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FOCUS ON: LATIN AMERICA

As Latin America continues its strong growth, the USNC and IEC recognize the region's increasing global importance and impact. A number of standardization activities are creating and maintaining strong alliances in the region that promote energy management and economic development. Their shared objective is to help member countries further develop themselves through increased participation, communication, and collaboration in the standards and conformance arena.

Standardization in Mexico Today **Normalización en el México actual**

by Luis Ivan Hernandez Becerril, Department Chief, International Standardization, Association of Standardization and Certification/Asociación Nacional de Normalización y Certificación del Sector Eléctrico (ANCE); IEC SMB Member

The Mexican standardization system started more than 40 years ago. Our original scope dealt with safety only. But now with strong support from manufacturers, consumers, users, academia, research and development centers, dealers, government agencies, and standards development organizations, we are also working in subjects related to energy efficiency, environmental issues, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), nanotechnology, smart grid, and renewable resources, as well as others. But how did this happen?

In 1992 a new law on metrology and standardization was issued in Mexico. This new law allowed private organizations, such as ANCE (Association of Standardization and Certification), to develop voluntary standards and help build the national infrastructure for conformity assessment. Also, a key item to improving our knowledge in the electrotechnical field has been our participation in regional and international forums. *(continued)*



El sistema Mexicano de Normalización comenzó hace más de 40 años. Nuestro alcance original se enfocaba básicamente al aspecto de la seguridad. Pero ahora, con un fuerte apoyo de fabricantes, consumidores, usuarios, colegios, centros de investigación y desarrollo, distribuidores, agencias gubernamentales y organismos nacionales de normalización, también estamos trabajando en temas relacionados con eficiencia energética, aspectos ambientales, compatibilidad electromagnética (EMC), nanotecnología, redes inteligentes y energías renovables, sólo por mencionar algunos. Pero, ¿cómo ocurrió esto?

En 1992 se publicó en México una nueva Ley Federal sobre Metrología y Normalización. Esta nueva ley permitió que organizaciones privadas, como ANCE (Asociación de Normalización y Certificación), desarrollara normas voluntarias y de esta forma ayudara a construir la infraestructura nacional en materia de evaluación de la conformidad. Además, un elemento clave *(continuado)*

Standardization in Mexico Today **Normalización en el México actual** (continued)

The Mexican Electrotechnical Committee (CEM) was created in 1981 and began renewing active participation in the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) in 1994. Since then, Mexico has been very active in all technical issues related to our products, but we have also been focused on developing a strong alliance with our neighbors and major commercial partners, Canada and the United States.

Canada, Mexico, and the United States have a similar electrical infrastructure which allows us to work together in several areas. For one example, we all participate in the Council for Harmonization of Electrotechnical Standards of the Nations of the Americas (CANENA), where we have developed more than 70 harmonized standards – standards that allow one product to be tested once and accepted throughout the region.

Similarly, we have in the past held annual tri-national meetings with our colleagues from the Canadian National Committee (CNC) and the USNC, and hope to resume these activities in the future. These meetings increased our involvement with the standards activities of the IEC, but also our involvement with the IEC Conformity Assessment Board (CAB) and the IEC Conformity Assessment Systems themselves. Nowadays, Mexico is proud to say that we are participating at many levels in the IEC: Technical Committees (TCs) and Subcommittees (SCs), Standardization management Board (SMB), as well as the CB Schemes.

One important item that came out of those tri-national meetings was the idea to “explore” new regions. After some years of tri-national cooperation between the CNC, USNC, and CEM, we decided it was the right time to involve new partners. It was then that we invited the National Committees of Argentina and Brazil to meet with us and identify issues of mutual interest that could be addressed. We held our first meeting in 2004 in Buenos Aires, and I would say that meeting was basically coming together of friends focused on discovering each other’s ideas, experiences and points of view regarding our work in the IEC. The meeting was such a great success that we decided to continue to meet every year just before the IEC General Meeting. After some years of cooperation we decided to formalize the group which is how the Forum of IEC National Committees of the Americas (FINCA) was created in 2007. In 2010 we welcomed a new member, the National Committee of Chile, which made FINCA a six member IEC forum. Mexico hopes that in the near future FINCA will have a strong voice in IEC activities and stands ready to help build that voice.

Regarding Mexico’s participation in regional and international organizations, it is important to highlight one item: Mexican experts are working on issues related to local standards, but also *(continued)*



Luis Ivan Hernandez Becerril, Department Chief, International Standardization, ANCE

para mejorar nuestro conocimiento en el ámbito electrotécnico ha sido nuestra participación en foros regionales e internacionales.

El Comité Electrotécnico Mexicano (CEM) fue creado en 1981 y a partir de 1994 tuvo un cambio significativo, cuando México retomó su participación activa dentro de la Comisión Electrotécnica Internacional (IEC). Desde entonces, México ha sido muy proactivo en todas las cuestiones técnicas relacionadas con nuestros productos principales y también nos hemos enfocado a desarrollar fuertes alianzas con nuestros vecinos y principales socios comerciales, Canadá y los Estados Unidos.

Canadá, México y los Estados Unidos tienen una infraestructura eléctrica similar; lo cual nos permite trabajar de manera conjunta en diversos temas. Por

un lado tenemos a CANENA (Consejo de Armonización de Normas Electrotécnicas de las Naciones de América), en donde hemos desarrollado más de 70 normas armonizadas, las cuales permiten que un producto sea probado una vez y aceptado en toda la región.

