

Introduction to IEC and its processes and procedures to develop IEC International Standards



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■ What is the IEC?

About IEC Asia-Pacific Regional Centre

Development of IEC International Standards



■ What is the IEC?

- Mission
- Members
- Types of Participation
- **■** Conformity assessment systems

IEC About IEC

 Founded in 1906 to promote international cooperation on all questions of <u>standardization</u> and related matters in the field of electrotechnology



IEC's mission is to be globally recognized as the provider of standards and conformity assessment-related services needed to facilitate trade in the fields of electricity, electronics and associated technologies.



- Encourage national adoption of international standards
- Stimulate world trade and business by ensuring technical and market relevance of its products
- Make results applicable and available for voluntary adoption world wide
- Set the framework for Conformity Assessment in global markets



IEC Membership (as of 2010-05)

ALBANIA (AM)	
ALGERIA	
ARGENTINA	
AUSTRALIA	
AUSTRIA	
BAHRAIN (AM)	

BELARUS

BELGIUM

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

(AM)

BRAZIL

BULGARIA **CANADA**

CHILE CHINA

COLOMBIA (AM)

CROATIA CUBA (AM) CYPRUS (AM) CZECH REP.

DPR KOREA (AM)

DENMARK EGYPT

ESTONIA (AM)

FINLAND FRANCE

GEORGIA (AM)

GERMANY

GREECE

HUNGARY

ICELAND (AM)

INDIA

INDONESIA

IRAN IRAQ

IRELAND

ISRAEL

ITALY

JAPAN

JORDAN (AM)

KAZAKHSTAN (AM)

KENYA (AM)

KOREA, REP. OF

LATVIA (AM)

LIBYA

LITHUANIA (AM)

LUXEMBURG

MALAYSIA

MALTA (AM)

MEXICO

MONTENEGRO (AM) SRI LANKA (AM)

NETHERI ANDS

NEW ZEALAND

NIGERIA (AM)

NORWAY

OMAN

PAKISTAN

PHILIPPINES

POLAND

PORTUGAL

QATAR ROMANIA RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SAUDI ARABIA

SERBIA

SINGAPORE

SLOVAKIA

SLOVENIA

SOUTH AFRICA

SPAIN

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

THAILAND

THE FYR of MACEDONIA (AM)

TUNISIA (AM)

TURKEY UKRAINE

UAE UK **USA**

VIETNAM (AM)

IEC Types of participation

- IEC is a voluntary association of National Committees that fully represent electrotechnical interests in their countries:
 - ➤ Governmental agencies, industries, testing laboratories, academia, consumer groups, etc.
- Membership: one member per country
 - > Members: 59
 - > Associate members: 22
- Affiliate Country programme (not membership)
 - > 81 countries (as of 2010-05)

Rights of IEC participants

Full Members	Associate Members	Affiliates
May submit votes on <u>all</u> TC/SC and Council documents via electronic voting system	May submit votes/ comments on documents of <u>4</u> selected TC/SCs via electronic voting system	May not vote
May submit comments on all TC/SC and Council documents	May submit comments only on TC/SC documents but not on Council documents	May submit comments on the documents of 10 selected TC/SCs by e-mail
Fully participate in international standardization activities	Limited participation of countries with limited resources	A type of participation, not a membership



International Standards...

- Best experience of industry, researchers, consumers and regulators
- Over 10 000 experts from companies, laboratories, academia and government
- Safety, performance, interoperability, environment



...the foundation for trade and innovation.



International Standards...

- Basis for conformity assessment
- Promote safety & consumer confidence
- Stimulate economic growth & development



...promote technology transfer.



Participation in standardization...

- Reduce costs for standards development
- Benefit from existing know-how
- Give products a better chance to succeed
- Technology trends





Standards put in practice...

- Is a product what it appears to be?
- Does a system function the way it should?
- What about:
 - Safety?
 - **■** Performance?
 - Reliability?



...through conformity assessment.



Three conformity assessment systems

IECEE

IECEx

IECQ



System of Conformity
Assessment Schemes for
Electrotechnical Equipment
and Components



System for Certification to Standards Relating to Equipment for Use in Explosive Atmospheres



Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components

IEC The Need for Standards

- Globalization is a reality. Trade is global
- Facilitate interoperability (Products and Systems)
- **Improve Safety**
- **Improve Efficiency**
- Protect the Environment
- Standards used as basis for Regulations



The Need for Global Conformity Assessment

- One test, one certification, one mark
- Remove delays and costs of multiple testing and approval:
 - Products get to market more quickly and expense reduced
 - Trade barriers caused by different certification criteria in various countries reduced
 - New markets opened up
- Help to ensure a fair global trading system in accordance with WTO.



