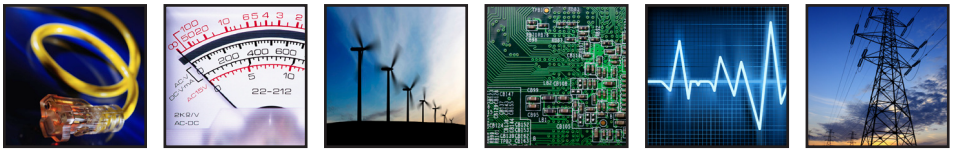
United States National Committee of the IEC

# News and Notes



**In This Issue**



Volume 7 Number 4 WINTER 2012-13

# FOCUS ON: System Standardization – Networking That Works

Cooperation and collaboration are widely viewed as key factors in obtaining the best results in the development of international standards that meet the greatest needs. But they're not always easy to achieve. The IEC is increasing its focus on bridging differences, fostering networking opportunities, and establishing consistent means for its diverse constituents to come together and succeed.

## Networking and Membership Development

*By Kevin Lippert, Eaton Corporation, USNC Vice-President, Membership Development and Recruitment*

Today we take for granted our ability to travel around the world and to connect our cell phones and computers to systems almost anywhere. Most people do not realize that these capabilities are a direct result of standardization activities by many dedicated and hardworking individuals. But it takes more than that. It takes an entire network of people, working closely together, to develop standards which are truly global and provide a benefit "for the common good."

### Differences Yield Opportunities

Often there are competing technologies or company business positions influencing standards development. However, it's been proven that collaboration and compromise are both key to achieving the most beneficial outcome.

During these deliberations we often build networking capabilities with participating industry co-workers and competitors alike. We derive professional and personal benefits such as:

- New sources of industry expertise from people ready and willing to help you;
- Participating in specific areas, which helps build your personal resume qualifications;
- Potential future employment opportunities resulting from exposure to other experts within your industry; and
- Establishing personal friendships with great people from all over the world!

I have personally been involved with the IEC since 1995, as a member of Subcommittee (SC) 17D, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies*. Over this time our committee has been very active, meeting regularly to completely rewrite the IEC series of standards for low-voltage (LV) switchgear and controlgear assemblies. This has afforded me a great opportunity to network with fellow experts from around the world.

When I first started, I thought that I had a good understanding of the requirements of the IEC standard. I soon discovered that I was a *(continued)*

Published by the American National Standards Institute and its U.S. National Committee of the IEC

## Networking and Membership Development *(continued)*

mere rookie in this regard, compared to many of the other committee members. While here in the U.S. we had been using these IEC standards solely for export purposes, most of the committee members had gained their knowledge and experience from years and years of using them as their primary product standards. While anyone can read a standard, the benefits from listening to and participating in the committee discussions are immeasurable. I became exposed to the history and evolution of many of the requirements, learning the true "intent" of many of them.

These are learning opportunities that can't be obtained anywhere else. Sharing these experiences and benefits have helped strengthen the committee membership, too. Many of us have encouraged our own companies to participate more actively through our own business divisions in other countries. We can also build U.S. Technical Advisory Group (TAG) participation as we share our IEC committee learnings with the members of our own national committees.

My networking opportunities continue to expand, as I have been fortunate to take on the role as a U.S. member of IEC Strategic Group 6 for Electric Mobility. While my expertise involves the electrical infrastructure equipment and the electric vehicle charges, within SG 6 I am now working directly with people from the automotive industry. This is giving me exposure and contacts with vehicle manufacturers from all over the world. I look forward to using this opportunity to help guide and focus the IEC standards development involving electric vehicles.

Experience has shown that the more participants involved in constructing standards, the more likely the end result will be a comprehensive document, acceptable in more places throughout the world.

### Get Involved and Take Advantage

In my role as USNC Vice President of Membership Development and Recruitment, I'd like to highlight a few of the opportunities for further engagament in standardization that are available for you to consider.

- With over 160 U.S. TAGs, it's likely that there are several already establishing technical positions that are important to your particular interests. Additional TAG participation is always welcome.
- The USNC Technical Management Committee (TMC) manages the technical work, and we are anxious to consider nominees for TMC membership.
- The main focus of the USNC Council is to manage policy and strategic issues, and we are also interested in nominees for Council membership.
- Additionally, as the U.S. workforce continues to age, we are faced with the challenge of developing individuals to take on leadership positions within the USNC. The challenges of tomorrow's world will be met by the young professionals entering the workforce today. We need to identify and mentor those individuals who are capable and willing to assume leadership positions within U.S. standardization activities so that we are adequately prepared to address the challenges and opportunities of tomorrow. I encourage you to contact the USNC to discuss the possibilities in thie area.
- As recognized by senior industry leaders of some of the world's largest companies, "standards boost business" (for details, visit standardsboostbusiness.org and iec.ch).

So what are you waiting for? Why don't you get involved…or get *more* involved? The organization you represent will benefit, and so will you personally!

