



Standards Outlook 2016

Shaping best practice for business, government and people

bsi.

...making excellence a habit.™



Welcome

As companies look for ways to differentiate themselves in competitive markets, the value of standards as a tool for business leaders to deliver long-term success becomes ever more obvious. Standards offer a voluntary approach for industry, government and consumers to reach a consensus on business issues affecting organizations large and small, local or global.

Standards today are the language of business, enabling trade and building confidence in an organization's people, products and processes. In our role as the UK National Standards Body, we provide the infrastructure for shaping better business practices internationally, across Europe and in the domestic market.

We represent UK interests in the international standards organizations ISO and IEC and in European standards organizations that address business needs in the European Single Market (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI).

Many of today's business challenges – productivity, innovation, risk and sustainability – can be addressed by using best-practice business standards. Independent research we commissioned and published in 2015 showed that effective use of standards contributes greatly to UK productivity growth, exports and gross value added. Companies surveyed for the research overwhelmingly said they benefited from reputational advantage by using standards and, where they were active in standards making, through early sight of future trends.

We hope that Standards Outlook 2016 will inspire you to see business standards as a valuable, often underused tool to improve your business or organization, and perhaps even to get involved in shaping better corporate practices for the future.

Scott Steedman CBE
Director of Standards

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What are standards?

A standard is an agreed way of doing something, it could be making a product, managing a process or delivering a service. Standards define best practice and come in various forms. Their use is voluntary, but they provide many benefits. Standards can be applied to everything from construction, energy management and biodiversity to food and drink, IT security and road traffic safety.

Contributing value

Comprehensive new research published in June 2015 shows the sheer scale of standardization's significant contribution to the UK economy

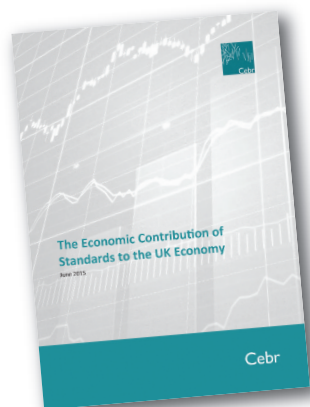


Funded by the Department for Business, Innovation & Skills, and researched and authored by the Centre for Economics and Business Research, *The Economic Contribution of Standards to the UK Economy* is the most thorough study of the economic benefits of standardization ever conducted in the UK.

Using data going back to 1921, the independent report analysed the macroeconomic and microeconomic impact of consensus-based voluntary standards on the UK economy.

Supporting growth

The report states: "It is widely accepted that standards play a vital and often invisible role in supporting economic growth – by promoting productivity and efficiency, through their role in supporting international trade and by acting as a catalyst for innovation."



The report calculated that standards:

- contributed towards 28.4 per cent of annual UK GDP growth between 1921 and 2013 and
- supported 37.4 per cent of UK annual productivity growth during this period.

If their contribution were constant, standards would be associated with some £8.2bn of the £29bn of GDP growth recorded in the UK in 2013 (2014 prices). Alongside these macroeconomic results, the research looked in detail at seven key sectors and found that standards increased total turnover in those sectors by some £33.3bn per year, £10.2bn in the food and drink manufacturing sector alone (2014 prices).

Standards also support 3.2 per cent of additional UK exports per year, worth some £6.1bn in 2014. UK businesses that use standards are twice as likely to export when compared to an average firm of the same size in the whole economy.

Business benefits

The research proves that investing in standards pays great dividends for organizations and that the benefits of standards far outweigh the cost of their implementation.

- 84 per cent of businesses surveyed say using standards enhances their reputation
- 73 per cent say standards allow greater control over environmental problems
- 89 per cent say that standards contribute to the optimization of regulatory compliance
- 50 per cent say standards encourage innovation by spreading knowledge and
- 70 per cent believe standards help to improve their supply chain by increasing supplier products and services.

The evidence is clear: standards enable businesses in all sectors to be much more successful, which is fuelling UK economic growth and prosperity.



Did you know?