What's the Pay Off for Industry?

- Influence the developments and content of IEC Standards
- Early warning of developing markets, establish customer contacts
- Improve product safety and quality
- Rationalization and cost reduction in design and manufacturing.



What's the Pay Off for Government?

- International Standards are best source for governments for
 - Legislation/regulation
 - Issuing tenders
- Recognized source for WTO compliance
 - Contributes to fulfilling World Trade
 Organization's Agreement on Technical Barriers
 to Trades
- Standards provide detailed technical interpretation of the law.



Introduction to IEC-APRC



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About IEC-APRC

- Mission
- Activities
- **Staff and Contact**

- Promote awareness of IEC in the region
- Increase use of IEC International Standards
- Enhance participation of all countries in the region in the Commission's work
- All of the above will be achieved by improved communications with businesses, industries and governments in the region

IEC Key activities

Technical

Support to 57 TCs/SCs (from 6 TCs/SCs in 2006)

Promotional

- Visits by Officers
- Information Sessions and Training Activities
- Participation in Regional Groups/Events
- Venue for WG meetings



Country dialogues/visits by Officers

- General IEC awareness session involving IEC Officers
- May tie in with training activities and technical information sessions
- Based on theme decided by IEC and the hosting country
 - Past sessions included visits to Malaysia,
 Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam etc.



Information sessions, training activities and regional forum

- Enhance participation
- Directives and procedures for experts as well as new TC/SC Officers
- IT tools
- Increase use of IEC
 International
 Standards and
 Conformity
 Assessment Systems





IEC Staff strength

- Officer-in-Charge
- 2 Technical Officers
- 1 Technical Editor
- **2 Administrative Assistants**



Contact in the Asia-Pacific region

■ Your resource in the region for the region:

Dennis Chew

Officer-in-Charge

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Development of IEC International Standards



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Development of IEC International Standards

- Directives
- Standardization process and technical work
- Deliverables
- Stages in standards development
- Meetings
- Availability of IEC publications

- Part 1: Procedures for the technical work
- Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards
- IEC Supplement: Procedures specific to IEC

- Organizational structure and responsibilities for the technical work
- Development of International Standards and other deliverables
- Meetings
- Appeals

ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2

- General principles
- Structure
- Drafting
- Preparation and presentation of documents
 - Principles of drafting
 - Basic reference works
 - Numbering of divisions
 - Drafting of terms and definitions
 - Title of documents
 - Patent rights
 - Internationally standardized items
 - Verbal forms
 - Quantities and units



Supplement – Procedures specific to IEC

- Maintenance of IEC publications
- "In some countries" clauses
- Interpretation sheets
- Forms
- Reporting
- Preparation of French versions of documents



Principles of the standardization process

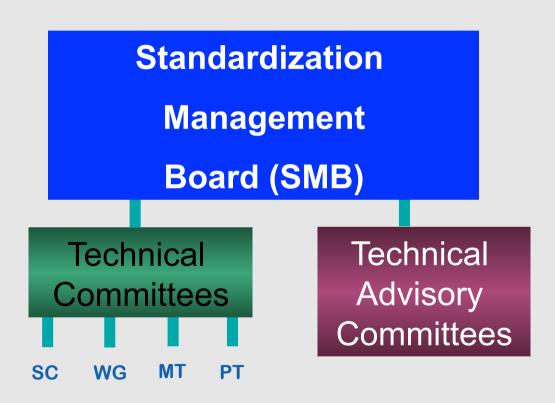
Standardization process in IEC

- is based on consensus
- is entirely transparent
- is open to all national committees for participation

IEC The Project Approach

- Strategic plan
 - Each TC shall prepare strategic business plan for its own specific field of activity; formally agreed upon and included in its report for review and approval by the SMB on regular basis
 - Project undertaken only if proposal accepted in accordance with the relevant procedures
- Project stages
- Project description and acceptance
- Programme of work
- Target dates
- Project management secretariat's responsibility
- Project leader
- Progress control periodic progress report by SC/WG/ PT

IEC Technical work



IEC Deliverables

- International Standards (IS)
- Technical Specifications (TS)
- Technical Reports (TR)
- Publicly Available Specifications (PAS)
- Guides



International Standards (IS)

A document, established by consensus and approved by the IEC, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context

>2/3 vote in favour by P-members

<1/4 vote against from all members



Technical Specifications (TS)

- similar to an IS in that it is normative in nature,
- developed according to consensus procedures
- is published when required support for an IS cannot be obtained, or when the subject is still under technical development, or when there is a future but no immediate possibility of an IS.

