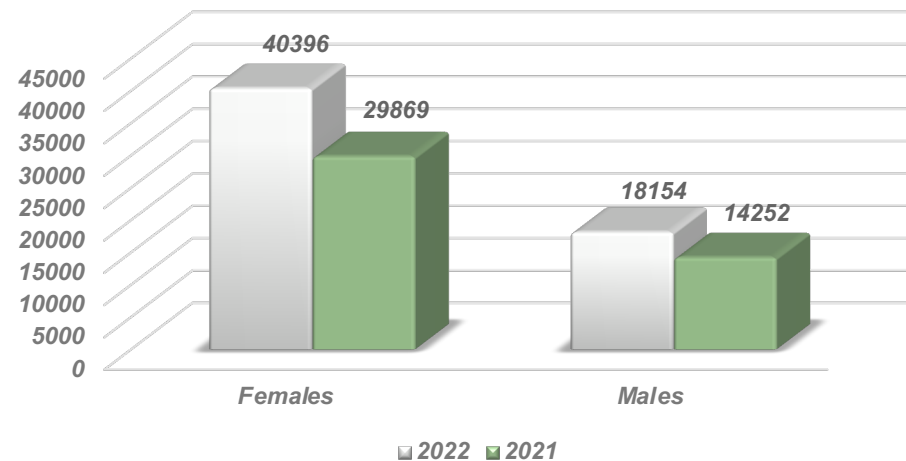
# Social Principle

2022 has seen a renewed level of employment, as the covid-19 pandemic has leveled out to the point at which entities have seen the need to hire new staff. When looking at the previous calendar year (2021), employment figures would see one of the lowest, not just in the SEZ space but across the country, as companies would use cost-cutting measures, which was unfortunately, having persons being laid-off. In 2023, as the globe was seeing a decrease in the pandemic contraction cases, to the point where companies began to rehire or hire new staff, there has been an increase in the number of employees.

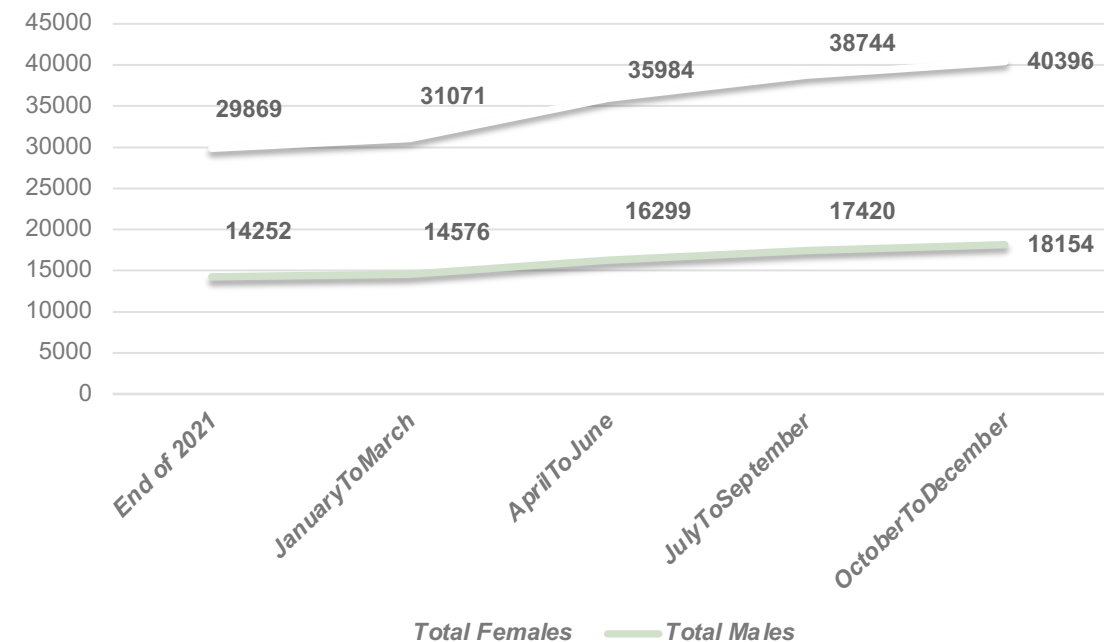
At the start of 2023, there has been an overall employment figure of **44121** and at the end of the year, the figure increased to **58550**. This increase of **14429**, is an increase in the employment in the SEZ by **32.70%**, which is a result of new entrants within the SEZ, and the existing entities adding new/increased employment.

For the calendar year of 2022, SEZ has seen an increase in the distribution of employment, by both females and males by 35.24% and 27.38%, which sees an increase of 10527 and 3902 respectively. This data was collected from the ending figures from 2021, which sees the total number of females being 29869 and the total amount of males being 14252. The table below shows the distribution of the employment rates over the course of the 4 periods.

**Comparative View on Employment  
2022 v 2021**



**Total Females vs Total Males - 2022**



# Social Principle

## Number in Employment by Parish

From the table above, it shows the distribution of employment from the end of P1 to the end of P4. Unfortunately, there was no breakdown in employment by parish at the end of P4 of 2021, to give a wholistic view in the increase or decrease by parish for the entire year of 2022. For example, in the parishes of Kingston & St. Andrew, at the end of P1, the total number of female employees recorded was 10461 and the end of P4, saw the number increased to 17857, which is a 70.70% increase between the two intervals. The green represents an increase in the respective parish and red represents a decrease in the number of employments in the respective parish. The red could be from the stance where entities may have either left the space or have not reported on their employment numbers. The table shows that there has been an overall employment increase of 28.27%, which sees females being 30.01% and males being 24.55%

2022	Gender		
Parishes	Total Female	Total Male	Total
Kingston & St. Andrew	70.70%	49.68%	63.39%
St. Catherine	27.67%	22.46%	25.95%
Clarendon	0.00%	-15.63%	-8.85%
Manchester	-0.35%	-6.38%	-1.98%
St. Elizabeth	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Westmoreland	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Hanover	68.57%	49.61%	63.47%
Trelawny	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
St. Mary	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
St. Ann	34.75%	46.02%	38.07%
Portland	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
St. Thomas	-25.00%	-19.05%	-21.95%
St. James	1.29%	2.80%	1.73%
Overall	30.01%	24.55%	28.27%

# Social Principle

## Age Range of Employment

Reports on Age Range is one which is useful in creating the demographic to determine things such as which age range attracts a specific type of employment or which parish attracts what type of employment. This can also aid in the development of specialized zones, to try and lure employment away from the more urbanized areas and to create a more diverse space in which persons would not have to leave one section of the island to another. In reporting on the age range, entities have been reluctant to report on this information, so the information presented is what entities have reported on over the course of the same intervals as the employment by parish (end of P1 and the end of P4). Based on what has been reported, St. Catherine has seen the greatest increase by 457.48%, in the range 18 years to 30 years. 66 years and over has seen an increase of 150% but the figures of each parish have reflected 0%. This is expressed as the percentages reflect increase and decrease across the intervals. Kingston and St. Andrew have had 2 persons employed in that range and the figure was constant hence the figure being 0%. The parish of Manchester has seen an increase from 0 to 3, and the percentage increase could not be calculated if the first interval is 0. 150% is the indication of moving from 2 people being employed to 5, with the additional 3.

2022	Age Range				
Parishes	17 & Below	18 Years - 30 Years	31 Years - 45 Years	46 Years - 65 Years	66 Years & Above
Kingston & St. Andrew	0.00%	16.52%	-33.21%	7.95%	0.00%
St. Catherine	0.00%	457.48%	-12.07%	-23.68%	0.00%
Clarendon	0.00%	-3.23%	0.00%	-20.00%	0.00%
Manchester	0.00%	82.66%	-32.34%	-26.09%	0.00%
St. Elizabeth	0.00%	0.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	0.00%
Westmoreland	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Hanover	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Trelawny	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
St. Mary	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
St. Ann	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Portland	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
St. Thomas	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
St. James	-100.00%	19.65%	9.89%	13.50%	0.00%
Overall	-100.00%	43.90%	-13.53%	-10.47%	150.00%

# Social Principle

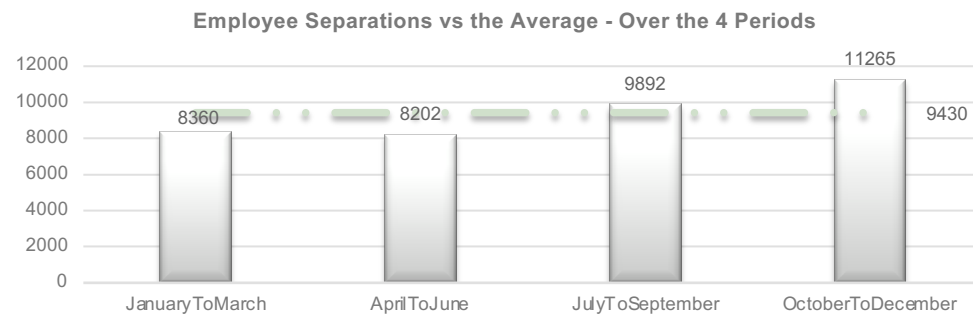


## Jobs Created - Employee Separations

The importance of employment separations is to identify the number of jobs created across all the entities within the SEZ space. The table above shows the number of separations across the 4 periods of 2022, which amounted to 37719.

Employee Separations	
January To March	8360
April To June	8202
July To September	9892
October To December	11265
<b>Total</b>	<b>37719</b>

The graph below shows the distribution of the separations in the 4 periods, and the average of the separations. Throughout the course of the 4 periods, it shows that the number of separations has been on the incline as there is an average of 9430 and a difference from the end of P1 to the end of P4 by 2905. So, the total number of jobs created can be identified as.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jobs Created} &= \text{Total Number of Current Employees} + \text{Total Number of Separations} \\
 &= 58550 + 37719 \\
 &= 96219
 \end{aligned}$$

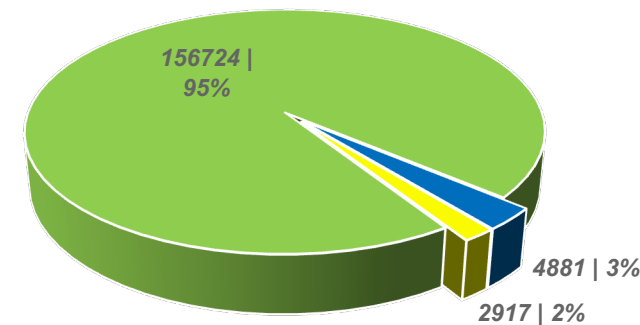


## Nationalities

	Jamaica Nationals	Caricom Nationals	Non-Caricom Nationals
January to March	34040	523	131
April to June	38416	1318	127
July to September	38566	1361	2578
October to December	45702	1679	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>156724</b>	<b>4881</b>	<b>2917</b>

The nationalities of the employees within the SEZ are crucial, as it gives an oversight as to the diverse employment environment which we have locally. The SEZ space hosts several locals, regional and international employees as seen in the table above.