88% of companies that participate in standards development say it allows them to anticipate emerging industry themes





Maximizing performance

Developing standards that help organizations to become more efficient, productive and profitable



The UK has played a leading role in the revision of the world's most widely adopted quality management standard, ISO 9001, which was unveiled in September 2015.

It now includes a "high-level structure", with terms, definitions, headings and text common to all management system standards, allowing easier integration into overall business strategies and other management systems, while being less prescriptive about documentation requirements.

Users of ISO 9001 report increased growth, productivity and higher customer satisfaction and retention as key benefits. Numerous sector derivatives are likely to follow (e.g. aerospace, automobile, telecommunications).

In 2015 a new standard (BS 76000) was also published that will help organizations recognize the actual and potential value of their people and form a new working partnership with them geared towards sustainable success. It will help organizations ensure that the interests of staff and other stakeholders are integral to its own best interests, with commitment to valuing staff coming from the most senior leaders and flowing throughout the entire organization.

Smart working

The Cabinet Office sponsored creation of good-practice recommendations for smart working

"Users of ISO 9001 report increased growth, productivity and higher customer satisfaction and retention as key benefits"

(PAS 3000) for businesses and other organizations. Smart working is an approach that seeks to achieve greater efficiency and success by combining flexibility, autonomy and collaboration with optimizing tools, technology and working environments.

Using PAS 3000 will help organizations to consider their working practices, culture, working environments and associated technology and take a more strategic and business-focused approach to flexible working.

Building information modelling

The UK government has identified building information modelling (BIM) as a key enabler to reducing construction costs by 33 per cent and completion times by half. To encourage adoption of BIM, the UK BIM Task Group was established through BIS and in 2011 it mandated use of BIM Level 2 on public sector construction projects from 2016.

The task group developed six standards that are free to download from our website. Through us, the UK is leading their conversion to international standards, with the first (ISO

19650) due in 2017. Looking to BIM Level 3, we're working with the government to build upon the Digital Built Britain Level 3 Strategy.

Large infrastructure projects

Construction industry stakeholders working together to identify where further standards could bring benefits has resulted in the creation of a new code of practice for designing concrete segmental tunnel linings for large infrastructure projects (PAS 8810). With global consulting engineering firm Arup as technical content lead author, PAS 8810 fills a gap in available industry standards.

The standard brings together existing standards and industry documents into a single, usable document. Using it helps reduce administration and delay by streamlining, clarifying and standardizing the segmental lining design process. Working with the standard could help to bring major cost and efficiency savings in large infrastructure projects such as HS2, which is scheduled to begin in 2017.

The standard is part of a wider large infrastructure programme that includes client procedures for temporary works (PAS 8811), the application of European Standards in temporary works design (PAS 8812) and a specification for alkali-activated cement materials (PAS 8820).



Did you know?

According to the Cabinet Office, BIM was a major contributor to savings of £804m in construction costs achieved in 2013/14

Reducing risk

How recently developed medical device and health and safety standards could help to minimize risk for organizations and the public



Work to revise the world's most recognized medical device standard (ISO 13485) continued in 2015, with a final draft completed in October and the revised version scheduled for release in 2016.

It will help organizations to mitigate legal compliance risk by specifying how to create a quality management system, so they can demonstrate that their medical devices and related services meet regulatory requirements.

Occupational health and safety

Work also continued in 2015 on a new international management standard for occupational health and safety (ISO 45001). After extensive drafting and expert input, the draft standard has been approved for public comment. This will take place in early 2016 and the new standard is likely to be published in October 2016.

Occupational health and safety remains a priority because workplace accidents continue and failing to maintain acceptable standards can prove fatal, which can also lead to severe legal penalties against negligent organizations. The new standard will help organizations to mitigate occupational health and safety risk.

Users of the standard will benefit from a globally harmonized approach to health and safety management and a framework that will enable them to develop a management system

updating, and it can be used for clinical, native, hybrid and web-based apps.

The standard also addresses an app's fitness for purpose, risk management and usage monitoring. It can help developers to devise innovative ways of creating apps that can be adopted by healthcare professionals and used by the public. It could help to support a change in how healthcare is delivered. Developed with support from Innovate UK, the standard has been discussed at the European Commission

"Work continued on a new international management standard for occupational health and safety. The draft standard has been approved for public comment"

tailored to their own needs that better promotes workplace health and safety.

and there is great interest in further progress in this cutting-edge area of standards-making.

