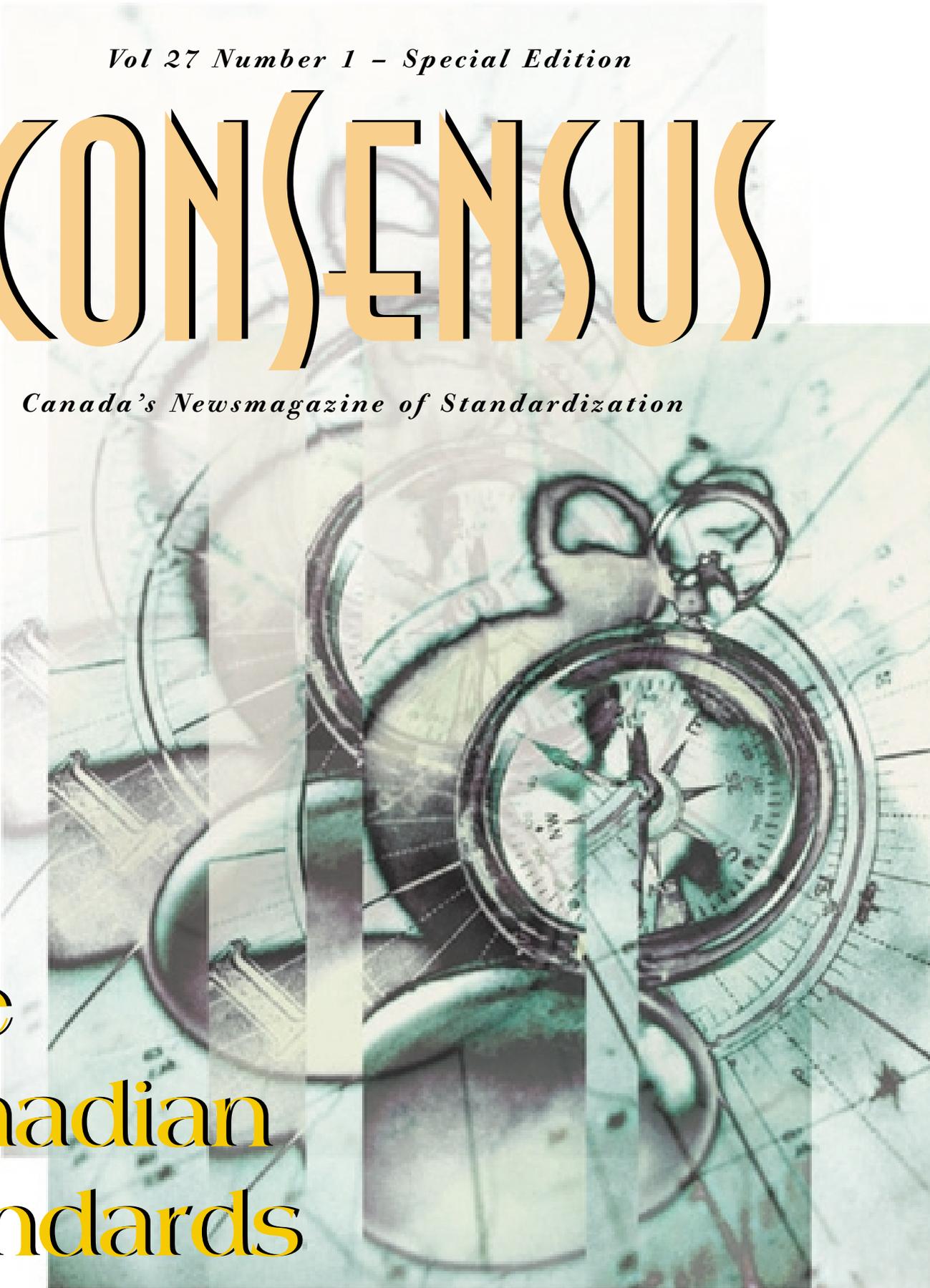


Vol 27 Number 1 – Special Edition

CONSENSUS

Canada's Newsmagazine of Standardization



**The
Canadian
Standards
Strategy**

A new beginning



In the very first *CONSENSUS*, published in January 1974, Jean P. Carrière, the president of the Standards Council of Canada, explained the objectives of the new magazine:

The appearance of this new standards publication affords us an opportunity to communicate at regular intervals with the Canadian standards community – an opportunity we welcome. It is the Council's hope that the pages of this publication will facilitate an exchange of information between those agencies and individuals involved in the important work of standardization in Canada and abroad. Such an exchange is a prerequisite to a coordinated, effective effort in the national interest.

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In the years since, we've done that and more. We've tried not only to inform, but also to explain and to entertain – to help Canadians inside and outside the National Standards System understand why standards are important, and to realize that standardization isn't as dry, technical and complex as it might first appear.

That goal hasn't changed, but the way we work toward it is about to.

What you're reading is the last regularly-scheduled issue of *CONSENSUS*. From now on, much of the information that used to appear in magazine format will be moving to the Standards Council's Web site at <http://www.scc.ca>. This new medium will allow us to bring you more relevant, up-to-date and useful information.

If you'd like to know more, visit our sign-up page at <http://www.scc.ca/consensu/registration/form.html>. Let us know which parts of *CONSENSUS* you read, and

we'll send you e-mail when we add new material on that subject to the site.

You haven't seen the last of *CONSENSUS*, either. We'll continue to publish occasional special issues – like our last issue on the National Standards System or this one on the Canadian Standards Strategy – whenever there's a subject that deserves special treatment.

We're going to continue to provide the same high-quality, informative and enlightening material that you used to find in *CONSENSUS* – we're just delivering it to you in a different form. Please join us on the Web.

Derek Stevenson
Editor

P.S. We'd like to take this opportunity to wish a fond farewell to Lesly Bauer, formerly manager of communications and editor of *CONSENSUS*. After almost 12 years with the Standards Council, Lesly has moved on. We wish him the best of luck in his new job with Canadian Blood Services.

Presenting the



Canadian Standards Strategy

Linda Lusby, Chair, Standards Council of Canada

The Canadian Standards Strategy – the focus of our celebration today – is the culmination of several months’ work led by the Standards Council of Canada. It’s my privilege to take the next few minutes to acquaint you with the highlights of it.

Before I do, I’d like to express my gratitude to CSA International and the Canadian Association for Environmental Analytical Laboratories. Their generosity in sponsoring our video feed today has made it possible for Canadians in all regions of the country to take part in this National Standards System celebration without having to stray too far from their homes and offices. An objective which, not incidentally, is part of our strategy and part of Minister Manley’s strategy for improving the electronic infrastructure coast to coast.

So hello and welcome to our partners and guests in Yellowknife, Vancouver, Calgary, Saskatoon, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax.

A frequent question asked in the lead up to today has been “why do we need a Canadian Standards Strategy?” Perhaps a hint at the answer can be gained by considering the role that standards are playing as I talk to you right now.

The cameras, the amplifiers, the fiber optic cable below our feet and the satellite many kilometers above our heads – all of these technologies, originating in countries around the world, are able to work together because they are linked by an invisible web of international standards.

These standards make it possible for any company anywhere in the world to spin innovative new products and technologies into this web. In short, international standards have become a global gateway.

If we are to operate effectively in this arena, we need to adopt and use international standards. Thus it follows that we need to have a seat at the table when they are



being developed, we need to know which table to sit at, and we need to know what position to take. We need to put international standards to work for Canada.

This is no simple task. There are over 120 countries at these tables, each with its own national agenda, and nearly a thousand tables in operation at any one time. Our National Standards System must be capable of identifying critical emerging issues and forging effective consensus positions among Canadian stakeholders.

This is as true for societal issues as it is for business issues. Just as business has become global in scope, so too have issues like privacy, consumer protection and sustainable development.

Effectively addressing these challenges requires the

use of new information, new technologies, new coalitions and new standards approaches. All this to say that Canada needs a new plan for standardization – and that plan is the Canadian Standards Strategy.