### Nationalities Across the SEZ



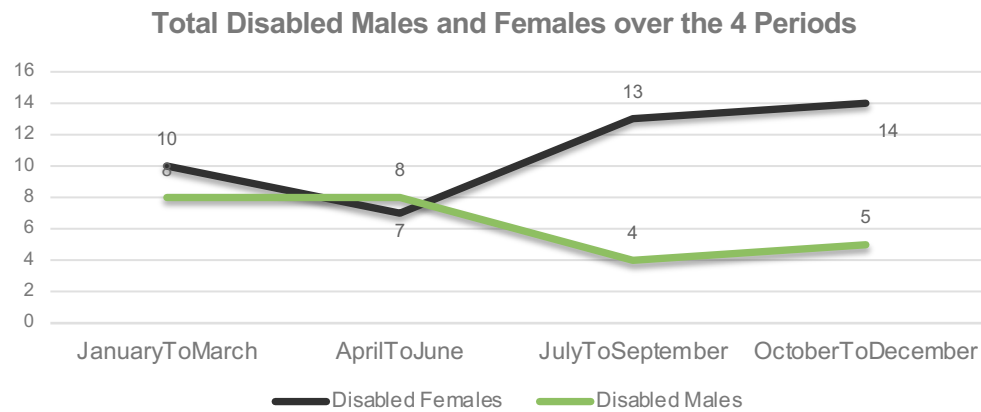
The graph to the left shows the spread of the nationalities across the SEZ space. This graphic shows that 95% of the employees are Jamaican, 3% are Caricom nationals and 2% are non-Caricom nationals. Even though the non-Jamaican contingency accounts for just 5%, it accounts for over 7000 persons being employed within the space. These may be comprised of highly skilled and managerial positions, based on the expectations of the parent company in which they are aligned with.

■ Jamaica Nationals ■ Caricom Nationals ■ Non-Caricom Nationals

# Social Principle



## Disabled Employment.



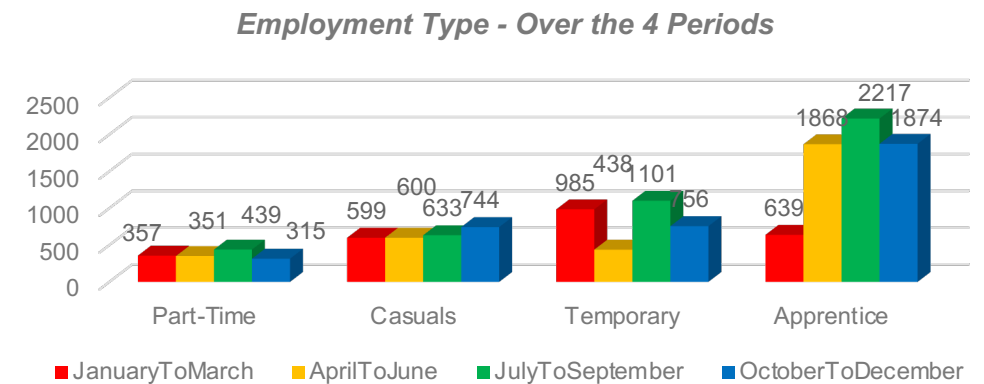
The SEZ in its mandate, is to foster employment necessary as long as the employable meets the requirements of that entity. The SEZ also ties in with the Sustainable Development Goals set out by the United Nations, as it speaks to that of empowering the disabled. According to the SDG's subsection 10.2

***By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status***

The graph above, shows the number of disabled, both male and female, working within the SEZ space. During the periods, disabled females saw growth in the end by 4 and the males saw a decrease by 3. At the end of the previous year 2021, the total was like that of this year, the only difference is with the gender breakdown. The previous years had 9 females and 10 males, which sees an increase of 5 this year for the females and decrease by 5, from the previous year.



## Employment Type



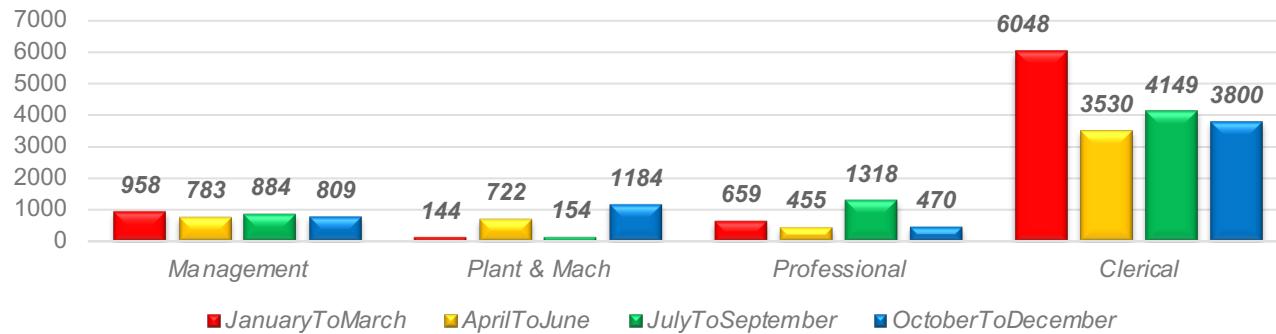
Employment type outside of full-time employment, consists of part-time, casual, temporary and apprentice. The breakdown of these employment types can be seen on the graph above and how it is distributed across the 4 periods. Based on the graphic, it is evident that seasonal employment can be a leading factor in the various types of employment. It should be noted that the apprentice employment type (collectively) accounts for 47.41% of the non-full-time employment type. This goes to show that person a willing to learn a new skill or trade and a lower rate than that of a full-time employee, generally with the hope of securing something full-time in the future.

# Social Principle



## Training Programs

Training Programs - Over the 4 Periods



Training can be useful in getting the efficiency out of your staff and getting the optimum output to fulfill the basic requirements needed to achieve one's goals. The entities in the SEZ undergo some level of training of their staff, and the graph below shows the breakdown of the respective training programs offered by these SEZ entities, it ranges from; Management, Plant & Machinery, Professional and Clerical. The chart below will show the breakdown of the Training Programs offered by the entities and the distribution of training across the 4 periods.

From the completion of the reports across the 4 periods, it is clear to see that Clerical is the one which is in high demand, as shown by the numbers, and it may be at a lesser expense as the training of the other 3 which are more focused are require special accreditation. For example, plant and machine operators must be certified before they can be trained on the respective machines.





# Social Principle



## Corporate Social Responsibility

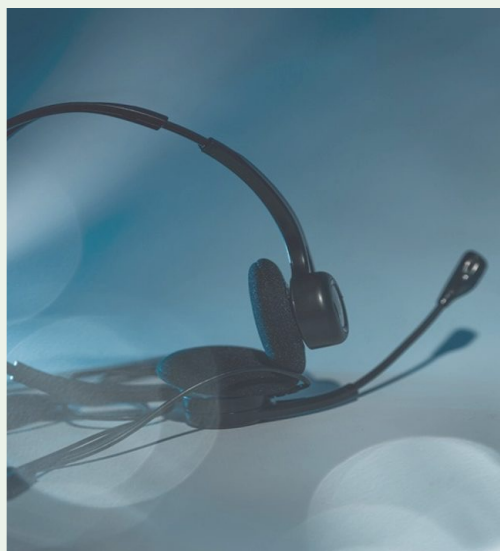
The SRMI report requests information on an entities Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and what entities have done over the year to help members of the community. Even though CSR is not directly linked to the SGD's there are sections that are closely related, primarily that of SDG 12 and SDG 17. SDG 12 focuses on promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production. This is seen where companies have highlighted the fact that they are using recycling practices. The specific SDG subsections which speak to this is found below:

**12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.**

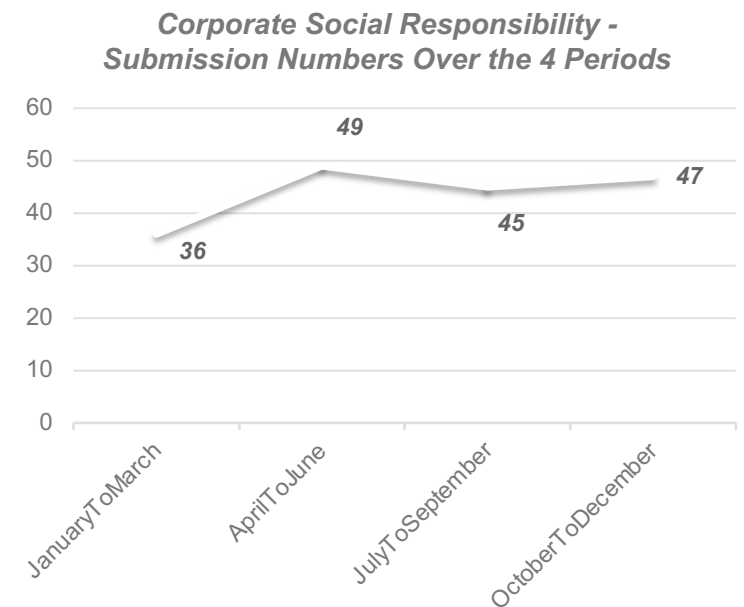
SDG 17 refers to the importance and collaboration and partnerships, with governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to leverage their resources, expertise, and influence to support sustainable development initiatives. CSR can be seen as a manifestation of such partnerships, as entities within the SEZ space, voluntarily contribute to social and environmental causes beyond their profit-making activities. These collaborations come in the form of giving back to society. As for the case of some of our SEZs give back to the fishers within the rural communities, scholarships to aid children with financial grants along with schooling supplies. Others provide donations to children's homes, feeding of homeless, participation in charity runs and participate in the international coastal clean-up.

**17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.**

The table and graph below highlights the number of submissions during each period, where entities have outlined in their SRMI report, that they are participating in the CSR activities. **Total is 177**



Corporate Social Responsibility (2022)	
	Active
January To March	36
April To June	49
July To September	45
October To December	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>

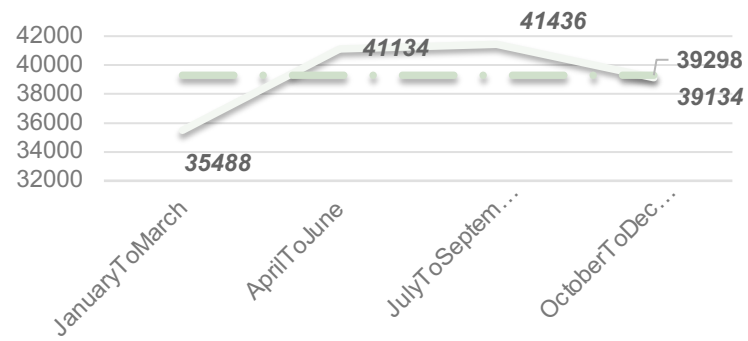


# Social Principle

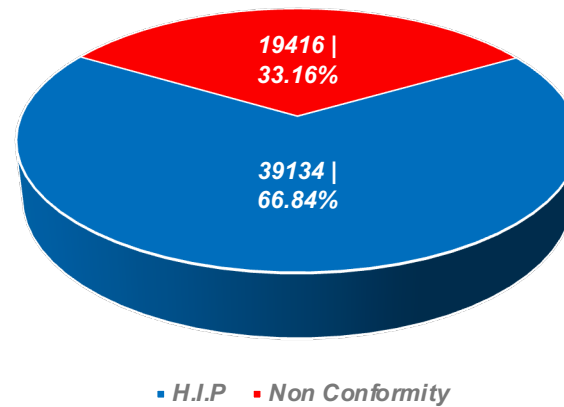


## Benefits Program

Health Insurance Program - Over the 4 Periods



Health Insurance Beneficiaries - 2022



This section of the SRMI Report seeks to find out if the entities are supportive of their employees, through health insurance and pension programs. Health insurance encapsulates the total number of employees who are receiving health benefits, through the entity, from a third-party insurance company. Pension, as asked by the report, seeks clarity on the number of employees who will be able to access their pension benefits in the future, from their contributions made through the entity. Below shows an illustration of the health insurance and pension programs within the SEZ space.