Por otro lado, solíamos tener nuestras reuniones trinacionales con nuestros colegas del CNC (Comité Nacional de Canadá para atención de la IEC) y el USNC (Comité Nacional de Estados Unidos para atención de la IEC). Estas reuniones no sólo incrementaron nuestro involucramiento en las actividades de normalización de la IEC, sino también nuestra participación en el CAB de IEC y en los esquemas de evaluación de la conformidad (esquema CB). Hoy en día México se enorgullece de decir que estamos participando en muchos niveles dentro de la IEC: en los Comités y Subcomités Técnicos, en el SMB, en el CB y en los esquemas de evaluación de la conformidad (CB).

Uno de los puntos importantes que surgieron de esas reuniones trinacionales fue la idea de explorar nuevas regiones. Después de algunos años de cooperación trinacional entre el CNC, el USNC y el CEM, decidimos que era el momento adecuado para involucrar a nuevos socios. Fue entonces cuando invitamos a los Comités Nacionales de Argentina y Brasil a reunirse con nosotros e identificar temas de interés común. En 2004 en Buenos Aires, Argentina, celebramos nuestra primera reunión. Yo diría que esa sesión fue básicamente una reunión de amigos que se centró en conocer las ideas, experiencias y puntos de vista de nuestros trabajos en IEC. La reunión tuvo tal éxito que decidimos reunirnos cada año, justo antes de la Reunión General de IEC. Después de algunos años de cooperación mutua, decidimos formalizar estas reuniones y así es como nació el Foro de los Comités Nacionales de la IEC de América (FINCA) en 2007. En el 2010 dimos la bienvenida a un nuevo miembro, el Comité Nacional de Chile, por lo que *(continuado)*

Standardization in Mexico Today **Normalización en el México actual** (continued)

in subjects connected to regional and international standards. Our standardization committees are integrated committees that also deal with CANENA, IEC, Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT), ITU, and, in some cases, International Organization for Standardization



An automotive factory in Mexico

(ISO) activities. It is through this active participation that our stakeholders have acquired first-class knowledge on how to operate and succeed in the standards arena.

Over the past few years the Mexican infrastructure in conformity assessment has improved in accordance with our participation in international organizations. One example is the ANCE laboratory in EMC. Now, Mexican manufacturers can actually test their products for EMC requirements in Mexico. Along those lines, we also hope in the near future to get into the CB Scheme field for EMC tests.

Mexico is improving its infrastructure for standards and conformity assessment, and we want to continue doing so; as the famous quotation says, “Think globally and act locally.” ■

ahora FINCA es una organización de seis miembros. México espera que en un futuro cercano FINCA tenga una voz fuerte dentro de las actividades de la IEC y nosotros queremos ayudar a FINCA a lograr esto.

En cuanto a la participación de México en los organismos regionales e internacionales es importante destacar un elemento: los expertos mexicanos que trabajan en temas relacionados con las normas locales, también se encargan de nuestra participación en las normas regionales e internacionales. Es decir, nuestros comités de normalización locales son comités integrados que también se ocupan de los temas relacionados con CANENA, IEC, COPANT, UIT, y en algunos casos, hasta de las actividades

de la ISO. De esta forma, nuestros expertos tienen un conocimiento pleno de cómo desempeñarse y tener éxito en el ámbito de las normas.

En los últimos años la infraestructura de México en evaluación de la conformidad también ha ido mejorado de acuerdo con nuestra participación en organismos internacionales. Un ejemplo de esto es el laboratorio de ANCE en EMC. Ahora, los fabricantes mexicanos pueden probar sus productos en materia de EMC en México. Y esperamos en un futuro próximo ingresar dentro del esquema IEC del CB para pruebas de EMC.

De esta forma podemos decir que México está mejorando su infraestructura de normalización y evaluación de la conformidad y continuaremos haciéndolo de acuerdo con la famosa frase “pensando globalmente y actuando localmente.” ■

About ANCE

ANCE is the Association of Standardization and Certification, a non-profit organization founded in 1992, which develops national voluntary standards for electrical equipment, household appliances, and electrical installations. In accordance with the World Trade Organization (WTO) *Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade*, ANCE's activities comply with the WTO's *Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards*. For 18 years ANCE has developed close to 500 standards: 36% of them are based on international standards, 15% are referenced in technical regulations, and

17% are used in government procurement. ANCE is member of the Mexican Commission for Standardization and a member of various safety, energy efficiency, and electrical installations advisory committees. In the regional arena, ANCE develops harmonized standards within CANENA and COPANT. ANCE is a member of the Mexican National Committee and chairs, at the national level, 23 mirror committees as a Participant-(P-) member and 39 mirror committees as an Observer-(O-) member. ANCE is a member of IEC-IECEE-CB Scheme and a member of IQ Net.

FEATURED ARTICLE

The IEC Affiliate Program El Programa de los Países Afiliados a la IEC

by Carlos Rodríguez, INTECO (Costa Rica) Executive Director, IEC Affiliate Coordinator for Latin America; IEC Affiliate Leader 2006–2011

Just a few weeks ago, I concluded my tenure as leader of the IEC Affiliate Program. The program, launched in 2001, had two leaders from African countries before I had the honor to lead it from 2006 to 2011. When I accepted the invitation from IEC General Secretary and CEO Ronnie Amit to lead the program, I never imagined that I would be entering a world of new experiences and opportunities. To be honest, even though my country, Costa Rica, was a member, you could not really say that our “performance” was outstanding or that we made the most of the program’s opportunities.