Health and wellness

A new standard that defines how to develop, test and release health and wellness apps (PAS 277) was published in 2015. Its recommendations cover the full app project life cycle, from development through to

CCTV standards

The Surveillance Camera Commissioner has been working with others to consider how standards could be used in identifying requirements, tendering of contracts and the installation, operation and maintenance of CCTV systems. Following stakeholder workshops early in 2015, research is being carried out into ways manufacturers, installers and users of CCTV surveillance camera systems access information.



Did you know?

Standards support the installation and operation of six million security cameras in public spaces in the UK



Delivering sustainability

How recently revised and developed standards can help organizations to become more sustainable



The world's most widely used environmental management standard (ISO 14001) underwent a major revision in 2015, with the UK playing a key role.

The standard helps businesses to place environmental management at the heart of their activity to ensure better environmental performance. The revised standard enables organizations both to address current challenges and to respond to future demands.

The world's first environmental management standard and forerunner of ISO 14001 (BS 7750) was developed in the UK and UK involvement in this key area of international standards development remains strong. The UK co-ran the international secretariat responsible for the publication schedule of the revised version of ISO 14001.

Circular thinking

Following research commissioned in 2014, a committee of expert stakeholders in the UK was established to consider the role

standards could play in helping organizations and businesses move away from traditional linear production (i.e. 'take-make-dispose') to embrace a more resource-efficient 'circular' approach.

This has attracted a lot of interest from the UK government and the parliamentary Environmental Audit Committee and in 2015 it was the subject of a European Commission (EC) consultation.

Using standards alongside or in place of regulation could reduce the need for direct EC intervention, while offering stakeholders a route to help develop future good practice.

Organizations of all sizes and from every industry can use the new international sustainable procurement standard and it is possible to develop supplementary standards to address any sector-specific challenges.

The renewable sector is frequently breaking output records and according to recent government data it accounted for more than a quarter of the UK's power demand for the second quarter of 2015, making it the second-biggest energy source after gas.

In 2016 there will be additional focus on developing standards for renewable energy, helping users to benefit from innovation

"The world's first environmental management standard was developed in the UK and UK involvement in this area of international standards development remains strong"

Sustainable procurement

A new international sustainable procurement standard (ISO 20400), developed out of a previous British Standard (BS 8903), will be launched in 2016. Using it will help to spread corporate social responsibility practices throughout the supply chain, and not just in the procurement and purchasing community.

in low-carbon energy generation, distribution and storage by applying good practice in equipment design and operation, environmental risk management and agreed methods of quantification, monitoring and verification.



Did you know?

ISO 14001 is the world's most popular environmental standard, with more than 320,000 certifications

Enabling innovation

Working with stakeholders to ensure standards strengthen the UK's position as a hotbed for emerging technologies



Standards act as a catalyst for innovation. They promote the flow of innovative ideas, reduce time to market and create a level playing field for organizations, which can work together in an environment that enables and encourages successful collaboration.

By creating and using standards when new technologies are developed, UK innovators can gain 'first mover advantage'. To accelerate standards development in four areas – synthetic biology, cell therapies, offshore renewable energy and independent living – BSI and Innovate UK agreed a pilot standards programme between 2013 and 2015.

Pilot programme

Input from more than 300 stakeholders from industry and academia enabled us to develop a strategy for each area, which led to publication of four strategy pieces and five standards.

An independent evaluation by consultancy SQW of stakeholder views concluded that without the pilot programme, standards would have taken longer, would not have been of the same quality or would have not been developed at all.

BSI and Innovate UK continue to discuss how to work together in emerging technology areas. As well as continuing the work on synthetic biology, our discussions also include energy harvesting, graphene, quantum technologies and non-animal technologies.

Future focus

We're working with stakeholders in other areas where standards may develop supply chains, align industry focus, spread latest knowledge and increase public acceptance of new technologies, including FinTech (financial technology), connected and autonomous vehicles, and 'Industry 4.0' (i.e. contemporary automation, data exchange and manufacturing technologies).