Health Insurance Program – at the end of the year, 95 entities have indicated that 39,134 persons were reported to be beneficiaries of the health insurance provided through the SEZ entities. This accounts for 66.84% of the overall employees within the SEZ.

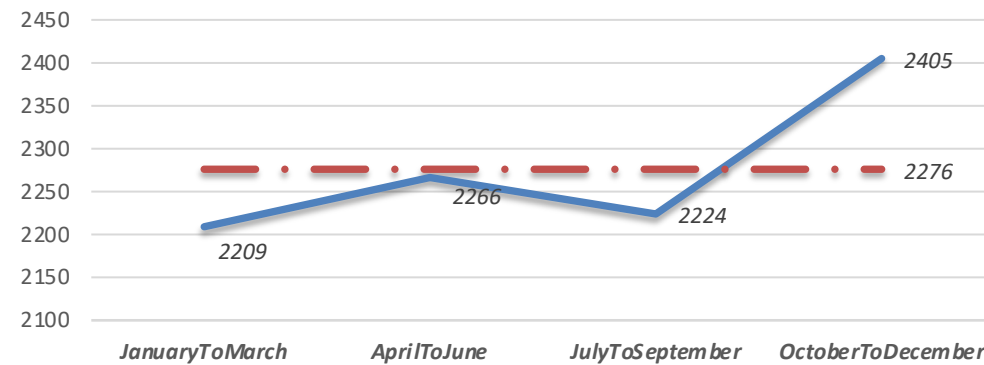


# Social Principle



## Pension Program

*Pension Program - Over the 4 Periods*

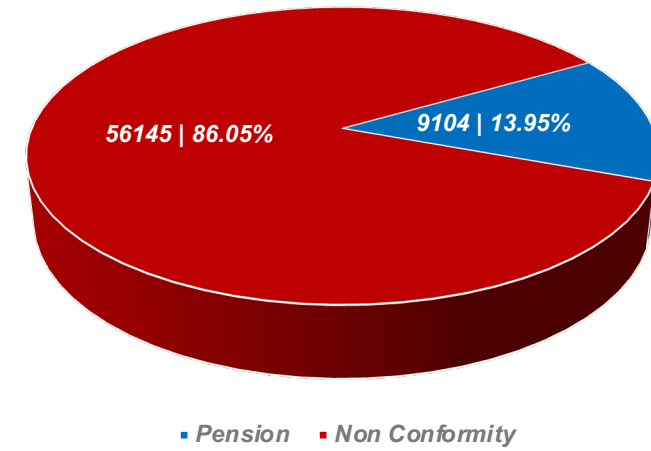


At the end of year, 16 entities have indicated that they have programs in place to aid in their employee's pension payments after they retire. Of these entities, 2405 employees (13.95% of the overall employees in the SEZ) are said to be actively making contributions towards their pension benefits. The entities allow these pensions to happen for their employees to maintain their standard of living in retirement, and these savings provide an important supplemental income for unforeseen expenses that they may encounter. The graphs below illustrate the pension beneficiaries over the 4 periods within the year, the pension payments for each period of the year (and predicted for the next year) and the percentage distribution of the beneficiaries when compared to the overall employees within the SEZ space.

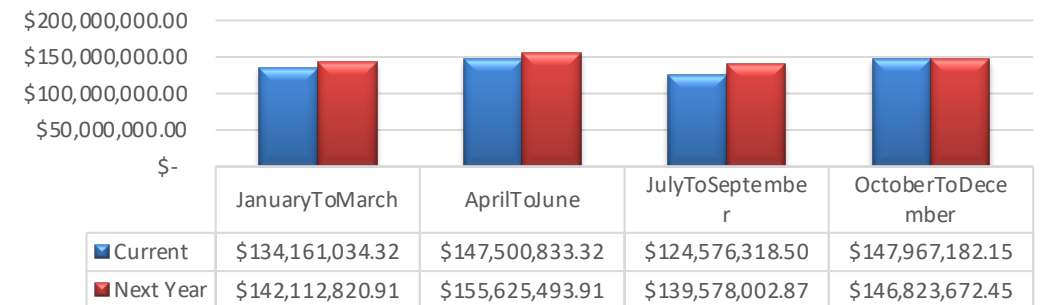


## Employment Type

*Pension Beneficiaries - 2022*



*Pension Program Expenditure (Current & Predicted) - Over the 4 Periods*



# Economic Principle

Annual Report 2022

JamKing Warehousing | Single Entity Developer



# Economic Principle

The Economic Principle from the Self-Reporting and Monitoring Instrument (SRMI), highlights the economic performance of the entities within the SEZ space. The sections include Primary Business, Markets, Estimated Values and Supplier Training Programs. Primary Business constitutes the Type of Goods, Revenue and Domestic Sales. International Markets explains the markets that the SEZ entities export their goods to, and the total sales associated with these sales. Estimated Values highlighted raw material costing, whether it be local or international and investments (capital and projected). Supplier Training Program highlights the training done by the Suppliers and the total number of persons trained as well as Research and Development done by the SEZ entities.

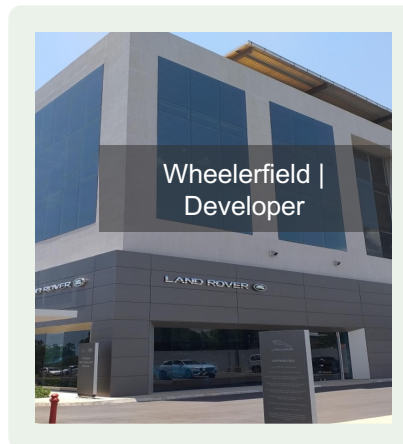
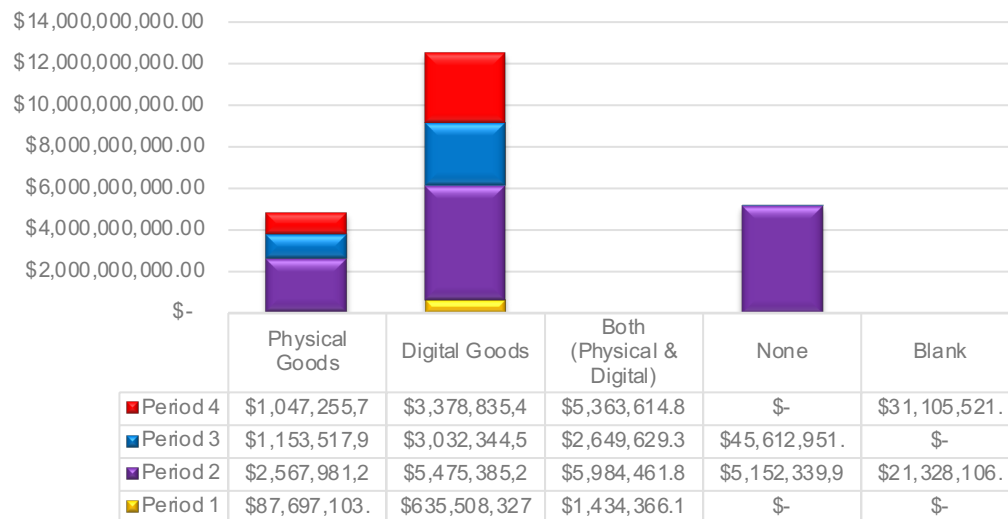
**Primary Business** – this section of the report speaks to the type of good, be it physical (tangible), digital (services) or both physical and digital. From the type of good(s) which are offered by the entity, the revenue which is generated from these goods has also been submitted. The graph below shows the overall breakdown of these goods over the course of the year.



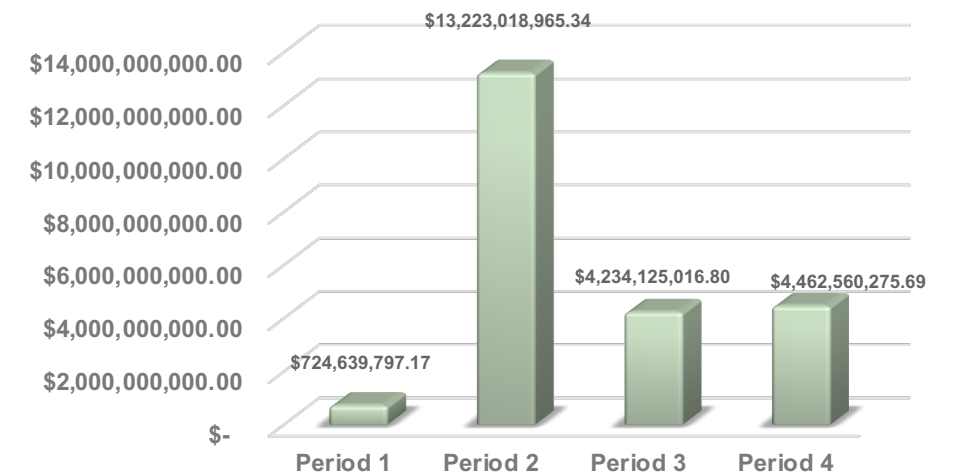
From the graph above, the most revenue generated in the year can be seen in Period 2. The section which Blank, refers to those entities who gave revenue figures, but did not indicate whether the goods were physical or digital in nature. Entities who indicated None, from the reports, explained that they do not do Physical or Digital Goods. This is one of the loopholes in the reporting done by the entities as all entities take part in one of the two or do both simultaneously. All the categories for Period 2's revenue findings account for 52.88% of Physical Goods, 43.73% of Digital Goods, 38.78% for Both Types, 99.12% for "None" and 40.68% for "Blank", with an overall average of 58.39%. Digital Goods (Only) accounts for more than half of the entire revenue generated during the year, which accounts for 55.30% (over 12B USD). This rate can be even higher, when "Both" is considered, even though it accounts for 0.07% of the overall revenue generated.

**Revenue** – the graph below shows the revenue generated over the course of the year, and by each period. The periods 1-4 account for 3.20%, 58.39%, 18.70% and 19.71% respectively. This graph is a break-out of the graph above which shows the type of goods, in contrast to this graph which shows the overall revenue for the periods within the year. Total Revenue for the year amounted to **\$22,644,344,055.00**

Goods Distribution for the Year - Period, Type and Revenue

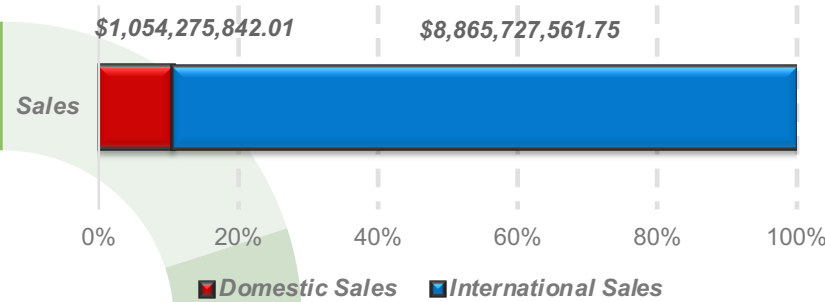


Total Revenue USD - Over the 4 Periods



# Economic Principle

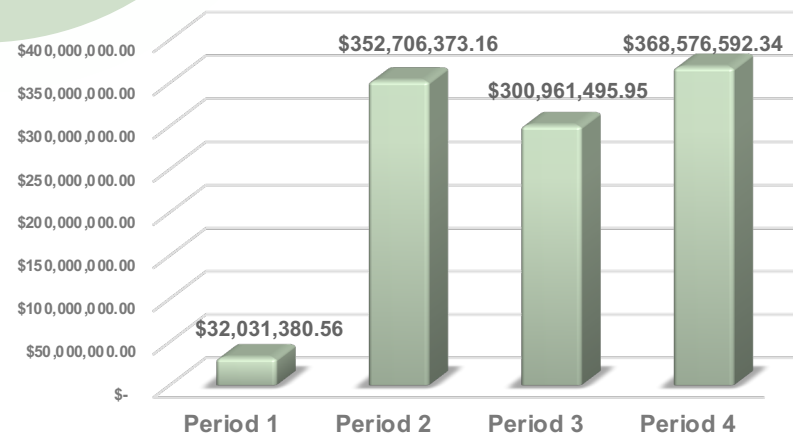
## Ratio of Domestic Sales vs International Sales



Domestic Sales vs International Sales – The reports submitted by the entities in the SEZ highlights their domestic sales as well as their international sales. Domestic sales are those Physical and Digital Goods that are distributed within the SEZ space as well as in the domestic territory (outside of the SEZ). International sales consider those revenues generated by sales made outside of the country. \$1,054,275,842.01 + \$8,865,727,561.75. **Total = \$9,920,003,403.76**

The table below shows the difference in revenue between the sales within the domestic market as opposed to those sales done on an international basis. The table also shows the ratio between the two types of sales.