Some of my ideas have matured since I first participated in the General Assembly of the IEC years ago. For example, at that time I thought that a substantial number of National Committees (NCs) existed in many of the Affiliate Countries. My suspicion at that time was at odds with the widespread idea that only what is really necessary exists. But then I began to hypothesize that National Electrotechnical Committees (NECs) did not exist in many countries because officials were not yet convinced of the advantages of having them. Once they were formed, the NECs became engines driving increased overall participation in the Affiliate Program. This greater involvement is no doubt beneficial to industry as well as the general public in the affiliated countries.

Data published in the June 2011 *IEC Affiliate Country Programme Newsletter* supports my hypothesis. Françoise Rauser, the Secretary General of the program, has confirmed that 29 Affiliate Countries have formed their NEC, and others are in the process of establishment. For some countries, greater participation in the program led to the need for expanded opportunities and increased access to 200 technical documents. This resulted in the creation of the Affiliate Plus Program, which 12 countries have already joined.

I believe that the Affiliate Program is an excellent idea, providing those countries with little tradition of technical standardization with a privileged window into participation in IEC technical work at no cost. I would say, in sports terms, that the program (continued)

Ha ce apenas unos pocos días concluyó mi periodo como Líder del Programa de Afiliados de la International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). El Programa, lanzado en 2001, tuvo en los primeros años dos líderes procedentes de países africanos, antes de que me correspondiera el honor de liderarlo, en el periodo 2006-2011.

Cuando acepté la invitación de Ronnie Amit para liderar el Programa de Afiliados estaba lejos de imaginar que estaba ingresando a un mundo lleno de nuevo conocimiento y de oportunidades. De hecho, tengo que decirlo, mi país ya era miembro del Programa, pero no podría decir que su “performance” o el aprovechamiento que hacíamos de las oportunidades que coloca a nuestra disposición el Programa se pudiera calificar como destacado.

Algunas ideas maduraron después de mi primera participación en una Asamblea General de IEC. Concluí, por ejemplo, que una buena cantidad de Comités Nacionales de Electrotecnia no habían sido constituidos en una buena cantidad de países afiliados. Mi sospecha en aquel momento era opuesta a la idea, más o menos generalizada, de que solo existe y se mantiene todo aquello que es realmente necesario. Todo lo contrario, casi a manera de hipótesis, mi convencimiento iba en dirección a señalar que los Comités Nacionales de Electrotecnia (NEC) no existen en muchos países porque los responsables no están convencidos, todavía, de las ventajas de hacerlo. Y que, una vez constituidos los NEC, éstos se convertirían en motores para que aumentara la participación general en el Programa de Afiliados. Esa mayor participación es creadora, sin lugar a dudas, de beneficios para los sectores productivos y los ciudadanos en general en los países afiliados.

Algunos datos publicados en el Affiliate Newsletter N° 25, June 2011, estarían a favor de mi hipótesis. La señora Françoise Rauser, la muy eficiente Secretaria General del Programa, me ha confirmado que 29 países constituyeron su NEC durante el periodo y hay otros que ahora mismo están en proceso de constituirlo. Una mayor participación en el Programa, en especial de algunos países, conducía a la necesidad de ampliar las oportunidades para ellos, por ejemplo para acceder a un mayor número de documentos técnicos del que está establecido (200 documentos). Así nació el Affiliate Plus, al cual ya se unieron 12 países.

Mi apreciación más general es que el Programa de Afiliados es una excelente idea y una privilegiada ventana para la participación en los trabajos técnicos de IEC, que no representa ningún costo y que permite aprender, y mucho, a los países con poca tradición en materia de normalización técnica. Diría, en términos muy deportivos, que el Programa es una excelente oportunidad para “desarrollar el músculo”. Así, mantuvimos la tendencia dibujada por mis antecesores y, a mayo de 2011, los países miembros del Programa son 81. Y puedo asegurar que una buena cantidad de (continuado)

IEC Affiliate Countries in Latin America



Antigua and Barbuda	Ecuador	Paraguay
Barbados	El Salvador	Peru
Belize	Grenada	Saint Lucia
Bolivia	Guatemala	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Costa Rica	Guyana	Suriname
Dominica	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominican Republic	Honduras	Uruguay
	Jamaica	Venezuela
	Panama	

The IEC Affiliate Program (continued)

is an excellent opportunity to “build muscle.” And the numbers keep growing: as of May 2011 there are 81 members in the program. And I am sure that a good number of them have a greater participation now than before they constituted their NEC.

More specifically, I have great respect for the progress that has been made by the program in the African continent. In fact, they are the ones that make the greatest showing at IEC General Assemblies – a sure sign of interest.

Within our continent, including the islands of the Caribbean, 24 countries make up the Affiliate Program. While some of them would be categorized as “passive” while seeking admission to the program and have failed to specify any participation in Technical Committees (TCs) or to submit technical documents for use in national standards committees, others have shown strong participation. Uruguay, for example, is already part of the small but growing Affiliate Plus group. And Peru’s involvement has intensified in recent years. As an American, it gives me great joy that countries like Honduras and El Salvador, with programs built just four and three years ago respectively, are showing participation in the program.

