



IEC - Introduction and update

Dennis Chew
Regional Director,
APRC
dch@iec.ch

AHWP Annual Meeting
6 November 2015
Bangkok



International
Electrotechnical
Commission

A



Refrigerators



B

 freeZwel

A



B



 freeZwel

A



\$ 500

B



\$ 300

A



Refrigerator safety
standard
IEC 60335-2-24

B



\$ 500

SDoC

\$ 300

SDoC

 freeZwel

A



Refrigerator safety
standard
IEC 60335-2-24

B



\$ 500

\$ 300

Certified

Certified



 freeZwel

A



Refrigerator safety
standard
IEC 60335-2-24

B



\$ 500

\$ 400

Certified

Certified



Contents

- **What is IEC?**
- **How are IEC international standards developed?**
- **What are IEC conformity assessment systems relating to medical equipment?**
- **Why IEC?**

Contents

- **What is IEC?**
- How are IEC international standards developed?
- What are IEC conformity assessment systems relating to medical equipment?
- Why IEC?

The world of standards

International:

IEC, ISO, ITU,
OIML

Regional:

Africa (e.g. AFSEC, SADC)

Americas (e.g. COPANT, CANENA,
MERCOSUR)

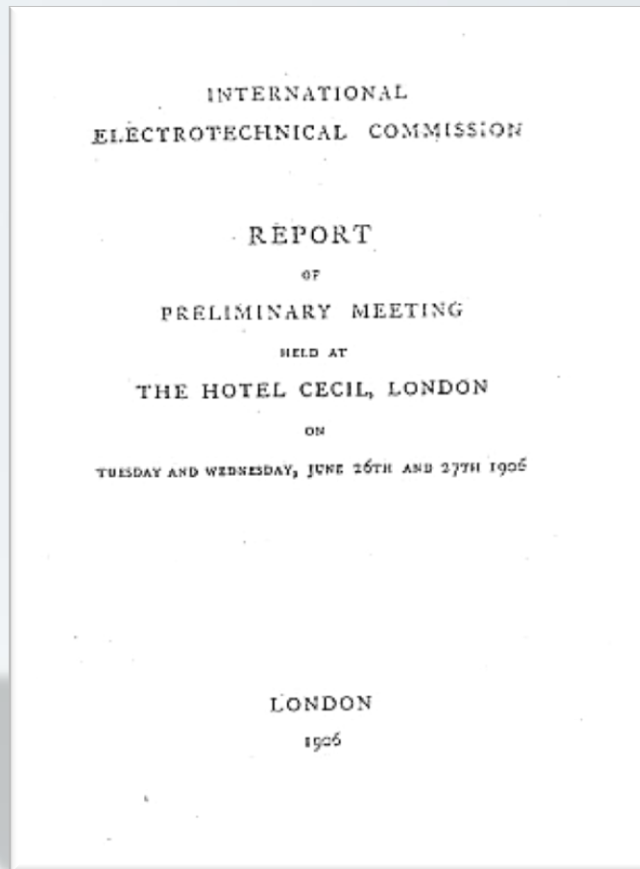
Asia-Pacific (e.g. ASEAN, APEC SCSC)

Europe (e.g. CENELEC, ETSI, EASC)

National Committees/Affiliates:

(e.g. Austria, Brazil, Cambodia, China, France,
Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia,
Mongolia, Russia, South Africa, UK, USA)

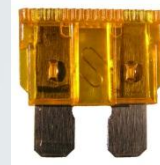
The organization



- The IEC is a not-for-profit, non-governmental organization founded in 1906
- One member per country
- International Standards and Conformity Assessment Systems for all electrical and electronic components, devices and systems

scope of the IEC

Millions of devices and systems that use or produce electricity and contain electronics. Interoperability, safety, performance, EMC, waste management and environment.



A satellite-style map of the world showing continents and oceans. Overlaid on the map is yellow text with a drop shadow. The text is centered and reads: 'global reach:', '166 countries', '83 Members + 83 Affiliates', and '98% of world population'.

global reach:

166 countries

83 Members + 83 Affiliates

98% of world population

83 National Committees

ALBANIA (AM)

ALGERIA

ARGENTINA

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRIA

BAHRAIN (AM)

BELARUS

BELGIUM

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA (AM)

BRAZIL

BULGARIA

CANADA

CHILE

CHINA

COLOMBIA

CROATIA

CUBA (AM)

CYPRUS (AM)

CZECH REPUBLIC

DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF

KOREA (AM)

DENMARK

EGYPT

ESTONIA (AM)

FINLAND

FRANCE

GEORGIA (AM)

GERMANY

GREECE

HUNGARY

ICELAND (AM)

INDIA

INDONESIA

IRAN

IRAQ

IRELAND

ISRAEL

ITALY

JAPAN

JORDAN (AM)

KAZAKHSTAN (AM)

KENYA (AM)