The strategy that we are unveiling today positions Canada to take the lead in international standards initiatives in key areas of national interest.

Specifically, the international goals of the strategy are to:

- influence global standards that are important to Canada,
- improve access to markets for Canadian goods and services, and
- build competitive advantage through technology and information transfer, and global market intelligence.

The scope and depth of the international standardization effort has grown tremendously in recent years. Canadians now take part in 584 committees and subcommittees of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and its sister organization, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

In addition, Canada is being called upon to monitor or participate in a growing number of regional standardization forums focusing on the Pacific Rim, the Americas and the European Union.

From software engineering to hydrogen energy technology to food labeling, almost three thousand Canadians contribute to this effort. Some of these dedicated individuals are spread across 10 or 15 different committees, subcommittees and working groups. New working groups and work items are added to the ISO and IEC agenda daily.

Within such a context, it would be easy to become unfocused and overextended. The Canadian Standards Strategy suggests methods to ensure that Canada's standardization effort is squarely focused on the key societal issues and vital trade sectors for Canadians. What's more, the strategy recognizes the need to target our major trading partners, and to work towards stronger standards harmonization with those partners.

Likewise, the strategy recognizes the significant business implications of conformity assessment – the testing, certification and registration procedures used by companies to demonstrate conformity to standards.

Differing national conformity assessment regimes cost companies and consumers time and money through repetitive testing and delays in the introduction of products into the marketplace.

There is a need to continue developing agreements with trading partners to reduce the conformity assessment burden on companies while ensuring that Canadians can have confidence in the safety of the products and services they use. Our ultimate goal should be one standard, one test, one mark – for access to the entire global market.

The Strategy underscores the need to support Canada's standardization effort with an effective marketing program. The National Standards System has been around for a long time, improving all the while, but it can't sell itself. We must ensure that the benefits and

Effectively addressing these challenges requires the use of new information, new technologies, new coalitions and new standards approaches. Canada needs a new plan for standardization.

implications of standardization are widely understood, and that the appropriate channels are in place to make it possible for Canadians at all levels and in all sectors to become involved with it.

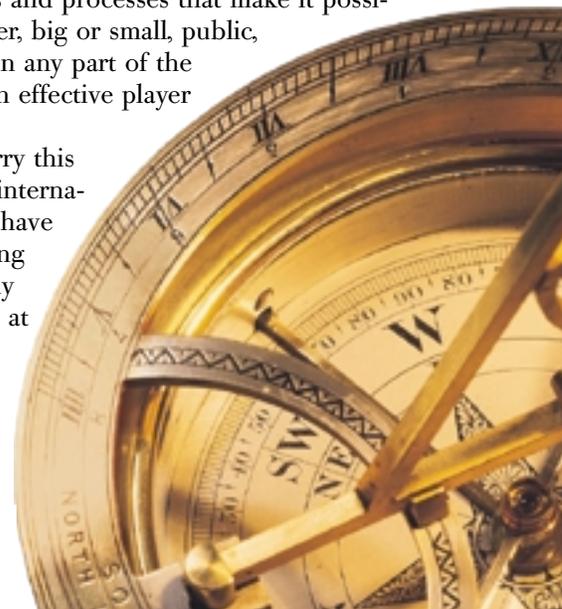
Canada's regulatory regime has an enormous impact on the country's competitiveness. OECD research indicates that regulatory reform efforts can result in GDP growth in the range of 3 to 6 per cent. For Canada, that means potential economic growth of over 50 billion dollars.

The use of standards by regulators can have a number of benefits – reducing regulatory burden, conserving public resources and aligning Canada with international methods and practices. The strategy calls for initiatives to enhance the use of the National Standards System by Canadian regulatory authorities.

Finally, the Canadian Standards Strategy recognizes that traditional standardization approaches, developed originally to address technological concerns, are not necessarily appropriate to issues like sustainable development, an aging population, the electronic marketplace and genetically modified foods. We need and are committed to creating new standards approaches for new concerns.

The strategy sets out some ambitious goals, and achieving them requires a strong infrastructure. We need to have the structures and processes that make it possible for any stakeholder, big or small, public, private or volunteer, in any part of the country, to become an effective player in the effort.

Canadians who carry this country's position to international meetings must have the knowledge, training and tools to effectively represent the country at ISO, IEC and other standardization forums. The National Standards System



needs to be a truly inclusive and collaborative organization. This requires strong partnerships that cut across all sectors.

What we have before us is the blueprint. Over the last several months we've consulted, we've listened, we've spoken and we've agreed. The time has now come to "build the house".

I've spoken about the importance of inclusiveness and collaboration in our standards work. The same principle holds true for the development of the Canadian Standards Strategy.

The document you have before you is the product of the thoughtful participation and dedication of many individuals and organizations. Some of those individuals are with us today – in this room and at the other venues across Canada.

They come from industry sectors such as forestry, high technology, and manufacturing. They also come from provincial, territorial and federal government departments, as well as non-governmental organizations concerned with such issues as the environment and the interests of consumers.

The strategy benefited tremendously from the expertise of the organizations that make up the National Standards System, as well as the individuals who take part in committees that develop standards or take part in policy advisory committees.

In addition, I would be remiss if I didn't acknowledge the major contribution made by the staff of the Standards Council, whose unflagging dedication was a driving force behind the process, and whose actions in the months to come will be key to the eventual success

of the strategy.

On behalf of all these individuals and organizations, and many other contributors too numerous to name, I'd like to now invite Industry Minister John Manley to join me on stage. Minister Manley, this process all began with the legislation you introduced to Parliament amending the *Standards Council of Canada Act* over three years ago and the presentation you made to our Stakeholders' Advisory Committee 18 months ago.

Today, we are unveiling the fruits of that initiative. It is my pleasure to present you with the final product. On behalf of the Standards Council of Canada and all of the hundreds of stakeholders in the National Standards System, I am delighted to present you with the Canadian Standards Strategy.



Industry Minister John Manley addresses audiences at Ottawa's Chateau Laurier and, via satellite, seven other venues across Canada at the launch of the Canadian Standards Strategy.



Time to go to work

The Honourable John Manley, Minister of Industry

*Industry Minister John Manley (left)
accepts a copy of the Canadian
Standards Strategy from Standards
Council of Canada chair
Linda Lusby (right).*



Good morning Vancouver, Yellowknife, Calgary and Saskatoon. Good afternoon Toronto, Montreal and Halifax.

Here we are in eight different places across four different time zones. We came together at precisely the same moment, confident that we would share time together. At one level, that confidence comes via a made-in-Canada satellite that enables video conferencing hook-ups that defy distance.

But our certainty is also rooted in a series of national and international standards that fix our moments in time. Those standards ensure that products and services we often take for granted work the same way, all the time, no matter where we are.

Travel to Oxford, England, and it would be a different story. There, on a clock mounted on the tower of Christ Church Cathedral, time runs five minutes behind the rest of the world. In 1852, Britain adopted Greenwich Mean Time to synchronize railway timetables once calculated by the position of the sun. Oxford sits one-and-one-quarter degrees west of Greenwich. Because of that, the precise solar time on the clock was five minutes – a

minute for every quarter-degree – behind the master clock a stone's throw down the River Thames. Academic authorities at Oxford refused to re-set the clock. They saw no reason to change what was scientifically correct – for them. As far as they were concerned, the Oxford clock should run on its own Cathedral Time.

Canada and the rest of the world cannot afford such eccentric isolation. We live in a fiercely competitive global environment transformed daily by technology, where success is measured in large part by precision and speed.

In a knowledge-based economy, we all know that it's not enough that Canadian businesses produce goods and services that are simply unique. In most cases, old rules that dictated our thinking no longer apply. "Business as usual" has been transformed by "dot-com".

New rules will determine who flourishes, and who falls behind. At the heart of those new rules are standards that protect our health, our safety, and our environment. These standards help improve the quality of the goods and services we use.

A healthy standards regime is essential to the global

trade system, especially as barriers are eliminated and regulatory systems are reduced.