I conclude with a few more thoughts. Fortunately, the Affiliate Program does not impose conditions for countries to change their status in a certain number of years. That is not the intent of the IEC. However, as a citizen of the Americas, I would be very happy if CANENA organizations would help spread word about the importance of participation in IEC standardization activities, and the unique opportunity the Affiliate Program affords. Organizations with experience and knowledge can lead us down the road to increased participation in critical global discussions on topics as current and innovative as Smart Grid and energy efficiency. ■

Affiliate Program Basics

Launched in 2001, the IEC Affiliate Country Program offers developing countries around the world a form of participation in the IEC without the financial burden of actual membership.

The principle objectives of the Affiliate Country Program are the following:

- Encourage greater awareness and use of IEC International Standards in developing countries
- Help those countries understand and participate in the work of the IEC
- Facilitate the adoption of IEC International Standards as national standards

ellos con mayor participación que la que tuvieron antes de que constituyeran sus NEC.

De manera más particular, tengo un gran respeto por el avance que ha logrado el Programa en el continente africano. De hecho, son ellos los que hacen mayor acto de presencia en las Asambleas Generales de IEC, una clara señal de interés.

En nuestro continente, incluyendo a las islas de El Caribe, son 24 los países que conforman el Programa de Afiliados. Es verdad que algunos de ellos tendrían la categoría de “pasivos”, en tanto que solicitaron su ingreso al Programa pero luego no lograron concretar ninguna participación en Comités Técnicos o no llegaron a solicitar documentos técnicos para uso en los comités nacionales de normalización. Sin embargo, al otro lado tenemos participaciones tan activas como la de Uruguay, país que ya forma parte del grupo, todavía pequeño, de los Affiliate Plus. De igual forma me gustaría destacar la creciente participación de Perú, intensificada en los últimos años. No podría dejar de hacer una apreciación influida por el hecho de ser un centroamericano. Me causa gran alegría que países como Honduras y El Salvador, integrados al Programa hace apenas cuatro y tres años respectivamente, ya muestren alguna participación en el Programa.

Concluyo con algunas consideraciones. Dichosamente el Programa de Afiliados no impone condiciones para que los países cambien su status en un determinado número de años. No es esa la intención de la IEC. Sin embargo, como un ciudadano del Continente Americano, estaría muy satisfecho si organizaciones tan activas como CANENA y la propia FINCA contribuyen a difundir la necesidad de participar en las actividades de normalización de IEC, para lo cual tenemos una oportunidad única: el Programa de Afiliados.

Con recursos que nunca faltan para actividades como las que planteo, organizaciones con experiencia y conocimiento, como las mencionadas, nos pueden conducir por el camino que nos lleve a despertar a la necesidad de incorporarnos a la discusión mundial en temas tan innovadores como el de Smart Grids, o tan de moda como el de Eficiencia Energética.

Further Information Más Información

For more details about the IEC Affiliate Country Program, visit <http://www.iec.ch/affiliates/>. Para obtener más información, visite <http://www.iec.ch/affiliates/>. ■



Carlos Rodríguez,
IEC Affiliate Leader,
2006–2011; IEC
Coordinator of Affiliate
Countries in Latin America

FEATURED ARTICLE

IEC in the Americas

By Amaury Santos, Director, IEC Latin American Regional Centre

The Americas have participated in the IEC since its foundation in 1906, contributing to the international consensus required to produce IEC International Standards and also adopting them as national standards. When the IEC Latin America Regional Centre (LARC) was inaugurated at the beginning of 2007, its main objectives were to reach out to new stakeholders, help countries to get the most out of their participation in IEC work, support National Committees (NCs) through training and the organization of events on key topics, and promote IEC International Standards and conformity assessment solutions. The many activities of LARC are all geared to increasing the awareness of IEC work and support communication and exchange among the different countries.

Today, the American continent counts six full IEC members: Canada and the United States in North America; Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico in South America. Two Associate Members – Colombia and Cuba – represent both Latin America and the Caribbean Region. Finally, twenty-four countries participate in the Affiliate Country Program: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. These Affiliate Countries have adopted 459 IEC International Standards and have already established 11 National Electrotechnical Committees (NECs).

The IEC is providing International Standards as a basis for the production or harmonization of the work of the Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT) and other sub-regional standardization bodies. It is also supporting COPANT activities through IT tools such as the Collaboration Tools platform that enables experts from COPANT Technical Committees to connect with other experts around the continent and to share their standardization work through an easy online tool.

LARC also participates in meetings and activities of the Forum of IEC National Committees of the Americas (FINCA) to coordinate the activities of the regional countries which are increasingly interested in the IEC. On a sub-regional basis, LARC has worked with Andean Community countries and Central American countries, with the important support of Carlos Rodriguez, our former Affiliate Country Program leader and now coordinator of Affiliate Countries in Latin America (*see related article, page 4*).

We believe that these activities have not only increased the awareness but also the level of participation of countries in activities of the IEC, including energy efficiency, smart electrification, product safety, systems and electrical installations, conformity assessment, and more. ■



Amaury Santos

USNC NEWS

**IEC 1906 Award
USNC Recipients for 2011**

The aim of IEC 1906 Award is to recognize current achievement(s) that can be considered a major contribution to furthering the interest of electrotechnology standardization and related activities. Specifically, the award must be granted for exceptional, recent contribution to work related to the development – either technical or from an organizational point of view – of a specific work project.



The IEC 1906 Award for 2011 has been conferred upon the following 15 USNC Experts who have contributed in an exceptional way to their Technical Committees (TCs) or Subcommittees (SCs) and the overall work of IEC.

