

DD CEN/TS 15121-2:2011



BSI Standards Publication

Postal Services — Hybrid Mail

Part 2: Secured electronic postal services (SePS) interface specification — ECPM Service

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National foreword

This Draft for Development is the UK implementation of CEN/TS 15121-2:2011.

This publication is not to be regarded as a British Standard.

It is being issued in the Draft for Development series of publications and is of a provisional nature. It should be applied on this provisional basis, so that information and experience of its practical application can be obtained.

Comments arising from the use of this Draft for Development are requested so that UK experience can be reported to the international organization responsible for its conversion to an international standard. A review of this publication will be initiated not later than 3 years after its publication by the international organization so that a decision can be taken on its status. Notification of the start of the review period will be made in an announcement in the appropriate issue of *Update Standards*.

According to the replies received by the end of the review period, the responsible BSI Committee will decide whether to support the conversion into an international Standard, to extend the life of the Technical Specification or to withdraw it. Comments should be sent to the Secretary of the responsible BSI Technical Committee at British Standards House, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee SVS/4, Postal services.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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English Version

Postal Services - Hybrid Mail - Part 2: Secured electronic postal services (SePS) interface specification - ECPM ServicePostalische Dienstleistungen - Hybride Sendungen - Part 2:
Schnittstellen-Spezifikation für Gesicherte elektronische
postalische Dienste (SePS) - ECPM Service

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 9 August 2010 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

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Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 15121-2:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 331 "Postal Services", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document forms Part 2 of a multi-part CEN standard, CEN/TS 15121, *Postal Services - Hybrid Mail*. CEN/TS 15121 was originally published as a UPU standard S43 and was adopted by CEN under the current Memorandum of Understanding between UPU and CEN. UPU S43 was a single part standard covering only secured electronic postal services, but has been split into parts to allow the standard to be extended to cover other services based on the same concepts and service primitives.

These concepts and service primitives are now documented in Part 1 of the standard, CEN/TS 15121-1, and UPU S43a.

This part provides the specification of the Electronic Postal Certification Mark (EPCM) service which conforms with the definition in Article 257bis of the UPU Letter Post Regulations.

CEN/TC 331 WG2 decided to adopt the UPU S43-b, as it was an integrative part of UPU S43 during the time of the decision to adopt the UPU S43 under the current Memorandum of Understanding between UPU and CEN in 2005.

According to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the UPU and CEN, signed Oct. 22nd, 2001; 3.3 CEN notifies the following deviation from the source text:

The term "*postal administration*" meaning a postal service designated by one member country of the UPU was changed according with the wording of the Postal Directive to "*postal service*".

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This document provides the specification of the Electronic Postal Certification Mark (EPCM) service which conforms with the definition in Article RL 257bis of the UPU Letter Post Regulations. It is based on a subset of the verbs or operations defined in CEN/TS 15121-1, *Postal Services — Hybrid Mail — Part 1: Secured electronic postal services (SePS) interface specification — Concepts, schemas and operations*, to which the reader is referred.

An EPCM is essentially a digital signature verification and timestamping authority which verifies, and logs as evidence, the content integrity of electronic information. The collection of technical services in an EPCM service can cryptographically verify and store electronic evidence in support of the resolution of potential disputes which challenge the authenticity of events within a cycle of one or more automated transactions involving a postal customer.

An EPCM service constructed to this specification can support the capture and reproduction of evidence data attesting to the fact that a target business transaction was conducted and completed in an environment of integrity and trustworthiness with respect to one or more of the following attributes:

- the transaction originator;
- the party, if any, who closed or terminated the transaction;
- other parties who participated in the transaction;
- were the terms, conditions, and commitments understood by all parties;
- when was the document agreed to by the stakeholders, and sent to each participating party;
- when was it received by each participating party;
- was the content intact throughout transmission;
- have all parties been notified of all agreed events of significance.

An EPCM service which complies with this specification can support the following capabilities:

- non-repudiation of origin;
- non-repudiation of submission;
- non-repudiation of delivery;
- non-repudiation of receipt.

An EPCM's non-repudiation service involves the use of selected combinations of SePS operations in order to ensure end-to-end transaction integrity and evidence collection in a confidential and auditable environment.