Pioneering smart cities standards enable local governments and industrial partners to adopt digital infrastructure and services to improve

IoT in the UK, we're a key partner in the HyperCat consortium, taking the HyperCat specification forward as a UK standard. We're also coordinating and contributing UK views and market needs to new international standards.

Engaging for innovation

We'll continue to engage with the UK's knowledge base and business community, strengthening our links with Research Councils, Catapult centres, GO-Science, the Intellectual Property Office, metrology organizations and others. We'll also seek to take part in

"We aim to lead standardization in emerging technology areas where the UK has significant capacity and will also look to work with other national standards bodies"

management of physical, economic and social resources. The Future Cities Catapult and BSI have established the Cities Standards Institute (CSI), laying the foundations for a robust and coherent standards programme for urban innovation.

The Internet of Things (IoT) is the network of physical objects linked by electronics, software, sensors and network connectivity, enabling these objects to collect and exchange data. IoT is expected to facilitate automation everywhere. To support the rapid scale-up of

developing technology roadmaps, as well as foresight and 'horizon-scanning' exercises.

We aim to lead standardization in emerging technology areas where the UK has significant capacity and will also look to work with other national standards bodies, to take full advantage of complementary expertise and establish global best practice for new markets.



Did you know?

The City Standards Institute has welcomed its first international member, the Generalitat de Catalunya

BSI Standards in NUMBERS



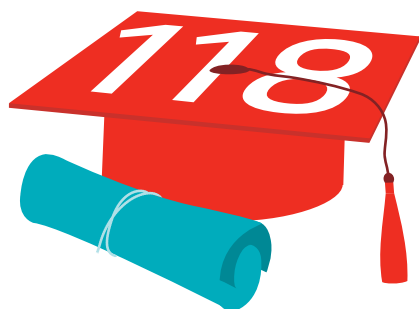
Origins of published standards
– **International** and **European only**
(excluding National)

European
14331
International
16750

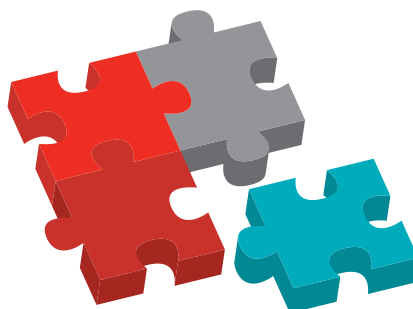
Committee
members



2243 Organizations our committee
members come from



UK universities represented
on committees



New committee members



Technical
and sub-committees



Committee representation

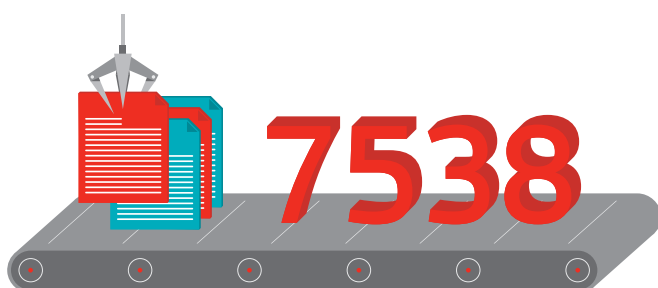
Trade associations

BEAMA
GAMBICA
UK Steel
British Cables Association
British Plastics Federation



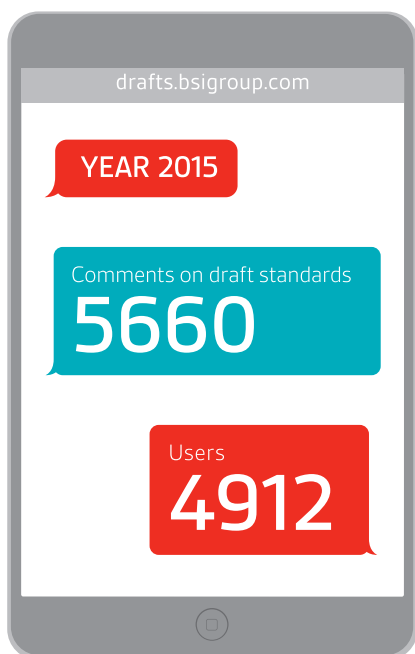
Professional institutions

The Institution of Civil Engineers
The Energy Institute
The Institution of Engineering and Technology
The Institution of Structural Engineers
The Institution of Mechanical Engineers