Jean Baronas
Sony Electronics Inc.
IEC TC 100

David Hess
Nexans
IEC TC 46

Donald Barta
Rea Magnet Wire
Company, Inc.
IEC TC 55

Wayne Hoffman
ESAB Welding Products
IEC TC 26

Christine Blair
STMicroelectronics
IEC TC 47

Paul Kolesar
Commscope, Inc.
IEC TC 86

Steven A. Brown
Underwriters
Laboratories
IEC TC 66

Hans Wolfgang Oertel
Bourns
IEC SC 37A

Jim R. Conrad
Conrad Emc Consulting
IEC TC 62

Kevin Rapp
Cooper Power Systems
IEC TC 10

Chris Diorio
Impinj
IEC TC Joint Technical
Committee (JTC) 1

Ted H. Schnaare
Rosemount Inc.
IEC TC 31

Bob Griffin
IBM Corp.
IEC TC 108

Jack M. Selby
IEC TC 45

Diane H. Williams
Corning Incorporated
IEC TC 110

USNC Names Participants for 2011 IEC Young Professionals Workshop

The USNC is pleased to announce the U.S. winners of the IEC Young Professionals Workshop competition.

Held in conjunction with the 75th IEC General Meeting in Melbourne, Australia, on October 24-28, 2011, the workshop will bring together professionals from around the world who are at the start of their careers in electrotechnical standardization and conformance. The program seeks to cultivate long-term national involvement in the international arena, strengthen the future of technology transfer, and encourage the participation of young professionals in shaping standardization and conformance for tomorrow.

The USNC received a number of applications for very well qualified candidates, making the selection committee's job difficult. The 2011 winners are:

■ Sourjo Basu

Mr. Basu joined GE over a year ago and has been very active in the GE Smart Meters division – an integral part of GE Energy's Smart Grid focus. As a student at Georgia Tech, he became involved in standards activities and led the Georgia Tech IEEE branch as treasurer and later as Chair from 2004 to 2006. He has been instrumental in advising on meter design and has helped to keep an eye on emerging standards for electric vehicle chargers. He is a member of the IEEE Power and Energy Society, serving on the committees of the Power System Communications Committee, the Intelligent Grid Coordinating Committee, and the Steering Committee on Electric Vehicles. He also recently became a member of IEC 61850-7-420.

■ Jonathan Colby

Mr. Colby is a highly regarded subject matter expert in marine hydrokinetic energy. His technical leadership is recognized and respected by his fellow

Building for Success

The Young Professionals Workshop debuted at the USNC-hosted IEC 2010 General Meeting in Seattle. The inaugural program welcomed 53 young professionals from 27 countries. Ninety-six percent of last year's participants reported their interest in becoming more involved in IEC work as a result of the workshop.



Participants at the 2010 Young Professionals Workshop at IEC 2010 in Seattle

members of the U.S. Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to IEC Technical Committee (TC) 114, Marine energy. His product developments for marine renewable energy are considered noteworthy milestones in the acceleration of this technology. Mr. Colby served as chair for the U.S. Shadow Committee for PT62600-200, Power Performance Assessment of Electricity Producing Tidal Energy Converters.

■ Stephen Elliott, Ph.D.

Dr. Elliott is an associate professor at Purdue University and the head of its Biometric Standards Performance and Assurance (BSPA) laboratory. Since 2001, when Dr. Elliott joined the International Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS) M1 - Biometrics, he has been committed to educating students on the standards process and the importance and necessity of the work done by standards organizations such as the IEC, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ANSI, and INCITS by incorporating standards development and strategy into the university's curriculum. He is a member of the ANSI Committee on Education, serves as project editor for several ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee (JTC) 1 Subcommittee (SC)

37 standards on biometrics, and serves as editor for the ISO/IEC JTC 1 Supplement to the ISO/IEC Directives.

The USNC's selectees will attend a dedicated workshop alongside recipients from other nations where they will learn more about the IEC, standardization strategies, and conformity assessment. They will also have the opportunity to attend the technical meetings where standards are developed, observe a meeting of the IEC Standardization Management Board, and benefit from extensive networking opportunities in an international setting.

"On behalf of the USNC, I'd like to particularly congratulate our three winners, and express the wish that we could have recognized all of the candidates," said Phil Piqueira, global standards leader for General Electric (GE) Industrial Solutions Business and president of the USNC. "We look forward to having these truly deserving recipients participate in the Young Professionals Workshop as part of the 75th IEC General Meeting in Melbourne this fall."

Further Information

For more details about the IEC Young Professionals Program, visit http://www.iec.ch/members_experts/ypp//. ■

USNC NEWS

ANSI eStandards Store Purchases Support USNC

Standards developed by IEC can be purchased from a variety of websites, organizations, and third-party resellers. 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. As such, 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, from workshops for U.S. Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Administrators to this latest issue of the *News and Notes* newsletter.

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). ■



LATEST FROM THE IEC

World Standards Day 2011 Poster Competition: Results Are In!

The World Standards Cooperation (WSC) has announced the results of the highly successful poster competition for World Standards Day 2011, which attracted 45 entries and 2,000 online votes.

Open to all, the competition was to design a poster for World Standards Day, October 14, 2011, on the theme, "International Standards – Creating confidence globally." The competition's organizer, the WSC, comprises the IEC, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

First prize and 1,500 Swiss francs were awarded to Caterina Fiorani of Italy.