This specification has one main heading:

Clause No	Description of content
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5	EPCM service definition: this defines the EPCM service by reference to the schemas and operations defined in CEN/TS 15121-1:2011.
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The implementation of part or all of this specification might involve the use of intellectual property that is the subject of patent and/or trademark rights. It is the responsibility of users of the standard to conduct any necessary searches and to ensure that any pertinent rights are in the public domain; are licensed¹⁾ or are avoided. Neither CEN nor the UPU can accept any responsibility in case of infringement, on the part of users of this document, of any third party intellectual property rights. Nevertheless, document users and owners of such rights are encouraged to advise the Secretariat of the UPU Standards Board and/or of CEN/TC 331 of any explicit claim that any technique or solution described herein is protected by such rights in any CEN or UPU member country. Any such claims will, without prejudice, be documented in the next update of this standard, or otherwise at the discretion of the Standards Board, respectively CEN/TC 331. Annex A of this document lists the intellectual property rights brought to the attention of CEN/TC 331 and the UPU Standards Board prior to approval of the publication of this version of the standard.

NOTE The mention of intellectual property rights, in Annex A, is on a 'without prejudice' basis. That is, such mention indicates only that some party has expressed the view that use of the standard might, in some circumstances, infringe the mentioned intellectual property rights. It should not be taken as in any way confirming the validity of such view and users should conduct their own searches to determine whether the mentioned IPR is in fact applicable to their specific case.

1) Mail service contractors are advised to ensure that reliance on intellectual property that is not in the public domain does not inadvertently lead to the creation of an effective monopoly. This could occur, even if usage of the intellectual property concerned is licensed by the mail service contractor, unless the terms of the licensing agreement commit the IPR holder to making licences available, on appropriate terms, to the mail service contractor's customers and suppliers, including competitors of the IPR holder.

1 Scope

This document specifies a secured electronic postal service, referred to as the Electronic Postal Certification Mark (EPCM) service, which provides a chain of evidence, stored by an administration as a trusted third party, to prove the existence of an electronic event, for a certain content, at a certain date and time, and involving one or more identified parties.

The service is defined by reference to the concepts, schemas and operations defined in CEN/TS 15121-1, *Postal Services — Hybrid Mail — Part 1: Secured electronic postal services (SePS) interface specification — Concepts, schemas and operations*. It requires support for five core SePS operations and permits optional support seven others.

This version of the specification does **not** cover:

- a description of the issues surrounding inter-operability between multiple postal SePS implementations when a business transaction Lifecycle requires the participation of more than one SePS implementation in a cross-border scenario involving two or more postal services;
- issues surrounding SePS usage in a 'multiple Certificate Authority' scenario where inter-operating posts are participating in a cross-border transaction as described above;
- examination of "Certificate Authority deployment model" alternatives necessitated by the cross-border scenarios described above.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CEN/TS 15121-1:2011, *Postal Services — Hybrid Mail — Part 1: Secured electronic postal services (SePS) interface specification — Concepts, schemas and operations*

NOTE See Part 1 of the standard (CEN/TS 15121-1).

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in CEN/TS 15121-1:2011 apply.

4 Symbols and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the symbols and abbreviations given in CEN/TS 15121-1:2011 apply.

5 EPCM service definition

5.1 Service description

5.1.1 Outline

The EPCM service provides a mechanism whereby a party to an electronic transaction, which might involve multiple electronic exchanges of data between participating parties, can register an electronic document as

forming part of the transaction lifecycle, with all participating parties and/or authorised third parties subsequently being able to verify this registration and its timing. As a corollary, it also provides a mechanism to prevent repudiation of registered documents and to support repudiation of changes made to documents subsequent to their registration.

The service is based on five components: digital signature verification; time stamping; protection of confidentiality; non-repudiation and event logging. These components are described below.

5.1.2 Digital signature verification

Digital signatures are used both to verify the identity of the party submitting or registering an electronic document and to ensure the integrity of the document content. All input is maintained as evidence and can be re-verified at any point in the future should authenticity be challenged. Digital signature integrity and certificate status are verified using PKI-based digital fingerprinting and signature verification technologies to check for both content and certificate integrity.

5.1.3 Time stamping

Signature verification services are time stamped with a unique electronic postal certification mark (EPCM) or value attesting to the fact that the post providing the EPCM stands behind the evidence gathered during the signing ceremony, as well as the subsequent verification status. Additionally the date at which the transaction was conducted is captured both in the EPCM service's logging facility and within the verified signatures themselves.

5.1.4 Protection of confidentiality

PKI-based encryption services are used to provide a high degree of confidence that sensitive business information is hidden from all but the intended recipients. Encryption at origin and decryption at destination guarantees absolute security and privacy for business transaction stakeholders.

5.1.5 Non-repudiation

The EPCM service retains all customer-required tracking and evidence records of significance within the business transaction life cycle. These records are used to support the following non-repudiation services:

- non-repudiation of Origin;
- non-repudiation of Submission;
- non-repudiation of Delivery;
- non-repudiation of Receipt.

