The bioactive substances contained in agroindustrial waste currently have generated interest in the scientific community to give them added value, reduce pollution and encourage recycling. The nanoencapsulation of antioxidants agroindustrial residues of the Jamaica liquor process (Roselle) in liposomes represents a viable alternative to take advantage of the properties of these compounds and apply them in different areas such as food, pharmaceutical, medical etc. In this study, some physicochemical characteristics (pH, moisture content and titratable acidity), phenolic compounds and antioxidant capacity of the Roselle dry calyces (Jamaican liquor residues) were determined. The obtained extracts, which contained antioxidants, were nanoencapsulated in liposomes. The phenolic compounds and the antioxidant capacity were determined by the methods of Folin and Ciocalteu and diphenylpicrilhydrazilo (DPPH). The samples showed an acidic pH and a moisture content of less than 1%. The nanoencapsulation of waste extracts the Jamaica liquor process is aimed at the creation of new products with bioactive compounds and added value.

**Keywords:** bioactive substances, agroindustrial waste, Roselle

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