## Domestic Sales USD - Over the 4 Periods

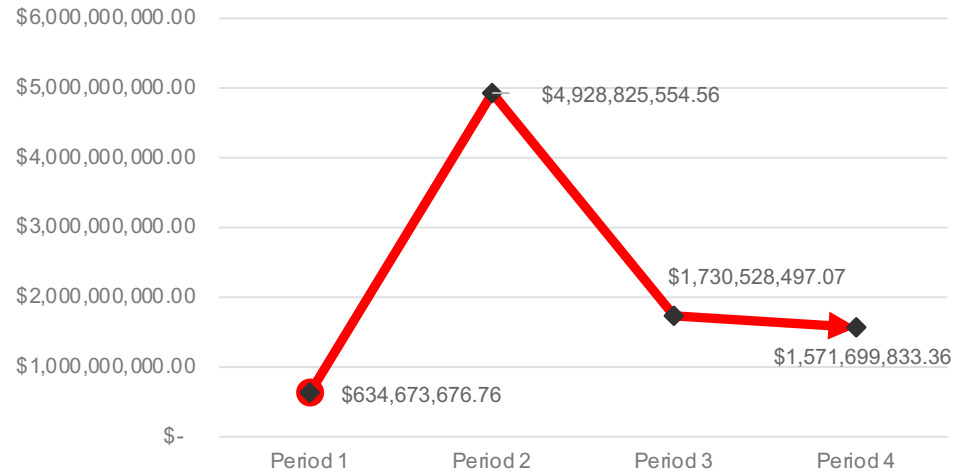


Collectively through the year, the domestic sales revenue was valued at roughly \$1.054B USD and the international sales revenue was valued at roughly \$8.865B USD. The ratio between the sales is seen as **10.63 : 89.37** which is roughly **1 : 9**, which means that the international sales are roughly 9 times more than those of domestic sales, based on the information provided. The breakdown of the Domestic Sales and the International Sales, per period, can be seen in the graphs below.

Kingston Container Terminal Services | Marine & Logistics

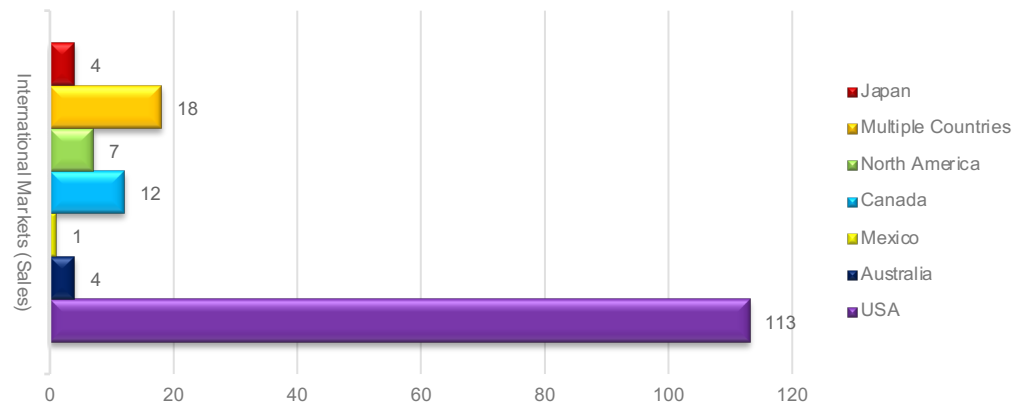
# Economic Principle

International Sales in USD - Over the 4 Periods



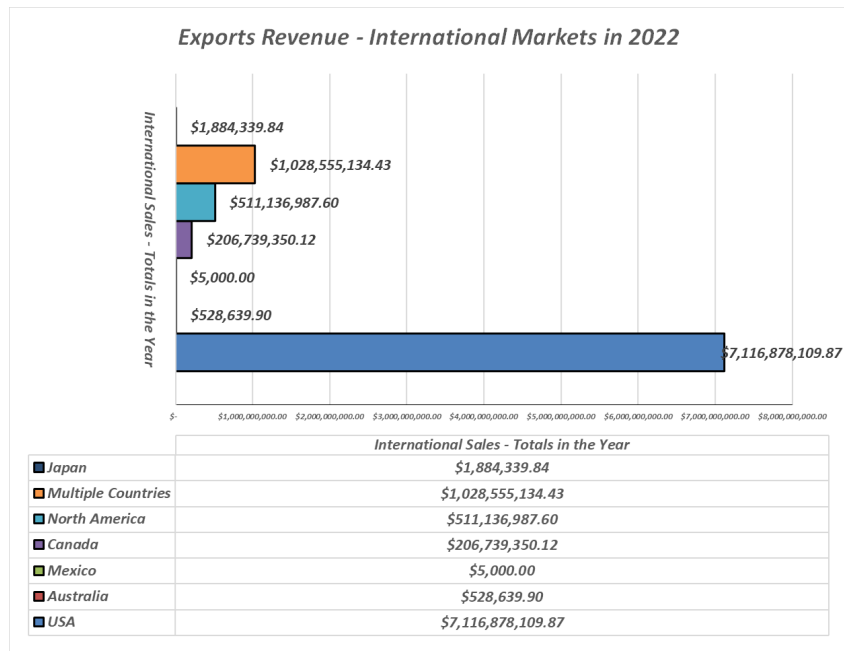
International Markets – this section of the SRMI, highlights the international markets associated with the exports done by each of the SEZ entities. The graph below is an illustration of the various markets that all the SEZ member companies export to. Total is **\$8,865,727,561.75**

International Markets - Used by SEZ Entities



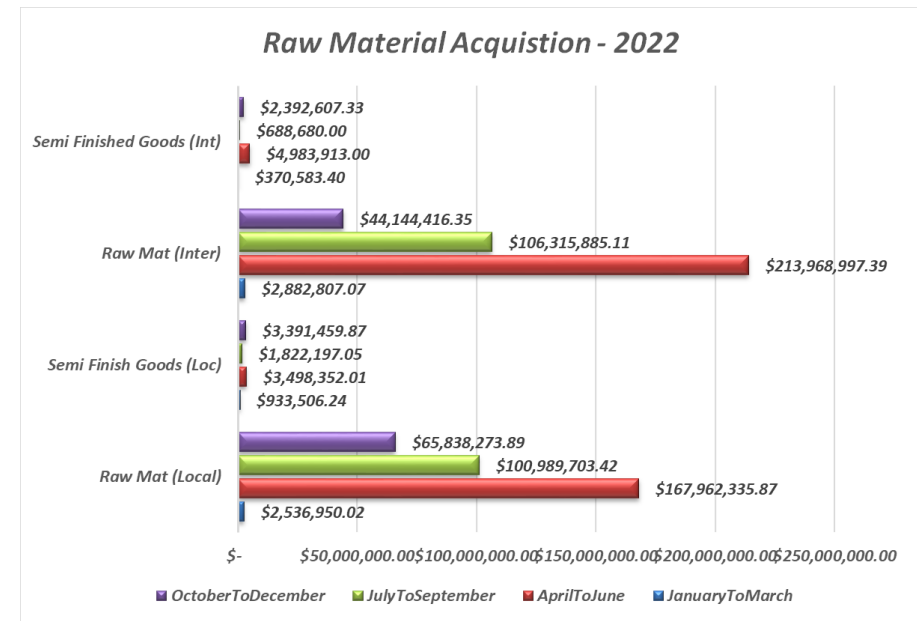
From the graph, the USA has most of the export market with 113 reports of exporting to that country. The option “Multiple Countries” shows that 18 reports noted that they have export markets in more than one country. Some of these entities in that option were seen to also be distributing in the USA as well. The “North America” option indicates that they export their goods, both to the United States and Canada. The other leading markets were Japan, Canada, Mexico, and Australia.

# Economic Principle



The graph above shows the export revenue gained from the international markets mentioned above. Based on the entities who distribute to the USA only, the revenue on exports accounts for 80.27%. Multiple Countries, based on the export revenue within the year, account for 11.60% of the overall total. The other markets account for the remaining 8.13% of the total. The overall revenue of the USA is collectively upwards of 80.27%, as some entities who are enlisted as distributing to Multiple Countries, have identified that they have USA as one of their markets. **Total is \$8,865,727,561.75**

**Raw Material** – On this section of the SRMI report, it identifies the Raw Material expenses and the Semi-Finished Goods associated with the raw materials used. The raw materials are sourced both locally and internationally. The graph below explains the importation cost of the raw materials received from the respective entities within the SEZ space. Below shows the investments made by these entities in their respective raw material acquisition.