Standards projects in development

Subscribing members



338 Employees



Top subject areas of existing published portfolio and projects in development

- ICT
- Electronics
- Electrical Machinery And Components
- Mechanical Machinery And Components
- Energy
- Food And Drink, Agriculture
- Materials
- Aerospace, Automotive, Transport
- Construction
- Consumer Goods
- Health And Safety
- Healthcare



* All numbers correct at time of print



Addressing dementia

How standards are helping the government and other stakeholders to tackle the major challenges dementia creates



In response to Prime Minister David Cameron's 2012 challenge to improve dementia care in the UK by 2015, a pioneering code of practice for recognizing dementia-friendly communities (PAS 1365) was created using input from experts and stakeholders.

Launched in July 2015, the standard seeks to help improve the quality of life of people with dementia, as well as their carers. It was developed with Alzheimer's Society and the Department of Health, with input from organizations such as Age UK, the Dementia Action Alliance and Public Health England.

Living with dementia

Some 850,000 people in the UK are thought to be living with dementia, but that number could reach one million by 2021 and 1.7m-plus come 2050. Currently, two thirds of people with dementia live in the community, with 70 per cent of people in care homes having dementia or severe memory problems.

Dementia-friendly communities are at the forefront of the government's agenda, with those with dementia encouraged to live as independently as they can, having as much personal choice and control as possible.

The new standard will help communities to be more aware of the needs of people with dementia and support them to live better lives within their communities. Ultimately, this will

build trust between people with dementia and their carers, and the wider local community and public organizations.

Dementia-friendly communities

The new standard's framework builds directly onto the existing foundation stage recognition process for dementia-friendly communities outlined by Alzheimer's Society and other good practices within local initiatives in England.

It gives recommendations about who should be involved in setting priorities and developing dementia-friendly communities, which community areas should be considered and what changes may result. People with dementia and their carers are integral to each stage of the process.

Once a community has demonstrated that it meets the standard's criteria, it is issued with a symbol it can give to local organizations and businesses that wish to be part of the initiative and which have explained how they have become more dementia-friendly.

Societal challenges

Jeremy Hughes, Chief Executive of the Alzheimer's Society, says: "This [standard] will help more communities realise their ambition of becoming dementia-friendly. Awareness and local support are essential to allow those with the condition to continue to enjoy life, through activities as everyday as visiting the local shop or using the local leisure facilities."

"The standard was the result of a collaborative effort between experts from government, academia and retail, as well as input from people with dementia and their carers"

The new standard can be used by a wide range of community-based services and providers, including retailers, housing, GPs, hospitals, clinics, banks, transport, community services and activities, utilities, leisure, and online providers.

The standard was the result of a collaborative effort between experts from government, academia and retail, as well as, crucially, input from people with dementia and their carers.

While ultimately it is hoped that the new standard will help to improve the lives of people with dementia, their carers and families, it also shows how standardization can help government to address major challenges.



Did you know?

Some 850,000 people in the UK have dementia, with a new person affected every three minutes

Representing consumers

Supporting our Consumer & Public Interest Network to ensure members help to shape consumer-related standards



We work closely with the Chartered Trading Standards Institute (CTSI), Citizens Advice, Which?, the TUC and many other organizations to ensure that standards are influenced by consumer and public interests.

Our Consumer & Public Interest Network (CPIN) is central to this. It includes representatives of consumer and public interest organizations, as well as individual volunteers who represent consumers on standards-making committees.

CPIN members attended 160-plus meetings in 2015 linked to the priority topic areas of: inclusivity (especially the needs of children, the elderly and disabled); privacy, security and identity; services; sustainability; and wellbeing.

To illustrate their work, in May 2015 a CPIN consumer representative attended the final drafting meeting for a new complaints-handling standard (BS 8543). All of the consumer issues raised were addressed before the standard was published in August 2015. Consumer representatives also attended committee meetings concerning such diverse topics as gas cooking appliances, recreational boating services, volunteer tourism and tattoo services.



