

STANDARDS
MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF
STANDARDS MALAYSIA



MOSTI
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
MALAYSIA

2006 annual report

A Decade of Advancing Excellence in Standards & Accreditation



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The number 10 on fiery red background signifies the burning spirit of STANDARDS MALAYSIA in advancing standardization and accreditation in Malaysia since the last 10 years. The progress made in both fields has left a big impact on many industries and has contributed towards the advancement of the country's economy.

CELEBRATING 10 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

1996-2006: A Decade of Advancing Excellence in Standards & Accreditation

2006 marked the 10th Anniversary of the Department of Standards Malaysia (STANDARDS MALAYSIA). Formerly, the acronym for the department was DSM, however starting from November 20, 2006, it is known as STANDARDS MALAYSIA, a new brand and a new logo unveiled during the anniversary celebration. Since our establishment on August 28, 1996, we have remained committed to advancing standards and accreditation in Malaysia. We have continuously assessed our performance and moved forward to serve the nation and its people better. Being a member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electro-technical Commission (IEC), STANDARDS MALAYSIA represents Malaysia in international standardization and accreditation activities. Our achievements in the past decade include the passing of the Standards of Malaysia Act 1996 on April 23, 1996 and the establishment of

STANDARDS MALAYSIA through the Standards of Malaysia Act (Act 549) on August 28, 1996. Over the years, both standardization and accreditation activities have progressed significantly. We played hosts to numerous meetings; held Secretariat positions in international standards organizations; and remained active members of and signatories to Multilateral Recognition Arrangements (MLAs) and Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) to various international bodies, such as Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC), International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC) and International Accreditation Forum (IAF). Other achievements include the approval by the Government of the National Standards Strategies and Action Plans (NSSAP) and official recognition of the National Accreditation Systems; the successful development of Malaysian Standards

(MS); the creation of MS Online System; and the launching of MS 1500:2004 – Halal Food – Production, Preparation, Handling and Storage – General Guidelines. Our Laboratory Accreditation Scheme of Malaysia or *Skim Akreditasi Makmal Malaysia* (SAMM) and the Scheme for the Accreditation of Certification Bodies (ACB) were also expanded and this included the landmark accreditation of medical testing laboratories. Another achievement in the field of accreditation was the introduction of Malaysia Inspection Bodies Accreditation Scheme (MIBAS) which allowed STANDARDS MALAYSIA to accredit inspection bodies (IBs) that have achieved recognized competency level in accordance to the MS ISO/IEC 17020: 1998 – General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection. Certificates and inspection reports issued by accredited IBs are accepted worldwide.

How STANDARDS MALAYSIA Makes Positive Contribution to the Enhancement of the Quality of Life of Malaysians

By advancing the quality of products

One of the many roles of STANDARDS MALAYSIA is to ensure the safety and quality of products for the benefits of consumers. Through standardization and accreditation, STANDARDS MALAYSIA defines the quality, safety and compatibility requirements for a very wide range of consumer products and services. In doing so, we help to build consumers' confidence hence compelling industries to achieve high product quality and safety standards. We are also directly involved in the development of *halal* standard to ensure maximum protection of the requirements of Muslim consumers.

By promoting better services

Standards and accreditation have made an impact on a wide spectrum of industries. Accreditation encompasses assessment of laboratories that conduct various tests such as medical and veterinary. Consumers will be assured of the reliability of tests conducted by accredited laboratories. In accrediting these laboratories, STANDARDS MALAYSIA would have assessed, among others, their capability and competency in carrying out the tests. Accreditation also ensures laboratories will engage only competent

personnel who can provide reliable and efficient services that in turn will assure the confidence of consumers.

By fostering the wellbeing of our nation

Malaysians want clean air and water and a safe environment. They demand quality products and efficient services. These are common expectations. However, without standards and accreditation, these expectations can hardly be met. STANDARDS MALAYSIA helps to foster the people's wellbeing by utilizing standards as a strategic instrument to address the vital concerns of safety, quality and environmental protection. Standards serve as measurements of the level of performance of products, processes and services. The effective utilization of standards and the adoption of transparent accreditation practices protect the interests of the people, industries and the nation as a whole.

By facilitating international trade to spur economic growth

STANDARDS MALAYSIA's continued signatory status in several international organizations allows accredited conformity assessment bodies (CABs) in

Malaysia to be recognized as equivalent among member countries of the various bodies. Such mutual recognition contributes towards the reduction of technical barriers to trade between countries. Reducing the need for re-testing products can result in savings of time and money. Through our involvement in these bodies, we help protect Malaysia's interest and build its competitiveness, and contribute towards the efficiency of the international trading system.

By making the world we live in safe

The application of standards and accreditation is far reaching. Both encompass many aspects of safety such as at home – from the usage of electrical products to the toys that children play; at work – from mechanization and processes to construction and engineering works; and on the road – from transportation to related sectors. Then, there is also the aspect of safety against calamities, such as fire and natural disasters as well as factors that affect the environment. Conformance to high standards and accreditation practices ensures our safety and more importantly, it can reduce the impact of fatalities on our lives and helps make our world a much safer place to live in.

1996 April 23
Parliament of Malaysia passed the Standards of Malaysia Act 1996 (Act 549).

1999 September 29
STANDARDS MALAYSIA became a signatory to IAF-MLA for QMS.

2002 November 14
STANDARDS MALAYSIA became a signatory to APLAC-MRA for the testing scope.

1996 September 1
STANDARDS MALAYSIA officially started its operations from the 21st Floor, Wisma MPSA, Shah Alam, Selangor.

2001 September 3
STANDARDS MALAYSIA moved its operations from Shah Alam to the Federal Government Administrative Center in Putrajaya.

1996 December 2
STANDARDS MALAYSIA accredited its first certification bodies (CB) for Quality Management System (QMS). The accreditation was given to SIRIM Berhad and later transferred to SIRIM QAS Sdn Bhd (Now SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd)

Milestone of Achievements

1996

The Early Years

1999 **2000**

The Journey Begins

1996 August 28
Establishment of STANDARDS MALAYSIA through the Standards of Malaysia Act (Act 549).

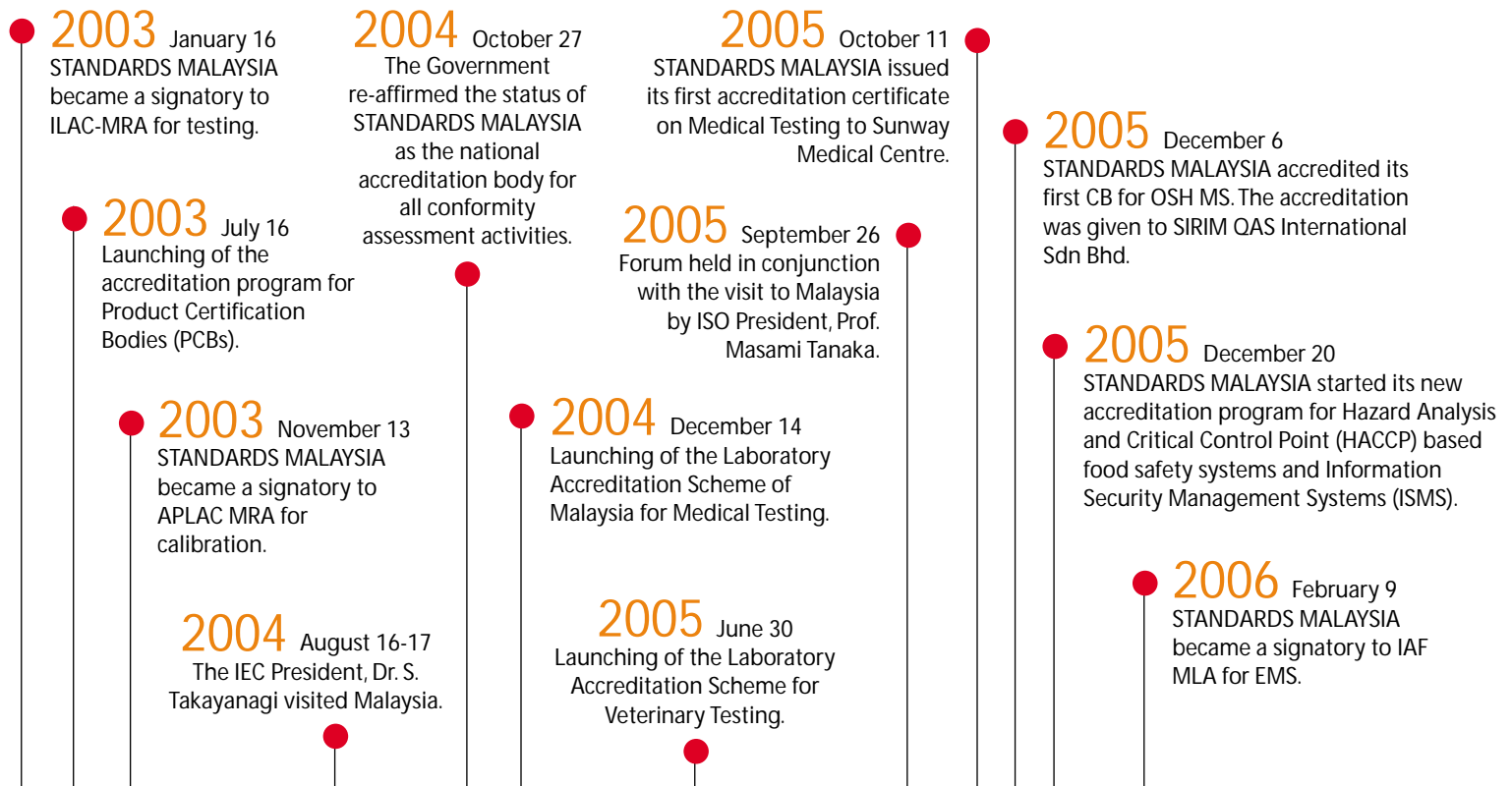
1997 June 4
Agreement with SIRIM Berhad was signed for the development, publication, sale and distribution of MS.

1997 October 13-17
For the first time since its establishment, STANDARDS MALAYSIA hosted an international meeting – ISO/Technical Committee 45 (ISO/TC 45) for Rubber and Rubber Products.