**Further information**

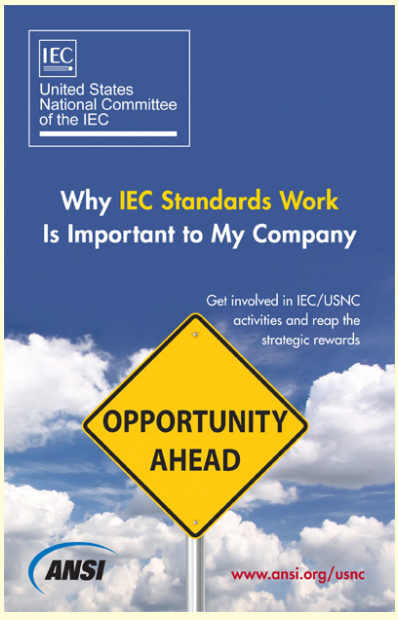
Contact either Charlie Zegers at czegers@ansi.org or myself, Kevin Lippert, at KevinJLippert@Eaton.com. ■

Kevin Lippert, Manager, Codes and Standards, Eaton Corporation; USNC Vice-President, Membership Development and Recruitment

## New USNC Brochure!

**Click here to download the USNC's new brochure on the importance of membership and participation in IEC and USNC activities.**

**USNC members and corporate leaders talk about the value their involvement brings to their organizations.**



# Systems Standardization and Networking: SG 3 as the Model

*By Ken Caird, Senior T&D Systems Engineer, GE Energy*

I think we can all agree that no utility or other company will buy their Smart Grid solution from a single vendor. Therefore, before Smart Grid technologies can be broadly deployed in an economic manner, a clearly defined set of interoperability standards has to be defined and adopted by both Smart Grid vendors and their customers.

The good news is that we do not have to start from scratch. There are a lot of existing standards that are applicable to the Smart Grid. We can definitely leverage work already done. The bad news is that a lot of these standards were developed with a single product or component focus, not with a system or interoperability focus.

## A Coordinated Approach

In 2007 the IEC Standardization Management Board (SMB) recognized this issue and established Strategic Group (SG) 3 on Smart Grid. SG 3 was taked with overseeing Smart Grid standards development and making recommendations to the various Technical Committees (TCs) on how to drive and coordinate system and interoperability requirements into their various standards.

The first task of SG 3 was to determine how many existing IEC standards were relative to the development of the Smart Grid. During its work in the development of a Smart Grid Standards Roadmap, the SG 3 discovered 100+ standards relative to the Smart Grid. Unfortunately, a broad set of standards does not guarantee interoperability amongst all Smart Grid components, subsystems, and systems.

Since the Smart Grid has been defined as a "system of systems," interoperability requirements for Smart Grid standards became the main focus of SG 3. A special Technology Team was established to address interoperability issues. The team first identified all components and subsystems which make up a Smart Grid. It then identified all interfaces and networks required to integrate all these components and subsystems together into a "Smart Grid system." The Technology Team leverages a lot of work already done by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, N.A.) and CENELEC (Europe).

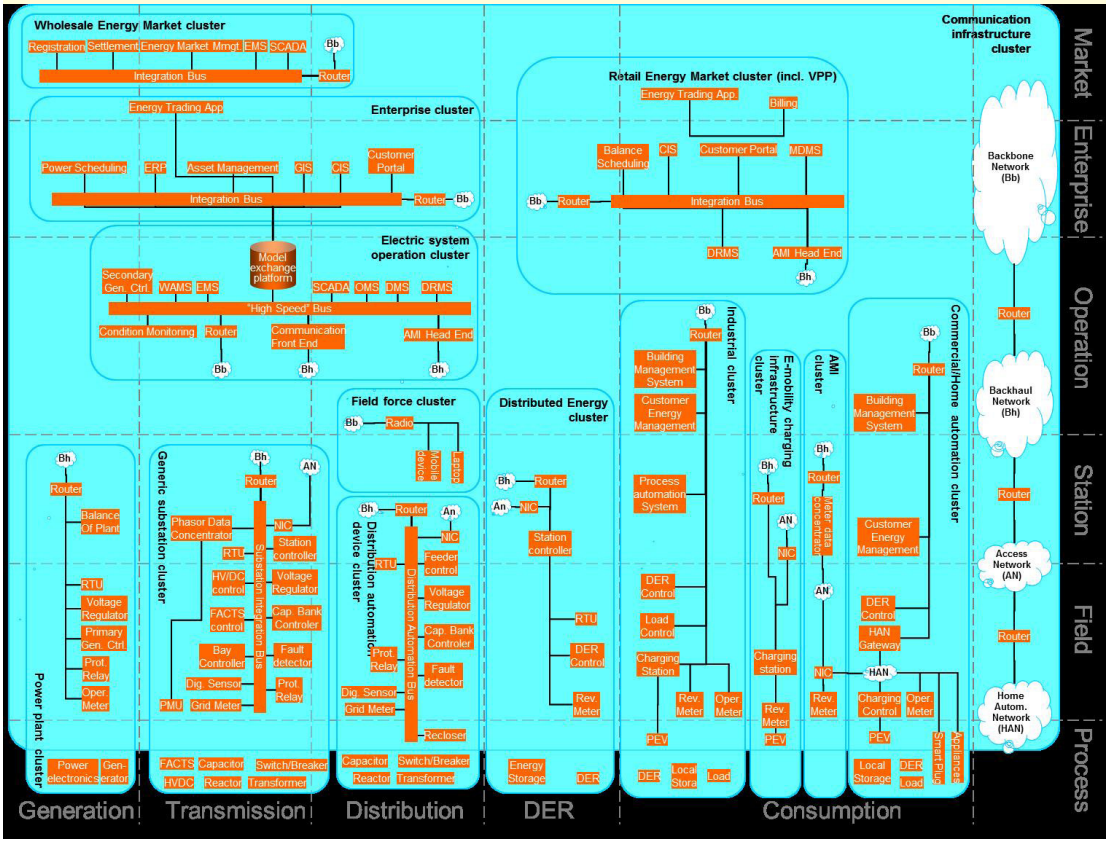
The next step was to take the Smart Grid Roadmap and map the identified 100+ standards to the components, subsystems, and networks of the "Smart Grid system" (shown in Fig. 1). Now that we had existing Smart Grid standards mapped to components, subsystems, and networks, we could begin the task of identifying interoperability requirements. In turn ,we could then identify which standards needed updating, or new standards which would have to be developed.