Combined with user-authentication, timestamping, and message integrity, these non-repudiation services ensure an extremely trustworthy end-to-end business transaction process. It is intended that the EPCM service, through the implementation of jurisdiction-specific legislative requirements, can act as a legally binding transaction notarization service both within and across postal domains.

Where required to do so, the EPCM service provider can provide any authorised individual or organization with any and all required evidence of the existence, integrity, and logged date of any business transaction tracked by the service. This information can be re-produced digitally or physically and can be sent to any required arbitrating party for their assessment.

5.1.6 Event logging

The storage of the evidence (i.e. escrow) data associated with business transactions is a core capability of the EPCM service. EPCM service records are maintained by the service provider for as long as is needed to satisfy customer, postal service and local legal requirements.

EXAMPLE USPS maintains records for at least seven years, the Government of Canada has mandated that Canada Post maintain its records for a minimum of 11 years.

5.2 Compliance with the SePS specification

EPCM services which comply with this specification shall support the CheckIntegrity, PostMark, RetrieveResults, Sign and Verify operations in accordance with the specifications of these operations in CEN/TS 15121-1.

Support for the SePS operations Decrypt, Encrypt, Locate, LogEvent, RetrievePostalAttributes, RetrieveSummary and StartLifecycle is not required for EPCM compliance. However, if one or more of them is supported, the operation(s) concerned shall function in accordance with specification in CEN/TS 15121-1.

Support for operations and options which are not defined in UPU standard S43a is permitted. However:

- any such operations and options shall not simply duplicate the functionality of one of the standard operations and/or options defined in CEN/TS 15121-1;
- users of the EPCM service shall not be required to make use of such operations and/or options in order to make use of the standard operations defined in CEN/TS 15121-1.

5.3 Backwards compatibility

The SePS schema specification in CEN/TS 15121-1 is discreet and version specific. Posts are free to select which discrete interface versions they support. However, except in the case of upgrades to V1.15 adopted to ensure cross-border compatibility, postal services who upgrade from older versions of the SePS specification (e.g. from V1.14) to a newer one are required to support backward compatibility of previously supported versions of the SePS interface specification as it applies to both processing requests/responses and honoring previously issued PostMarkedReceipts. Individual posts are free to address this backward compatibility challenge as they see fit. The `Version` element which is present in every request and which is included in the `PostMarkedReceipt` can be used to support this backwards compatibility requirement.

5.4 Cross-border provision of the EPCM service

The provision of an EPCM service across borders shall be governed by a bilateral or multi-lateral agreement between participating administrations. This agreement shall:

NOTE 1 An administration can participate in multiple agreements relating to EPCM services offered across different groups of countries.

- specify the provisions required to provide the EPCM service across borders;
- obligate participating services to comply with its provisions;
- define a Trust Model based on mutual authentication of the participant service;
- define an EPCM service logo which shall be used, wherever possible, to identify the EPCM service concerned and to provide for human readable representation of the fact that the service has been applied to an electronic document when the content of that document is rendered in a human readable form;

NOTE 2 The XML-formatted `PostMarkedReceipt` represents the SePS standardized definition of the composition of an EPCM.

— reflect and complement the applicable provisions contained in the UPU Letter Post Regulations.

NOTE 3 The Regulations impose additional requirements, in particular that verification of an EPCM should be free of additional charges, regardless of where the EPCM was applied.

For the purposes of the Trust Model, each participating service shall be digitally identified by means of a unique EPCM digital identifier (a string or a token) that unequivocally identifies that service when interacting, for EPCM cross-border transactions purposes, with other services and their users. This EPCM digital identifier shall be obtained from a trusted third-party digital identity provider and shall be communicated to all other participating services.

Annex A (informative)

Relevant intellectual property rights (IPR)

A.1 Introduction

This informative annex lists all Intellectual Property Rights (trademarks, patents and patent applications), the use of which has been advised as possibly being implied by the application of this standard. It is stressed that the content of this annex is not exhaustive and is provided on a 'without prejudice' basis. That is:

- mention herein of a particular IPR indicates only that some party has expressed, to the Secretariat of CEN/TC 331 and/or the UPU Standards Board, the view that use of the standard might, in some circumstances, infringe the mentioned right. It should not be taken as in any way confirming the validity of such view and users of this standard should conduct their own searches to determine whether the mentioned IPR is in fact applicable to their specific case;
- the descriptive text associated with mention of a particular IPR is intended to provide only a general indication of the field of application of the right concerned. It should not be taken as implying that the right or its application is limited, in scope, to the description given;
- the absence of reference to any IPR is indicative only of the fact that the Secretariats of CEN/TC 331 and/or the UPU Standards Board had, up to the time of publication of this standard, received no suggestion that the said IPR could potentially be infringed by the use of this standard. Neither the UPU nor CEN has conducted any patent, trademark or other searches relevant to the subject matter of this standard and cannot accept any responsibility in case of infringement, on the part of users of this document, of any third party intellectual property rights.

