



CIE Australia

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formerly the
Australian National Committee on Illumination
member of the
International Commission on Illumination

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Submission to Productivity Commission Review by CIE Australia

Summary

*This submission concludes with **two recommendations** to the Commission on endorsing the future and continuing role of Standards Australia in international standardisation. The first includes the need to embrace other bodies such as CIE as well as ISO/IEC and the need for commensurate financial support. The other sets out the need for strong Australian representation on bodies such as the CIE and the benefit to Australia of a two-way flow of technical information.*

The first two Sections below set out the organisational detail of CIE and the national affiliate CIE Australia and the relationship between CIE and Standards Australia.

1. THE ORGANISATION

CIE Australia is the national affiliate to the CIE - Commission Internationale de L'Eclairage: International Commission on Illumination. The CIE was established over 90 years ago and is acknowledged as *the* authority on light and lighting in all its diverse aspects. It produces Technical Reports and Guides and as an international standardisation body it produces CIE Standards, on all of which National Standards can be based; its authority on lighting matters is formally recognised by ISO.

CIE Australia (and its predecessor) dates from 1948 and provides strong Australian representation on the international body at both technical and administrative levels. There is a two way relationship of not only receiving technical expertise but also contributing to and influencing it. The CIE technical expertise is regularly used in the relevant Australian Standards

*This organisational outline and technical significance is amplified in an **Attachment***

2. STANDARDS AUSTRALIA AND CIE AUSTRALIA

We note the wording in Standards Australia policy document SG-007 Adoption of International Standards - Section 5 International Standards:

"The International Standards which are covered by this policy are normally understood to cover the following:

(c) Standards published by other **international bodies** having similar standing to that of the ISO/IEC, e.g. **CIE**," (last emphasis added)

We have no cause to question the degree of CIE involvement in Australian Standards - the record shows that CIE technical material is routinely used in lighting matters.

Rather we refer to Standards Australia as the peak standards body in Australia and its role in international standardisation. This role, its importance in international and regional trade and commerce, and the financial implications to Standards Australia in its support of the national affiliates to the relevant international bodies is set out in some detail in Standards Australia submission to the Commission, for example in paragraphs 19, 58 and 59.

This perceived continuing role is highlighted in the Standards Australia submission section **Proposed Future Role for Standards Australia -**

- Determine, co-ordinate and contribute to Australia's national and **international standardization** priorities as the official National Standards Body (NSB);
- Continue to co-ordinate, participate, influence and lead international standards development as Australia's member of ISO and IEC and **other relevant regional and international organisations**; (emphasis added)

Currently CIE Australia is in cordial discussion with Standards Australia on a close association between the two bodies to our mutual benefit.

3. IMPLICATIONS OF ASSOCIATION

There are two major implications to the association, financial and technical:

(i) Financial

The dues of CIE Australia to CIE have in the past been paid by CSIRO through the then National Measurement Laboratory (now part of DITR) in recognition of the benefits accruing from international technical interaction. This funding ceased in the 1990s due to organisational restructure of CSIRO. Since that time CIE Australia has met this major outlay from resources mainly derived from hosting the 1991 CIE Quadrennial Plenary Session in Melbourne. These resources, in spite of income from fees and publication sales, are reaching exhaustion.

In supporting the continuing role of Standards Australia in the international field, as outlined in Section 2 above, we see that other important bodies such as CIE Australia be given like treatment, but not necessarily the same, as that given to ISO/IEC.

We recommend that the future and continuing role of Standards Australia in the international field should be strongly endorsed by the Commission. Further, the Commission emphasises that to fulfill this role adequately other bodies such as the CIE, as well as ISO/IEC, need to be embraced by Standards Australia, together with the need for commensurate financial support. This support to be forthcoming from the Federal Government to support Australian commitment to international standardization and from relevant industry which gains benefit from this.

(ii) Technical

The association of Standards Australia with bodies such as CIE Australia will ensure continuing *strong* Australian representation on international standardisation bodies, in this case CIE. The process of standardisation is not one of just endorsing but of active participation. This is particularly so for Australia, to provide where appropriate, a counterbalance to the influential European and North American viewpoints.

For example, this can be in regard to when considerations of the Australian and like environments is important, or when Australia has made expert technical study of a subject, or when a subject may have implications for Australian practice, or when Australian relationships with countries in our region must be represented (sometimes these countries are not well represented on some international bodies).