KOREA, REP. OF

LATVIA (AM)

LIBYA

LITHUANIA (AM)

LUXEMBOURG

MALAYSIA

MALTA (AM)

MEXICO

MOLDOVA (MD)

MONTENEGRO (AM)

MOROCCO (AM)

NETHERLANDS

NEW ZEALAND

NIGERIA (AM)

NORWAY

OMAN

PAKISTAN

PHILIPPINES

POLAND

PORTUGAL

QATAR

ROMANIA

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SAUDI ARABIA

SERBIA

SINGAPORE

SLOVAKIA

SLOVENIA

SOUTH AFRICA

SPAIN

SRI LANKA (AM)

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

THAILAND

THE FYR OF MACEDONIA (AM)

TUNISIA (AM)

TURKEY

UKRAINE

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UK

USA

VIETNAM (AM)

23 Associate Members

83 Affiliates

AMERICAS

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

AFRICA

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
DRC Congo
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
South Sudan
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

ASIA

Afghanistan
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Kyrgyzstan
Lebanon
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
Palestine
Turkmenistan
Yemen

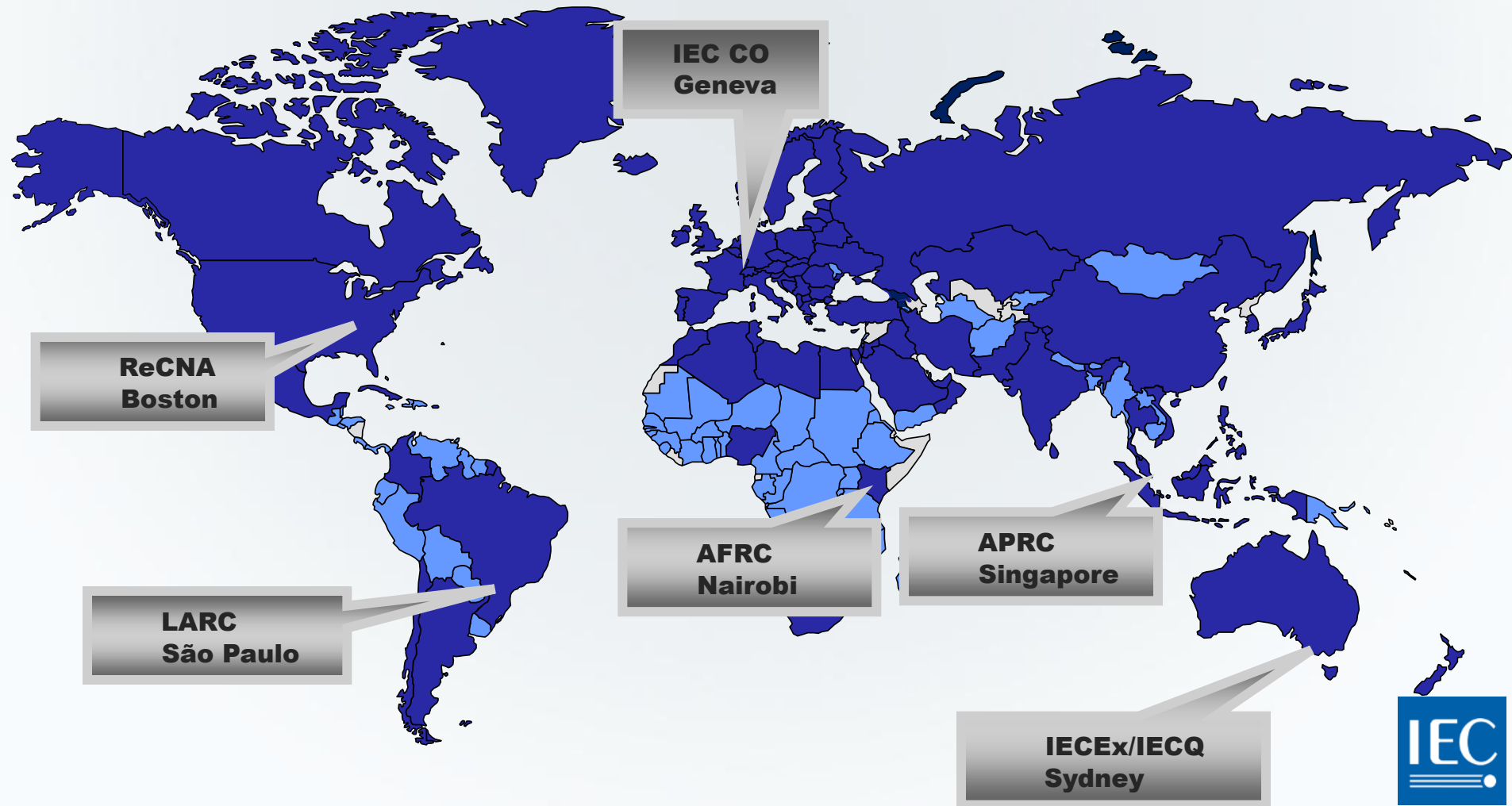
ASIA-PACIFIC

Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
Fiji
Lao PDR
Papua New Guinea