The following runners up each received 500 Swiss francs:

- The team of Alexandra Schoenitz, Eurydice Avoine, Cornell Gorgas, and Thibaud Cerdan (France/Germany)
- Teguh Pribadi Adi Nugroho (Indonesia)
- Eva Kohl (Germany)

Ms. Fiorani is a young architect, working as an independent architecture and planning professional in Rome. In explaining the inspiration for her winning poster, she said, "There are some gestures that have universal value: one of them is the open hand, which may indicate greeting, welcome, the reassurance of a peaceful attitude, a deep confidence in human skills.

"Two open hands in contact suggest honesty, and the helpfulness of man towards other human beings, which makes it possible to cooperate for a common purpose," she continued. "Moreover, two hands recall the concept of work which is the principal tool through which man can achieve quality in his production, with the essential aid of International Standards, a necessary and powerful help to reach excellence.

"The whole world is represented through dots, a standardized graphic sign which symbolizes the hope for equal dignity for



The winning poster design by Caterina Fiorani of Italy

human beings all around the globe. The use of colour emphasizes local differences as an added value that must never be forgotten," she explained.

The competition was promoted via social media (Twitter, Facebook) and voting held online. It proved so popular that the deadline had to be extended to late May. The final competing entries were chosen by the WSC and displayed for voting on its website.

The WSC was established in 2001 to strengthen and advance the voluntary, consensus-based International Standards systems of IEC, ISO, and ITU. Each year on October 14, the members of the IEC, ISO, and ITU celebrate World Standards Day, which is a means of paying tribute to the collaborative efforts of the thousands of experts worldwide who develop the voluntary technical agreements that are published as International Standards. In addition to the poster, the three partners will be producing a World Standards Day message.

Further Information

For more details about the World Standards Cooperation and World Standards Day, visit www.worldstandardscooperation.org/. ■

LATEST FROM THE IEC

International Standards for Household Appliances See Widespread Adoption in Latin America

Over the last 10 years, Latin American countries have adopted many International Standards in the field of safety and put into place the corresponding regulations. One example is IEC 60335-1, *Household and similar electrical appliances*, which has now been adopted by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay as a national standard. Other nations are using it as the basis for compliance with their own national safety measures. Here, one of the three IEC Young Professional Leaders, Juan Rosales, comments on the role that IEC International Standards are playing for household appliances in Latin America.

Global Requirements Benefit Users

Mr. Rosales points out that, as markets clearly make a move into this part of the globe, Latin American householders are benefitting from products that comply with global requirements on safety. Regional standardization organizations such as the Pan American Council of Technical Standards (COPANT) and the American Council for Harmonization of Standards (CANENA) have been encouraging countries to reduce their national deviations in order to get closer to original IEC publications, thereby setting up commercial bridges with other parts of the world that use the same International Standards.

Greener Appliances Are a Reality

Now, says Mr. Rosales, the next step for regulatory bodies in Latin America is a move toward greener and more efficient household appliances. Several governments have made public statements about reducing energy consumption. That is the case for his home country, Mexico, where two years ago the federal government implemented an improved *Law for Sustainability, Energy Saving and the Protection of Natural Resources*.

Industry has played a large part in responding to the demand. One good example,

said Mr. Rosales, is the energy savings program for the replacement of 70 million incandescent bulbs over the period of 2009 to 2018. This will result in an estimated annual consumption reduction of 4,000 gigawatt hours (GWh) and 1,000 megawatts (MW) in power over the entire duration, and will help reduce peak overloading. Once the program is fully implemented, it is estimated it will produce an annual reduction of CO₂ emissions of 2 million tons and, by 2030, a reduction of roughly 48% in energy consumption.

The Mexican National Commission for the Efficient Use of Energy (CONUEE) has already published more than 24 mandatory official national regulations for household appliances including washing machines, freezers and refrigerators, air conditioners, and more. Industry has responded positively to the requirement to provide greener products.

One example is a new water-saving top-loading washing machine. Designed by the Mexican manufacturer Mabe, it saves up to 120 liters (60%) of water per wash. Front-loading washing machines already provide equivalent water-saving results, but 95% of the washing machines sold in Mexico are top-loading, so this new model is expected to provide an estimated saving of 50,000 liters of water per unit per year, in line with a new standard for an eco mark that is to be implemented by the federal government in late 2011.

More Countries Make Changes

Other examples of countries using International Standards for household appliances are Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. This is particularly the case for washing machines, and it is expected that by the end of this year, all three countries will have adopted IEC 60456, *Clothes washing machines for household use - Methods for measuring the performance*, as the basic requirement for their official labeling programs.

Not only does the revised IEC publication specify a minimum level of cleaning

A new top-loading washing machine introduced in Mexico is expected to provide an estimated saving of 50,000 liters of water per unit per year.



effectiveness, it also includes various energy saving measures such as new reference programs for lower temperatures and vertical axis systems, refined rinsing efficiency, and the introduction of low-power modes. Developed under the global relevance structure, IEC 60456 has taken particular account of technologies and practices from various parts of the world.

A Focused Future

Latin American countries have now adopted some of the basic safety, performance, and energy concepts of IEC International Standards. “Now we need to focus on a cleaner future,” said Mr. Rosales. “Industry has the opportunity to jump on the development bandwagon and start working on topics related to the Smart Grid, the restriction of hazardous substances (RoHS), and eco design.”

Some of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) member countries in Latin America are starting to set down a road map for Smart Grid implementation. “On its own, this concept will open the door to greater investment in electrotechnical products and devices and provide great opportunities for products and markets,” he said.