As information technologies continue to evolve, that regime must serve the needs of Canadian businesses and fit the expectations of our markets. That cannot happen unless there is unprecedented collaboration among consumer groups, industry and the provincial and federal

own shift in trade: 60 per cent of Canadian manufactured goods are exported to other nations. In 1980, only 25 per cent of our goods were exported.

Not surprisingly, the Canadian Standards Strategy released today is a critical component of our long-term innovation agenda. Canada needs to comply with and help shape a growing number of international standards. We need to ensure unfettered access to markets around the world.

A few years ago, we amended the legislation governing the Standards Council of Canada. These changes modernized its operations and provided the Standards Council with a sharper focus for its strategic leadership role in advancing Canada's standards interests. This comprehensive strategy gives the Standards Council the muscle to take its clout several steps further. Canadian businesses and other National Safety Standards stakeholders benefit from this strategy.

Our intention is to make Canada a world leader in the smart use of electronic ways of doing business. This is not something on a wish list: it is an imperative. The growth potential of on-line business is phenomenal: many observers place its value in the trillions of dollars within the next four years.

Yet consumers have expressed repeated fears that shopping electronically is risky business. E-com saves in production and distribution costs, but is still an uncharted way of selling and buying.

Internationally recognized standards that set out fundamental principles of e-com will go a long way towards addressing those concerns. As will the creation of a secure public key infrastructure that guarantees

A healthy standards regime is essential to the global trade system, especially as barriers are eliminated and regulatory systems are reduced.

governments. Increasingly, international agreements and codes are governing key health, safety and environmental issues. Both NAFTA and the World Trade Organization are committed to international standards harmonization. Many countries are enshrining international standards into their regulatory regimes and at least 120 countries, Canada included, take part in their development.

Individual industries, such as auto manufacturers and the high-tech sector, insist that suppliers meet international specifications. Once restricted to technical issues, voluntary standards are now expanding their influence into new areas, such as sustainable development, privacy issues and the service sector. In Canada last year, more than 60 per cent of the national standards approved were based on international standards. That trend reflects our



Industry Minister John Manley and Standards Council Chair Linda Lusby

Visitors to the Ottawa launch event study a display of items made possible through the application of standards



confidentiality and the non-repudiation of transactions. Whether those standards favour Canadian interests depends largely upon you, and the results that flow from the partnerships this strategy will create.

None of us can do this alone. The federal Electronic Commerce Strategy is designed to create an environment where e-commerce can thrive. But only the development of strategies and standards that ensure a Canadian presence at the global table will make it fly.

Canada was the first country in the world to develop a voluntary code for privacy protection standards. Now we must persuade other countries to adopt similar standards. E-commerce knows no barriers. Canadians need to know that their information is protected across the World Wide Web.

My goal as Industry Minister, and the goal of our government, is to make Canada the most connected country in the world. Nowhere, perhaps, is that connection more important than in the sector of small- and medium-sized enterprises, the engine of the Canadian economy.

Yet many emerging industries are unaware of the opportunities provided by standards development. They are also not aware of conformity assessment activity at the national and the international levels. In particular, many industries do not realize the value of a strong Canadian voice in international standards development as a means of meeting consumer concerns and reducing barriers to trade.

That's akin to bolting onto a playing field without knowing the rules of the game. Far-sighted companies, like Ballard Power Systems of Burnaby, B.C., are not

prepared to take such a gamble. Ballard is a world leader in hydrogen fuel cell technology, a non-polluting, highly efficient power source. Realizing that standards will play a key role in the development and acceptance of this technology, the company is taking an active role in the international committees. These committees are responsible for the standards that will mold the industry.

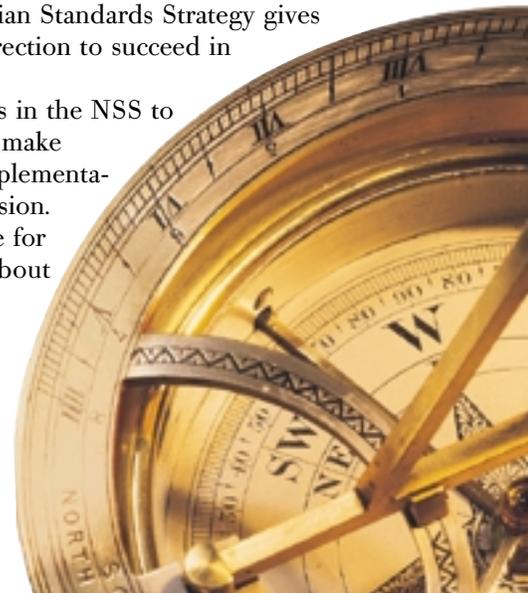
That's not prescience, it's preparation. It's the kind of entrepreneurial thinking that will make Canada a cutting-edge power in the world economy.

What makes the National Standards System strong is the involvement of all sectors of the Canadian economy and society. What will make it stronger is more of you, working with consumers, regulators and other interested parties to fashion well-defined and widely applied standards that open the door to new opportunities.

Global harmonization works best for all Canadians only if our priorities, interests and objectives are realized. I believe that the Canadian Standards Strategy gives us the vision and the direction to succeed in these efforts.

It's time for all players in the NSS to buy into the strategy, to make concrete plans for its implementation, and to realize its vision.

Thank you in advance for the hard work you are about to undertake.





Vancouver

Eamonn Percy
Vice-President, Operations, Ballard Power Systems

Achieving competitive advantage through standards

This morning I will talk briefly about the importance of standards to the viability of Canadian companies, specifically relating to new technology.

Ballard Power Systems is recognized as the world leader in developing and manufacturing fuel cells for use in transportation, electricity generation and portable power products. As a company specializing in new technology, our hold on the market will be impacted by our participation in standards development.

The risks of participation are:

- codes and standards that might facilitate market entry do not exist;
- existing criteria that may not be entirely applicable to the product;
- the standardization process is complex; and
- there is a learning curve for those unfamiliar with the technology.

The potential rewards are:

- we have a chance to do it right the first time;
- we don't have to harmonize existing national codes and standards; and
- everyone has the opportunity to participate.

The setting of standards ensures that the reputation of a new technology is not undermined by the introduction of products that are inadequate in terms of quality, performance or safety.

Although fuel cells have been around for many years, they are still considered a new technology. As with any new technology, it is important that we take steps to ensure a high level of confidence in fuel cell products.

Standards can help to ensure this confidence.

From a consumer perspective, standards:

- assure customers of product safety and compatibility; and
- provide a framework in which certification agencies and regulators can evaluate products.

From an industry perspective, harmonized global standards will:

- facilitate market access and decrease time to market;
- ensure we are not at a competitive disadvantage;
- set the bar for market entry and protect the integrity of the industry;
- ensure strong competition; and
- assist in the design of products to meet the needs of different regional markets, thereby increasing economies of scale.

From Ballard's perspective, our involvement in setting global standards gives us an opportunity to:

- more fully understand the state of technology in the industry;
- ensure Ballard products are associated with quality; and
- maintain our reputation as an industry leader.

There are other very important reasons for Ballard and the Canadian government to take an active interest in standards. Removing trade barriers, establishing global certification programs and following the new rules of the marketplace provide competitive advantages to countries, industries and corporations.

We have an opportunity to use fuel cells as a model for a global product certification program that is simple and efficient. Our goal is a global fuel cell certification program that is based on the concept of "one standard, one test, one mark":

- **one standard:** a single series of globally harmonized IEC or ISO standards;
- **one test:** results from a single accredited test laboratory are accepted internationally;
- **one mark:** a single mark recognized internationally by regulatory authorities.

It is important that Canadian companies and the Canadian government continue to play an active role in the establishment of global standards. By ensuring we do not face regulatory barriers to entry in the global market place, we can protect the competitive advantages we have as individual companies and as a country.

We have an educated workforce in an economy which increasingly values knowledge, we have a growing reputation for technology leadership and innovation, and access to, and experience in, the global market place.