But how do we find or develop all of these interoperability requirements? Again, the Technology Team leveraged work and processes developed by the CENELEC M/490 architecture team. They broke interoperability requirements into 5 distinct layers:

1. Component Layer
2. Communication Layer
3. Information Layer
4. Function Layer
5. Business Layer

*(continued)*

**Fig. 1:** Component, Subsystem, and Network Mapping



FOCUS ON: SYSTEM STANDARDIZATION

## SG 3 as the Model *(continued)*

Ken Caird, Senior T&D Systems Engineer, GE Energy

Even with the help of M/490 it is still a daunting task to identify and develop the massive amount of interoperability requirements needed to make the Smart Grid truly interoperable. Luckily, IEC TC 8, *Systems aspects for electrical energy supply,* has volunteered to help develop Smart Grid interoperability use cases.

### Great Advancements

We know that a lot of Smart Grid high-level system requirements, use cases, protocols, data models, etc., have already been developed by KEMA, EPRI, NIST, and other groups. The key question is, how do we find and process all of this information and then map these requirements to the Smart Grid mapping chart?

To solve this problem, the Technology Team, in discussions with NIST, turned to technologies very similar to what Google uses in web search, known as "semantic modeling and reasoning." SG3 has built a web-based mapping tool that incorporates the mapping chart shown in Fig. 1 *(on previous page)*. The user simply clicks his or her mouse on any component, subsystem, or network on the mapping chart, and the mapping tool then provides the associated standards and all requirements for each of the five M/490 layers. This should greatly help standards developers and users find the information they need to develop true interoperable standards for the Smart Grid.

By leveraging a lot of work done by others, and developing an interactive tool to accelerate the process, the SG3 feels that Smart Grid interoperability and networking can become a reality in the near future. ■

FOCUS ON: SYSTEM STANDARDIZATION – NETWORKING THAT WORKS

## Systems Approach: Report to IEC Council *Originally printed in IEC e-tech*

On behalf of IEC Vice-President and Standardization Management Board (SMB) Chairman Jim Matthews, IEC General-Secretary and CEO Frans Vreeswijk reported to the IEC Council on key SMB work over the last year aimed at simplifying processes, strengthening technical work, increasing efficiency, and enabling broader cooperation.

**Performance:** The IEC has a very broad and sound technical program. Over the last months it has produced 451 new or revised standards. The number of Technical Committees (TCs) and Subcommittees (SCs) is stable at 174, comprising close to 12,500 experts from around the world.

**New TC:** The proportion of renewable energy (RE) is likely to increase in all major electricity markets, but large-scale incorporation of RE into existing electricity grids remains complex. To accelerate the integration and enable a more reliable and efficient supply of electrical energy, the IEC created a new TC on Electrical Energy Storage (EES) Systems. The new IEC TC 120 and the assignment of its secretariat to Japan was ratified by the SMB at the Oslo meeting.

**Streamlining:** In its endeavour to streamline IEC standardization work, the decision was made to disband three TCs with low activity or participation and reassign their work to other TCs. The three disbanded TCs were:

- TC 16, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking, and identification*; work reassigned to TC 3, *Information structures, documentation and graphical symbols*
- TC 39, *Electronic tubes;* work reassigned to TC 110, *Electronic display devices*
- TC 93, *Design automation;* work reassigned to TC 91, *Electronics assembly technology*

**Systems approach:** The SMB approved the proposals made by ad hoc Group (ahG) 35 relating to the organization of work on systems in IEC. This includes the concepts of Systems Advisory Groups, Systems Technical Committees, and a Systems Resource Group. The recommendations made by ahG 35 include a process with two stages of systems activity and an additional group to serve as a resource for all groups undertaking this systems activity.

In the first stage, a Systems Strategic Group (SSG), which would be very similar to the current Strategic Groups created and managed by the SMB, would be open to experts from all stakeholders, and would be expected to write non-consensus documents, such as white papers or road maps. They would be able to pass recommendations to TCs or, in a second stage, be transformed into a Systems Technical Committee (STC).

In this second stage, more focused technical work and deliverables are anticipated, including international standards, reference architectures, use cases, and other projects. The STC would function similarly to an existing TC, but there would be additional obligations imposed on the participation of liaisons and interaction with TCs.