Users of the standard are encouraged to conduct any necessary searches and to ensure that any pertinent IPR is either in the public domain; is licensed from the holder(s) or is avoided.

A.2 USPS Trademarks

The United States Postal Service claims the registration or pending registration of the trademark "ELECTRONIC POSTMARK", "USPS ELECTRONIC POSTMARK", "EPM" and "USPS EPM", "UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE ELECTRONIC POSTMARK" and a figurative trademark in the following countries and regions:

COUNTRY / REGION	MARK	CLASSES	REG.NO.	RENEWAL DEADLINE
ARGENTINIA	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9	1760166	20091102
		16	1760165	20091102
		25	1760164	20091102
		35	1760163	20091102
		39	1760162	20091102
		42	1760161	20091102
BRAZIL	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9	820980552	20130930
		16	820980617	20150607
		25	820980595	20110619
		35	820980587	20151129

		39 42	820980609 200072366	20151129 20151129
CHILE	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	25	530543	20081223
CHINA	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	25	1323353	20091013
COLOMBIA	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9 35 39 42	220679 217744 218217 217456	20090903 20090420 20090429 20090331
CHINA	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	25	1323353	20091013
COLOMBIA	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9 35 39 42	220679 217744 218217 217456	20090903 20090420 20090429 20090331
CTM	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9, 16, 25, 35, 39, 42	853606	20080617
ECUADOR	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9 16 25 35 39 42	2100 2099 2098 615 614 617	20100406 20100406 20100406 20100321 20100321 20100321
INDIA	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9 16 25	813229 813230 813231	n/a (pending) 20080803 20080803
INDONESIA	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9 25 16 35 39 42	444088 441745 441749 441751 441752 441750	20080911 20080804 20080804 20080804 20080911 20080804
JAPAN	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9, 16, 25, 35, 39, 42	4701818	20130915
MALAYSIA	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9 25 16 35 39 42	98/10171 98/10172 98/10176 98/10174 98/10173 98/10175	n/a (pending) 20080309 20080309 20080309 20080309 20080309
MEXICO	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK		337103 618525 585698 598976 597202 617541	n/a (pending) 20080623 20080623 20080806 20080623 20080623
NEW ZEALAND	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	25	295834	20150729
NEW ZEALAND 9	USPS ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9 16 35 39 42	642643 642644 642645 642646 642647	20080730 20080730 20080730 20080730 20080730
NORWAY	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	16, 25 35, 39, 42	207990 215283	20110419 20120812
PARAGUAY	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9 16 25 35 39	218294 218293 223166 223165 223164	20090710 20090710 20100303 20100303 20100303

		42	223163	20100303
PERU	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9 16 25 35 39 42	50103 50104 49697 16468 16467 15999	20081104 20081104 20081022 20081218 20081218 20081027
PHILIPPINES	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9, 16, 25, 35, 39, 42	4-1998- 005617	Aff/Use due 20100118
SINGAPORE	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9 16 25 35 39 42	T9807802D T9807803B T9807804J T9807805I T9807806G T9807807E	20080731 20080731 20080731 20080731 20080731 20080731
SWITZERLAND	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	9, 16, 25, 35, 39, 42	466979	20091026
TAIWAN	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	16 25 35 42	985087 1011897 159955 163421	20120215 20120815 20120229 20120430
UNITED STATES	ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	42	2451150	§8/15 due 20070515
UNITED STATES	USPS ELECTRONIC POSTMARK	42	2451172	§8/15 due 20070515
UNITED STATES	EPM	35, 38, 39, 42	2874196	§8/15 due 20100817
UNITED STATES	USPS EPM	9, 35, 39, 45	2934455	§8/15 due 20110322
UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE ELECTRONICPOSTMARK	42	2485456	§8/15 due 20070904

In a letter dated 31 March 2006, the USPS has indicated its belief that ELECTRONIC POSTMARK – treated and maintained as a trademark – would support the controlled and regulated provision of authenticated time/date stamp services across international boundaries.

A.3 Patents

See CEN/TS 15121-1.

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