Consumer engagement

We've been working hard to raise public awareness of the importance of standards to consumers and why consumer involvement in creating them is vital. We aim to attract many more CPIN members via all available channels, including social media.

The consumer pages of our website are an important tool to engage and attract new CPIN

conference (June), Citizens Advice annual conference (September) and the Consumer International Congress (November).

As well as hosting two meetings of our Strategic Advisory Committee, whose members are senior figures from key UK consumer and public interest organizations, we've continued discussions with stakeholders about a standard for approval schemes. We've also contributed

"Ensuring that CPIN members continue to play an important role in consumer-related standards making remains a key priority"

members. We're currently working to develop them, profiling CPIN representatives and coordinators and their work, as well as CPIN publications and events.

Our consumer leaflets have continued to prove extremely popular and in 2015 we published new ones on sustainable development, pest management and a guide to a new code of practice on dementia-friendly communities.

International reach

Staff and consumer representatives attended the ISO Consumer Policy Committee (COPOLCO) week-long session of workshops, working groups and plenary meetings in Geneva in May 2015, later the CTSI annual

to the independent review on product recalls chaired by Lynn Faulds Wood, award-winning TV presenter, journalist and former CPIN Chair.

Professional development

The theme of the summer CPIN all-members' meeting in June 2015 was 'Security and Consumers – From Design to Disaster' and there were fascinating presentations from various experts.

In 2015 we also launched a new continuous professional development programme for CPIN, which has included 'face-to-face days' and webinars. Ensuring that CPIN members continue to play an important role in consumer-related standards making remains a key priority.



Did you know?

Our Consumer & Public Interest Network started life as the Women's Advisory Committee way back in 1951



Uniting Europe

How European Standards help to remove barriers to trade and enable free movement of goods within the European Single Market



The European Commission has described the Single Market as one of Europe's greatest achievements. It's the world's largest free trade area, comprising 32 countries and more than 510 million people, but its influence stretches beyond its borders to the south and east of Europe.

The Single Market is founded on the principle of the four freedoms of the EU Treaty: freedom of movement of people, goods, services and capital, enabled by removing tariffs and non-tariff (i.e. technical) barriers to trade.

Eliminating non-tariff barriers requires removing or reducing technical trading differences, achieved through European standardization, as well as mutual recognition of national requirements or EU regulatory harmonization.

CEN and CENELEC

At the heart of the Single Market are the European Standards that CEN and CENELEC produce. They are for voluntary use and are developed according to a single standard model. All European Standards are published as national standards by each CEN and CENELEC members.

No new national work can start on a subject when a European Standard is in development and 'conflicting' national standards are withdrawn. This ensures that there is one standard for each subject being standardized for the whole of the Single Market. This has reduced the number of standards within Europe that businesses use by a factor of at least 10 – a welcome simplification.

Market-driven good practice

Businesses using European Standards gain the benefits of market-driven good practice developed by broad communities of experts through robust and open standardization processes. There are European Standards for

compliance. Where the EU has identified Single Market issues (e.g. free movement of goods, protection of health and safety, environmental protection, etc) there is often additional 'harmonization' legislation.

“Businesses using European Standards gain the benefits of market-driven good practice developed by broad communities of experts through robust and open standardization processes”

products, as well as testing methods, processes and, increasingly, business principles and services.

Users of these standards have immediate access to the Single Market, which has many benefits, including:

- economies of scale in production and lower unit costs
- fewer product variants for different markets
- no additional testing costs to enter other states within the market
- regulatory compliance (where relevant)
- confidence in supply chains and
- greater commercial opportunities.

For products supplied across EU Member State borders there is mutual recognition of legal

Harmonization legislation

Much of this harmonization legislation uses European Standards. Where products conform to particular standards (ie 'harmonized standards'), there is a 'presumption of conformity' with legislation, but compliance with the standard remains voluntary.

This model, known as the 'New Approach', involves a public-private partnership between the European public authorities and the European Standardization Organizations. Some 20 per cent of European Standards are referenced in this way.