Creation of a Systems Resource Group (SRG) is also proposed to provide for the development of tools and processes as well sharing of best practices among all the groups undertaking Systems level work.

The SMB agreed that ahG 35 should continue activity to follow through the implementation and details of the recommendations. Making the systems approach a reality will require dedication of resources to this activity by IEC.

**The way ahead:** In conclusion, and in line with the implementation of the IEC Masterplan, the key word is openness. To make IEC standardization work, the IEC technical work needs to be more collaborative and more open to new ways of doing things, new technologies and new ideas.

### Further information

Visit the IEC TC 120 web page. ■

USNC NEWS

# American Elected as IEC Young Professional Leader Again!

As part of IEC's focus on broadening its base of experts and increasing awareness of its work, close to 60 representatives from 30 National Committees (NCs) came together to share experiences, network, and learn more about the world of international standardization at the IEC Young Professionals (YP) workshop in Oslo.

The IEC YP Programme and its annual workshop recognize that the globalization of markets and converging technologies require tomorrow's leaders to be more aware of the strategic importance of standards. A key feature of the Programme are the leaders, who act as ambassadors within the IEC family and help to shape the program's activities. For the second year in a row, one of our USNC YP's was elected as a program leaders. **Congratulations to Manyphay Souvannarath!**

The 2012 workshop, held during the IEC General Meeting, featured a packed lineup of interesting activities over three days. Attendees were introduced to the many facets of IEC's work from key IEC officers, staff members, and other high-level speakers. They took advantage of the opportunity to observe management and technical meetings, meet with their NC president and secretary, pose questions to IEC officers and leaders, and share professional experiences and network.

Break-out sessions looked at the strategic importance of the IEC's work, next steps for the IEC YP Programme, the standards development process, IECEx, and other key topics. An Open Space session gave participants the opportunity to discuss topical issues of their choice. And at an industry visit to DNV, company leasders shared their experiences of the benefits that being active in international standardization brings to their bottom line.

Attendees came from all corners of the globe and had a wide variety of backgrounds. Alongside new attendees, YP leaders from previous years shared their experiences. Feedback showed that all participants found the experience valuable: 91% said their expectations were fulfilled, and almost 90% said they planned to become more involved in the IEC. They expressed the views that work in international standardization and conformity assessment is a key part of career development, and that their employers can greatly benefit from their involvement.

### Further information

Visit the IEC Young Professionals site. ■

**Manyphay Souvannarath** began her career at a local utility in Michigan, where she served as the environmental specialist, internet technology specialist, programmer/analyst, and IT applications manager. Her eight years of service included network management, software development, database design and implementation, system and business analysis, and resource management. In 2010 she joined GE Energy as the senior systems engineer in the systems engineering group. Her role in this position included systems engineering lead and architect for various Smart Grid projects. She was then promoted to senior system analyst within the GE GridIQ software as a service team. She also serves on the board for the International Council on Systems Engineering (INCOSE) Atlanta Chapter. She earned her bachelors' in biochemistry and computer science and recently completed her MBA.

"Being able to sit in at the SMB and CB meetings, and also getting to sit in at the TC level, was a great insight. It provided a holistic view from the technical side all the way through to the management side of standards, and that was a good opportunity. Having lunch with the SMB and CAB members was great – we sat down at the table and could ask them about their backgrounds and how they came to the IEC," said Ms. Souvannarath.

## USNC Announces Call For 2013 Young Professionals Nominees


Following IEC General Secretary Frans Vreeswijk's official launch of the 2013 IEC Young Professionals Program, the USNC invites all members and stakeholders to submit nominations for U.S. participants for the Young Professionals Workshop. The workshop will be held in conjunction with the 77th IEC General Meeting in New Delhi, India, in October 2013.

Alongside recipients from other nations, the U.S. young professionals selected will learn more about the IEC, standardization strategies, and conformity assessment. In addition to the dedicated workshop, they will have the opportunity to attend technical meetings, observe a meeting of the IEC Standardization Management Board, benefit from the guidance of a mentor, visit local industry, and network. Up to three recipients will be financially supported for their travel and up to three nights of accommodation.

U.S. stakeholders are encouraged to nominate young professionals involved in standardization from industry, government, academia, consumer organizations, or any entity within the U.S. voluntary standards and conformity assessment community that uses, benefits from, or contributes to the IEC's work in electrotechnical standardization and conformance. The program is targeted towards outstanding individuals in the early years of their professional career, post university. **Submissions are due by April 30, 2013.**

Further details and submission forms are forthcoming. Email czegers@ansi.org.

## IEC SC 23 B Forms Chairman's Advisory Group

*By Dennis Oddsen, Director of Engineering, The Hubbell Group*

At the IEC General Meeting in Oslo, Norway, held October 1 – 5, 2012, the management of IEC Technical Committee (TC) 23, *Electrical accessories,* received approval from National Committees (NCs) to proceed with the formation of a Chairman's Advisory Group (CAG) to Subcommittee (SC) 23B, *Plugs, socket-outlets and switches*. The CAG will have the responsibility to provide guidance to the SC 23B officers on proposals that require considerations as noted at the meeting.