By setting standards in accordance with our own levels of excellence, we encourage others to rise to our level, and demonstrate a commitment to quality, safety and competition. By adopting global standards we gain access to global markets. For a trading nation such as Canada, and a company with global ties such as Ballard, unimpeded access to these markets is critical. As Canadian technology leadership continues to grow, we have an opportunity to enable global success for our products, companies and people.

Calgary

Nancy Knowlton
President, SMART Technologies

Meeting standards – It's just good business



Let me start by summing up – to succeed internationally in business today, there is no choice but to meet all of the standards that exist in each foreign country in which you wish to sell your products. The standards are merely the price of entry. Pay the price and you can play. Or don't pay it and sit on the sidelines. There are no other choices.

SMART Tech is able to sell its products in Canada, the United States, Europe and Southeast Asia because we conform to those markets' product standards. We have to. Other than in non-commercial quantities, products that don't meet these standards may not be sold within the various countries. From a practical perspective the standards are based on reasonable design standards, and they are easy for us to accept.

Beyond just the products, we have made the effort and investment in order to have our company certified to the ISO 9001 standard. Like many companies, we have no doubt overdone our processes in this early part of our registration. Over the next few months we will work to take non-value added steps out of our processes to make sure that we're getting the results that we want in a cost-effective fashion.

Why we feel as we do

From the early days it has been our vision that SMART would be an international company with sales and operations around the world. With that as our fundamental belief, it was easy for us to embrace the need for standards and operate with other jurisdictions' requirements in mind. We just needed to learn what we had to do, and then we would do it. The most significant challenge that we had in the early years was paying the various fees for the testing that had to be done. As we have grown in size we have extended the testing on our products to cover things that are above and beyond the strict requirements.

Additionally, we feel that the standards have required us to set a baseline for the design of our products that is reasonable and sound. Again, this makes it easy for us to comply with the standards.

Some tips

First, take a positive approach to the need for standards. They're not going away, so get on with it.

Second, determine if you want to take the time to actively influence the setting of standards.

Third, look for the information on the standards early and make the commitment. In our case the commitment to ISO 9001 came at a time when the costs were significant to our operation. The investment of people's time to develop our system far outweighed the actual cost of the audit. Now that we're through the process we operate better and the costs are modest in relation to the scale of our operation.

Conclusion

Our business is the better off for exports. If we had to rely solely on the Canadian market for our growth we would not have the exciting opportunities ahead that we have with an actively growing international market. We feel our bets are hedged with our geographic risk spread around the world. Certainly when the Asian flu hit we were happy with our broad base of activities elsewhere in the world.

The standards that we need to meet are clear in our industry, as I am sure that they are in most industries with great export potential. They're a detail that we accept and manage. Without them the rules of the game would not be known and exporting would be a far less certain option.





Yellowknife

**Honourable Stephen Kakfwi
Premier of the Northwest Territories**

How standards serve the North

National and international standards are appropriate to northern economic aspirations. I am personally familiar with three examples of how standards have made a difference in the marketing of northern products.

My first experience was with our northern fur industry. Throughout the 1980s and the early 1990s, animal rights organizations wanted the European Union to ban the import of wild fur. The legislation that was finally passed restricted import to wild fur that had been harvested using humane traps that met international standards. Animal rights groups felt comfortable because they believed that such standards could never be developed. However, Canada and the European Union, after a year of intense negotiations, agreed to standards. With assistance from the government of the Northwest Territories, our trappers switched to using these new traps and our fur continues to sell in Europe.

The second example relates to the commercial harvest of wild meat. Agriculture Canada has strict standards for the harvest and processing of meat that is sold across borders. These standards are difficult to meet in a northern environment where game is killed by hunters and brought back to town versus down south, where everything is done in an abattoir under very controlled circumstances. Despite the healthy wildlife populations in the Northwest Territories, the lack of standards was holding up the development of a wild meat industry. Working with Agriculture Canada, the territorial government developed guidelines for hunters to commercially harvest caribou and muskox that could then be brought to portable abattoirs or territorial meat plants for processing and eventual marketing.

The third example relates to the international market for forest products. Everyone is aware of campaigns against clearcutting and the destruction of forest land. The forest industry is important to Canada's economy and has real economic potential in the NWT. With this type of international pressure from consumers, I fully expect that, eventually, standards will be set that will only allow the sale of lumber that is taken from sustainably harvested stands.

My conclusion is that standards are important to consumers and to develop markets for our northern products.

With our new global market, internationally recognized standards are needed. To ensure that such standards meet northern and Canadian marketing needs, it is important that Canada's positioning in the world of international standardization is clearly defined and carefully planned. This is the purpose of the Canadian Standards Strategy.

The strategy will commit the federal government, even in the face of international pressure, to preserve the integrity of the National Standards System – no watering-down of the processes and procedures that Northerners and other Canadians have come to rely on.

The strategy will promote an increased focus on nations where goods or services from the Northwest Territories can be niche-marketed. By developing mutual recognition agreements with other countries around the world, Canadian manufacturers will no longer need to pay an additional cost to demonstrate that their product meets the standards of another country, if these are the same as Canada's. This would certainly assist the marketing of northern products in circumpolar countries.

Finally, we want to use the Canadian Standards Strategy to open doors for new business activity in Northern Canada, within the standards system itself. One prospect may lie in the development of a vibrant laboratories sector here in the Northwest Territories. I understand that the Canadian Association of Environmental Analytical Laboratories is participating in the Yellowknife launch event to facilitate the discussion of possibilities in this area.

I must thank the Northern Manufacturers' Association and the Standards Council of Canada for their work in hosting this special launch event.

Mahsi.
(Dené for "thank you")

Saskatoon

Peter Phillips

Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Saskatchewan

Standards provide fertile ground for agriculture industry



The Canadian Standards Strategy has the potential to provide fertile ground for the future development of Canada's agriculture industry.

Markets for agricultural products such as food and fibres are becoming much more complex. Consumers are becoming more demanding in their choices, while the array of available products and services grows ever wider.

Finding products that satisfy the consumer's needs and wants is becoming a complex challenge. Once, consumers could rely on government regulations to ensure the health and safety of food, and on brand names as an assurance of quality. That's changing as new and significantly different products enter the market. The key to restoring consumer confidence – and to positioning Canada as a leader in the world market – may be standards.

When it comes to new agricultural products, perceived risks and public uncertainty are common. These concerns have tended to focus on issues related to the long-term effects of producing or consuming the product, and so aren't as easy to resolve as concerns about, say, taste or texture. Some sort of public or private regulatory structure is often necessary to help build up consumer trust.

The public sector, for example, provides regulation through legislation such as the *Food and Drugs Act*. The private sector uses trademarks, brands and warranties to assure customers of the value of products.

Standards represent a solution that lies between these two sectors. They can achieve regulatory outcomes, sometimes more effectively than actual regulation, and they can facilitate trade by providing an assurance of product quality that, unlike a brand name or trademark, is available to all players in the market.

We are seeing this use of standards to inspire consumer confidence in the agricultural products area today. For example, the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) recently developed a National Standard of Canada for organic agriculture which will ensure consistent and meaningful labeling. CGSB is also at work on a standard for labeling genetically modified or non-modified food products.

It is not enough simply to apply these new standards, however. The real advantage comes in participating in their development.

Standards offer a competitive advantage to their

developers. In today's economy, it is difficult to capture a market. Once a product has been invented, standards established and markets developed, anyone can replicate it and compete head-to-head with the entrepreneur or group that made the original investment.

Standards and brands provide a way to overcome this and capture a greater proportion of the returns. They help to build economies of scale by providing positive feedback, leading to the dominance of a single technology. The group that uses standards to introduce and control this dominant technology therefore has an edge in the marketplace.

Participation in standards development generates a constant flow of information between producers, consumers and regulators. This information flow allows participants to stay on the cutting edge of technological advancement and develop new products that meet emerging customer demands.

A key element of the Canadian Standards Strategy is the recognition that Canada must focus its standards development activities in key priority areas, primarily those in which there is export potential. For Western Canada in particular, standards related to agricultural products and environmental standards for forestry, mining and energy are areas of key economic importance.