1998 November 5
STANDARDS MALAYSIA became a signatory to PAC-MLA for QMS.

2002 July 5
STANDARDS MALAYSIA accredited its first CB for Environmental Management System (EMS). The accreditation was given to Moody International Certification (M) Sdn Bhd.

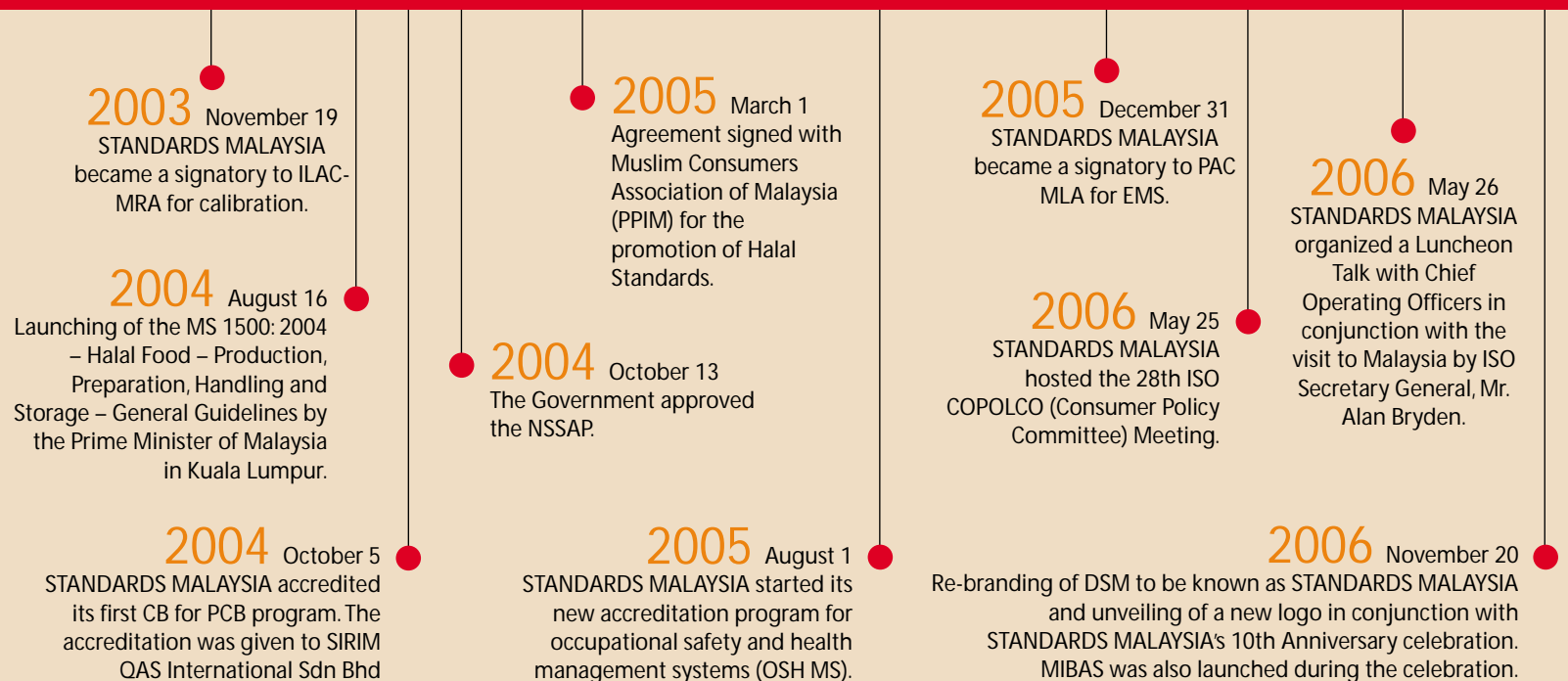
2002 July 24
The Cabinet approved the measures to improve national standardization initiatives.



2003 **2004**

Moving Forward

2006





Launching of STANDARDS MALAYSIA's new logo.
Inset: New logo.

CHANGING OF THE GUARDS

Period

1996 – 1999

March 2000 – September 2000

October 2000 – September 2006

October 2006 – Current

Director General of STANDARDS MALAYSIA

Y.Bhg. Dato' A. Aziz Mat

Tuan Hj. Ir. Mah Lok Abdullah

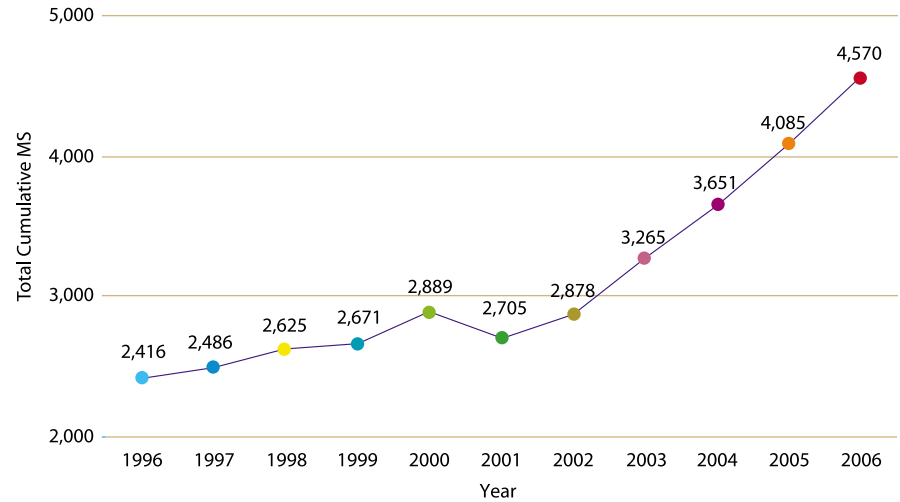
Y.Bhg. Dato' Mariani Mohammad

Puan Fadilah Baharin

KEY INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

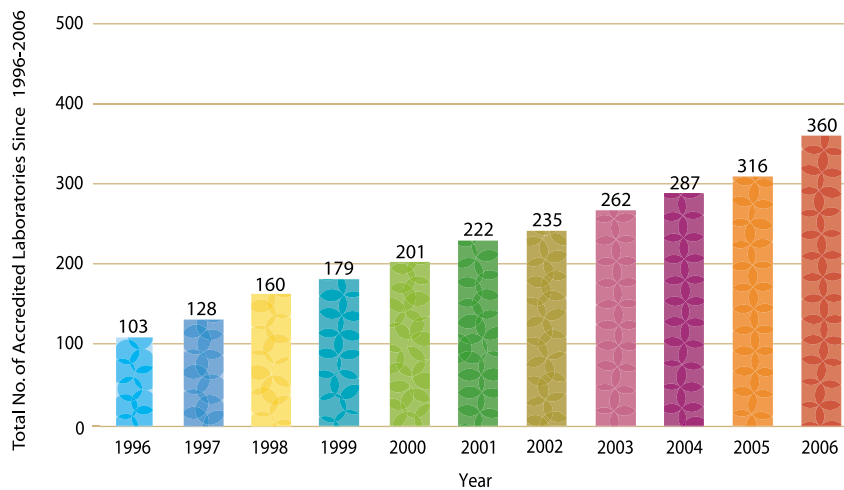
A. Standards

The Development Progress of Malaysian Standards



B. Accreditation

i) Number of Accreditation Granted to Laboratories (cumulative since before 1996)



ii) Number of Accreditation Granted to Certification Bodies (cumulative since 1996)

Program	Year	No. of CBs
QMS	1996	1
	1998	1
	2003	3
	2004	2
	2005	1
	2006	2
EMS	2002	2
	2004	2
	2006	3
PC	2004	1
	2006	1
OSH	2005	1

STANDARDS MALAYSIA: THE ORGANIZATION

Vision

To lead the nation to be an effective global player in Standards & Accreditation by 2020: STANDARDS MALAYSIA will mobilize the nation's human capital to effectively represent Malaysia's interest in Standards & Accreditation at the international level.

Mission

To provide credible standardization and accreditation of conformity assessment services in order to facilitate Malaysian products and services to be competitive globally; to support Government policy makers and regulators; and to advance quality of life of Malaysians.

STANDARDS MALAYSIA is the National Standards and Accreditation Body, which is a Government agency under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI). In overseeing standards and accreditation activities in Malaysia, MOSTI is guided by the advice and recommendation of the Malaysian Standards and Accreditation Council (MSAC).



MINISTERIAL AND COUNCIL LEADERS



Y.B. Dato' Sri Dr. Jamaludin b. Dato' Mohd. Jarjis
Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation



Y.Bhg. Dato' Abdul Hanan Alang Endut
Secretary General, Ministry of Science,
Technology and Innovation



Y.Bhg. Tan Sri Dr. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali
Chairman, Malaysian Standards and
Accreditation Council

KEY EXECUTIVES OF STANDARDS MALAYSIA



**Y.Bhg. Dato' Mariani
Mohammad**
Director General
(October 2000 –
September 2006)



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Director General
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Y.Bhg. Dato' Mohamed Elias Abu Bakar
Director of Management Services

MEMBERS OF MSAC

Y.Bhg. Tan Sri Dr. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali • Y.Bhg. Dato' Abdul Hanan Alang Endut • Y.Bhg. Tan Sri Dato' Hj. Mohd Ramli Kushairi • Y.Bhg. Dato' Dr. Mohd Ariffin b. Hj. Aton
• Y.Bhg. Dato' Engku Hashim Al-Edrus • Y.Bhg. Datuk Ir. Hamzah b. Hasan • Y.Bhg. Dato' Mohd Yusof Hitam • Prof. Dr. Ho Chee Cheong • Mr. Mohamed Nor b.
Abd. Aziz • Dr. Ir. Andy K.H. Seo • Prof. Dr. Syarifah Fareeda bt. Alhady • Mrs. Hiswani bt. Harun • Mrs. Has Zanah bt. Mehat • Mr. N. Marimuthu • Mr. Harith Siddik.

STEERING MALAYSIA'S STANDARDIZATION AND ACCREDITATION



Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation, Y.B. Dato' Sri Dr. Jamaludin b. Dato' Mohd. Jarjis leads MOSTI to ensure that the nation achieves excellence in science, technology and innovation.