The tasks of the CAG are:

**1.** For proposals according to IEC/ International Organization for Standardization (ISO) rules received from different organization, the CAG shall advise the SC 23B Chairman on:

- Method of working
- Priorities
- Time schedule
- The appropriate group (AHG, existing MT, ad hoc of an existing MT, PT, WG) that shall work on the specific subject
- To determine how to communicate proposals to SC 23B with the aim of achieving acceptance

**2.** Follow up of the evolution of the proposals

**3.** a report of activity to the SC 23B plenary

The management of TC 23 along with the CAG has direct responsibility to ensure the goals of the TC 23 Strategic Business Plan (SBP) are met. It is important to note the updated SBP was approved unanimously by NCs at the TC 23 meeting September 2011 in Kista, Sweden. With adoption of the TC 23 SBP by the SMB, TC 23 has committed to address the needs, not currently satisfied, of significant markets in accordance with the long established IEC philosophy that:

"Projecting one solution that accommodates one market (but not others) as the International Standard will not force markets to evolve and coalesce. In such cases, the markets and their related industries will look elsewhere for standards that better accommodate their needs, and IEC will lose its relevance in those markets

*(continued)*


Oslo, Norway

## IEC TC 23 Update from the Oslo Plenary Report From Ken Gettman

IEC Technical Committee (TC) 23, *Electrical accessories,* met on October 5, 2012, at the IEC General Meeting in Oslo. The following topics were the significant sources of discussion by the National Committee delegations:

- Subcommittee (SC) 23A, *Cable Management Systems,* made a decision to utilize EN 50085 series of trunking and ducting standards to eventually replace the IEC 61084 series of standards. Circulating draft as Committee Draft for Vote (CDV) .
- SC 23B, *Plugs, socket-outlets and switches,* agreed to create a Chairman's Advisory Group (CAG) to shepherd global relevance (including U.S.) proposals for improving the international content of its documents. This is the method agreed in TC 23 to enable the decades long effort to gain inclusion of U.S. products. In addition, it was announced that a liaison with TC 34, *Lamps and related equipment,* has been established to address accessories for CFLs and LEDs.
- The final draft before publishing for IEC 60906-2 was approved and technical comments will be addressed in maintenance cycle for 2016.
- SC 23E, *Circuit-breakers and similar equipment for household use,* is beginning work on DC-rated circuit breakers and RCDs. Work on Electric Vehicle Mode 3 is transferred from WG 2 to WG 7. The Arc Fault Detection Device document is going to final draft before publishing.
- For SC 23F, *Connecting devices,* maintenance of IEC 60998/60999 is to be evaluated in early 2013. Work on DC applications will be started to address high frequency influences.
- SC 23G, *Appliance Couplers,* is working on the appliance coupler standard while considering DC.
- Work on EV and shipboard applications has been the focus of SC 23H, *Industrial plugs and socket-outlets.*
- SC 23J, *Switches for Appliances,* is working on DC requirements.
- There was note made of potentially dangerous compatibility for installation couplers (fixed installation for modular construction) from different manufacturers with different ratings.
- WG 8 on DC is developing short-circuit and in-rush requirements.
- There was a proposal to establish a new SC 23K for energy efficiency. It is anticipated that a multi-part document will be developed to address rated quantities, standard conditions, markings, data exchange and communication, and various aspects of energy management. An information document announcing the concept was circulated but did not receive adequate attention in the U.S. because no response was requested. All NCs present voted to approve formation and to become P-members, with the exception of the U.S. voting to abstain and South Africa abstaining about becoming a P-member. Expect the SC to be established, have a Secretariat assigned, and seek nominations for the Chair.
- While material selection will be included in the updated 61916, it will not be normative and will be in an informative annex. There is an expectation that the U.S. will submit concerns to be addressed.

If you are interested in participating in the USNC Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for TC 23, which develops U.S. positions and proposals related to the TC's work, contact Ken Gettman at ken_gettman@nema.org.

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## IEC SC 23 B Forms Chairman's Advisory Group (continued)

and industries."

The approved SBP includes actions to address the longstanding concern regarding the lack of progress in including requirements representative of practices used in the U.S., Canada, Japan, and numerous other countries around the world. It is anticipated that these actions will take the form of expansion of existing documents or publication of new documents covering the products and practices of interest.

Dennis Oddsen,
Director of Engineering,
The Hubbell Group

While SC 23B is specifically referenced in the SBP and is a focal point with the formation of this CAG, it is clear that the TC and all of its SCs need to follow the principle of ensuring that IEC standards do not become limited to one solution for one market while failing to address the needs of other significant markets, which is not acceptable for any committee of the IEC.

A recent example of cooperation has been the acceptance by NCs of American wire gauge (AWG) wire size designations in IEC 60884-1 standards within a Normative Annex. However, there will still be bumps along the way, such as the concern in the U.S. within TC 23 Working Group (WG) 8. Some WG 8 committee members expressed a belief that AWG conductors should not also be included in the new standard covering DC systems because AWG conductors are not used in their country. This appears to be a step backward and contrary to the strategic business plan mentioned above. If this is the case, the inclusion of AWG conductor references becomes a contentious issue delaying progress. This might trigger the U.S. to suggest that all reference to IEC conductors be dropped from the standard for precisely the same reason.