These are also areas in which Canadian standards have the potential to influence international standards, and to generate global markets for Canadian exports. Canadian rapeseed producers, for example, have been able to develop a worldwide market for canola oil through the development and application of high-quality product standards.

The Canadian Standards Strategy provides a framework for identifying these areas of potential success, and for targeting resources to ensure that success is achieved. Standards development is an area that the Canadian agricultural sector would be wise to cultivate.





Toronto

Robert T. E. Gillespie
Chairman and CEO, GE Canada
Let's start building!

I will touch on three points in my remarks this afternoon:

- One, that standards are valuable.
- Two, that standards make good business sense.
- And three, the new global electronic village is taking us into a new world of standards, with exciting opportunities and new challenges.

Throughout my career in industry, and through my association with CSA International, I have seen firsthand the immense value of standards.

Standards can have a profound impact on a country's ability to compete successfully. That is why, more than ever, Canadian business must become actively involved in global standards development.

Standards are valuable for many reasons. They create uniformity in design so pieces fit together. They define safety measures so the risk of personal injury and property damage is reduced. They improve quality management processes.

As Linda Lusby stated in her remarks a few minutes ago, standards aren't just about "nuts and bolts". They are now having a major impact on social concerns, diverse issues such as safety, the environment, an aging population, and sustainable forestry management.

So, standards are indeed valuable and certainly, many of Canada's leading businesses, including my own GE Canada, recognize this fact and have become active and willing participants in the development process.

To my second point, standards make good business sense.

As technology evolves, standards must serve the needs of Canadian businesses and meet the expectations of our customers.

As Minister Manley just said, this new Strategy will not happen unless there is unprecedented collaboration by many stakeholders, including consumer groups, industry associations, labour, business and governments to develop and implement a standard.

As barriers to international trade are eliminated, which should be our shared objective, standards become, as Linda Lusby said "the gateway to the global marketplace". While the world of standards has changed over the past decades, one constant is the continuing strategic business advantage of standards.

In fact, incorporating standards into an organization's

strategic plans is now simply a matter of sound business practice. Companies that understand the strategic advantages of standards are more competitive, better able to prosper in multiple markets, and better able to differentiate themselves in the marketplace.

In my own company, GE, as a truly global player, we recognize the need for global strategies but sometimes we run into situations where we can't sell electrical equipment into a country because our products don't meet the standards that prevail in that part of the world. It makes business sense for us to work hard to get those standards aligned.

Now to my third point – the new global electronic village which is pointing out to all of us in no uncertain terms that the world is not only shrinking, it is speeding up! In today's world, we must find new and faster ways to develop standards for the new economy. The federal Electronic Commerce Strategy, as Minister Manley mentioned, will place Canada at the global table.

Canada has a goal of being a world leader in the development and use of electronic commerce and I'm glad to report that Canada is not taking a back seat to anyone.

As mentioned by Minister Manley, Canada was the first country in the world to develop a standard that covered the protection and use of personal information.

This standard, which is CSA International's *Model Code for the Protection of Personal Information*, provides the basis for legislation that is currently before the House of Commons and will be passed into law this year. Canada can continue to lead the world in this area if it works on a global basis to persuade other countries to adopt similar privacy protection standards.

E-standards create far-reaching, and very exciting opportunities today, and all Canadian businesses must move quickly to adapt to the new digital age.

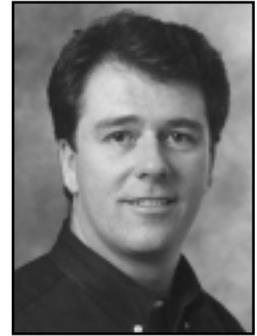
So, I urge you to participate in the standards development process as a representative of your industry. Linda Lusby stated correctly that with the new Canadian Standards Strategy, we have the blueprint, the time has come to construct the house. So, I urge you to gather your tools and let's start building!

Ottawa

John Ryan

President and Chief Executive Officer, Entrust Technologies

Standards are everybody's business



Standards are among the key tools that enable today's business to succeed. I'm confident that today's launch of the new Canadian Standards Strategy is an important step in helping enterprise understand the importance of standards – in Canada, in North America, and around the globe.

There was a time when standards were the domain of manufacturing concerns – but those days are over. Executives in every sector of the economy have awakened to the importance of standards as a competitive tool. Adherence to a globally accepted set of specifications and service requirements for products, and even to processes and regulations related to our environment, health care and consumer protection delivers a key competitive edge.

Whether I'm selling widgets, or building a global e-commerce infrastructure, I need to know that my products are compatible with others. I need to know that my standards of employee care aren't a barrier to doing business anywhere on the planet. I need to know that my technology is being built on an evolutionary path without fear of it being rendered obsolete.

These are the sureties I need to build a business and not a white elephant. These are the sureties that active participation in standards bodies and adherence to dominant standards confer.

A growing number of organizations are realizing that they have to be part of the international standards scene to survive, let alone thrive. Companies are choosing to become proactively involved in standards development and implementation with the understanding that you either help make the standards, or you play the game by your competitors' rules.

Some of the standards developments about which I'm personally most excited are taking place in the world of electronic commerce, particularly as they relate to the wireless potential. The ongoing standards work on issues such as the wireless application protocol (WAP) and third-generation standards and spectrum allocation is crucial to successfully exploiting trillions of dollars worth of potential transactions.

An area of considerable interest to Entrust is ongoing work at the joint technical committee of the ISO and IEC (ISO/IEC JTC1) developing global standards for electronic commerce.

We are working hard at the international level to ensure the interoperability of cryptographic standards and developing common evaluation criteria.

A select group has formed to develop a Canadian Standards Framework for Electronic Commerce that has seen several of its drafts integrated with the global JTC standard.

Further, energy is now being devoted to persuade other countries to adopt privacy protection standards similar to those that Canada adopted last year.

The security standards that have been put in place over the past five years enable communications channels and global infrastructures to be built so that e-commerce can become the reality everyone wants over the next five years and beyond.

Standards in general are important, but security standards in particular have become extremely significant enablers of the way people will do business, leisure, and other activities in the future.

The bottom line is that it is not enough for companies to stay abreast of global developments in order to avoid repeating the mistake of insularity. We must take an active role in defining the standards for new technologies and thereby lead new markets. Moreover, industry must take an active role to ensure that governments aren't handed the responsibility for mandating standards without adequate private-sector participation.





Montreal

Brian Edwards

President and Chief Executive Officer, BCE Energis

Standards and e-commerce

When the Standards Council asked me to speak to you about the importance of standards, I accepted immediately because it is clear that they play a primary role in my field.

E-commerce only began to take off when the Internet Protocol (IP) became the dominant connectivity standard. Before that time, there were a multitude of languages allowing exchange of data between computers, but none of them dominated. It is the acceptance of a technical standard that has paved the way for the revolution that we are witnessing today in business processes.

In my field, there are so many standards that we lose count. But each one in its own way promotes the rapid development of e-commerce.

At the most basic level, connectivity, it is IP that allows your cell-phone to receive and send e-mail, or your alarm system to automatically transmit images of an intruder in your home to you via the Internet.

Thanks to IP, E-commerce is also coming to mobile devices such as cellphones and personal digital assistants. You will be able to perform an increasing array of transactions from these mobile devices. And the day will come when you will be able to videoconference from your cell-phone.

“Smart cards” also rely on the Internet Protocol. Think of walking around with a card that contains your entire medical history, and to which only you and your designated doctors can have access.

The second level has to do with security. The rate at which e-commerce is adopted depends in part on the degree of trust people place in the Internet. Anybody who’s tried online banking has learned the bank requires you to use a browser with 128-bit encryption to make sure your data remains private.

There are also digital certificates to uniquely identify the parties to a transaction and protect them against fraud. The more companies and consumers acquire digital certificates, the easier it will be for everybody to trade and shop online in confidence. This will require the authorities that issue these certificates to recognize one another’s certificates so that anybody may securely transact with anybody else.