MSAC Chairman, Y.Bhg. Tan Sri Dr. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali and council members provide advisory services to MOSTI on matters related to standardization and accreditation.

Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation, Y.B. Dato' Sri Dr. Jamaludin b. Dato' Mohd. Jarjis holds the rein of MOSTI to help drive the country to excellence through the development of science, technology and innovation. The efforts to achieve excellence must be supported by innovative thinking and strengthened by the awareness of the importance of providing excellent and efficient service. Equally important is the need to attain a high standard of quality of Malaysian products and services. For a developing country like Malaysia, it is even more important to improve the quality of our products and services so that they will be more readily accepted in international markets. Standards and accreditation can be instrumental in propelling the entry and acceptance of Malaysian products and services internationally. Conformance to internationally recognized standards and accreditation practices also help sharpen Malaysia's competitive edge in the global marketplace.

Common Direction

The Minister ensures that everyone in MOSTI and all its departments and agencies move together towards one common direction, that is: to propel Malaysia towards achieving its Vision 2020. As STANDARDS MALAYSIA celebrates its 10th anniversary in 2006, it reaffirms its commitment to assist the nation achieve this vision. In conjunction with the celebration, STANDARDS MALAYSIA undergoes a transformation process through a re-branding exercise that sees its logo being changed. The logo that bears the words Standards Malaysia applies to the standards and accreditation services provided by STANDARDS

MALAYSIA. The new logo is aimed at strengthening the image of Malaysian standards and accreditation and at the same time, it helps promote Malaysia more prominently at international level. The 10th anniversary celebration also coincides with the beginning of the Ninth Malaysia Plan (9MP: 2006-2010), which among others outline several key measures involving standardization and accreditation plans and strategies.

Value-adding the Malaysian Economy

The MSAC with 15 elected members and led by its Chairman, Y.Bhg. Tan Sri Dr. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali is instrumental in drawing strategic plan for STANDARDS MALAYSIA for the 9MP period. The plan essentially involves the initiatives of value-adding the economy through standards and accreditation. The plan propagates the values that encompass business practices, management practices and people practices that will render STANDARDS MALAYSIA to become a more effective organization to enable it to deliver results in key areas of standardization, accreditation, branding and human resource. Key deliverables are spelt out clearly in the plan and these encompass, among others, the development of MS; creation of awareness of the importance of standards and accreditation; promotion of the use of standards and conformity assessment programs; measurement of the impact of standardization and accreditation activities on the Malaysia economy; and effective participation in both standardization and accreditation activities at national and international levels.

Economic Transformation

Since the 10 years of the existence of STANDARDS MALAYSIA, much has been done to advance standardization and accreditation in Malaysia. This certainly has made an impact on the performance of the economy. The country has transformed from being an agriculture-based economy to one that is driven by manufacturing and export. The manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to the country's economic coffers and the country is among the world's largest trading nation. It cannot be denied that efforts driven by high level of standardization and accreditation practices have helped Malaysia perform better economically.

Acknowledgement

Rapid changes in the world demand Malaysia to be more innovative and resilient in order to face the challenges of an increasingly borderless world. STANDARDS MALAYSIA acknowledges the important roles played by the MOSTI Minister and the MSAC Chairman and members of MSAC in overseeing the country's standardization and accreditation activities. Both have played critical roles in the formulation of policies, programs and activities related to standardization and accreditation and the promotion of efficiency within STANDARDS MALAYSIA. STANDARDS MALAYSIA has the necessary support to continue focusing on developing and promoting standards and accreditation services, intensifying research on national standards and accreditation requirements, developing human resource capacity and capability and strengthening standards and accreditation infrastructure.

We take this opportunity to extend our heartfelt appreciation to the Minister, MSAC Chairman, MSAC members, all staff members of STANDARDS MALAYSIA and all organizations and individuals who have collaborated with STANDARDS MALAYSIA in one way or another to advance standardization and accreditation in the country.

STANDARDS
MALAYSIA



OPERATIONAL REPORT



STANDARDS MALAYSIA celebrated its 10th Anniversary in 2006. Just as the curtains were about to close for the year, STANDARDS MALAYSIA underwent a re-branding exercise that saw the department getting a brand new logo bearing the words STANDARDS MALAYSIA. The logo underscores MOSTI's efforts in further identifying STANDARDS MALAYSIA's activities with the national agenda of promoting Malaysia to the world. It is also aimed at helping to strengthen the penetration of the country's products and services into the global market. The brand STANDARDS MALAYSIA applies to both STANDARDS MALAYSIA's standardization and accreditation activities.

ILLUSTRIOUS 10 YEARS

Since the last 10 years, we have progressed significantly. The milestone of our achievements from our formation on August 28, 1996 covers both the national and international levels. In the development of MS, for example, we began by having 2,416 MS developed up to the end of 1996 and by the end of 2006, the figure almost doubled to 4,570. Developing standards is a time-consuming and meticulous process, but in many instances, STANDARDS MALAYSIA spurred the development of standards through close collaboration with many of our stakeholders, including industry players. In the field of accreditation, the number of accreditation granted to laboratories since before 1996 was more than 100. The figure rose to more than 300 up to the end of 2006. Accreditation programs for CBs also increased as the years went by: QMS in 1996; EMS in 2000; Product Certification (PC) in 2003; *Halal* Products in 2004; OSH in 2005; ISMS in 2005; and HACCP Based Food Safety System in 2005.

At the international level, STANDARDS MALAYSIA represents Malaysia in the working

groups of ISO and IEC. We have hosted and participated in numerous international and regional meetings related to standards and accreditation. One of the key outcomes is greater interest created among Malaysian experts to participate in international standards setting committees. STANDARDS MALAYSIA has also achieved a number of international recognition by being accepted as a signatory for PAC-MLA for QMS (1998); IAF-MLA for QMS (1999); APLAC-MRA for testing (2002); ILAC-MRA for testing (2003); APLAC-MRA for calibration (2003); ILAC-MRA for calibration (2003); PAC-MLA for EMS (2005) and IAF-MLA for EMS (2006). At regional level, STANDARDS MALAYSIA is actively involved in the ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality (ACCSQ), in which STANDARDS MALAYSIA holds the chairmanship for the Working Group 2 (WG2) on Accreditation and Conformity Assessment. STANDARDS MALAYSIA's role in the committee is essential, especially in enhancing the capability of accreditation bodies in ASEAN member countries to achieve regional and international recognition.

POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO INDUSTRIES

Looking back on 2006, we stayed on course in delivering results according to the National Standards Strategy and Action Plan – a roadmap for the enhancement of Malaysia's standardization and accreditation activities until the year 2020.

This Annual Report presents selected highlights of 2006 against the key strategic objectives of STANDARDS MALAYSIA. What emerged strongly in 2006 was the increasing relevance of standards and accreditation in industries – a result of years of efforts put in. This report focuses on the impact of standards and accreditation on a few essential industries, as follows:

Agriculture

The 9th Malaysia Plan (9MP) emphasizes on agriculture to be developed as the third engine of growth of the Malaysian economy. STANDARDS MALAYSIA through the Industry Standards Committee on Food and Agriculture (ISC A) ensures that the MS related to food and agriculture remains relevant. The ISC A has a balanced representation of both the public and private sectors, including trade associations, research organizations, universities, professional bodies as well as consumer associations. The committee recommends priorities for national standardization work and forms Technical Committees (TCs) and WCs to develop relevant MS. Its contributions have uplifted the productivity and efficiency in agriculture. MS have been used as a benchmark for determining minimum product quality or as accepted methods for assessments in the industry. With standards applied to the industry, consumers are assured of quality of the agriculture products. MS are also highly relevant when they are incorporated or used as reference in regulations or are used as a basis for certification.

As at December 31, 2006, the total number of MS developed for the agriculture and agriculture-related industry is 526. The most sellable standards are the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) standards, such as MS 1784: 2005 – Crop Commodities – GAP and MS 1529: 2001 – The production, processing, labeling and marketing of plant-based organically produced food. The GAP standards support the conformity

assessment programs, including the scheme for good farming practices in Malaysia or *Skim Amalan Ladang Baik Malaysia* (SALM) and Malaysia's Best. The plantation sector has also found the need to conform to GAP. Significant progress has been made for the development of related standards on specific crops and groups of crops. The MS 1784: 2005 – Crop Commodities – GAP and its series address the essential guidelines for producers to



implement GAP for sustainable crop production. In the long-term, this MS helps to increase productivity while at the same time ensures the safety and standards of the produce.

Finance

Malaysia's financial planning industry has a huge potential for growth due to the rapid proliferation of financial products. With the public having many choices of financial products, there is increasing demand for professional financial planning services. Thus, standards for financial planning becomes relevant in order to provide guidance on how to perform financial planning according to the professional commitment made by financial planning professionals. MS ISO 22222: 2005 for financial planning lays the foundation for both financial planners and clients to be aware of their respective roles and responsibilities in the financial planning engagement. This standard also mitigates possible confusion and misunderstanding between clients and planners and establishes consistency of service delivery to the customers. In the process, an acceptable benchmark has been set within the established financial planning regulation in some jurisdictions.

Recognizing the growing importance of personal financial planning globally, Malaysia through STANDARDS MALAYSIA became a participating 'P' member of the ISO TC 222 on



Personal Financial Planning. The ISO/TC 222 was established to guide the process of developing international standards for the personal financial services sector. Its scope covers standardization in the field of personal financial planning, including standardization of the certification of practitioners based upon elements of education, examination, experience and ethical conducts and standardization of the personal financial planning process. In August 2006, STANDARDS MALAYSIA and the Security Commission organized a forum on MS ISO 22222: 2005 on Financial Planning for the finance industry players. A general consensus was reached at the seminar that the standard is a good foundation for the industry to move forward. When the ISO 22222 standard is adopted, Malaysia will be among the first countries in the world to embrace the best practices in financial planning.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

In the fast growing ICT industry, the development and the adoption of world-class standards for the Malaysian ICT industry is crucial. While standards

in ICT are mostly driven by the industry itself, STANDARDS MALAYSIA provides support in terms of providing the standards development infrastructure. This involves the formation of the ISC on Information Technology (IT) driven by committee members comprising of both public and private sector experts in relevant ICT areas as well as representatives of non-governmental organization (NGOs). The efforts of this ISC are supported by the Malaysian Technical Forum Sdn Bhd (MTFSB), which is a Standards Writing Organization (SWO) that works closely with the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC). Where relevant, the MCMC, which is also a regulatory body, adopts the standards developed by MTFBS through STANDARDS MALAYSIA's official system of standards development.