However, it should be possible to take a more reasonable approach, which would be to recognize both types of conductors. The U.S. looks forward to working with the management of TC 23 and the chairman of TC 23 WG 8 for the successful resolution of recognition of AWG cable sizes within the new DC standards and for the inclusion of market relevant products and practices in the standards under the responsibility of TC23 and its subcommittees.

With the SBP in place and a rekindled spirit of inclusion and cooperation, there is an expressed willingness now to work with the U.S. and other countries in support of all international proposals for the advancement of the Working Group and Technical Committee. ■

LAUGH TRACK

"Hi. Didn't I see you in the break-out session on 'Making the Most of a Meeting Break-out Session'?"

ANSI'S WEBSTORE SUPPORTS USNC


Standards developed by IEC can be purchased from a variety of sellers. But to see the greatest benefits from dollars spent, USNC members should purchase standards directly from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), since the revenue from ANSI's eStandards store directly supports the activities and initiatives of the USNC.

The USNC/IEC is a totally integrated committee of ANSI. The Institute provides administrative support to the USNC and its nearly 1,400 managerial, engineering, scientific, and professional participants. ANSI also provides the fiduciary framework by which the USNC's financial obligations are met, including the payment of annual dues to IEC. And since ANSI is a non-profit organization, the revenue earned from your purchase helps to support the programs and services offered to USNC members.

When you purchase IEC standards from ANSI, you are making a commitment to bolster U.S. leadership at the IEC table. And purchasing standards directly from ANSI's eStandards Store offers the additional benefits of cost savings for ANSI members, personal service, and the convenience of one-stop shopping for more than 230,000 standards available for immediate download.

### Further information

Contact the ANSI customer support team (212.642.4980; info@ansi.org) or visit the eStandards Store (webstore.ansi.org). ■

IEC HEADLINES

## USNC Welcomes New IEC General Secretary Frans Vreeswijk

*Originally printed in IEC e-tech*

Frans Vreeswijk assumed his full role as General Secretary and CEO at the 2012 Oslo General Meeting in October. Prior to joining IEC Central Office, he worked for 30 years for Philips. He was president of the IEC Dutch National Committee (NC) and served on the IEC Council Board (CB) and Standardization Management Board (SMB).

IEC e-tech recently sat down with the new CEO for a Q&A to get to know him a little better.


Frans Vreeswijk, IEC General Secretary and CEO

***What is your background?***

I studied electrical engineering at Delft University, in the Netherlands, and obtained an M.Sc. in 1982. Right after university, I joined the Philips research laboratories in Eindhoven. I worked for more than 12 years in research, first as a scientist, later on as department head. During those years, my work involved the development of systems for transmitting high-definition television signals. In that capacity, I was also a Dutch representative to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) from 1988 to 1994 – my first introduction to standardization and to Geneva, Switzerland. I was also active in the Digital Video Broadcasting Project (DVB) consortium and helped to develop the PALplus widescreen television standard.

When I left research in 1995, I went to the business side of the company and moved to Vienna, Austria, as development manager in the field of consumer electronics, more specifically in charge of VCRs. This was new and very interesting for me because as I was heading a large development organization working closely with the factory, I had the opportunity to learn much about the production, logistics, and management processes.

The next step for me was a transfer to the company's U.S. operations in 1997. I worked on digital television, first in Knoxville, Tennessee, and then in Briarcliff, New York. When I moved back to the Netherlands in 1999, I became responsible for the development of flat screen televisions – more specifically, plasma screens – and later we developed the first liquid crystal display (LCD) TV. At the time, the plasma screens were about the price of a small car! They were really expensive, but after the third generation we managed to reduce the price to make it a more affordable high-end product.

Then I went back to research for a couple of years, in a management function, and then to intellectual property and standards (IP&S), a corporate unit of Philips, where I was in charge of worldwide standardization for the company. As such, I was also involved in the Dutch IEC National Committee, of which I later became president. In those years I represented Philips in the Blu-ray Disc Association. From 2008 until the beginning of this year, I was responsible for intellectual property and standards for the healthcare sector.

On the personal level, I am married to Wils and we have one daughter, Charlotte, who is 28, and three sons, Frans, 26, Sebastiaan, 24, and Lucas, 18. I speak fluent English, German, and Dutch, and have a reasonable knowledge of French. My hobbies include reading, running, cycling, and ice speed skating.

***What made you get involved in standardization and intellectual property?***

After about 24 years in research and development, I knew it was time for a new challenge. There was a job opening in the standards division within IP&S, and since I had been actively involved in standardization – first in ITU and later on in several consortia – I felt it was the right move.

I joined IP&S in 2005 and was responsible for worldwide standardization. That, of course, included IEC International Standards. In that respect, I was dealing with the experts that were members of IEC Technical Committees (TCs) and Subcommittees (SCs). My job was to make sure that the Philips issues and positions were well represented in the various TCs, that the Philips businesses were aware of standards, and that the company had a good overall strategy and policy as far as standardization was concerned.

In 2008, IP&S governance was organized along the business axis. This meant that instead of having a division in charge of one type of activity, e.g., standardization or licensing, throughout the company, each business unit was in charge of its own standardization, licensing and patents, and so on. In that new structure, I became responsible for the healthcare unit. This structural change was very challenging and it broadened my experience and expertise.