2/3 vote in favour by P-member countries

IEC Technical Report (TR)

- Informative document
- Data of a different kind
 - Scientific supporting material
 - Data collection
 - Results of surveys
 - State of the art
 - Supplementary information or explanation

Majority vote of P-member countries



Publicly Available Specifications (PAS)

- A technical specification not fulfilling the requirements for a standard, but made available to the public and established in an organization operating under given procedures or developed within a TC/SC
- Submission may be proposed by A- or Dliaisons (liaisons at WG/PT level)
- Published after verification and checking that no conflict with existing IS by the committee concerned and consensus of:

Majority vote of P-member countries



- Not prepared by TC/SCs
- Usually developed by Advisory Committees
- Material of an advisory nature to TC/SCs (Non-normative publication)
- Refer Annex A of ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, 2009



Stages in standards development

PWI Preliminary stage

NP Proposal stage

WD Preparatory stage

CD Committee stage

CDV Enquiry stage

FDIS Approval stage

Publication stage.



- Elaborate market need for a standard
- Preliminary technical study.
- Develop outline or draft for NP
- May introduce into work programmes by a simple majority vote of P-members

IEC Proposal stage (NP)

- Proposal submitted for 3-months ballot to
 P-members of TC/SC concerned
- Requirement
 - Majority of P-members voting support addition
 - For TC/SCs with ≤16 P-members, 4 must nominate expert to participate in work
 - For TC/SCs with > 16 P-members, 5 must nominate expert to participate in work
- Experts constitute project team with project leader nominated by proposer
- Work plan with target dates.

- Draft documents developed by project team / working group
- Project teams work independently
- Encourage use of electronic tools
 - E-mail
 - Collaboration tools (allowing to exchange documents and comments)



- Draft distributed to National Committees for comments
- 2, 3 or 4 months as agreed by TC/SC
- Stage at which substantive technical comments to be made.

IEC Enquiry stage (CDV)

- Draft submitted for 5 months ballot to National Committees
- Last stage at which comments can be submitted
- Approved if
 - 2/3 majority of P-members voting approve
 - less than 25% of all votes submitted are negative.

IEC Approval stage (FDIS)

- Formal approval ballot for 2 months
- No comments allowed with positive vote
- Approved if
 - 2/3 majority of P-members voting approve
 - less than 25% of all votes submitted are negative.

IEC Publication stage (IS)

- Within 1.5 months, the IEC CO shall
 - Correct any errors indicated by the secretariat of the TC/SC
 - Print and distribute the International Standard



- Maintenance of standards
- Modifications
 - Technical corrigenda
 - Amendments
 - Avoid proliferation of modifications –
 not more than two separate documents

- Lists all items being developed by a TC/SC
- Updated by Central Office as each document is received from TC/SC secretary and processed by CO
- Updated and corrected by TC/SC at each TC/SC meeting.

- TC/SC establishes target dates for each project for
 - Completion of the first working draft
 - Circulation of the first committee draft
 - Circulation of the enquiry draft
 - Circulation of the final draft International Standard
 - Publication of the International Standard.

IEC Meetings

- Participants at TC/SC meetings are representatives of National Committee
- One vote per P-member
 - No votes from O-members or liaisons.



TC/SC secretary at meetings

- Record decisions
- Update programme of work
- Report to SMB
- Update of SBP (Strategic Business Plan)
- Provide justification of target date extensions.



Role of SMB in technical work

- Automatic cancellation of all work items in progress > 5 years without reaching approval stage
- Decisions on all projects where target dates not respected (> 4 months past target date)
- Warnings on projects between 3 and 4 years
- Review SMB Report.



Availability of IEC publications

- IEC library server electronic files in PDF format
 - Distribution and sale by National Committee
 - For purpose of national adoption
- Watermark collection PDF files with watermark
 - Reference library collection by National Committee
- Revisable format Word
 - For national adoption purposes only



Availability of IEC publications

Standards in database format

Some are accessible either free of charge, or via subscriptions which can be purchased through the IEC National Committees, National Committee-appointed Sales Outlets, or directly from the IEC Web Store.

IEC Webstore

Direct end-user sales in both electronic and paper versions



Thank you for your attention.