There are more than 430 MS related to the ICT industry covering various fields ranging from office equipment, audio and video engineering to IT security. STANDARDS MALAYSIA supports the policy of the Government to develop the ICT sector further and at the same time, the department helps the industry to prioritize. One of the priorities is development and promotion of

standards concerning IT security. Another priority is developing e-Community as part of the Government's Bridging the Digital Divide program, such as the Malaysian Grid for Learning (MyGfl) which is aimed at bringing ICT to every level of society. In efforts to create industry's awareness of such priorities, STANDARDS MALAYSIA organizes talks, meetings and seminars. One of these seminars was "Achieving Total Security through the use of Information Security Standards" held in conjunction with the 31st Working Group Meeting of the ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee 1/Sub Committee 27 (ISO/IEC JTC1/SC27) on IT Security Techniques.

Halal Products

The development of standards for the *halal* products sector is one of the initiatives of the Government to make Malaysia as the *halal* food hub in the region. The potential of growth for this sector is enormous as Muslims in the country and worldwide are concerned about the *halal* status of food.

The MS1500: 2004 – *Halal* Food: Production, Preparation, Handling and Storage – General

Guidelines was the result of STANDARDS MALAYSIA paving the way for the formation of the national ISC on *Halal* Standard (ISC I), comprising representatives of various organizations, including Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) appointed as the Chairman for the related TC.

The MS prescribes practical guidelines for the food industry on the preparation and handling of *halal* food (including nutrient supplements) and serves as a basic requirement for *halal* food products and food trade or business in Malaysia. It is used by JAKIM as the basis for certification and it is supplemented by many other requirements for comprehensiveness of the certification process.

The MS was developed according to the ISO requirements and it conformed to the international standards development system that will facilitate its recognition by other countries.

In 2006, STANDARDS MALAYSIA went on road shows to promote and create greater awareness on the *halal* standard especially to practitioners in the food supply chain from manufacturers to retailers. Training programs on *Halal* Standards and Conformance Infrastructure were also held. Participation in exhibitions such as the Malaysian International *Halal* Showcase (MIHAS) and participation in relevant workshops pertaining to the development of *halal* products were part of STANDARDS MALAYSIA's efforts to promote the *halal* standard.

Another relevant progress related to *halal* standard is the admission of STANDARDS MALAYSIA into the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Program (MTCP) as a training provider to share knowledge and skills in *halal* standards with the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) countries. The MTCP training course 'Training Program on *Halal* Standards and Conformance Infrastructure for OIC Countries' organized by STANDARDS MALAYSIA was attended by participants from 10 OIC countries, including Algeria, Turkey, Bangladesh, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Quality Management System from Islamic Perspectives

To supplement the Islamic law promulgated under the Malaysian legal system, the MS 1900: 2005 was developed in conjunction with MS ISO 9001: 2000, which defines the QMS requirements from the Islamic perspectives. The MS was developed by the Technical Committee on

Management Systems from Islamic Perspectives under the authority of the Industry Standards Committee on *Halal* Standards. The members of both committees comprise representatives of various ministries and departments including STANDARDS MALAYSIA as well as associations and institutions with some carrying out Islamic related activities.

The objective of the development of this MS is to ensure that organizations are managed according to the principles and practices of QMS from Islamic perspectives. The Islamic *Syariah* requirements were incorporated into the existing ISO 9001, which is the internationally accepted standard on QMS. Users of the MS 1900: 2005 hence will be able to inculcate *Syariah* requirements into the QMS practice with the emphasis on value-based management as well as enhance the level of *Syariah* compliance and confidence among Muslims and stakeholders. They will also be able to improve the level of effectiveness and efficiency. The standard requires the practice of universal good conduct at all levels of an organization that could lead to the improvement in the level and quality of production of *halal* products.

Medical Devices

Standards development and accreditation work in Malaysia also encompass the medical field. In addition to the SAMM schemes for medical testing and veterinary testing, which ensure that testing in both fields carried out by accredited laboratories in Malaysia conforms to international standards, a MS for medical devices has also been developed. The MS ISO 13485: 2006 provides the framework within which the country can plan and improve our regulatory system for medical devices. This is the first step towards cost-effective management of medical devices that meet international quality and safety standards. Medical devices form a vital component in caring of patients therefore standards for medical devices are crucial in protecting public health and safety.

The MS ISO 13485: 2006 describes the QMS for medical devices usable for regulatory purposes. It is a process standard applicable to organizations that design and develop; produce, install and service medical devices or those which provide related services. Medical devices include active, non-active, implantable and non-implantable medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices.



Nanotechnology

In line with the country's efforts to advance in new technologies, STANDARDS MALAYSIA has also been involved in the work of the Technical Committee on Nanotechnology (TC/B/16). The committee was established in 2005 as an equivalent 'mirror' committee to the ISO/TC 229 in which Malaysia is a participating member, privy to the work at international level. The Malaysian committee comprising representatives of relevant ministries, departments and agencies as well as universities, institutions and corporations with relevant knowledge, experience and expertise, comes under the authority of the ISC B, Chemicals and Materials. The standardization scope in nanotechnology covers specific tasks involving classification, terminology and nomenclature, basic metrology, characterization, including calibration and certification, risk and environmental issues.

Social Responsibility

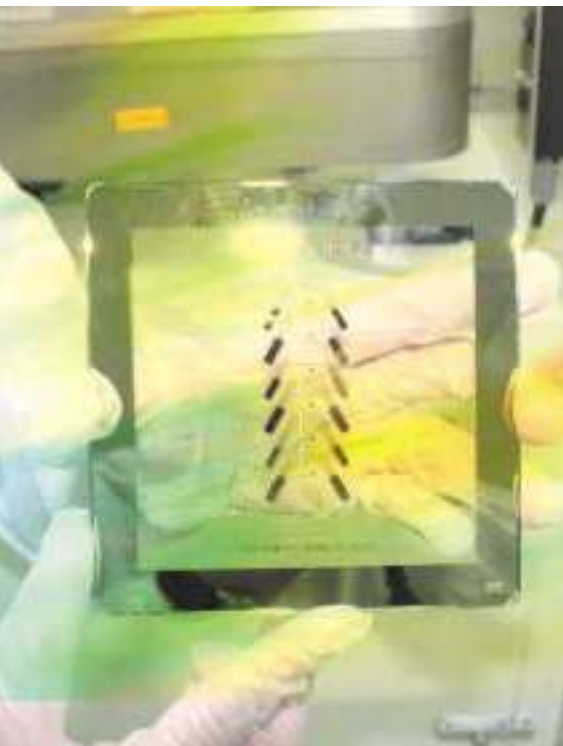
With widespread concern that organizations should respect the social, economic and environmental dimensions that make up

sustainable development and their impact on business competitiveness, there is a growing need for guidance in implementing practices related to social responsibility (SR). Thus, Malaysia has established a national committee on SR chaired by STANDARDS MALAYSIA. Comprising representatives of various stakeholders, including the Government, services and support, industry, trade unions, NGOs and consumer groups, the committee 'mirrors' similar committee at the ISO level. Both committees address a range of SR issues as well as propose guidelines that will serve as the tools to enhance best practices in SR initiatives. The standard proposed at international level, the ISO 26000, will increase the awareness among organizations of the need to adopt best practices that will bring positive impact on the economy, environment and social makeup of a country.

Tourism

The tourism industry is the second largest contributor to Malaysia's economic coffers. The largest contributor is the manufacturing sector. The country's tourism industry has enormous potential to grow further and it is timely for

international standards for tourism to be introduced. STANDARDS MALAYSIA is involved in the formation of the national 'mirror' committee to support the scope of work of the ISO TC on Tourism and Related Services (ISO/TC 228). The TC had its first international meeting in Tunisia in 2006. Malaysia being a participating member of the TC sent four delegates from the national 'mirror' committee on tourism to the meeting. The Ministry of Tourism headed the Malaysian delegation. Following the meeting, a Task Force at the international level was formed to draft a new scope for the work of the TC. The TC has also published its first standard, ISO 18513, Tourism Services – Hotels and other types of tourism accommodation – Terminology. A WG on Diving Services has also been formed to oversee the development of recreational diving services standards – safety related minimum requirements for the training of recreational scuba divers. The Malaysian Diving Sports Association acts as the Chairman of the WG. Malaysia is lending strong support to the current scope of work of the ISO/TC 228 and sees it as an important milestone for building and self-regulating the tourism industry.



CONTRIBUTION TO SPECIAL PROJECTS

Other than focusing on standards development and application in essential industries, STANDARDS MALAYSIA has also been involved in special projects of national interest. These include:

Better Public Toilets

Issues on the poor cleanliness of public toilets have been raised in Cabinet meetings. The Malaysian Government is concerned about these issues and few agencies have been called to take action in terms of design requirements and steps to be undertaken to ensure cleanliness of public toilets. It is also an important area in the tourism industry as the Government is continuously promoting the country among local and foreign tourists. STANDARDS MALAYSIA has been involved in the development of relevant standards to address the issues of cleanliness and maintenance of public toilets in a comprehensive manner. The MS for public toilets consist of four parts: MS 2015: Part 1: 2006 Public Toilets : Minimum design criteria; MS 2015: Part 2: 2006 Public Toilets: Inspection criteria; MS 2015: Part 3: 2006 Public Toilets: Rating criteria; and MS 2015: Part 4: 2006 Public Toilets: Code of practice for maintenance. The MS specifies minimum design criteria for public toilets to ensure that the needs of users are met. The toilets must comply with regulations and must be easy to maintain, have suitable locations and layout, and cater to the needs of the handicapped. The MS also specifies inspection criteria including design, cleanliness, and facilities for public toilets as well as spells out rating criteria encompassing design, cleanliness and facilities for public toilets. Other specifications include recommended maintenance practices for various types of public toilets.