We recommend that the Commission endorse the necessity of strong Australian participation in the technical affairs of bodies, such as the CIE, and the importance to Australia of a two-way flow of technical expertise and information.

Yours faithfully

[signed]

J Derrick Kendrick
Chair, CIE Australia

CIE Australia / Standards Australia - The Connection

□ **CIE**

- Commission Internationale de l'Éclairage; International Commission on Illumination.
- Formed before 1st World War ; Headquarters Vienna, Austria (www.cie.co.at/)
- Affairs vested in the *National Committees* of 38 member countries, (including, in our region, New Zealand, Japan, China, India, Korea) meeting in *General Assembly* every two years and in the *Board of Administration*, which includes the Divisional Directors.

□ **CIE Technical Program**

- on *all the diverse aspects of light, vision and lighting*. The *best authority* in these matters and as such recognised by the **ISO** as an *international standardisation body*, together with technical cooperation with **IEC** and **CEN**.
- program carried out in seven *Divisions* headed by a Director, with a representative from each member country, and the many constituent *Technical Committees*; Divisions meet, generally, yearly and Committees as appropriate; the entire technical CIE meets at *plenary quadrennial Sessions*.
- the *diverse* subject range is emphasised in the Division titles;
 - D1 Vision and Colour;
 - D2 Measurement of Light and Radiation;
 - D3 Interior Environment and Lighting Design;
 - D4 Lighting and Signalling for Transport;
 - D5 Exterior Lighting (including sports);
 - D6 Photobiology and Photochemistry;
 - D8 Image Technology.
- CIE's objectives are:
 1. *To provide an international forum for the discussion of all matters relating to the science, technology and art in the fields of light and lighting and for the interchange of information in these fields between countries.*
 2. *To develop basic standards and procedures of metrology in the fields of light and lighting.*
 3. *To provide guidance in the application of principles and procedures in the development of international and national standards in the fields of light and lighting.*
 4. *To prepare and publish standards, reports and other publications concerned with all matters relating to science, technology and art in the fields of light and lighting.*
 5. *To maintain liaison and technical interaction with other international organizations concerned with matters related to the science, technology, standardisation and art in the fields of light and lighting.*

It is important to note that in these objectives light and lighting embraces such fundamental subjects as vision, photometry and colorimetry, involving natural and man-made radiations over the UV, the visible and IR regions of the spectrum, and application subjects covering all usage of light, indoors and out, including environmental and aesthetic effects, as well as means for the production and control of light and radiation.

From 1999 onwards also the optical, visual and metrological aspects of the communication, processing and reproduction of images, using all types of analogous and digital imaging devices, storage media and imaging media are covered by CIE.

□ **CIE Publications**

- *Standards, Technical Reports and Guides*

- nearly 200 technical publications are current

- recent examples show scope of these, note that 'lighting' covers much more than just light application to interiors and exterior places:

 CIE171: 2006 Test cases to assess the accuracy of lighting computer programs

 CIE172 :2006 UV protection and clothing

 CIE Standard S016: 2005 Lighting of outdoor work places - Lighting requirements for safety and security

 CIE Draft Standard DS019: 2005 Photocarcinogenesis action spectrum- Non melanomic skin cancers.

□ **CIE Australia**

- formed 1948 as Australian National Committee on Illumination: active founding members included, the then, Standards Association of Australia.

- membership is of organisations and individuals associated with lighting; currently 18 organisations (including Standards Australia) and 21 individuals, including honorary.

- in some past years CSIRO paid the CIE dues through the National Measurement Laboratory (now part of DITR) because the technical interaction was seen as important.

□ **Participation in CIE**

- Australia has provided *Board* membership (*Vice President Publications*, a past and the current *Vice President Technical*.) and *Technical Committee chairpersons*, currently *four*, and *members*, currently *twenty four*, and has representatives on *each* CIE Division.

- technical *contributions* particularly in metrology, glare in interiors, daylight, road lighting and traffic signals, exterior lighting: a significant number of *publications* rely on Australian research and/or drafting.

- Australia hosted the 1991 quadrennial *Session*.

□ **CIE/Standards Australia interface**

- the *LG committees* regularly and as a matter of course utilise CIE documents; a recent example is in the revision of the 1158 series, Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces where the performance parameters are those of the CIE and in the drafting of a new part, Lighting of Tunnels and Underpasses

- some CIE technical publications have been modelled, mainly or in part on Australian standards, eg, CIE48 traffic signals, CIE150 control of obtrusive light.

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