***When and why did you become involved in IEC SMB and CB?***

Considering my position at Philips, this was an obvious and logical move. When I became responsible for the company's

*(continued)*

IEC HEADLINES

## USNC Welcomes New IEC General Secretary *(continued)*

standardization activities, I took over more than the business function. My predecessor was the Dutch representative in the IEC SMB and was active in the Dutch NC. Naturally, I inherited these roles and responsibilities as well.

I spent about 4 years in SMB – half a term, because my predecessor retired mid-term, and then a full second term. The same thing happened when I joined the IEC CB mid-term.

***How did you perceive the IEC when you joined the management committees?***

I have to say that I was somewhat taken aback by the structure, the details, and depth of the proceedings during my first SMB meetings. It took me a bit of time to work my way into the functioning of the SMB, even though I had been briefed beforehand. As a result, I wasn't sure how effective I was. But I learned and came to appreciate what was done by the SMB. Being involved in the process, realizing what it was about, I saw that my opinion counted. I could engage in discussions, have some influence, and make things happen. That definitely changed my perspective of the IEC.

***Why apply for the position of General Secretary and CEO?***

Having been involved in the IEC for a number of years, I could see the importance of the organization in the world. When the position was announced, my first reaction was that it was too soon for me. Then people around me started to ask whether I would apply. So I reconsidered, and finally thought, *Why not, why shouldn't I?* Such an opportunity doesn't come along when you feel you are ready for it, so you have to seize it when it happens. Of course I discussed it extensively at home, with my family, and we all decided to give it a try. This is how the process started.

In the late 1990s, Mr. Vreeswijk was involved in the development of the first LCD television.

***What do you think you can bring to the IEC?***

I come from industry and recognize that industry can benefit from everything we do in the IEC, a very good organization that brings real value to the marketplace. The orientation and close link to industry is so evident, so clear – much more so than with other organizations. That was what drove me in the first place.

I felt that my years in industry are a major advantage for the job because we are here to serve the needs of industry. Industry is the backbone, the platform on which we work. We have to ensure that the value and the linkage remain and even get stronger, specifically in areas where we are not yet well recognized. There is always room for improvement. As such, I think my background will make a difference, facilitate dialogue, and be an asset for future high-level discussions with industry.

I am very much looking forward to working not only with the IEC management and staff, but also with the IEC community at large. I want to make sure I have a broad set of contacts and can mobilize as many people as possible to help face the challenges of the future.

I do enjoy working with people. I am passionate about my work and want to ensure that everyone has a common goal to which end all devote their efforts and their drive. I am deeply convinced that together we can all make a difference. ■

IEC HEADLINES

## Council Elects Next IEC President

Dr. Junji Nomura

IEC Council elected Dr. Junji Nomura of Japan as IEC President for a three-year term of office, starting January 1, 2014. With all Council members endorsing his candidacy, Nomura was elected as future President of the IEC on October 5 during the Council Statutory Session in Oslo, Norway.

Dr. Nomura became IEC President-Elect on 1 January 1, 2013, and throughout the year he will have the opportunity to familiarize himself with the task ahead and provide support to IEC President Klaus Wucherer. He will become the third IEC President from Japan since the founding of the Commission in 1906.

Dr. Nomura has been the corporate adviser, energy solution business promotion, at Panasonic, since 2011. From 2004 to 2009 he was CTO and vice president of Matsushita Electric Works Ltd. After that company changed its name to Panasonic Corporation, Nomura became the CTO, a position he held until 2011. Dr. Nomura has spent his whole professional career at Matsushita/Panasonic.

Dr. Nomura is a member of several trade and industry associations, including the Nippon Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organizations) Industrial Technology Committee, the Japan Smart Community Alliance Steering Committee, and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) Agency for Natural Resources and Energy Study Group on the Scheme for Next-Generation Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Systems. He has a doctorate in engineering from Kyoto University. ■

CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

# CAB to Enhance Collaboration with Technical and Trade Organizations

*Originally printed in IEC e-tech*

In a report to the IEC Council, IEC Vice-President and Chairman of the Conformity Assessment Board (CAB) Dr. Hiromichi Fujisawa gave an update on CAB activities in the 12 months since the Melbourne General Meeting (GM). He briefly reviewed the progress made by CAB Working Group (WG) 15, *Marine energy Conformity Assessment (CA)* and *Wind Turbine Certification Advisory Committee* (WT CAC). Both are entrusted with the development of a globally harmonized framework for conformity assessment in their respective fields under the auspices of IEC.

## International and Regional Cooperation

Cooperation with international and regional entities was high on the CAB agenda this year. Facilitating trade and access to the global markets, reducing technical barriers to trade, and eliminating the duplication of efforts among CA organizations are major benefits gained by collaborating closely at all levels.

## Cooperation with the Eurasian Economic Commission

Prior to the Oslo GM, an IEC delegation met in Moscow with the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), representing the Customs Union of the Federation of Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan. The outcome was the signing of a letter of intention stipulating that all three EEC countries should be able to take full advantage of the IEC CA Systems.

Also in October, Kazakhstan officially applied to become a member country of the IECEE, the IEC System for Conformity Testing and Certification of Electrotechnical Equipment and Components.