The standards serve as guidance documents to facilitate better toilet design and ease of maintenance. The standards development is steered by the Consumer Products, Personal Safety and Services ISC (ISC C). A WC to develop the draft comprises representatives of several organizations, including Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur, SIRIM Berhad and a local company, Goh Ban Huat Berhad. The MS 2015:2006 – Public

Toilets was launched in June 2006 by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

MIBAS

The introduction of MIBAS allows STANDARDS MALAYSIA to accredit IBs that have achieved recognized competency level. A STANDARDS MALAYSIA accredited IB will be recognized as an organization that has a system of management and inspection activities that conform to the MS ISO/IEC 17020:1998 – General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection.

The accreditation of IBs is important in order to ensure that the certificates and inspection reports they issue are reliable and can be accepted worldwide. It brings the services of Malaysian IBs on par with internationally recognized IBs in other countries, thus it helps to raise our competitiveness and eliminates the need for re-inspection in other countries. This in turn helps to save cost, and the savings made can be passed on to consumers.

The use of accredited IBs raises the confidence of consumers who can be assured of quality and safety of products and services. As a start, MIBAS is applicable to these sectors: agriculture and agriculture-based products, industrial machinery and tools, construction and construction supervision services, industrial and commercial supervision services, process inspection, manufactured goods and products of natural resources.

Proficiency Testing (PT) Project

There are no organizations in Malaysia that carry out PT in the field of calibration. As such, STANDARDS MALAYSIA has taken the initiative to organize a PT program in collaboration with



SIRIM Berhad. The program is carried out under the banner of STANDARDS MALAYSIA PT 2007 Project, which is one of the projects under the 9MP.

The project has two main components, namely Measurement Comparison Scheme and PT at APLAC level. The Measurement Comparison Scheme consists of three activities: electrical calibration; temperature and humidity calibration; and mass, dimension, pressure and force calibration.

The implementation of PT at APLAC level is the first to be undertaken by STANDARDS MALAYSIA. This is in line with the spirit of sharing of resources among APLAC members. One of these is the recognition of test results carried out by member countries. In the case of Malaysia, for example, reports issued by accredited Malaysian laboratories will be accepted and recognized internationally, hence eliminating the need for re-testing in importing countries.

With the implementation of the PT project, STANDARDS MALAYSIA helps to realize the Malaysian Government's aspiration of strengthening the national accreditation infrastructure especially in the field of calibration.

As Malaysia entered the 9MP period (2006-2010), STANDARDS MALAYSIA also shifted into a higher action mode, navigating the course towards achieving our objectives.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Successful Development of MS

STANDARDS MALAYSIA has successfully developed 503 new MS in 2006. This exceeded the target of developing 440 MS per year by 114.32%. Total effective MS developed as at December 31, 2006 was 4,570, of which 56% were aligned to international standards. In comparison, the percentage of alignment in 2005 was 55.3%.

One of the MS launched in 2006 is MS 1900:2005 – Quality Management System from the Islamic Perspectives, which is the first quality management system developed according to *Syariah* requirements. The MS based on ISO 9000:2000 was launched on September 8, 2006 by the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation. The MS 2015:2006 for Public Toilets was launched in June 2006 by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Greater International Participation

Year 2006 saw the increase in cumulative participating 'P' membership of Malaysia through STANDARDS MALAYSIA in ISO TCs from 89 in 2005 to 98 in 2006. Cumulative participating 'P' membership in IEC also increased from 10 in 2005 to 16 in 2006.

Malaysia through STANDARDS MALAYSIA has successfully gained the seat in ISO Council for 2007-2008, the fifth time the country has managed to sit in the most important standardization policy-making body. The election took place during the 28th ISO General Assembly held from September 13-15, 2006 in Ottawa, Canada.

In the negotiation of Malaysia-The United States Free Trade Agreement (FTA), STANDARDS MALAYSIA led by its new Director General, Puan Fadillah Baharin, spearheaded the negotiation on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) issues. STANDARDS MALAYSIA also hosted the visit of ISO Secretary General, Mr. Alan Bryden on the occasion of ISO COPOLCO Plenary Meeting in Kuala Lumpur. In addition, STANDARDS MALAYSIA hosted two international and six regional meetings, notably the 28th COPOLCO Plenary and Working Group Meetings in Kuala Lumpur and the 27th ACCSQ Meeting in Penang.

In the field of accreditation, STANDARDS MALAYSIA through its Director of Accreditation, Mr.

Ridzwan Kasim, was elected as PAC Executive Committee (EC) member in the 13th PAC Plenary Meeting in Hanoi. The EC then appointed Mr. Ridzwan as the Quality Manager of PAC to take charge of the quality systems. Since February 2006, Malaysia held the chairmanship of the ACCSQ WG 2. In addition, STANDARDS MALAYSIA continued to supply credible and competent experts for international accreditation activities. One of its Lead Assessors, Ir. Boey Hor Meng was appointed as Peer Evaluator to evaluate accreditation body in India from February 19-24, 2006, while the Scheme Manager for SAMM, Mr. Shahrul Sadri Alwi was appointed to evaluate the Department of Medical Sciences, Thailand from February 13-17, 2006.

Enhancing Accreditation

STANDARDS MALAYSIA continues to ensure that existing accreditations comply with the relevant requirements through periodic surveillance assessment and reassessment of the CBs and laboratories. In 2006, STANDARDS MALAYSIA accredited 2 new CBs for QMS program, 3 CBs for EMS and 1 CB for PC, which contributed to the overall total of 10 CBs for QMS, 7 CBs for EMS, 2 CBs for PC and 1 CB for OSH MS. As for accredited laboratories/fields, STANDARDS MALAYSIA accredited a total of 44 laboratories/fields in 2006 contributing to the cumulative total of 360 as at December 31, 2006. The 2006 breakdown is 5 for calibration, 36 for testing, 1 for both calibration and testing and 2 for medical testing.

STANDARDS MALAYSIA has also maintained its signatory status for the PAC and IAF MLA for QMS and EMS certification by complying with the requirements of the new standard ISO/IEC 17011 and other requirements. In addition, STANDARDS MALAYSIA has initiated the development of expansion of new programs to include accreditation program for forest management systems and chain-of-custody certification. The relevant Technical WG (TWG) was formed to draw up necessary documentations in ensuring the systems were in place for implementation. Training and identifying of potential assessors and technical experts were carried out in cooperation with the Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC).

Promotion and Awareness Programs

Raising awareness on the importance of standards and accreditation remains one of the priorities of STANDARDS MALAYSIA. Promotional efforts to foster awareness among the public, the industry, NGOs and other parties were carried out through numerous seminars, expos, dialogues, workshops and discussion sessions. STANDARDS MALAYSIA also maintains close working relationships with industry regulators and stakeholders, including ministries, statutory boards, trade associations and consumer associations.

Some of the programs held in 2006 are:

■ Promotional Awareness Seminars

Ten seminars were held in 2006 to enhance awareness on STANDARDS MALAYSIA and the importance of standards and accreditation in various fields. These seminars are:

- Seminar on Standard Malaysia MS 1722:2003 – Occupational Health and Safety Management System – Guidelines
- Seminar on Design Life of Buildings and Constructed Assets held in conjunction with the 9th WG meeting of ISO/TC 59/SC 14 on Design Life
- Workshop on Revision of MS 1525: Code of Practice on Energy Efficiency and Use of Renewable Energy for Non-Residential Buildings
- Seminar on MS for Public Toilets
- Seminar on MS 1500:2004 on Halal Food Standard
- Seminar on Establishment, Adoption and Implementation of Malaysian Welding Standards: Impacts and Issues
- Seminar on OSH MS
- Seminar on Social Responsibility
- Seminar on Information Security Standards for Better Security
- Seminar on Low Voltage Switchgear and Control Gear Assemblies for Distribution Boards and Consumer Units to be used by the Unskilled

Top pictures from left to right:

1. Malaysian delegation at the 27th ACCSQ Meeting.
2. Mr. Alan Bryden (right) at the COPOLCO Plenary Meeting.
3. Presentation of memento at the 27th ACCSQ Meeting.

Bottom pictures from left to right:

4. Myanmar delegation at the 27th ACCSQ Meeting.
5. STANDARDS MALAYSIA information counter at the Seminar on Halal Standards in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
6. STANDARDS MALAYSIA Director General, Mrs Fadilah Baharin giving a speech during the seminar on Halal Standards in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.





Luncheon Talk for CEOs.



Winners of Essay Writing Competition posing with MOSTI Minister (in Baju Melayu).



MOSTI's Parliamentary Secretary presenting the accreditation certificate.

In addition to the seminars, the following were also held:

Luncheon Talk for CEO's between the ISO Secretary General, Mr. Alan Bryden and Malaysian industry leaders

Date: May 25, 2006 in Kuala Lumpur.

Objectives: To foster the awareness on the importance of international standardization particularly concerning the ISO. The event was held in conjunction with Mr. Alan Bryden's attendance at the ISO COPOLCO meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

Outcome: This forum served as the platform to generate greater discussion and dialogue on issues of importance with the ISO Secretary General.

Forum with SMM laboratories

Date: June 13, 2006 in Petaling Jaya.

Objectives: To exchange information, ideas and obtain views on issues pertaining to SMM accreditation; and to improve laboratories' understanding on the new standard.

Outcome: Laboratories were able to understand further on the implementation and actions to be taken in order to comply with the new standard. Participants discussed and resolved problems with STANDARDS MALAYSIA's Director of Accreditation and SMM Manager.

Forum with Certification Bodies in Malaysia

Date: September 22, 2006 in Putrajaya Marriot Hotel.

Objectives: To provide updates on the scheme

for the accreditation of CBs especially with regards to standards, procedures and requirements of STANDARDS MALAYSIA, and to serve as platform for CBs in Malaysia to discuss and obtain feedback and exchange views among each other. The forum was chaired by Director General of STANDARDS MALAYSIA.

Forum with ACB Assessors

Date: October 3, 2006 in Putrajaya

Objectives: To discuss issues and information pertaining to the scheme for the accreditation of CBs and to update the assessors on the latest development on the standards, procedures and requirements of STANDARDS MALAYSIA. The forum was chaired by the Director of Accreditation.