He underlined that the challenge will require more efficient products that have an ability to provide continuous feedback to the energy supplier. “Our next challenge,” said Mr. Rosales, “should be a policy on RoHS. Unfortunately, there are no standards or requirements applicable in Latin America. It’s vital for the electrotechnical community in the Latin American area to take fast and urgent action.” ■

Standards Boost Business: A Corporate Awareness Campaign

by S. Joe Bhatia, President and CEO,
American National Standards Institute

As a standards professional, like me you are well aware of the power of standardization in fostering innovation, facilitating business growth, and strengthening the economy. But what do you think the level of awareness is in the corner offices and boardrooms across America? Unfortunately, not very high.

Decision makers and executive leaders in many areas of U.S. business and industry today have a marked lack of standards and conformance-related knowledge. This information gap has led to corporate decisions to down-size or eliminate standards-related sections and programs within many companies. More and more, corporate standards professionals are not being replaced when they retire, and younger professionals are not being developed for corporate standards roles. On top of that, the challenging economic climate has resulted in some companies further decreasing their levels of involvement, viewing standards development activities as non-critical or outdated.

But nothing could be further from the truth. Time and again we have seen that those who understand how to effectively influence and address standardization and compliance issues have the greatest success in the global marketplace. It is part of the mission of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to spread this message and build the collaborations that make it possible.

That is why ANSI is coordinating an outreach initiative called Standards Boost Business. This campaign is a call to action for corporate America to invest resources in the standardization system, and gain its rewards. The goal is to increase C-level executives' understanding and appreciation of how the U.S. voluntary standards system and its activities can boost business performance, and the importance and value of devoting resources to ensuring its long-term strength.

It is important to note that this is not solely an ANSI program: The Institute is coordinating the effort, but many key companies and

organizations in the standardization community have already joined the initiative – including ASTM International, ASME, IAPMO, IEEE, NEMA, UL, Schneider Electric, and SES, to name a few. It is this type of collaboration across our whole community that can ensure that business and government leaders receive our message. And with recent efforts in both the private and public sectors to create a dialogue on the current U.S. voluntary standardization system, now is the time for it.

Standards Boost Business is an on-going awareness campaign that will be reaching out to corporate leaders through websites, brochures, speeches, press releases, social media, advertising, and other targeted communications. And it is an all-inclusive initiative: The messages and deliverables are available for use by any stakeholder within the standards community to help explain the strategic value and benefits of the voluntary standards system to U.S. business.

Our key messages to corporate leaders can be summarized in three main statements:

- Companies that participate actively in standards development activities reduce costs, increase efficiencies, facilitate market access, and gain more competitive advantage than those who do not participate.
- As an executive, you really have two choices: position your organization to take a seat at the table and be part of the standards-setting process, or to let your competitors dictate the way you will be doing business.
- Standards and standardization are critical business tools that should be managed alongside your organization's quality, safety, intellectual property, and environmental policies.

Putting those concepts into concrete numbers goes a long way in getting the point across, and that is precisely what the case studies on the StandardsBoostBusiness.org website are designed to do. You can read about how the U.S. Department of Defense is



projecting \$789 million in cost avoidance over just one of its programs by focusing on parts and process standardization. Or how Deere & Company saves itself and its customers money by participating in standards development for component pieces. These are just two of the many examples of the standards-related cost savings, market growth, and increased efficiency by large U.S. companies and organizations being communicated through the Standards Boost Business campaign.

I hope you will visit the site and explore the opportunities for getting involved — and share it with all the corporate leaders and decision makers you know. Working together, we can ensure that those making decisions in the offices of America understand and harness the power that standards and conformity assessment wield for U.S. businesses in the global market.

Further Information

Visit www.standardsboostbusiness.org or email standardsboostbusiness@ansi.org to learn more about getting involved. ■

S. Joe Bhatia,
President
and CEO,
American
National
Standards
Institute



ON THE GRID

ANSI Electric Vehicles Standards Panel Begins Work on Roadmap to Support Electric Vehicle Deployment

On June 20-21, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Electric Vehicles Standards Panel (EVSP) gathered in Detroit to lay the groundwork for a strategic roadmap that will define the standards and conformance programs needed to enable the widespread acceptance and deployment of electric vehicles and associated infrastructure in the United States.

Electric vehicles are being championed by government, industry, and consumers for their potential to advance energy security by reducing the nation’s dependence on foreign oil, promote environmental stewardship, and create jobs and economic growth through their widespread introduction into the marketplace. As a key component to securing America’s clean energy future and spurring innovation, President Barack Obama announced the goal of putting one million electric vehicles on the roads by 2015.

In support of this national priority, ANSI formed the EVSP to offer a neutral forum where public- and private-sector stakeholders can work cooperatively toward solutions that will help build the market for electric vehicles. Co-chaired by Jim Matthews, director,

technical standards and standards policy, Corning Incorporated, and IEC vice president and chairman of the Standardization Management Board (SMB), and Jim Pauley, senior vice president, external affairs and government relations of Schneider Electric, the goal of the EVSP is to produce a standardization roadmap by year’s end that will identify the standards and conformance programs needed to support the safe mass deployment of electric vehicles.



“This is a critical time in the development of the technology for electric vehicles,” said Mr. Matthews. “The standardization community has an absolutely critical job to do to ensure that the necessary standards and related conformity assessment programs are in place to support the development of the EV market.”