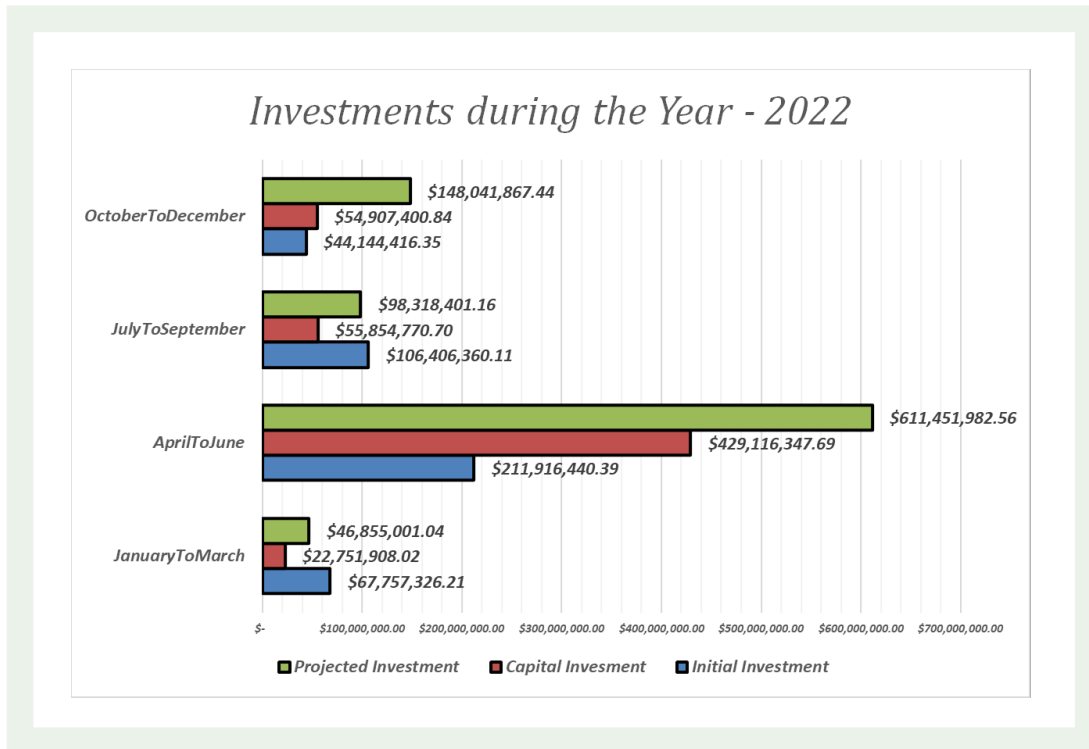


During Period 2, this is where most of the raw materials received in the SEZ space were purchased by the entities. For locally purchased raw material overall expense, Period 2 accounted for 49.79% and for internationally purchased raw material, Period 2 accounted for 58.25%. For the collective expenses on raw material, both locally and internationally, Period 2's overall purchases account for 54.20% of the purchases made in 2022. This may be because these entities may be preparing for the uptick in demand for goods and services which may be needed for the summer and winter seasons. **Total is \$722,720,668.02**

	Raw Mat (Local)	Semi Finish Goods (Loc)	Raw Mat (Inter)	Semi Finished Goods (Int)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 337,327,263.20</b>	<b>\$ 9,645,515.17</b>	<b>\$ 367,312,105.92</b>	<b>\$ 8,435,783.73</b>



# Economic Principle



**Investments** – this section of the SRMI report gives an overview of the total investment figures from the entities. The investments that are captured in the report are capital investments, investments made during the period and projected investment. Capital investment is the acquisition of physical assets by a company for use in furthering its long-term business goals and objectives. These capital investments are also apart of the incentives offered by being in the SEZ space. Investments made in the period are those investments which are capital in nature than was acquired during the reporting period. Projected capital investments are the total funds which will be used by the entities to purchase capital goods in the future. **Total Capital Investment is \$562,630,427.25**

R&D	P1	P2	P3	P4	Total
<b>Total R&amp;D</b>	4	3	3	5	15
<b>Current Exp.</b>	\$ 7,090,000.00	\$ 5,055,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 384,000.00	\$ 12,594,000.00
<b>Projected Exp.</b>	\$ 14,060,000.00	\$ 10,095,000.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 354,000.00	\$ 24,619,000.00

**Research and Development (R&D)** – This section of the SRMI report, illustrates the number of entities who has indicated that they will be looking towards research and development, in aid to generate new knowledge that they may use to create new technology, products, services, or systems that it will either use or sell. The table below shows that a total of 15 reports across the 4 periods, mentioned that they are indulging in R&D. The expenses associated with the R&D are also shown in the table, with the collated figures of the entities that reported current expenses vs their projected expenses for the following year.

# Environmental Principle

Annual Report 2022

Kingston Free Zone Limited |  
Developer



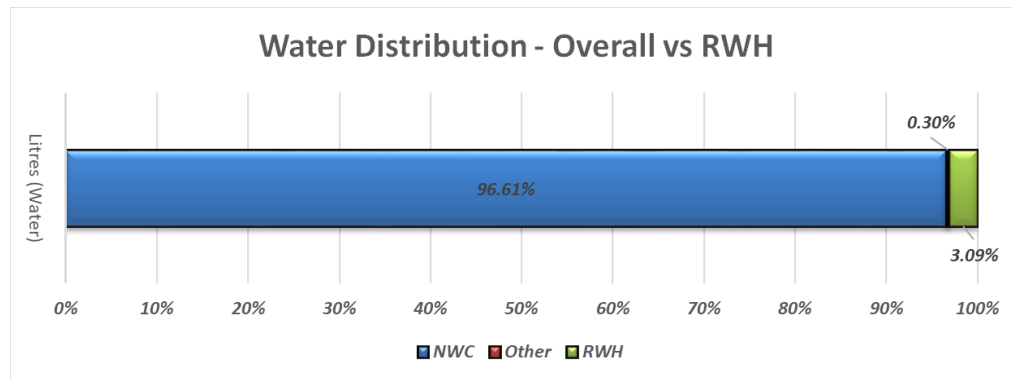
# Environmental Principle

The Economic Principle of the SRMI Report captures a wide range of information regarding usage of utilities, along with the unique ways in which the entities use renewable energy and conversation practices to lessen emissions and cost cutting measures. The framework covers, electricity usage and source, renewable energy source and capacity, rainwater harvesting and total capacity, internet service provider, telephone service provider, circular economy program (CEP) and Environmental Management Systems (EMS).

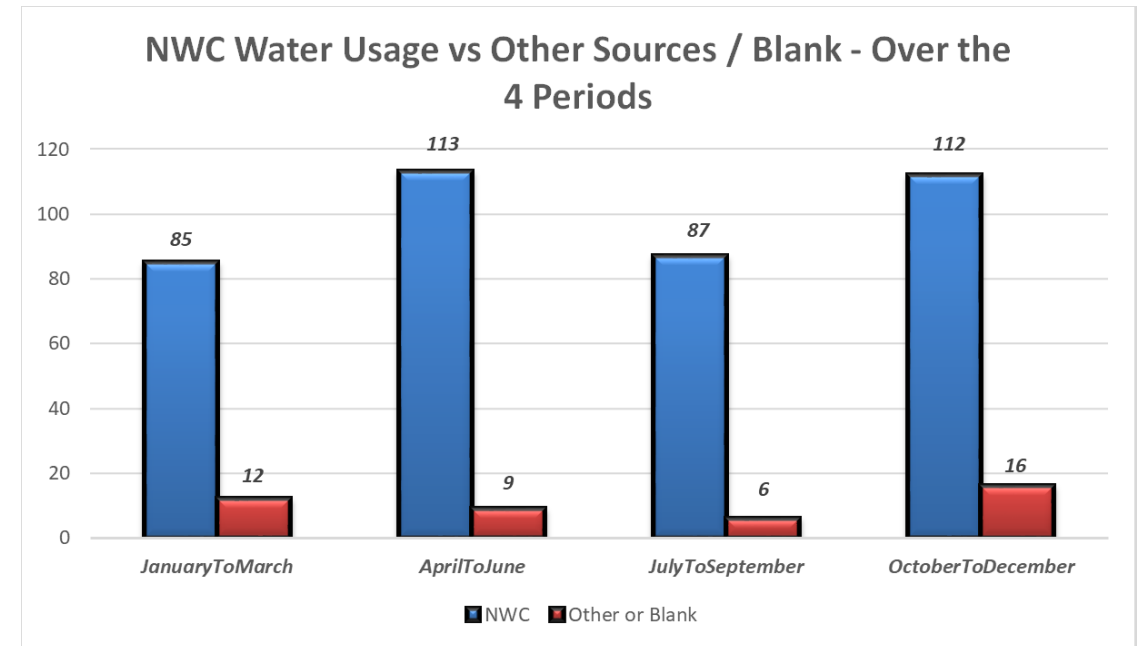
Unfortunately, there has not been a lot of information on the CEP and EMS to give a holistic report on the respective entities. The greatest information shared by the entities is the others mentioned above. Below, will give information on the respective sections of the Framework, where each section will breakdown the happenings that are done throughout the year.



## Water Usage – (NWC and Other Sources)



Throughout the year, the entities have reported on the usage of water through the capacity as well as the source of the water being used. Over the course of the year, NWC has distributed over 334 million litres of water while an additional 1 million litres of water have come from other sources, ranging from wells or delivered to the location. Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) has seen a catchment of over 10 million litres across the year. Collectively, water usage during the year has been recorded at over 346 million litres. The graph below shows the distribution of water sources used by the SEZ entities throughout the year.



# Environmental Principle

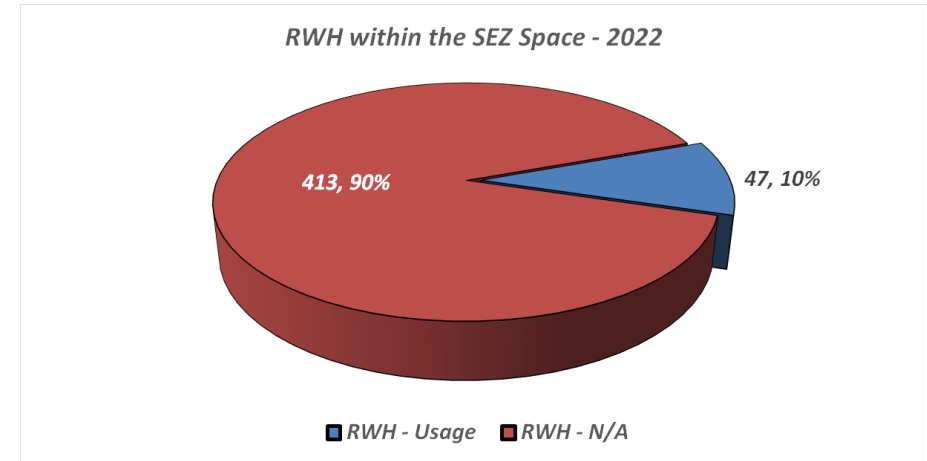
The table below will breakdown the graph above to illustrate the water usage by the entities in the year.

Period	NWC	Total	Other/ Blank	Total	Overall Total
Jan to Mar	85	112,126,437.68	12	408,824.50	112,535,262.18
Apr to Jun	113	27,044,339.92	9	408,824.28	27,453,164.20
Jul to Sept	87	71,802,874.65	6	108,000.00	71,910,874.65
Oct to Dec	112	123,445,688.28	16	120,500.00	123,566,188.28
		<b>334,419,340.53</b>		<b>1,046,148.78</b>	<b>335,465,489.31</b>

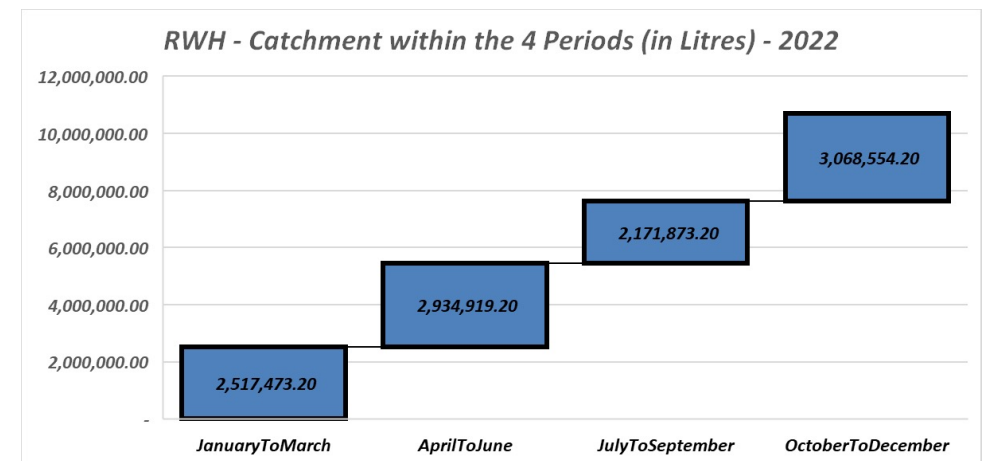


## Rainwater Harvesting (RWH)

Rainwater Harvesting is a process whereby rainwater is caught and is used for other purposes inclusive of irrigation and other uses. This method is in keeping with SDG 12, which is Responsible Consumption and Production ideally that of subsections 2 and 5, which are: 2) By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and 5) By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse. Even though RWH accounts for 3.09% of the overall water usage within the SEZ space, it poses a vital role in the conservation fuels during production which in the long term, is a crucial role in the development of the country. RWH is a form of “cost cutting” measure which may be used by the entities, without having to pay a supplier to have access to the water. Below, are graphs showing access of water through RWH also a graph showing the catchment amounts, during each period within the year.