Moving up the ladder towards the end-users, we need standard formats and protocols to allow trading partners to exchange electronic documents. In the transportation industry, for example, major freight forwarders deal with dozens of air, rail, road, and sea carriers. All these players

need to exchange booking requests, waybills, tracking reports and so on. The problem is there are as many electronic formats out there as there are software vendors, so many players are asking us to provide a gateway to translate these messages.

Make no mistake, even if BCE Energis is making money translating formats and protocols, I’m still for a common standard. There’s a lot more to gain by facilitating e-commerce than by overcoming needless barriers!

Finally, at the topmost level, we need business standards to foster trust in the new medium.

The first thing that businesses operating on the Internet can do is to adhere to a code of ethics adapted to e-commerce.

While it is logical to begin by establishing Canadian ethical standards, it is clear that the ultimate objective is to arrive at an international standard. In this way e-commerce will achieve its potential for facilitating the globalization of markets.

Hammering out a common standard is not always easy. In the absence of an external power, the dominant player in an industry often has no interest in agreeing with its competitors on a common standard, because having its own standard helps the industry to consolidate its dominant position. We are therefore facing a paradox: while it is highly desirable to develop common technical standards at the international level, these standards are also very likely to run counter to the commercial interest of certain players.

How can we solve this paradox? Numerous standards committees are currently at work, both at the Canadian and international levels. Like it or not, these committees will arrive at technical standards that will occasionally become part of a government regulation, and therefore compulsory.

Unless you can dominate your market to the extent that you can ignore all your competitors — and very few of us get that opportunity — the only solution I see is to try to shape the standards in your favour while they are being developed. Standards committees are usually granted voting authority. They therefore constitute areas of authority in which your business can participate.

Defining standards is a new battlefield on which global businesses must position themselves. Do not allow your competitors to perform all the manoeuvres in this area. In this field as in others, silence means consent.

Halifax



Phil Saunders, Standards Council of Canada member and Vice-President, Commercial Relations, Nortel Networks Corporation *Meeting the challenge of the new millennium*

Our event today has been named “Global Gateways 2000”. This theme reflects the fact that standards are Canada’s gateway to the world – an important component of the country’s effort to succeed in the global economy.

We are all familiar with some of the critical challenges facing this country as it enters the new millennium. Among these are a growing export orientation, the emergence of regional trading alliances, the technological revolution and mounting concerns over what all of this means to Canada’s quality of life.

Increasingly, standards are being called upon to provide the answers. Standards enable technologies and companies to work together. They have an admirable track record of achieving consensus among divergent interests. And they provide an effective means for achieving global solutions to borderless issues such as sustainable development, health and safety. One need only go as far as the nearest ISO 9000 banner to realize the growing prominence of standards, and the need for a national standards plan.

The Canadian Standards Strategy will make the National Standards System more relevant and effective by ensuring that our standardization effort is better focused, better equipped, more functional than ever before.

It is significant that the CSS launch is a pan-Canadian event, bringing together key regions of the country around a common goal. This national endeavor demonstrates our determination to embark on a new era of collaboration to ensure our standardization efforts continue to provide economic and societal benefit to Canadians.

We know we have a lot of work to do but collaboration among all partners in the National Standards System has always been effective, and we look forward to such collaboration in the implementation of the Canadian Standards Strategy.

As a Council member from the private sector, I would just like to add that from my business perspective of more than 35 years’ involvement with standards in the telecommunications and information technology industry, standards are indeed more important than ever, and it is very timely for Canada to be implementing a national strategy.

Markets and economies are becoming increasingly inter-dependent and integrated, and competition more intense, on a global scale. This is particularly true in the high-tech sector, where the pace of technological change and “mega-mergers” of businesses adds further imperative for a strategic approach to standards.

Standards can facilitate or become barriers to the deployment of borderless services, such as the emerging electronic commerce services. Appropriate standards can give or deny a competitive edge to a nation’s and business’s effective participation in the global economy. The stakes are huge and strategic. An effective strategy to standards development is critical for Canada’s competitiveness and economic growth in the new millennium.



Accreditation and Recognition

News

The Standards Council of Canada's accreditation and recognition programs formally acknowledge the competence of organizations to carry out specific standards development and conformity assessment services. This provides a basis for national and international acceptance of products and services.

Standards Council accreditation or recognition is limited to particular scopes or fields of activity. For complete scope and contact information on any organization listed here, or for information on the Standards Council's accreditation and recognition programs, please visit our Web site at <http://www.scc.ca> or contact our information division.

Please see page 4 for an important message about the future of *CONSENSUS*.

New accreditations and recognitions

Calibration and testing laboratories

- Alcan International Ltd., Kingston Research and Development Centre, Mechanical Testing Laboratory, Kingston, Ontario
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Animal Diseases Research Institute/Centre for Plant Quarantine Pests and Biologies Evaluation Laboratory, Nepean, Ontario
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Burnaby Food Laboratory, Burnaby, British Columbia
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Centre for Animal and Plant Health, Charlottetown, PEI
- Centre d'expertise en analyse environnementale du Québec, Laboratoire des pollutions industrielles, Laval, Québec
- Centre d'expertise en analyse environnementale du Québec, Laboratoire de la qualité du milieu, Sainte Foy, Québec
- CRA Analytical Services Division, Conestoga-Rovers & Associates Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario
- Environmental Analytical Laboratory, Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC Canada), Gloucester, Ontario
- Fine Analysis Laboratories Ltd., Hamilton Ontario
- FKL Engineering Consultants Ltd., Vancouver, BC
- Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc., Mineral Processing Laboratory, Thunder Bay, Ontario
- Maple Leaf Poultry Laboratory, Toronto, Ontario
- Marstech Limited, Etobicoke, Ontario
- Maxxam Analytics Inc., Human DNA Department, Guelph, Ontario
- MPB Technologies Inc., Electronics Test Centre, Kanata, Ontario

- Prince Edward Island Food Technology Centre, Charlottetown, PEI
- Pylon Electronics Canada Inc., Standards Calibration Laboratory (Ottawa Facility), Ottawa, Ontario
- Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre, Environmental Services Laboratory, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Certification body

- TÜV Rheinland of North America, Inc. (TÜV), Newtown, Connecticut
 - safety of all types of electrical and electronic products, systems and related services
 - electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of all types of electrical and electronic products and systems

Good Laboratory Practice

- AgGrow Tech Inc., Medicine Hat, Alberta
- Atlantic AgriTech Inc., Agricultural/Environmental Research, Hunter River, PEI
- Aventis CropScience Canada Co., Regina, Saskatchewan
- Ecologistics Research Services, Thorndale, Ontario
- ICMS (Integrated Crop Management Services), Inc., Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
- Marbicon Inc., Berwick, Nova Scotia
- Recherche Trifolium Inc., St. Paul d'Abbotsford, Quebec
- Three Links AgResearch, Inc., Fairview, Alberta
- Xenos Laboratories Inc., Ottawa, Ontario
- ZENECA Agro, a business of ZENECA Corp., Calgary, Alberta

Voluntary withdrawal of accreditation

Calibration and testing laboratories

- Domtar Inc., Innovation Centre, Chemical & Physical Testing Laboratories, Senneville, Quebec
- Les Laboratoires industriels et commerciaux inc., Montréal, Quebec
- Maxxam Analytics Inc., Canviro Laboratories Division, Waterloo, Ontario
- Techmat (1992) Inc., Jonquière, Québec

Termination of accreditation

Calibration and testing laboratory

- Building Performance Inc., Oakville, Ontario

Closure of application for accreditation

Certification body

- Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, Chicago, IL

First accreditations for R&D, forensics testing

Two important laboratory testing fields have received a dose of confidence. The Standards Council of Canada's Program for the Accreditation of Laboratories – Canada (PALCAN) has just accredited the first laboratories in its program specialty areas for research and development (R&D) and forensic testing.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency's Centre for Veterinary Drug Residues, located in Saskatoon, is the first laboratory accredited to perform non-routine testing and test development for animals and plants, and food and edible products. The Centre tests food products for residual traces of drugs administered to farm animals.