## ASEAN

At the CAB meeting in Oslo, Standards Malaysia made a presentation on Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) integration initiatives in standards and conformance, highlighting important progress among ASEAN member states in mutual recognition of CA results. ASEAN members' harmonized regulations already recognize the IECEE System as competent in assessing certification bodies and testing laboratories, thus qualifying them to be designated bodies in ASEAN. While CAB considers this as a crucial development, it further recommends ASEAN to fully accept all internationally valid CA results, such as test reports and certificates issued by the IEC CA Systems.

CAB proposed to invite regional representatives to its future meetings and provide such regional organizations with information on international developments on a common regulatory framework.

## Assessment and Re-assessment

CAB also approved the revised Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between IEC, the International Accreditation Forum (IAF), and the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), which was signed by all parties at the IAF/ILAC Joint General Assembly meeting in Rio de Janeiro. The new agreement includes initial assessments of certification bodies and testing laboratories that are accredited by IAF and ILAC Member Accreditation Bodies and operate as registered members of the relevant IEC CA System(s). The original MOU only took re-assessments into consideration for "unified" assessment.

## Taking Developing Countries Onboard

In his report to CAB, Affiliate Leader Phuntsho Wangdi explained that the Affiliate Country Programme of the IEC needed help and support from CAB and the IEC CA Systems to develop conformity assessment activities at the national or regional level. Practical collaboration is already taking place and should continue to grow – earlier this year, IECEE granted IEC Affiliate Countries to attend the management committee meetings of the IECEE System as an observer. To that end, CAB mandated its WG 11, *Systems issues,* to work out, together with the CA Systems and the Affiliate Country Programme, the modalities of providing support to countries in developing their understanding and use of CA services. Decisions concerning the enhanced cooperation with Affiliates should be made at the next CAB meeting. ■

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Why IEC Standards Work is Important to My Company

New HoD Report Form

UNECE – A Common Regulatory Framework for Equipment Used in Environments with an Explosive Atmosphere

ISO CASCO - The Conformity Assessment Toolbox

ITEM OF GENERAL INTEREST

## ANSI Board Names Volunteer Leaders for 2013

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Board of Directors has announced its new members and officers for the term beginning January 1, 2013.

**James T. Pauley**, senior vice president of external affairs and government relations at Schneider Electric USA, was appointed to a second one-year term as ANSI's chairman of the board. **Arthur E. Cote, P.E.**, supported by NFPA, will continue in the role of immediate past chairman.

Supporting the chairman will be four vice chairs: **Kevan Lawlor**, president and CEO of NSF International; **David L. Miller**, director of standards at the American Petroleum Institute (API); **Sharon K. Stanford**, director, standards administration, at the American Dental Association (ADA); and **Mary Saunders**, associate director for management resources (ADMR) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

The following individuals have been elected to the Board as directors-at-large for terms beginning January 1, 2013, and concluding December 31, 2015: **Lt. Commander Scott A. Colburn**, director of the standards program, U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)'s Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRG); **Dr. Richard J. Forselius**, program leader, Design for Environment and Safety Program, Sikorsky Aircraft Company/ United Technologies Corporation; **Dr. Paul J. Hearty**, vice president, Technology Standards Office, Sony Electronics, Inc.; **Edward Manns**, manager of aerospace standards, SAE International; **Joseph M. McGuire**, president, Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers; **Susan M. Miller**, president and CEO, Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions, Inc.; **Dr. Urvashi Rangan**, director, Consumer Safety and Sustainability Group, Consumer Reports; **Dr. Dan Roley**, standards manager, Caterpillar Inc.; **Alvin A. Scolnik**, representing NEMA; **Rachel Weintraub**, director of product safety and senior counsel, Consumer Federation of America; **Robert A. Williams**, vice president, Standards, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.; **Dr. Cynthia D. Woodley**, vice president and lead psychometrician, Professional Testing, Inc.

For the complete list of ANSI Board members, click here. ■

SAVE THE DATES

## Mark Your Calendar for Upcoming Meetings & Events

**FEBRUARY 2013**

**SMB Meeting,** February 12, Geneva, Switzerland

**APRIL 2013**

**COPANT General Assembly,** April 22–26, Gros Islet, St. Lucia

**MAY 2013**

**CAPCC/TMC/Council Meetings**, April 30–May 2, Dell Inc., Austin, TX

**PASC/PAC,** May 20–23, Honolulu, Hawaii

**JUNE 2013**

**CAB Meeting,** June 10, Geneva, Switzerland

**SMB Meeting,** June 11, Geneva, Switzerland

**SEPTEMBER 2013**

**CAPCC/TMC/Council Meetings,** September 10–12 Washington, DC Area

**6th TAG Leadership Workshop,** September 13 Washington, DC Area

**OCTOBER 2013**

**77th IEC General Meeting,** October 21–25, New Delhi, India

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|---|---|
| **SMB** | October 21 |
| **CAB** | October 22 |
| **CB** | October 23 |
| **Council** | October 25 |

For more event information, visit www.ansi.org/calendar and enter "USNC" or "IEC" in the key word search field.

### Upcoming Issues of *News & Notes*

**Q I** E-Mobility

**Q II** Linking Standardization and Research

**Q III** Multimedia

**Q IV** Highlight of IEC SMB Strategic Groups

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