The European Commission, European Standardization Organizations and other stakeholders are currently working to strengthen this partnership and we're actively involved in these discussions.



Did you know?

The European Single Market is unique because conformity to a single European Standard can enable regulatory compliance across 32 countries

Promoting standardization worldwide

How we're helping to improve quality infrastructure in countries throughout the world



Egypt

We're working with Egyptian government agencies to improve the country's quality infrastructure to facilitate trade, economic growth and private sector development. This 28-month EU-funded project that started in 2014 is our largest current overseas assignment.

To support Egyptian small and medium-sized businesses we're providing technical assistance and advisory services, enabling them to find out how standardization can fuel prosperity and boost competitiveness. We're also working with key infrastructure organizations in Egypt, seeking to synchronize institutional development with private sector growth.

We welcomed COSQC representatives to the UK, where they went on field visits to our testing and certification facilities, received customized standards-drafting training, learned more about how technical regulations work in the EU, how standards technical committees are managed, and the differences between regional, national and international standards.

Rwanda

Aiming to bring about major reform of Rwanda's quality infrastructure, we're working with the Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) on six-year Trade Mark East Africa-funded 'twinning support' project, due to finish in December 2017. We're providing strategic assistance and training courses to help build capacity.

The project's second phase seeks to further build capacity, focusing on Rwanda's testing laboratories, strengthening their testing capacity for standards certification, while working with another eight SMEs to enable them to achieve certification to quality (ISO 9001) and food safety (ISO 22000) standards.

Mongolia

Our EU-funded project in Mongolia seeks to modernize its standardization system, which will benefit the economy. Mongolia's National Standards Body, MASM, has already become ISO 9001 certified as a result, with BSI acting as a consultant to ensure success. We sent consultants over to provide training, while France's National Standards Body, AFNOR, provided certification.

The project also involves policy and legislative development in Mongolia, with new standards-related regulations, accreditation training and preparatory activities aiming toward the eventual establishment of a Mongolian accreditation body.

"In 2015 we completed a project in support of Iraq's national standards body. Its principal aim was to improve standards drafting in Iraq"

In a further EU-funded 27-month project (running until mid-2017), we're working with the Egyptian Organization for Standardization to facilitate institutional twinning, encourage standards and strategy development, enable conformity assessment in Egypt and support regulatory reform.

Iraq

In 2015 we completed a one-year UNIDO-funded project in support of Iraq's National Standards Body, the Central Organization for Standardization and Quality Control (COSQC). Its principal aim was to improve standards drafting in Iraq.

The organizational structure of RSB has already been upgraded and the scope of its services has been extended. We have welcomed RSB representatives to London to gain a better understanding of our work. And as part of the project's first phase, eight Rwandan SMEs were certified to (food safety system) HACCP, after we delivered training to them. We also organized surgeries where experts in various UK locations provided Rwandan business owners with advice.





How standards are made

The people and key stages involved when standards are created and updated



What is a PAS?

Created to serve a market need, a PAS (i.e. publicly available specification) can provide a fast-track route to standardization. Potentially, any sponsor organization can commission a PAS, which can provide product specifications, codes of practice, guidelines and vocabularies or be used as an assessment benchmark.

Creating a PAS typically takes just nine months. Organizations can use a PAS to improve productivity, increase efficiency, reduce costs, ensure quality, speed up innovation, meet regulatory obligations, build trust with consumers or minimize complaints.

A PAS must not contradict existing formal standards. Content must be technically robust and cannot include patented or proprietary methods or products. Requirements and recommendations used must be verifiable objectively.

How is a PAS created?

Once a sponsor instructs us, to prevent crossover, we research related standards and other published information. Working with the sponsor, we then formalize the PAS's scope, form a steering group of up to 12 stakeholder experts and work with other technical experts to author an initial draft.

The steering group comments on the draft, resolves any technical issues and contributes towards the next draft. This is then sent to a review panel, which can include representatives from formal standards committees, government departments, trade and industry associations and consumer groups. The draft is also made available for public comment. Once all feedback has been considered and acted upon where necessary, the new PAS is published.

A PAS is not a British Standard and has not been adopted as a national standard in the UK



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