National Standards and Accreditation Appreciation and Launching of STANDARDS MALAYSIA's Logo

Date: November 20, 2006, Putrajaya

Objectives: To present appreciation awards to deserving organizations and individuals and to launch the new logo for STANDARDS MALAYSIA.

Outcome: MOSTI Minister launched the new logo for STANDARDS MALAYSIA in conjunction with the department's 10th anniversary celebration. He also launched the new MIBAS as well as a book titled 'The World of Standards'.

Appreciation award recipients include public and private sector organizations, which have made contributions to the STANDARDS MALAYSIA's trust account for carrying out standardization



Mrs. Fadilah Baharin giving a speech at the National IEC Seminar.



Participants at the Convention on Standards and Conformity Assessment 2006.



The Convention on Standards and Conformity Assessment 2006 received a good response.

and accreditation activities as well as individuals who have contributed immensely to the development of standards and conformity assessment. The Minister also presented accreditation certificates to newly accredited agencies and gave away prizes to winners of Essay Writing Competition organized as part of the World Standards Day 2006 celebration.

Forum with SAMM Assessors

Date: December 2006 in Port Dickson.

Objectives: To exchange information, ideas and obtain views on issues pertaining to laboratory assessment; to update SAMM assessors on the latest SAMM development; and to harmonize assessors' understanding on the new standard

Outcome: SAMM assessors gained better understanding in the new standard used to assess laboratories. Participants were aware of the latest issues in laboratory accreditation and were able to bring up their problems and difficulties faced in laboratory assessments. These issues were solved through discussion with the SAMM Manager and STANDARDS MALAYSIA's Director of Accreditation.

National IEC Seminar 2006 in conjunction with 100 Years Celebration of IEC

Date: December 11, 2006 in Kuala Lumpur.

Objectives: To promote the importance and usage of the electrical standards (MS IEC Standards) among the stakeholders.

Outcome: The seminar created greater understanding of the IEC and its standards. It was

organized in conjunction with the 100th anniversary celebration of IEC.

Convention on Standards and Conformity Assessment 2006

Date: December 14, 2006 in Kuala Lumpur.

Objectives: To address the importance and contribution of standards and conformity assessment to the national economy; to discuss the way forward in standards and accreditation; to provide the perspective of the regulators and consumers on standards and conformity assessment; and to enlighten participants on the latest developments on related issues of standards and conformity assessment. The convention was held in conjunction with the 10th anniversary of STANDARDS MALAYSIA.

Outcome: It focused on issues of advancing the economy through standards and conformity assessment and provided updates and information that enhanced the understanding of standards and conformity assessment.

Participation at International and Regional Meetings

To ensure our standards are relevant, STANDARDS MALAYSIA continued to actively participate in international meetings, such as those organized by ISO, IEC and regional meetings of ACCSQ, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (APEC-SCSC), Pacific Area Standards Congress (PASC) and others.

In the field of accreditation, STANDARDS MALAYSIA participated in many meetings, such as those of ILAC, IAF, APLAC, PAC and ISO Conformity Assessment Committee (ISO/CASCO).

Hosting of ISO Meetings

STANDARDS MALAYSIA also hosted the following ISO meetings in Kuala Lumpur:

- ISO TC 59/SC 14 on Building Construction – Design Life from April 3-7, 2006
- ISO COPOLCO meeting on May 22-26, 2006
- ISO TC 6/SC 3/WG 3 on Statistical Interpretation of Data on September 14, 2006

ADDRESSING CHALLENGES

In addressing challenges, STANDARDS MALAYSIA continuously assessed its performance and introduced remedial measures that would pave the way for smoother implementation of its plans and strategies. Among some of the issues and challenges that have to be dealt with in 2006 was the potential impact of trade liberalization. It has been acknowledged that standards and conformity assessment (of which accreditation is part of) play a crucial role in the global trading environment. In the advent of Malaysia negotiating for FTAs with the country's trading partners, especially the United States, different standards and conformity assessment requirements as well as technical regulations can pose as trade barriers. As a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Malaysia subscribes to the policy of using International Standards as the basis for the development of MS. Until December 31, 2006, 56% of 4,570 effective MS were aligned to the International Standards. There is also a need for greater efforts to ensure broader acceptance of accreditation activities carried out by STANDARDS MALAYSIA in order to achieve recognition nationwide and in other countries as well. STANDARDS MALAYSIA has proposed for the amendment to the Act 549 which would allow it to perform accreditation activities in other countries.

The area of human capital remained as one of the key challenges for STANDARDS MALAYSIA. There has always been a critical need for competent and trained personnel in achieving STANDARDS MALAYSIA's vision as well as in keeping abreast with the development of standards, new technologies, trade and economic environment. STANDARDS MALAYSIA needs to focus on developing its human resources and increase their capabilities by providing sufficient training and adequate exposure. The human capital resources in STANDARDS MALAYSIA are categorized by top management level, managerial and professional and support group. The department achieved 100% in filling up positions in the top management level and 92.31% in the support group in 2006. The filled-up positions for the managerial and professional category was lower at 75.61% reflecting the difficulty in engaging people with the right skills, experience and qualifications.

In financial management, which among others, involved the managing of STANDARDS

MALAYSIA's operational expenditure and development expenditure as well as revenue collection, the department continued to be prudent. Year 2006 which saw the rollout of the 9MP also effectively saw the rollout of STANDARDS MALAYSIA's activities based on the budget approved under the 9MP. In terms of operational expenditure for the year 2006, STANDARDS MALAYSIA used 80.41% of the allocation of RM13.9 million for its operations encompassing emolument, services, assets and grants. As for development expenditure, of the total of RM8 million received for development activities in 2006, 84.39% were used for the development of standards, proficiency testing for calibration under SMM scheme and upgrading of STANDARDS MALAYSIA infrastructure. Total revenue collected for the year amounted to RM1.6 million from fees for accreditation scheme, processing fees, sales of documents and other miscellaneous sources. While exercising prudence in financial management as well as in other aspects of management, STANDARDS MALAYSIA has also to ensure that the planned strategies for the year were carried out in order to meet its objectives in line with the 9MP.

In addition, STANDARDS MALAYSIA has to keep abreast with the development in industry both nationally and internationally. One area is the development of standards in the services sector encompassing social responsibility, financial planning and tourism that has now been the focus of international standards community. The focus has also shifted towards the emergence of standardization in new technological fields, such as nanotechnology. In the accreditation and the expansion of current

SMM and ACB schemes, such as MIBAS and the proficiency testing program, STANDARDS MALAYSIA also faces the challenge of acquiring and developing the people to carry out its activities in these areas. Nevertheless, STANDARDS MALAYSIA continues to place priorities on training and capacity building so as to enhance the knowledge and skills of its human resource pool, including assessors that implement STANDARDS MALAYSIA's accreditation programs.

There is also a greater need to further enhance the awareness and recognition of the national accreditation schemes – SMM and ACB – and to develop closer cooperation with regulatory bodies and implementation agencies. This includes having one-to-one discussions with the regulatory agencies and Government bodies to highlight the importance of accreditation. The STANDARDS MALAYSIA brand and the new accreditation symbols of SMM, ACB and MIBAS require greater exposure so as to increase the awareness of the various services and schemes offered by STANDARDS MALAYSIA.



STAYING ON COURSE

The future poses greater challenges as the Malaysian Government moves full steam ahead towards achieving developed nation status by 2020. Like other implementation arms of the Government, STANDARDS MALAYSIA is mobilizing all its resources to assist the Government in realizing the national objective.

The long-term strategic and action plan as laid out in STANDARDS MALAYSIA's Strategic Plan 2006-2010 that was approved by the MSAC in 2005 outlined four key strategic thrusts:

- To add value to the economic and social well-being of the nation through timely delivery of sufficient numbers of market relevant MS and provide global market linkages through stakeholders participation and support for standardization at national, regional and international levels.
- To enhance global acceptance of Malaysian products and services through credible and internationally recognized accreditation.
- To position STANDARDS MALAYSIA and Malaysia as a leader/international contributor in standardization and accreditation at both national and international levels.
- To build up capacity and capability of STANDARDS MALAYSIA and to mobilize Malaysia's pool of technical resources for standardization and accreditation activities.





Y.Bhg. Dato' Mariani Mohammad
STANDARDS MALAYSIA's Director General
(October 2000-29 September 2006)



Mrs. Fadilah Baharin
STANDARDS MALAYSIA's Director General
1 October 2006 till present.

PASSING OF THE BATON

Y.Bhg. Dato' Mariani Mohammad, who served as STANDARDS MALAYSIA's Director General from October 2000 to September 29, 2006 passed the baton to the newly appointed Director General Mrs. Fadilah Baharin. Mrs. Fadilah assumed the position on October 1, 2006. Holding the rein of STANDARDS MALAYSIA means that the plans and strategies which have been spelt out for STANDARDS MALAYSIA must be carried through. There will however be opportunities and circumstances that will require the review of plans and strategies and when such a situation occurs, STANDARDS MALAYSIA under the new operational leadership will be prepared to change, re-think approaches and re-strategize so as to respond effectively to current issues and challenges. The ultimate goal is to contribute towards the greater national agenda of being a developed nation.



