

NORM APME



IEC

NORMAPME a.s.b.l.

October 2003

IEC Mission

- is the leading global organization that **prepares and publishes international standards** for all electrical, electronic and related technologies..
- Through its members, the IEC **promotes international cooperation** on all questions of electrotechnical standardization and related matters.
- The IEC charter **embraces all electrotechnologies** including electronics, magnetics and electromagnetics, electroacoustics, multimedia, telecommunication, and energy production and distribution, as well as associated general disciplines such as terminology and symbols, electromagnetic compatibility, measurement and performance, dependability, design and development, safety and the environment.

IEC Objectives

- meet the requirements of the global market efficiently
- ensure primacy and maximum world-wide use of its standards and conformity assessment schemes
- assess and improve the quality of products and services covered by its standards
- establish the conditions for the interoperability of complex systems
- increase the efficiency of industrial processes
- contribute to the improvement of human health and safety
- contribute to the protection of the environment.

IEC Standards

- provide industry and users with the framework for economies of design, greater product and service quality, more inter-operability, and better production and delivery efficiency.
- encourage an improved quality of life by contributing to safety, human health and the protection of the environment

IEC History

- IEC was officially founded in **June 1906**
- **By 1914** the IEC had formed four technical committees to deal with Nomenclature, Symbols, Rating of Electrical Machinery, and Prime Movers. IEC had also issued a first list of terms and definitions.
- The First World War interrupted IEC work, which resumed in 1919 and **by 1923** the number of technical committees had increased to 10.
- **In September 1939** the IEC's activity came to a standstill because of the Second World War and did not resume for another six years.
- **From 1948 to 1980** the number of technical committees grew from 34 to 80 and began to include such new technologies
- The **last two decades** of the 20th century saw the IEC continue to address new technologies as they emerged

IEC Structure



- LEGISLATIVE
- DECISION MAKING
- EXECUTIVE

IEC members

- An IEC member is called a National Committee and each NC represents its nation's electrotechnical interests in IEC management and standardization work.
 - This includes:
 - manufacturers, providers, distributors and vendors
 - consumers and users
 - all levels of governmental agencies
 - professional societies and trade associations
 - standards developers
- National committees are constituted in different ways. Some are public sector only, some are a combination of public and private sector, and some are private sector only.

IEC Organization

- Members 62 National Committees
- Technical committees / Subcommittees 174
- Working groups 538
- Project teams 158
- Maintenance teams 230

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IEC Publication

- **Total publications as of 2002-12-31** **5004**
 - International Standards 4553
 - Technical Specifications 69
 - Technical Reports 155
 - IEC-PAS 75
- **Publications issued in 2002** **544**
 - International Standards 478
 - Technical Specifications 12
 - Technical Reports 32
 - IEC-PAS 22
- **FDISs issued in 2002** **502**
 - In CENELEC parallel vote 336
- **CDVs issued in 2002** **384**
 - In CENELEC parallel enquiry 293
- **Total active projects as of 2002-12-31** **1612**
- **Average development time for IEC publications in 2002 is 58 months**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**