PALCAN now incorporates ISO/IEC 17025, the new international standard that replaces ISO/IEC Guide 25. It also meets international requirements for a two-year assessment cycle, so laboratories can provide more timely assurance to clients of their quality and capabilities.



If you operate a testing or calibration laboratory, PALCAN promises you an internationally recognized stamp of approval. It gives you "one-stop" service at a stable, predictable cost.

If you are a laboratory's client, check for PALCAN accreditation. It's your assurance of quality.

PALCAN is the Program for the Accreditation of Laboratories – Canada, operated by the Standards Council of Canada. A full list of the more than 240 PALCAN accredited laboratories across Canada can be found at www.scc.ca.



Standards Council of Canada



Visit the Standards Council's web site at www.scc.ca or call (613) 238-3222

Since there are no recognized test procedures for some of the substances it looks for, the Centre must sometimes develop its own tests. Accreditation recognizes its capability to do so.

The human DNA department of Maxxam Analytics Inc., located in Guelph, Ontario, is the first laboratory to be accredited under PALCAN's forensic program.

Forensic procedures such as DNA testing are being used more frequently within Canada's criminal justice system, often to re-open and solve previously unsolved cases. With guilt or innocence at stake, courts need to know that the results of these tests are reliable. Since DNA testing is not regulated in Canada, accreditation is the only way for a laboratory to prove its competence.

PALCAN has accredited over 240 laboratories in a variety of general testing and specialty areas. Accreditation provides international recognition of a lab's competence, enhancing its marketability and increasing customer and regulator confidence in its abilities.

For more information on PALCAN and the Standards Council's other accreditation programs, please visit our Web site at <http://www.scc.ca>.

Notice of public review

Canadian OSI Registration Authority (COSIRA)

In accordance with CSA International's *Canadian OSI Registration Procedures and Guidelines* (Z243.110 Series-93), the organizations below have applied for authorization to use the following Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) identifiers.

| Company | Object Type | Value |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Shaw Communications | NSAP | 312 |
| Royal Bank of Canada | OID X.500 | 113,563 0= Royal Bank of Canada |
| Brandon Regional Health Centre | OID NSAP | 3.2.1.1 313 |
| Gateway Telephone Limited | NSAP | 314 |
| Telus Mobility Cellular Inc | NSAP X.400 | 286 PRMD Telus Mobility |
| Cannect Communications | NSAP | 315 |
| CIFRA Medical Inc. | OID | 10.2.1.1 |

For details, to comment on this application, or to obtain more information on OSI registration in Canada, please contact the administrator, COSIRA at (819) 956-4848, fax (819) 956-3321, e-mail cosira@pwgsc.gc.ca.

Public review

Notices

Listed below are standards being proposed (p), revised (r), withdrawn (w) or amended (a). Copies are available from the designated accredited standards development organization. Normally there will be a minimum charge for each copy of a document ordered. Please note that these documents are intended for review and comment, not for application.

Please see page 4 for an important message about the future of CONSENSUS.

Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)

Telephone: (819) 956-0425 or
1-800-665-CGSB (Canada only)
Fax: (819) 956-5644



- CAN/CGSB-4.2 No. 59.1-M88 Textile Test Methods – Appearance After Repeated Domestic Launderings – Smoothness of Fabrics (a)
- CAN/CGSB-55.1-M85 Fishing Yarns, Netting and Nets (w)
- CAN/CGSB-72.21/ISO 8126 Micrographics – Diazo and Vesicular Films – Visual Density – Specifications (r)
- CAN/CGSB-86.1 Care Labelling of Textiles (r)
- CAN/CGSB 155.22-97 Fireline Workwear for Forest Firefighters (a)
- CAN/CGSB 155.23-97 Recommended Practices for the Provision and Use of Fireline Workwear for Forest Firefighters (a)
- CAN/CGSB-171.1-95 CGIS-SAIF – Canadian Geomatics Interchange Standard – Spatial Archive and Interchange Format: Formal Definition (Release 3.2) (a)
- CAN/CGSB-171.4 Canadian Geomatics Interchange Standard – Digital Geographic Information Exchange Standard (CGIS – DIGEST) (r)
- CGSB 184.1 Guidelines for Implementing ISO 9000 Quality

New Chair for CNC/ISO

Mr. Randy Dey, P.Eng., has been appointed as Chair of the Canadian National Committee on the International Organization for Standardization (CNC/ISO) effective May 15, 2000. CNC/ISO provides the Standards Council with policy advice on ISO matters and oversees and provides guidance to all Canadian Advisory Committees. Mr. Dey has participated in the standards development process and provided international compliance services for over 20 years through his company CCS Business Improvement Services Inc. He encourages input from Canadian stakeholders to make CNC/ISO more effective in the development of ISO standards. Comments can be sent to Mr. Dey via e-mail at ccs@globalserve.net.

Management Systems in Public Sector Organizations (r)
CGSB 187.1-93 Cost/Schedule Performance Management Standard (w)

Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada (ULC)

Telephone: (416) 757-3611 or
Fax: (416) 757-8915



- ULC-D60743 + Amendment 1, Terminology for tools and equipment to be used in live working (p)
- ULC-D61112, Blankets of insulating material for electrical purposes (p)
- ULC-D61229 + Amendment 1, Rigid protective covers for live working on a.c. installations (p)
- ULC-D61328 + Corrigendum, Live working – Guidelines for the installation of transmission line conductors and earthwires – Stringing equipment and accessory items (p)
- ULC-D61472, Live Working – Minimum approach distances – Method of calculation (p)

Electronic Delivery Available

JUST RELEASED...

The Draft International Standard versions of the
ISO 9000 Year 2000 Revisions:

- ISO/DIS 9000
- ISO/DIS 9001
- ISO/DIS 9004

Get hardcopy or electronic copies of these drafts from

**Global Info Centre
Canada**

1-800-267-8220



National Standards of Canada

Since the last issue of *CONSENSUS*, the following standards were approved as National Standards of Canada by the Standards Council of Canada. For information on availability and prices, or to order copies of these standards, please contact the appropriate standards development organizations below. Some documents may be available in only one language.

Please see page 4 for an important message about the future of CONSENSUS.

Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)

Telephone: (819) 956-0425 or
1-800-665-CGSB (Canada only)
Fax: (819) 956-5644



CAN-CGSB 1.189 Exterior Alkyd Primer for Wood
CAN-CGSB 1.176 Interior and Exterior Heat-Resistant Enamel
CAN-CGSB 1.76 Interior and Exterior Heat-Resistant Enamel
CAN-CGSB 1.183 Zinc - Rich Epoxy Coating
CAN-CGSB 1.109.4 Passenger Information Symbols
CAN-CGSB 1.119 Interior Latex Primer-Sealer
CAN-CGSB 1.153 High-Build Gloss Epoxy Coating
CAN-CGSB 1.300 Applied Coating System of Semigloss Baked Finish for Metal Office Furniture