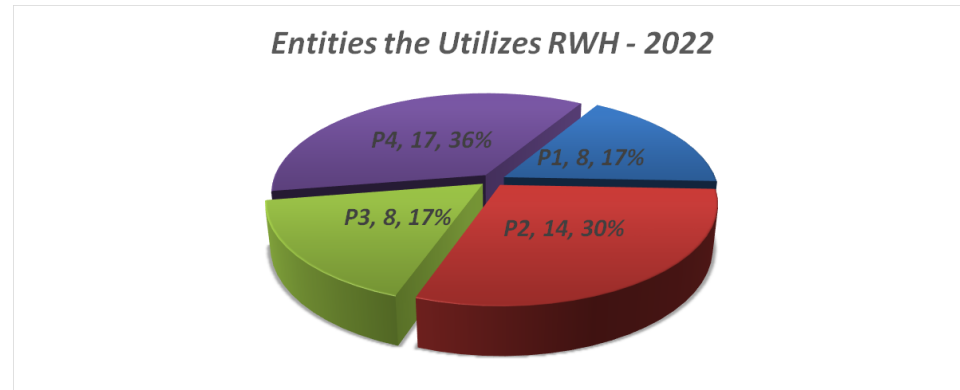


The graph above highlights that during the year, 47 submissions (10%) indicated that they undergo RWH. Within these 47 submissions, it is noted to be mostly Multi Occupant Developers and a few Single Entity Developers. The Graph below shows the breakdown of the overall catchments for each period, during the year.



# Environmental Principle

The previous graph shows the total catchments made in each period, during the year. Collectively, the SEZ entities recorded a total catchment of 10,692,819.80 litres, broken down above. Each quarter accounts for 23.54%, 27.45%, 20.31%, and 28.70% respectively, of the overall figure. Period's 2 and 4, are higher than that of Period's 1 and 3, as these periods are the ones in which the reports are submitted by the Multi Occupant Developers, as seen in the Pie Chart below, which illustrates the breakdown of the SEZ entities who have submitted in each period based on their RWH participation.



The 47 submissions of RWH, are broken down in the Pie Chart above, based on the period and the number of submissions associated with the period. Across the 4 periods the submissions are 8, 14, 8 and 17 respectively. The percentages of the submissions are seen in the graph above as well as the higher periods are 2 and 4 as mentioned prior as these include the Multi Occupant Developers.



# Environmental Principle



## Energy / Renewable Energy

The Energy Footprint from the submission in the SRMI can determine the various energy service providers, the capacity being used, renewable energy and if entities are willing to expand their energy types. The primary source of electricity is from the Jamaica Public Service (JPS), but some entities have invested in using other forms of electricity which maybe be seen as a cost cutting mechanism as well as to lessen emissions.

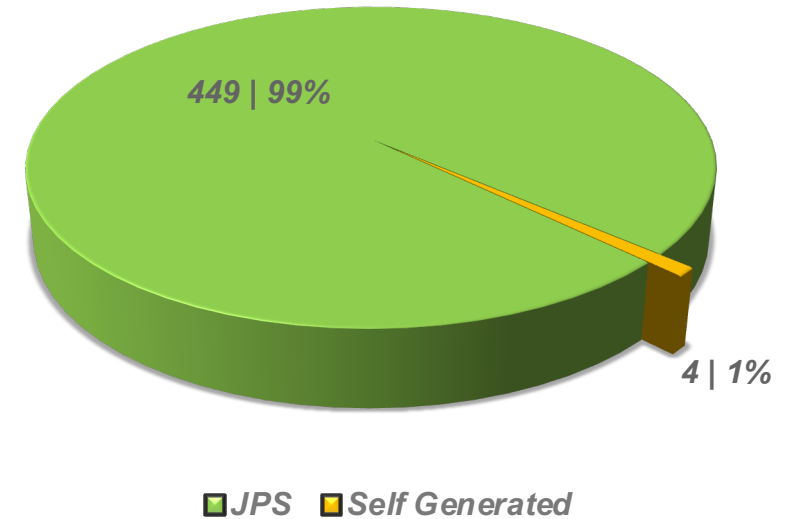
The graph to the right shows the distribution of electricity usage from JPS, over the course of the year, as 99% of all submissions indicated that they use JPS as their main source of electricity and the remaining 1% has Self-Generated systems in place.



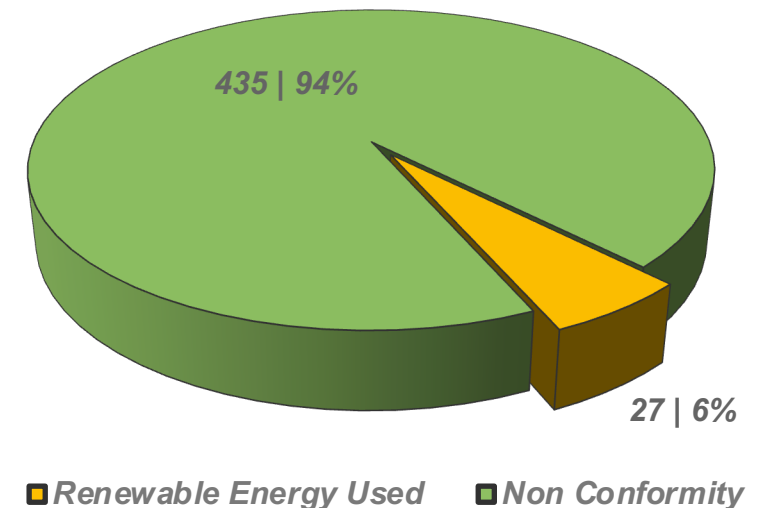
## Renewable Energy Usage / Distribution

Renewable Energy in the SEZ is both beneficial to the SEZ entities itself as well as to lessen the dependency of using energy sourced from Jamaica, with the cost associated with the production of the energy. Based on the graph to the right, 27 submissions were received from the SRMI, indicating that these entities partake in utilizing forms of renewable energy. From the total number of submissions, this accounts for approximately 6% of all submissions. From the submissions, the only renewable energy reported was Solar Energy. Ideally, the SRMI asks for the capacity of these systems, to give a footprint to determine the conservation percentage when compared to the overall distribution of JPS's electrical energy.

*JPS vs Self Generation in the SEZ Space - 2022*

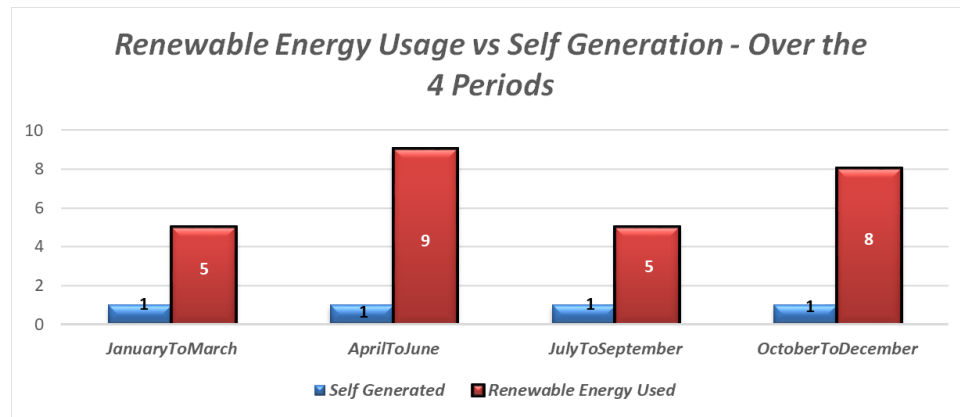


*Renewable Energy Used in the SEZ Space - 2022*



# Environmental Principle

The graph below shows all the reports submitted on energy usage, outside of those who solely depend on JPS for their electrical energy. This is a synopsis of the 2 prior graphs to highlight those who are not solely dependent on the JPS grid to supply their electrical power.



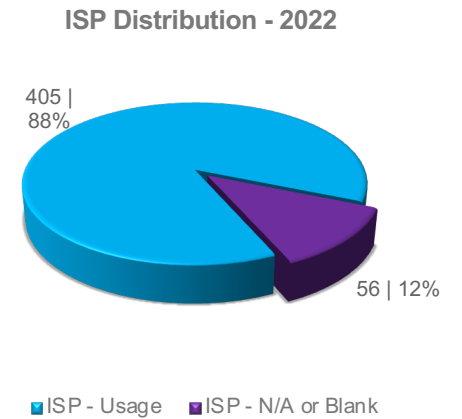
## Internet Service Provider / Telephone Service Provider

Data collection from the SRMI, it collects information on the usage by companies in charge of providing internet services as well as internet services. The SRMI takes into consideration the major players who provide these services locally, and to see which company offers the services across the SEZ on the island. In Jamaica, the two giants of these type of service are Digicel Jamaica and Flow Jamaica, and the SRMI is designed to see the spread across the SEZ, in providing their respective services.



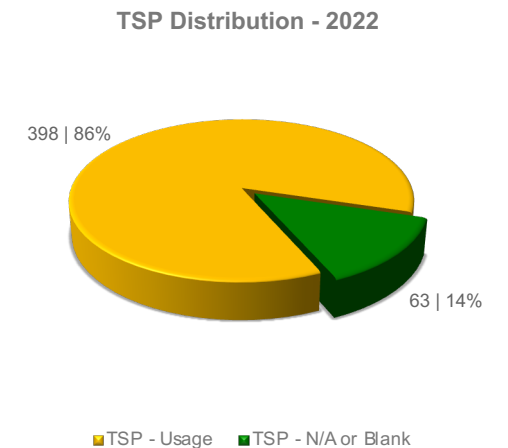
## Internet Services

The graph to the right shows the spread across the SEZ, the internet usage and distribution. 405 submissions reported that they are using internet services to conduct their daily business. These 405 submissions account for 88% of the total SEZ's in Jamaica. The remaining 12% has indicated that either they don't use internet services, or have not reported on this section of the report.



## Telephone Service Provider

Like that of internet service providers, the graph to the right shows the spread of telephone services being used across the SEZ, and the distribution. 398 submissions reported that they are using telephone services to conduct their daily business. These 398 submissions accounts for 86% of the total SEZ's telephone usage in Jamaica. The remaining 14% have indicated that either they don't use telephone services or have not reported on this section of the report.



# Governance Principle

Annual Report 2022

Iterum Connections | Occupant





# Governance Principle

The Governance Principle takes into consideration the various certifications that each SEZ entity has received either from the Authority or other government agencies. The certification check from the Authority, which is done by the framework is the Operating Certificate and its annual expiration date. The other certifications which are check are the

- 1) Incorporation / Registration Date
- 2) Tax Registration Number (TRN)
- 3) Government Consumption Tax (GCT) Number
- 4) Tax Compliance Certificate (TCC) Number
  - a. Expiration Date
- 5) Fire Permit
  - a. Expiration Date
- 6) Local and International Certifications
- 7) Intellectual Property

Numbers 1, 2 and 3 are constants with being a registered company within the SEZ space. Number 7, with the recent amendments to the SEZ Act, within section 41, (b)(3), which states.