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

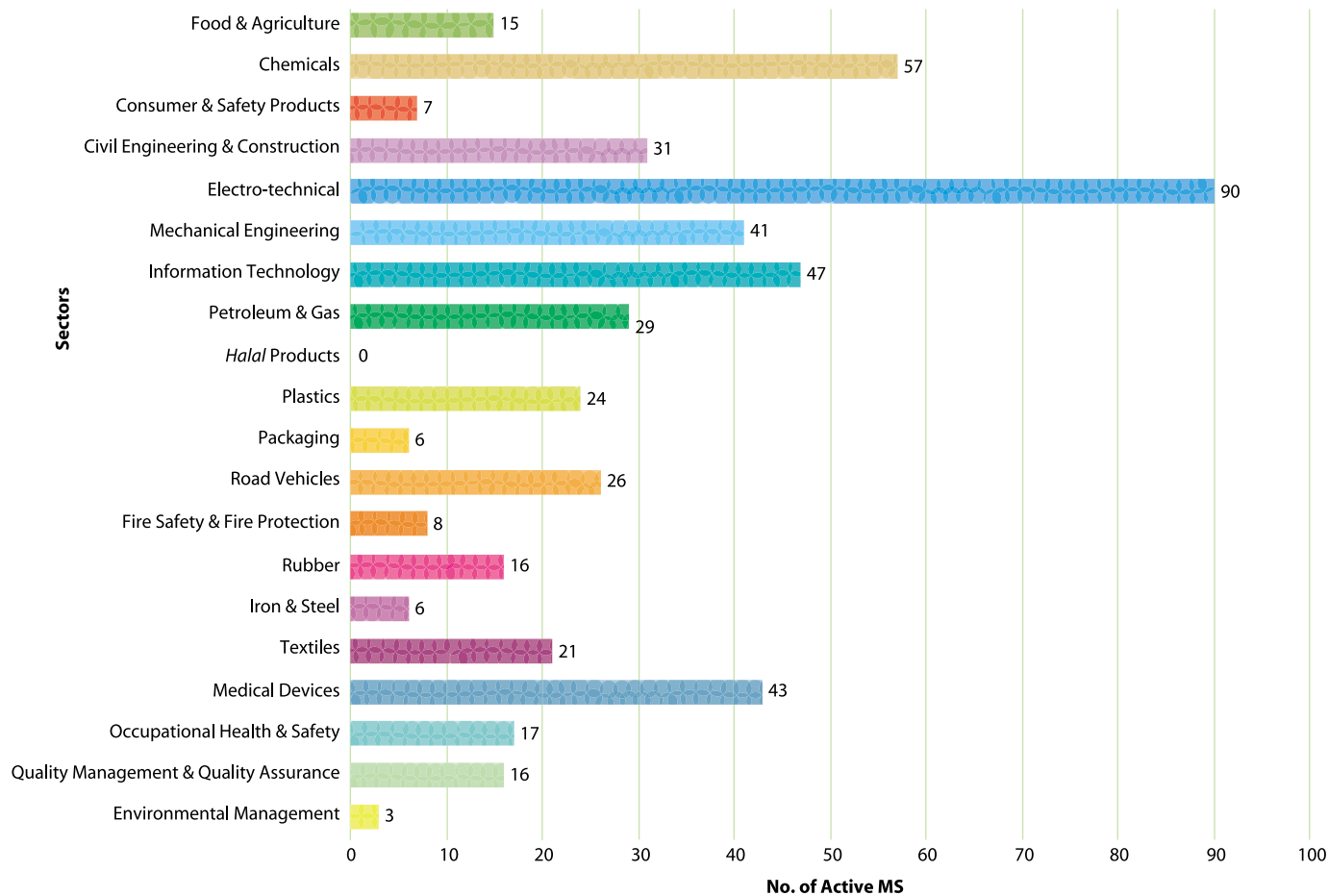
Highlights of STANDARDS MALAYSIA's performance in 2006 are shown in the following indicators.

STANDARDS

MS Development

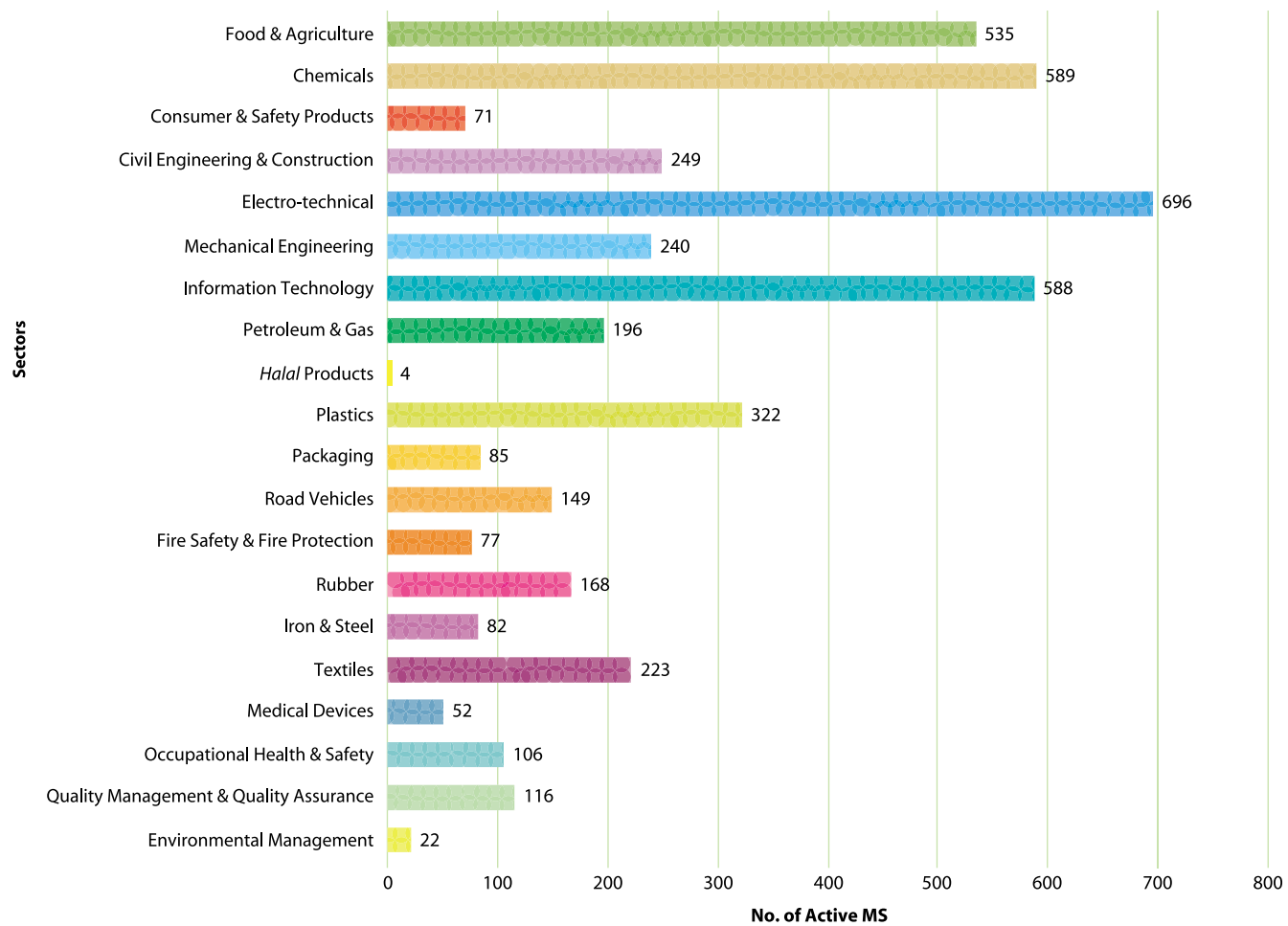
Figure 1

Number of MS Developed by Sectors in 2006



Total MS developed in 2006 was 503 with the Electro-technical sector recording the highest number at 90, followed by Chemicals sector (57) and Information Technology sector (47). The total developed for the year exceeded the target of developing 440 MS by 114.32%.

Figure 2 Cumulative Number of MS Developed by Sectors as at December 31, 2006



Cumulative number of MS developed up to December 31, 2006 was 4,570 with the highest being achieved in the Electro-technical sector (696), followed by Chemicals (589) and Information Technology (588). The lowest number of MS developed was in the Halal Products sector.

Figure 3 Status of Development of MS as at December 31, 2006

Target by Year 2010	Achieved as at end 2006	% Achieved	Difference Number	%
6,000	4,570	76.2	1,430	23.8

Cumulative total number of effective MS developed until December 2006 was 4,570 or 76.2% of the national target of developing 6,000 MS by year 2010. The remaining MS to be developed are 1,430 or 23.8%.

Figure 4 Alignment of Cumulative MS to International Standards as at December 31, 2006

No.	Sectors	Cumulative MS Developed	As at December 31, 2006	
			Aligned MS	
			Identical	Modified
1	Food & Agriculture	535	94	3
2	Chemicals	589	256	31
3	Consumer & Safety Products	71	31	1
4	Civil Engineering & Construction	249	52	4
5	Electro-technical	696	549	26
6	Mechanical Engineering	240	109	3
7	Information Technology	588	533	1
8	Petroleum & Gas	196	99	2
9	<i>Halal</i> Standards	4	0	0
10	Plastics	322	164	13
11	Packaging	85	47	0
12	Road Vehicles	149	60	11
13	Fire Safety & Fire Protection	77	28	2
14	Rubber	168	91	19
15	Iron & Steel	82	32	8
16	Textiles	223	24	0
17	Medical Devices	52	50	1
18	Occupational Health & Safety	106	91	0
19	Quality Management & Quality Assurance	116	108	2
20	Environmental Management	22	18	0
TOTAL		4,570	2,436	127
RATE OF ALIGNMENT			56.1%	

Fifty-six per cent of the cumulative MS developed are aligned to international standards. This was an improvement over the achievement of 55.3% in 2005. The Electro-technical sector achieved the highest number of MS aligned to international standards.

Figure
5

Total Mandatory Standards by Sectors as at December 31, 2006

No.	Sectors	Cumulative MS Developed	Mandatory Standards
1	Food & Agriculture	535	3
2	Chemicals	589	4
3	Consumer & Safety Products	71	0
4	Civil Engineering & Construction	249	39
5	Electro-technical	696	57
6	Mechanical Engineering	240	4
7	Information Technology	588	0
8	Petroleum & Gas	196	3
9	Halal Standards	4	0
10	Plastics	322	0
11	Packaging	85	0
12	Road Vehicles	149	3
13	Fire Safety & Fire Protection	77	8
14	Rubber	168	0
15	Iron & Steel	82	2
16	Textiles	223	0
17	Medical Devices	52	0
18	Occupational Health & Safety	106	0
19	Quality Management & Quality Assurance	116	0
20	Environmental Management	22	0
	TOTAL	4,570	123

Of the total of 4,570 MS developed, 123 standards have been made mandatory. Mandatory standards are highest in the Electro-technical sector (696), followed by Chemicals (589) and Food and Agriculture (535).