“Our trading partners already have undertaken initiatives to advance the dialogue on EVs,” added Mr. Pauley. “All of us stand to gain if we work cooperatively to carve out a vision for this burgeoning technology in a way that is effective, efficient, and economically beneficial for U.S. industry and safe and effective for consumers.”

At the June meeting, EVSP participants took steps to organize eight working groups that have been formed to carry out this work. This included identification of key standardization issues of concern in relation to electric vehicles as well as the related infrastructure and support services sustaining them.

The decision to form the EVSP was reached at a March 4 meeting of an interim steering committee convened by ANSI in response to suggestions that the U.S. standardization community needs a coordinated approach to keep pace with electric vehicles initiatives moving forward in other parts of the world. The need for the panel was reinforced at the April 5-6 ANSI Workshop: *Standards and Codes for Electric Drive Vehicles* that looked at standards, codes, conformance and training issues.

Participation in the EVSP is open to all affected parties, including representatives of the automotive, electrotechnical and utilities industries, relevant trade associations, standards development and conformity assessment organizations, government agencies, and academia. More than forty public and private sector organizations representing a good cross section of affected stakeholders have already joined the EVSP initiative.

Further Information

For more details about the EVSP, visit www.ansi.org/evsp. ■

LAUGH TRACK

Five Signs You Really Need a Vacation

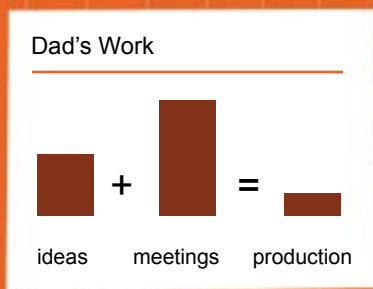
You lecture the neighborhood kids selling lemonade on ways to improve their processes.

You refer to the tomatoes grown in your garden as “deliverables.”

You ask your friends to “think outside the box” when making Friday night dinner plans.

You think “calendarizing a project” and “progressing an action plan” and are acceptable English phrases.

You use a PowerPoint presentation to explain to your kids what you do for a living.



ON THE GRID

Until Renewables Are in Place, IEC Standards Enable Energy-Efficient Motors

In light of the increasing worries about power safety, more and more politicians lobby for the urgent embrace of renewable sources of energy to lower CO₂ emission levels. But while talks are on-going, concrete commitments are outstanding. Meanwhile, regulations are waiting to be put in place that will enable investment into the building of the necessary infrastructures. The question then arises: how do we cope with the increasing need for energy in the meantime?

How about using energy more efficiently? Not much can be said against that approach, and a lot is in the pipeline and ready to use.

One example is industrial motors. Industry accounts for approximately 42% of the world's consumption of electric energy, and two-thirds of this is used to power electric motors. Increasing the efficiency of these motors by a few percentage points can have a significant impact on energy use, reducing both manufacturing costs and CO₂ emissions.

The good news is that leading manufacturers of industrial motors around the world have already adopted an energy efficiency classification that was put in place by the IEC and has been published as IEC 60034-30, *Rotating electrical machines*. This IEC International Standard classifies motors into three levels depending on how efficiently they convert electricity into mechanical energy: IE1 is the base standard for efficiency, IE2 stands for high efficiency, and IE3 for premium efficiency. The standard also mentions a future level above IE3 to be called IE4 super premium efficiency.

The classification system has stimulated competition among motor manufacturers and generated massive technology improvements. And the EU has adopted the IEC classification system and issued a Commission Regulation (EC) 640/2009, which went into effect on June 16, 2011. As of that date, only motors that meet or exceed IE2 energy efficiency levels are allowed to be sold and installed in the EU. In a second stage, from January 2015 all motors will need to reach IE3 efficiency levels (or IE2 combined with variable speed drives).

It is estimated that this regulation will impact 30 million old industrial motors in Europe alone, which will gradually be replaced, resulting in energy savings in the vicinity of 5.5 billion kilowatt hours of electricity each year and a reduction of 3.4 million tons of CO₂.

Other countries including Australia, China, Brazil, and Canada have already implemented similar energy efficiency schemes and participate actively in the IEC. In the United States, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) motor energy efficiency program corresponds closely to the IEC energy classifications. For example, NEMA Premium is identical to IE3, and NEMA motors have to be tested in accordance with the IEC testing protocol contained in IEC 60034-2-1.

Standards are one part of the equation: assessment of conformity to energy efficiency standards is equally important and is covered by the IEC Conformity Assessment Systems. These initiatives are on their way to making the world a much more efficient energy user. ■

SAVE THE DATES

Upcoming Meetings & Events



SEPTEMBER 2011

USNC TAG Leadership Workshop
September 13, 2011,
● Consumer Electronics Association, Arlington, VA

TMC
September 14, 2011 ● Consumer Electronics Association, Arlington, VA

Council
September 15, 2011 ● Consumer Electronics Association, Arlington, VA

CAPCC
September 16, 2011 ● ANSI Headquarters, Washington, DC

FINCA Meeting
September 28 – 29, 2011 ● Mexico City

OCTOBER 2011

ANSI World Standards Week
October 11 – 14, 2011 ● Washington, DC

75th IEC General Meeting
October 24 – 28, 2011 ● Melbourne, Australia

SMB Meeting	October 24
CAB Meeting	October 25
Council Board	October 26
Council Meeting	October 28

IEC Young Professionals Workshop
October 24 – 26, 2011 ● Melbourne, Australia

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



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HOW TO CONTRIBUTE

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