**“Notwithstanding subsection 1 (ja), a *developer or occupant that is carrying on any intellectual property activities, whether directly or indirectly in a Zone, on the date of operation of this Act, shall cease o carry out such activities on or before March 31, 2023.*”**

In the SRMI, the number of entities can be determined, who do in fact perform activities relating to Intellectual Property, but the number of entities is non-existent within the period to be notified within the report. The focus on the report within the Governance Principle is reporting on the items which have expiration dates (excluding the Operating Certificates), which are numbers 3 and 5.

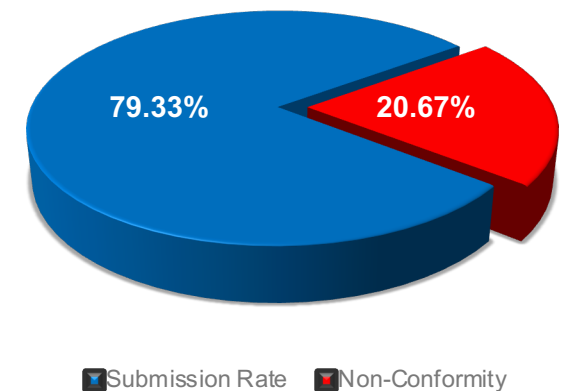


## Tax Compliance Number (TCC)

A Tax Compliance Number (TCC) is necessary to ensure that an individual or an organization is tax compliant, and that all tax-liabilities and wage-related statutory deductions are up to date, where applicable. It further serves to encourage voluntary compliance. The TCC has an annual expiration date, and there are instances reported where the expiration date has passed, and this is seen as a breach of their overall compliance. It can also be noted that the expiration date may not be submitted by the respective entities, which is also seen as a breach, in not reporting the information required with respect to their TCC. The graphs below will give a representation of the submission of the TCC's during the reporting period, as well as the breaches that occurred during the period.

The graph to the right shows the compliance rate of the TCC, when compared to those entities who were delinquent in submitting their TCC information. Of an expected 490 submissions for the year, 334 (79.33%) submitted their information on their TCC, within the allotted time frame and the remaining 87 (20.67%) were delinquent in submitting any information on their TCC. Of the 421, even though some entities have submitted their information, some of these entities submitted information, on their expired TCC. More information on this will be seen in the subsequent graphs.

### TCC Submission Rate - 2022



# Governance Principle

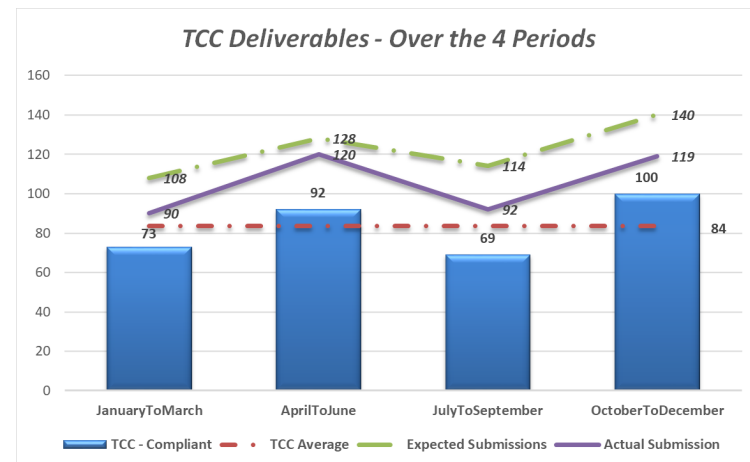


## Tax Compliance Number (TCC)

The graph below shows the breakdown of the TCC deliverables over the period.

- The Green Dotted Line shows the expected total number of TCC submissions, the SRMI was to expect.
- The Purple Solid Line shows the actual number of submissions made by the entities and
- The Bar Graph shows the compliant entities who have submitted their information in a timely manner, as well as the TCC not being expired.
- The Red Dotted Line shows the average of the compliant submission made over the year.

For example, in Period 1 (January to March), the SRMI was expected to receive 108 reports of that 108 reports which were expected, only 90 were submitted. Of the 90 submissions, 73 complied, while 17 were reported as expired. The difference in the purple and green lines would be the 14.08% in the prior Pie Chart

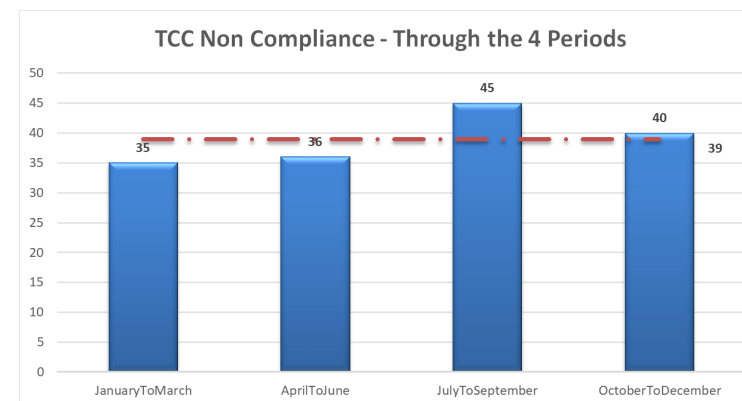


The graph below shows the number of entities who were non compliant through the 4 periods in the year. Non compliance is comprised of those entities who were expired TCC's as well as those entities who have not submitted any information in reference to their TCC. So ideally, this the diffence in the blue bar graph and the green dotted line in the graph prior. For example in Period 1 the green dotted line shows 108 and the blue bar graph shows 73, therefore:

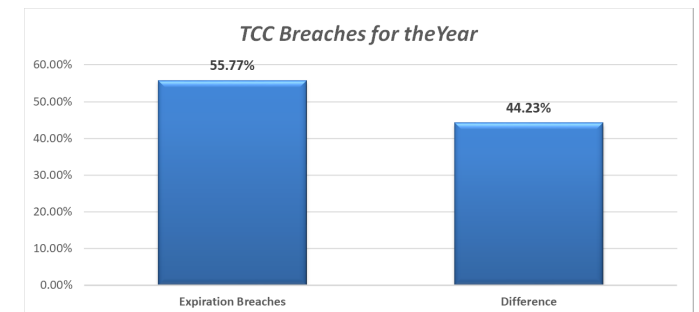
$$\text{Non Compliance} = \text{Expected Submissions} - \text{Compliant Submissions}$$

$$= 108 - 73 = 35$$

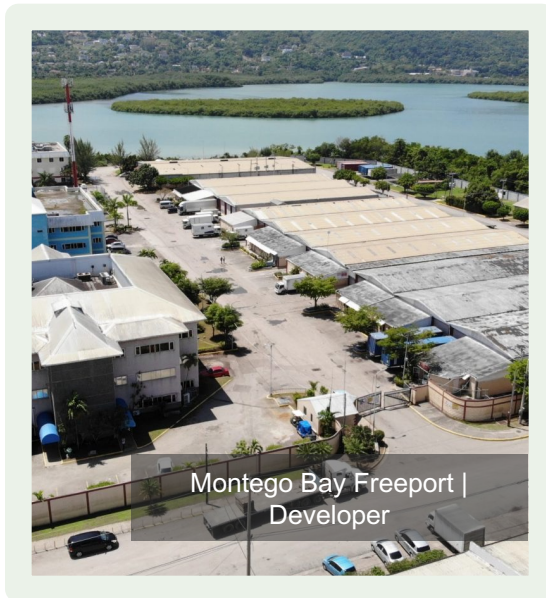
There were a total fo 156 non compliances that occurred during the course of the year, with an average of 39 occurances in each period, based on the information provided. These 156 non compliances accounts for 31.84% of the overall figure of the overall expected submissions



The graph below shows the breaches which occurred during the year. There was a total of 87 expiration breaches that occurred. 17, 28, 23 and 19 from periods 1 to 4. 55.77% represents the total amount when compared to the overall breaches that occurred. Of the overall number of non-compliances (156) which happened during the year, 87 of these were expired TCC's. The difference (44.23%) was a result of the lack of submission on the information regarding the entity's TCC.



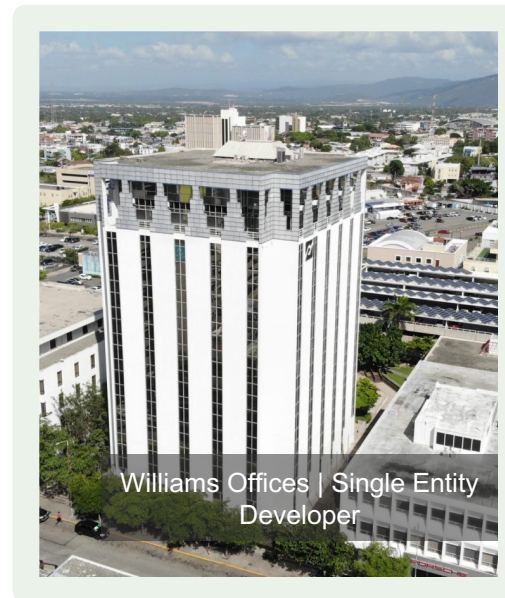
# Governance Principle



## Fire Permit

From the SEZ Act and Regulations, it is mandatory that all entities within the SEZ must have a valid Fire Permit, certified by the Jamaica Fire Brigade. The SRMI is designed, like that of the TCC, to track the expired Fire Permits, as they (mostly) have a duration of 1 year, and entities would be in breach of the SEZ Act and Regulations, operating without having a valid Fire Permit.

The graph below shows the submission rate of the Fire Permits, when compared to those entities who were delinquent in submitting their Fire Permit information. Of an expected 490 submissions for the year, 254 (74.93%) submitted their information on their Fire Permits within the allotted time frame and the remaining 236 (25.07%) were delinquent in submitting any information on their respective Fire Permits. Of the 236, though some entities have submitted their information, some of these entities submitted information, on their expired Fire Permit. More information on this will be seen in the subsequent graphs.

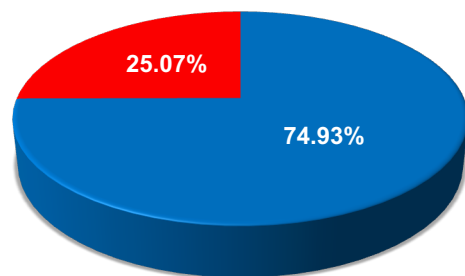


The graph below shows the breakdown of the Fire Permit deliverables over the period.

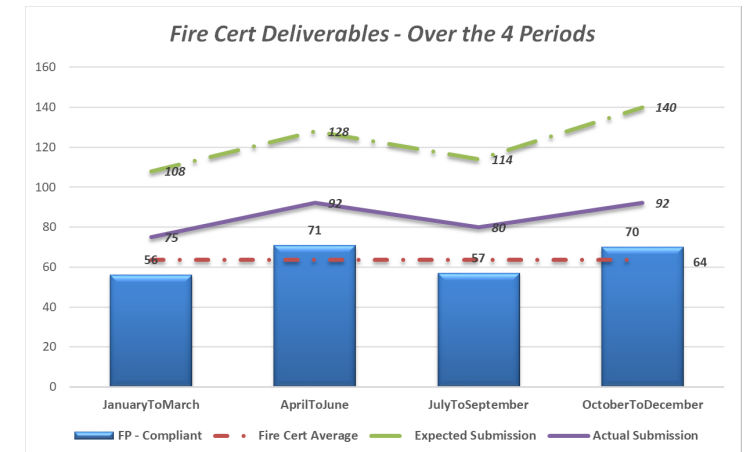
- The Green Dotted Line shows the expected total number of Fire Permit submissions, the SRMI was to expect.
- The Purple Solid Line shows the actual number of submissions made by the entities.
- The Bar Graph shows the compliant entities who have submitted their information in a timely manner, as well as the Fire Permit not being expired.
- The Red Dotted Line shows the average of the compliant submission made over the year.