Accreditation

Figure
6

Number of Fields of Testing under SAMM

No.	Fields of Testing 2005	Fields of Testing 2006
1	Chemical	Chemical
2	Biological	Biological
3	Electrical	Electrical
4	Thermal/fire	Thermal/fire
5	Mechanical	Mechanical
6	Non-destructive Testing (NDT)	Non-destructive Testing (NDT)
7	Radioactivity	Radioactivity
8	Household Pesticide	Household Pesticide
9	Medical Testing	Medical Testing
10	Toxicity	Toxicity
11	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)
12	Veterinary	Veterinary
13	Genetically Modified Organism	Genetically Modified Organism
14	-	Nucleic Acid Testing

The fields of testing under SAMM program were expanded from 13 in 2005 to 14 in 2006. The additional field is Nucleic Acid Testing.

Figure 7

Number of Accredited CBs as at December 31, 2006

Type of CBs	Cumulative Total Number of Accredited CBs up to 2005	Total Number of CBs Accredited from Jan to Dec 2006	Cumulative Total Number of Accredited CBs as at December 31, 2006
QMS	8	2	10
EMS	4	3	7
PCS	1	1	2
OSH	1	0	1
Halal Product Certification Body (HALAL)	0	0	0
HACCP Based Food Safety Systems	0	0	0
ISMS	0	0	0

In 2006, total number of accredited CBs was 2 for QMS, 3 for EMS and 1 for PCS contributing to the cumulative total of 10, 7 and 2 respectively. There was no new accreditation for OSH, HACCP and ISMS in 2006.

Figure 8








Number of Accredited Laboratories/Fields as at December 31, 2006

Type of Laboratories/Fields	Cumulative Total Number of Accredited Laboratories/Fields up to 2005	Total Number of Accredited Laboratories/Fields from Jan to Dec 2006	Cumulative Total Number of Accredited Laboratories/Fields as at December 31, 2006
Calibration	59	5	64
Testing	246	36	282
Calibration and Testing	10	1	11
Medical Testing	1	2	3
TOTAL	316	44	360

Total Number of accredited laboratories/fields in 2006 was 44 comprising 5 for calibration, 36 for testing, 1 for both calibration and testing and 2 for medical testing. The cumulative total of accredited laboratories/fields is 360.

Figure 9

Number of Accredited Conformity Assessment Bodies as at December 31, 2006

Scheme	Cumulative up to 2005	2006	Cumulative up to 2006	Accreditation Symbols
ACB (QMS Program)	8	2	10	 <p>MS ISO/IEC GUIDE 62: 1999 ACB Accreditation Symbol for Quality Management System (QMS)</p>
ACB (EMS Program)	4	3	7	 <p>MS ISO/IEC GUIDE 66: 2000 ACB Accreditation Symbol for Environmental Management System (EMS)</p>
ACB (PC Program)	1	1	2	 <p>MS ISO/IEC GUIDE 65: 2000 ACB Accreditation Symbol for Product Certification Bodies (PCB)</p>
ACB (OSH Management Systems)	1	0	1	 <p>MS ISO/IEC GUIDE 62: 1999 ACB Accreditation Symbol for OSH Management Systems (OSH MS)</p>
SAMM	316	44	360	 <p>MS ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation of Laboratories (Testing and Calibration)</p>  <p>MS ISO 15189 Accreditation of Laboratories (Medical Testing)</p>
MIBAS	0	0	0	 <p>MS ISO/IEC 17020 Accreditation of Inspection Bodies</p>

Note: Accredited conformity assessment bodies are allowed to use Standards Malaysia accreditation symbols as indicated in Figure 9.

Accredited CBs in 2006 totalled 2 for ACB QMS Program, 3 for ACB EMS Program, 1 for ACB PC Program and 44 for SAMM contributing to the cumulative total of 10, 7, 2 and 360 respectively. There was no new accreditation in 2006 for ACB OSH Management Systems. All accredited CABs are allowed to use the accreditation symbols as indicated in Figure 9.

Figure 10

Figure 10: Accredited Certification as at December 31, 2006

No	Sector	QMS ISO 9001:2000	EMS ISO 14001:1996	OSH ISO 18001:1999
1	Agriculture, fishing	11	1	0
2	Mining and quarrying	28	6	0
3	Food products, beverages and tobacco	243	91	79
4	Textiles and textile products	55	1	0
5	Leather and leather products	9	0	0
6	Wood and wood products	45	3	0
7	Pulp, paper and paper products	102	22	5
8	Publishing companies	5	1	0
9	Printing companies	40	10	0
10	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	20	7	3
11	Nuclear fuel	1	0	0
12	Chemicals, chemical products and fibres	200	35	13
13	Pharmaceuticals	10	1	1
14	Rubber and plastic products	397	63	9
15	Non-metallic mineral products	53	7	0
16	Concrete, cement, lime, plaster etc	124	9	7
17	Basic metals and fabricated metal products	440	60	12
18	Machinery and equipment	138	19	5
19	Electrical and optical equipment	362	139	20
20	Shipbuilding	6	0	0
21	Aerospace	7	1	1
22	Other transport equipment	56	15	0
23	Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	57	2	0
24	Recycling	11	21	0
25	Electricity supply	38	15	6
26	Gas supply	1	1	0
27	Water supply	21	0	0
28	Construction	294	14	7
29	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	133	12	0
30	Hotels and restaurants	16	5	1
31	Transport, storage and communication	155	13	9
32	Financial intermediation; real estate; renting	110	1	0
33	Information technology	56	1	0
34	Engineering services	199	1	4
35	Other services	119	7	0
36	Public administration	144	7	0
37	Education	110	0	0
38	Health and social work	201	0	2
39	Other social services	72	2	0
TOTAL		4,089	593	184

As at December 31, 2006, accredited certification totaled 4,089 for QMS, 593 for EMS and 184 for OSH covering 39 sectors ranging from agriculture to health, social work and other social services.

PARTICIPATION AT ISO/IEC LEVEL

Figure 11 Number of ISO's TC/SC Secretariat Held from 1995 to 2006

No.	TC/SC
1	ISO/TC 45 (Rubber and Rubber Products)
2	ISO/TC 157 (Mechanical Contraceptives)
3	ISO/TC 45/SC 1 (Rubber and Plastic Hoses)
4	ISO/TC 45/SC 4 (Rubber Products, other than Hoses)

STANDARDS MALAYSIA holds four Secretariat positions in the ISO's TC/SC from 1995 to 2006 as indicated in Figure 11. In terms of chairmanship of ISO TCs, Y.Bhg. Dato' Dr. Ong Eng Long and Mr. Christie F. Robert have been selected to lead ISO/TC 157 and ISO/TC 45 respectively.

Figure 12 Number of Participating 'P' Memberships of ISO and IEC

Organization	2005	2006	Increase
ISO	89	99	10
IEC	11	16	5

Malaysia's 'P' memberships through STANDARDS MALAYSIA in both the ISO and IEC increased by 10 and 5 respectively in 2006.

Figure 13 Malaysia's Participation in TCs and SCs of the ISO and IEC in 2006

Membership	TC	SC	Total
ISO 'P' Member	6	4	10
IEC 'P' Member	1	4	5

Malaysia's 'P' memberships in the ISO and IEC total 10 and 5 respectively in 2006.

Figure 14 Number of Attendance at ISO and IEC in 2006

Organization	No. of Meetings	No. of Delegates
ISO	27	127
IEC	3	18

Malaysian delegations totaling 127 delegates attended 27 ISO meetings in 2006. During the same period, Malaysian delegation with 18 delegates attended 3 IEC meetings.

Figure 15 Voting and Comments Submitted to ISO and IEC in 2006

Organization	No. of Votes/Comments
ISO	579
IEC	220

Total votes/comments submitted in 2006 were 579 to the ISO and 220 to the IEC. Malaysia has achieved 100% voting performance with no missing votes for Final Draft International Standards (FDIS) and Draft International Standards (DIS).

ABBREVIATIONS

9MP	Ninth Malaysia Plan	MTCP	Malaysia Technical Cooperation Program
ACB	Accreditation of Certification Bodies	MTFSB	Malaysian Technical Forum Sdn Bhd
ACCSQ	ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality	MyENC	Malaysian Electro-technical National Committee
APEC-SC SC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance	MyGfI	Malaysian Grid for Learning
APLAC	Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation	MyNAC	Malaysian National Accreditation Committee
CAB	Conformity Assessment Bodies	MyNMTAC	Malaysian National Medical Testing Accreditation Committee
CB	Certification Bodies	MyNSC	Malaysian National Standards Committee
COPOLCO	Committee on Consumer Policy	NDT	Non-destructive Testing
DIS	Draft International Standards	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
DSM	Department of Standards Malaysia	NSSAP	National Standards Strategy and Action Plan
EC	Executive Committee	OIC	Organization of Islamic Conference
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility	OSH MS	Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems
EMS	Environmental Management System	PAC	Pacific Accreditation Cooperation
FDIS	Final Draft International Standards	PASC	Pacific Area Standards Congress
FTA	Free Trade Agreement	PC	Product Certification
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices	PCB	Product Certification Bodies
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism	PCS	Product Certification System
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point	PPIM	Muslim Consumers Association of Malaysia
IAF	International Accreditation Forum	PT	Proficiency Testing
IB	Inspection Bodies	QMS	Quality Management System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	SALM	<i>Skim Amalan Ladang Baik Malaysia</i>
IEC	International Electro-technical Commission	SAMM	<i>Skim Akreditasi Makmal Malaysia</i>
ILAC	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation	SR	Social Responsibility
ISC	Industry Standards Committee	SWO	Standards Writing Organization
ISMS	Information Security Management Systems	TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	TC	Technical Committee
ISO/CASCO	ISO Conformity Assessment Committee	TWG	Technical Working Group
IT	Information Technology	WG	Working Group
JAKIM	<i>Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia</i>	WTO	World Trade Organization
MCMC	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission		
MIBAS	Malaysia Inspection Bodies Accreditation Scheme		
MIHAS	Malaysian International <i>Halal</i> Showcase		
MLA	Multilateral Recognition Arrangements		
MOSTI	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation		
MRA	Mutual Recognition Arrangements		
MS	Malaysian Standard		
MSAC	Malaysian Standards and Accreditation Council		
MTCC	Malaysian Timber Certification Council		