CSA International

Telephone: (416) 747-4044
Fax: (416) 747-2475



CAN-CSA ISO/TR 14061-99 Information to assist forest organisations in the use of Environmental Management System standards ISO 14001 and ISO 14004
CAN-CSA C828-99 Performance requirements for thermostats used with individual room electric space heating devices
CAN-CSA M2860-00 Earth-moving machinery - Minimum access dimensions
CAN-CSA Z9170-2-00 Terminal units for medical gas pipeline systems - Part 2: terminal units for anaesthetic gas scavenging systems
CAN-CSA M14269-1-00 Tractors and self-propelled machines for agriculture and forestry - Operator enclosure environment-Part 1: Vocabulary
CAN-CSA M14269-2-00 Tractors and self-propelled machines for agriculture and forestry - Operator enclosure environment-Part 2: Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning test method and performance
CAN-CSA M14269-3-00 Tractors and self-propelled machines for agriculture and forestry - Operator enclosure environment-Part 3: Determination of effect of solar heating
CAN-CSA M14269-4-00 Tractors and self-propelled machines

for agriculture and forestry - Operator enclosure environment-Part 4: Air Filter element test method
CAN-CSA M14269-5-00 Tractors and self-propelled machines for agriculture and forestry - Operator enclosure environment-Part 5: Pressurization system test method
CAN-CSA Z8835-3-00 Inhalational anaesthesia systems - Part 3: Anaesthetic gas scavenging systems - Transfer and receiving systems
CAN-CSA Z9170-1-00 Terminal units for medical gas pipeline systems - Part 1: Terminal units for use with compressed medical gases and vacuum
CAN-CSA ISO/IEC ISP 12063-2-00 IT - International Standardized Profiles AMH3n - Message Handling Systems - EDI Messaging - Part 2: AMH31 - EDIMG content
CAN-CSA ISO/IEC ISP 12063-3-00 IT - International Standardized Profiles AMH3n - Message Handling Systems - EDI Messaging - Part 3: AMH32 - EDIMG Requirements for Message Transfer (P1)
CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 13712-1-00 IT - Remote Operations: Concepts, model and notation
CAN-CSA Z76.1-99 Reclosable Child-Resistant Packages
CAN-CSA B620 Highway Tanks and Portable Tanks for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods

CHANGE OF CERTIFICATION MARK

CSA International is changing the marking system used in Canada to indicate the conformity of gas equipment and appliances to applicable standards. The "blue flame" mark formerly used by International Approval Services Inc. (IAS) is being replaced by a new mark that incorporates both the blue flame and the CSA logo. This new mark will streamline the marking system for gas components and provide for continued recognition by regulators and users.



Old CSA mark



New CSA mark

- CAN-CSA B621-98** Selection and Use of Highway Tanks, Cargo Compartments, and Containers for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, Classes 3, 4, 5, 6.1, 8, and 9
- CAN-CSA B622-00** Selection and Use of Highway Tanks, Multi-Unit Tank Car Tanks, and Portable Tanks for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, Class 2 - Originally published August 1997
- CAN-CSA ISO 10993-13-00** Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 13: Identification and quantification of degradation products from polymeric medical devices
- CAN-CSA ISO 10993-16-00** Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 16: Toxicokinetic study design for degradation products and leachables
- CAN-CSA ISO 10993-9-00** Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 9: Framework for identification and quantification of potential degradation products
- CAN-CSA ISO 14021-00** Environmental labels and declarations - Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)
- CAN-CSA ISO 14031-00** Environmental management - Environmental performance evaluation - Guidelines
- CAN-CSA ISO 14042-00** Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Life cycle impact assessment
- CAN-CSA ISO 5832-2-00** Implants for surgery - Metallic materials - Part 2: Unalloyed titanium
- CAN-CSA ISO 5832-3-00** Implants for surgery - Metallic materials - Part 3: Wrought titanium 6-aluminium 4-vanadium alloy
- CAN-CSA ISO 5832-4-00** Implants for surgery - Metallic materials - Part 4: Cobalt-chromium-molybdenum casting alloy
- CAN-CSA ISO 5832-5-00** Implants for surgery - Metallic materials - Part 5: Wrought cobalt-chromium-tungsten-nickel alloy
- CAN-CSA ISO 5832-6-00** Implants for surgery - Metallic materials - Part 6: Wrought cobalt-nickel-chromium-molybdenum
- CAN-CSA ISO 5833-00** Implants for surgery - Acrylic resin cements
- CAN-CSA ISO 5835-00** Implants for surgery - Metal bone screws with hexagonal drive connection, spherical under-surface of head, asymmetrical thread - Dimensions
- CAN-CSA ISO 7206-2-00** Implants for surgery - Partial and total hip joint prostheses - Part 2: Articulating surfaces made of metallic, ceramic and plastics materials
- CAN-CSA ISO 7207-1-00** Implants for surgery - Femoral and tibial components for partial and total knee joint prostheses - Part 1: Classification, definitions and designations of dimensions
- CAN-CSA ISO 8319-1-00** Orthopaedic instruments - Drive connections - Part 1: Keys for use with screws with hexagon socket heads
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10026-1-00** IT - Open systems Interconnection - distributed Transaction Processing - Part 1: OSI TP Model
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10026-2-00** IT - Open systems Interconnection - Distributed Transaction Processing - Part 2: OSI TP Service
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10026-3-00** IT - Open Systems Interconnection - Distributed Transaction Processing - Part 3: Protocol specification
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10026-6-00** IT - Open Systems interconnection - Distributed transaction Processing - Part 6: Unstructured data Transfer
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10181-1-00** IT - Open Systems interconnection - Security frameworks for open systems: Overview
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10181-2-00** IT - Open Systems Interconnection - Security frameworks for open systems: Authentication framework
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10181-3-00** IT - Open Systems Interconnection - Security frameworks for open systems: Access control framework
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10181-4-00** IT - Open Systems Interconnection - Security frameworks for open systems: Non-repudiation framework
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10181-5-00** IT - Open systems Interconnection - Security frameworks for open systems: confidentiality framework
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10181-6-00** IT - Open systems interconnection - Security frameworks for open systems: Integrity framework
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10181-7-00** IT - Open Systems Interconnection - Security frameworks for open systems: Security audit and alarms framework
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10514-1-00** IT - Programming languages - Part 1: Modula-2, Base language
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 10918-3-00** IT - Digital compression and coding of continuous-tone still images: Extensions
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 11179-3-00** IT - Specification and standardization of data elements - Part 3: Basic attributes of data elements
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 11179-4-00** IT - Specification and standardization of data elements - Part 4: Rules and guidelines for the formulation of data definitions
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 11179-6-00** IT - Specification and standardization of data elements - Part 6: Registration of data elements
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 11586-1-00** IT - Open Systems Interconnection - Generic upper layers security: Overview, models and notation
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 11586-2-00** IT - Open Systems Interconnection - Generic upper layers security: Security Exchange service Element (SESE) service definition
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 11586-3-00** IT - Open Systems Interconnection - Generic upper layers security: Exchange Service element (SESE) protocol specification
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 11586-4-00** IT - Open Systems Interconnection - Generic upper layers security: Protecting transfer syntax specification
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 11586-5-00** IT - Open systems interconnection - Generic upper layers security: Exchange service element (SESE) protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) form
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 11588-1-00** IT - Message handling systems (MHS) management - Part 1: Model and architecture
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 11694-2-00** Identification cards - Optical memory cards - Linear recording method - Part 2: Dimensions and location of the accessible optical area
- CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 12087-1-00** IT - Computer graphics and

image processing - Image Processing - Image Processing and Interchange (IPI) - Functional specification - Part 1: Common architecture for imaging

CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 12087-2-00 IT - Computer graphics and image processing - Image Processing and interchange (IPI) - functional specification - Part 2: Programmer's imaging kernel system application program interface

CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 12088-4-00 IT - Computer graphics and image processing - Image processing and interchange - Application program interface language bindings - Part 4: C
CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 13210-00 IT - Test methods for measuring conformance to POSIX

CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 13522-1-00 IT - Coding of multimedia and hypermedia information - Part 1: MHEG object representation - Base notation (ASN.1)

CAN-CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 13522-3-00 IT - Coding of multimedia and hypermedia information - Part 3: MHEG script interchange representation

CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 13614-00 IT - Interchange on 300 mm optical disk cartridges of the write once, read multiple (WORM) type using the SSF method

CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 13712-2-00 IT - Remote Operations: OSI realizations - Remote Operations Service Element (ROSE) service definition

CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 13712-3-00 IT - Remote operations: OSI realizations - Remote Operations service element (ROSE) protocol specification

CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 13719-1-00 IT - Portable Common Tool Environment (PCTE) - Part 1: Abstract specification

CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 13719-2-00 IT - Portable Common Tool Environment (PCTE) - Part 2: C programming language binding

CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 13719-3-00 IT - Portable common tool environment (PCTE) - Part 3: Ada programming language binding

CAN-CSA ISO/IEC 13842-00 IT - 130 mm optical disk cartridges for information interchange - Capacity: 2 Gbytes per cartridge

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