For example, in Period 1 (January to March), the SRMI was expected to receive 108 reports of that 108 reports which were expected, only 75 were submitted. Of the 75 submissions, 56 complied, while 19 were reported as expired. The difference in the purple and green lines would be the 30.82% in the prior Pie Chart

Fire Cert Submission Rate - During the Year



■ Submission Rate ■ Non-Conformity



# Governance Principle

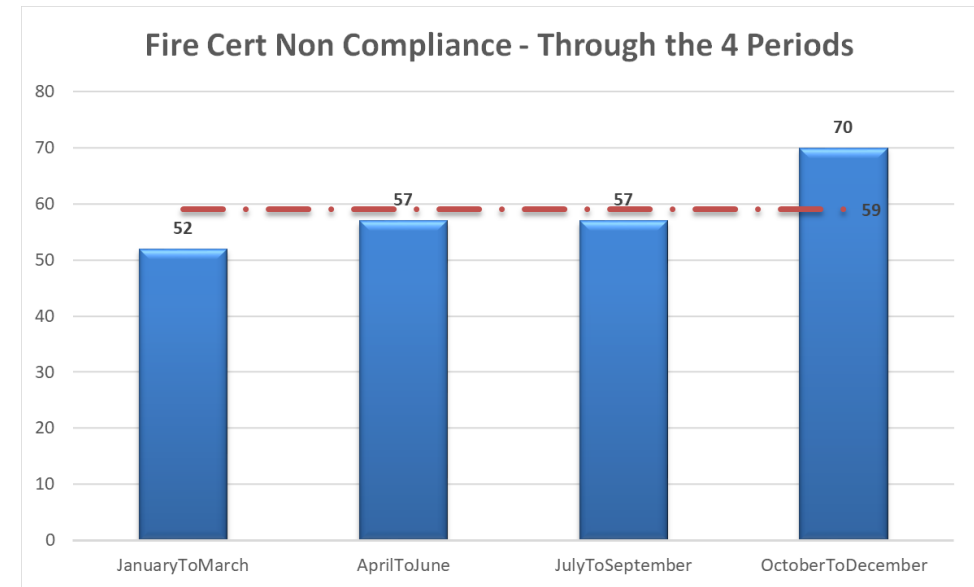


## Fire Certificate Compliance

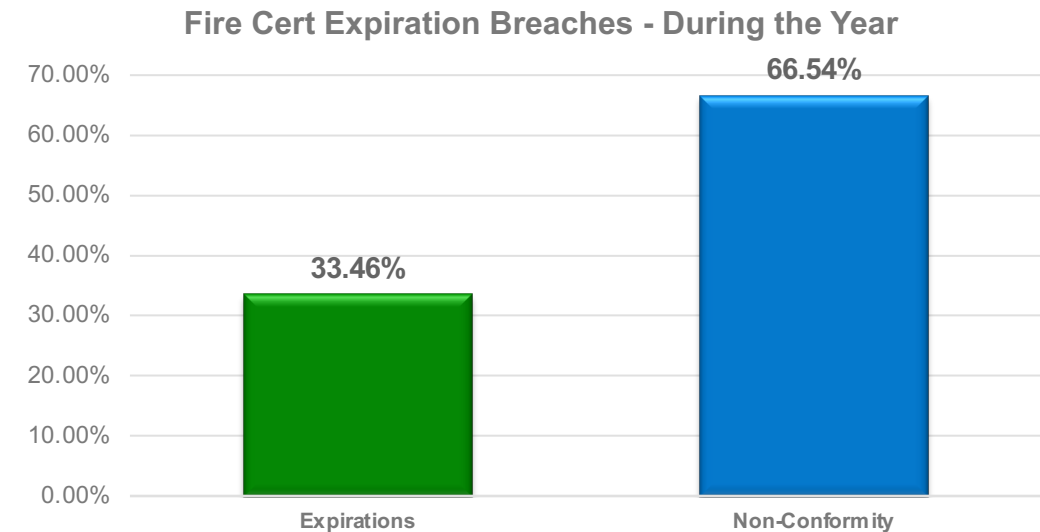
The graph below shows the number of entities who were non compliant through the 4 periods in the year. Non compliance is comprised of those entities who were expired Fire Permits as well as those entities who have not submitted any information in reference to their Fire Permits. So ideally, this the diffence in the blue bar graph and the green dotted line in the graph prior. For example in Period 1 the green dotted line shows 108 and the blue bar graph shows 56, therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Non Compliance} &= \text{Expected Submissions} - \text{Compliant Submissions} \\ &= 108 - 56 = 52 \end{aligned}$$

There were a total fo 236 non compliances that occurred during the course of the year, with an average of 59 occurances in each period, based on the information provided. These 236 non compliances accounts for 48.16% of the overall figure of the overall expected submissions



The graph to the right shows the breaches which occurred during the year. There was a total of 85 expiration breaches that occurred. 19, 21, 23 and 22 from periods 1 to 4. 33.46% represents the total amount when compared to the overall breaches that occurred. Of the overall number of non-compliances (236) which happened during the year, 85 of these were expired Fire Permits. The difference (66.54%) was a result of the lack of submission on the information regarding the entity's Fire Permit.





# Policy Alignment

Annual Report 2022



# Policy Alignment:

Achievement	Vision 2030	SDGS	SEZ Policy	Logistic Hub Initiative Masterplan
<p><b>Exports</b></p>  <p>USD \$8,865,727,561.75</p>	<p>National Goal 3 - Jamaica's economy is prosperous:</p> <p>National Outcome 8 - An Enabling Business Environment</p> <p>National Outcome 12 -Internationally Competitive Industry Structures</p>	<p>SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation &amp; Infrastructure</p> <p>SDG 17 - Partnership for The Goals</p>	<p>Outcome 8 - Increased exports</p>	<p>Enabler 1 – improved institutional effectiveness</p> <p>Enabler 2 - Ensuring supportive policies &amp; legislative &amp; regulatory frameworks</p>
<p><b>Capital expenditure (projected) 2022</b></p>  <p>USD \$904,667,252,20</p>	<p>National Goal 3 - Jamaica's economy is prosperous:</p> <p>Outcome 8 - An Enabling Business Environment</p> <p>National Outcome 12 -Internationally Competitive Industry Structures</p>	<p>SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth</p> <p>SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and Infrastructure</p>	<p>Outcome 4 – Onsite and offsite infrastructure services, assets &amp; facilities developed</p>	<p>Enabler 4 - Developing efficient &amp; productive infrastructure</p> <p>Enabler 2 - Ensuring supportive policies &amp; legislative &amp; regulatory frameworks</p>

# Policy Alignment:

Achievement	Vision 2030	SDGS	SEZ Policy	Logistic Hub Initiative Masterplan
<p>Research and Development expense (projected) 2021</p>  <p>USD \$24,619,000.00</p>	<p>National Goal 3 - Jamaica's economy is prosperous</p> <p>National Outcome 11 - A Technology-Enabled Society</p> <p>National Outcome 12 - Internationally Competitive Industry Structures</p>	<p>SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and Infrastructure</p>	<p>Outcome 5 – Productive capacity increased through human capital formation, technology transfer, business innovation &amp; entrepreneurship</p>	<p>Enabler 1 – Improved institutional effectiveness</p> <p>Enabler 2 - Ensuring supportive policies &amp; legislative &amp; regulatory frameworks</p>
<p>Total employment</p>  <p>58,550 Jobs</p>	<p>National Goal 1 - Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential</p> <p>National Outcome 2 - World-Class Education &amp; Training</p> <p>National Goal 3 - Jamaica's economy is prosperous:</p> <p>National Outcome 8 - An Enabling Business Environment</p>	<p>SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth</p>	<p>Outcome 6 - Increased domestic employment</p> <p>Outcome 10 - SEZ development initiatives are consistent with development goals under Vision 2030 NDP &amp; existing Government priorities.</p>	<p>Enabler 1 – Improved institutional effectiveness</p> <p>Enabler 2 - Ensuring supportive policies &amp; legislative &amp; regulatory frameworks</p>

# Policy Alignment:

Achievement	Vision 2030	SDGS	SEZ Policy	Logistic Hub Initiative Masterplan
<p><b>Gender</b></p>  <p>68% Female   32% Male</p>	<p><b>National Goal 3 - Jamaica's economy is prosperous</b></p> <p><b>Outcome 8 - An Enabling Business Environment</b></p>	<p><b>SDG 5 – Gender Equality</b></p> <p><b>SDG 10 – Reduced Inequality</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 10 - SEZ development initiatives are consistent with development goals under Vision 2030 NDP &amp; existing Government priorities.</b></p>	<p><b>Enabler 1 – improved institutional effectiveness</b></p> <p><b>Enabler 2 - Ensuring supportive policies &amp; legislative &amp; regulatory frameworks</b></p>
<p><b>Inclusion</b></p>  <p>17 persons with disabilities were employed</p>	<p><b>National Goal 1 - Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential</b></p> <p><b>Outcome 3: Effective social protection</b></p>	<p><b>SDG 10 – Reduced Inequality</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 10 - SEZ development initiatives are consistent with development goals under Vision 2030 NDP &amp; existing Government priorities.</b></p>	<p><b>Enabler 1 – improved institutional effectiveness</b></p> <p><b>Enabler 2 - Ensuring supportive policies &amp; legislative &amp; regulatory frameworks</b></p>



# Policy Alignment:

Achievement	Vision 2030	SDGS	SEZ Policy	Logistic Hub Initiative Masterplan
<p><b>Self-reporting Compliance</b></p>  <p>There is 56.77% Compliance Rate</p>	<p>National Goal 2 - The Jamaican society is secure, cohesive &amp; just:</p> <p>National Outcome 6 -Effective Governance</p>	<p>SDG 16 - Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</p>	<p>Outcome 10 - SEZ development initiatives are consistent with development goals under Vision 2030 NDP &amp; existing Government priorities.</p>	<p>Enabler 1 – improved institutional effectiveness</p> <p>Enabler 2 - Ensuring supportive policies &amp; legislative &amp; regulatory frameworks</p>
<p><b>Tax Compliance</b></p>  <p>62.95% with valid and up to date Tax Compliance Certificates (TCC)</p>	<p>National Goal 2 - The Jamaican society is secure, cohesive &amp; just:</p> <p>National Outcome 6 -Effective Governance</p>	<p>SDG 16 - Peace, Justice &amp; Strong Institutions</p> <p>SDG 17 - Partnership for The Goals</p>	<p>Outcome 10 - SEZ development initiatives are consistent with development goals under Vision 2030 NDP &amp; existing Government priorities.</p>	<p>Enabler 1 – improved institutional effectiveness</p> <p>Enabler 2 - Ensuring supportive policies &amp; legislative &amp; regulatory frameworks</p>



# Contributions

Annual Report 2022

Mr. Ainsley Brown  
Ms. Tion Smith  
Mr. Douglas Bygrave  
Mr. Matthew Sinclair

Ms. Britney Brown  
Mr. Shevon Williams  
Mr. Jahnoy Leith