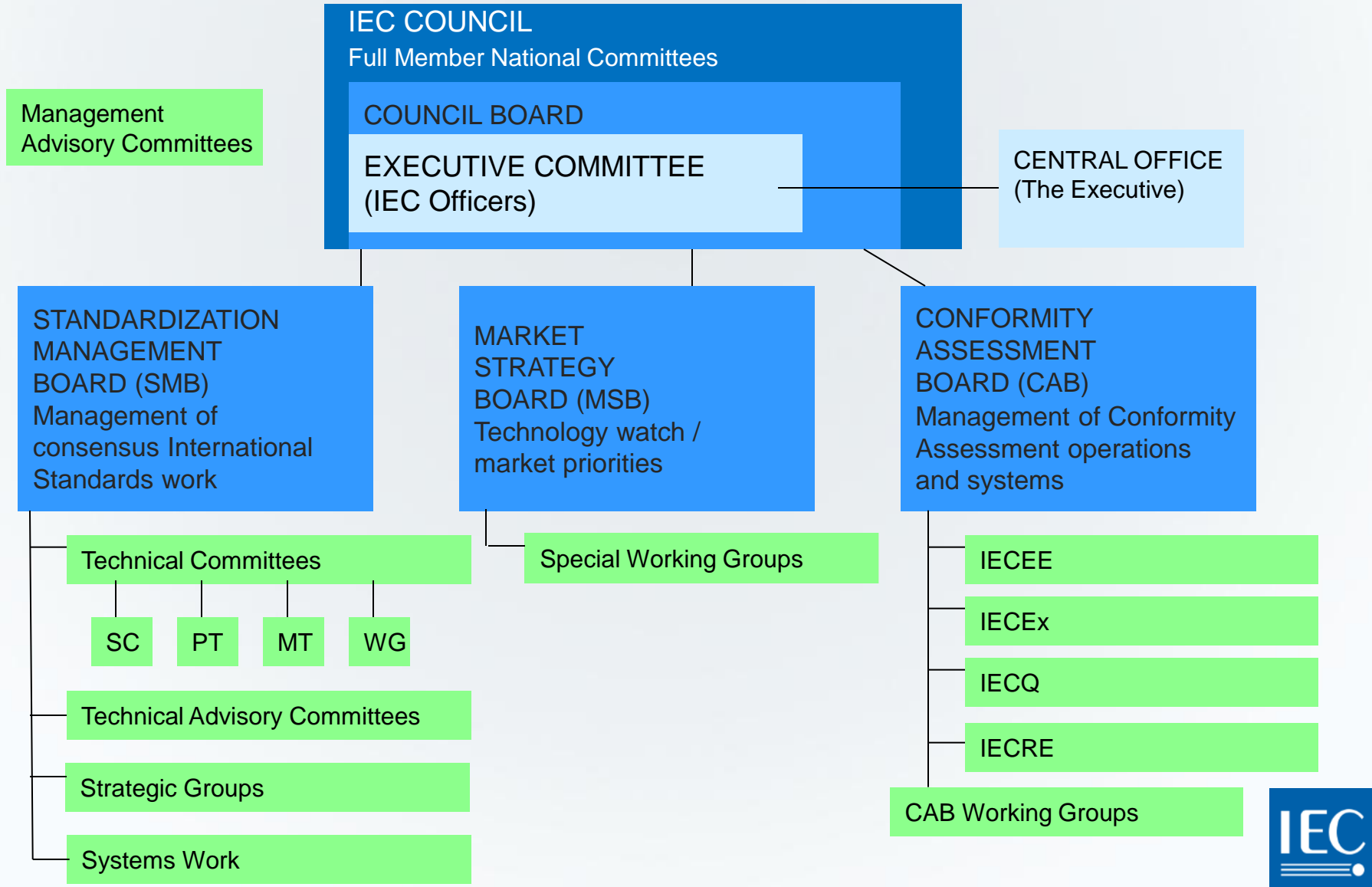
Types of participation

- **IEC is a voluntary association of National Committees that fully represent electrotechnical interests in their countries**
 - **Government, industry, testing laboratories, academia, consumer groups...**
- **Membership – one member per country**
 - **Full Members (60) e.g. China, India, Japan, Korea, Thailand**
 - **Associate Members (23) e.g. Viet Nam**
- **Affiliate Country programme**
 - **83 participants e.g. Lao PDR**

IEC offices



IEC structure



SMB: Standardization Management Board

Responsible for the technical work

- **174 TCs/SCs**
 - About 15 500 experts
- **Strategic Groups**
- **Advisory Committees**
- **Systems Work**

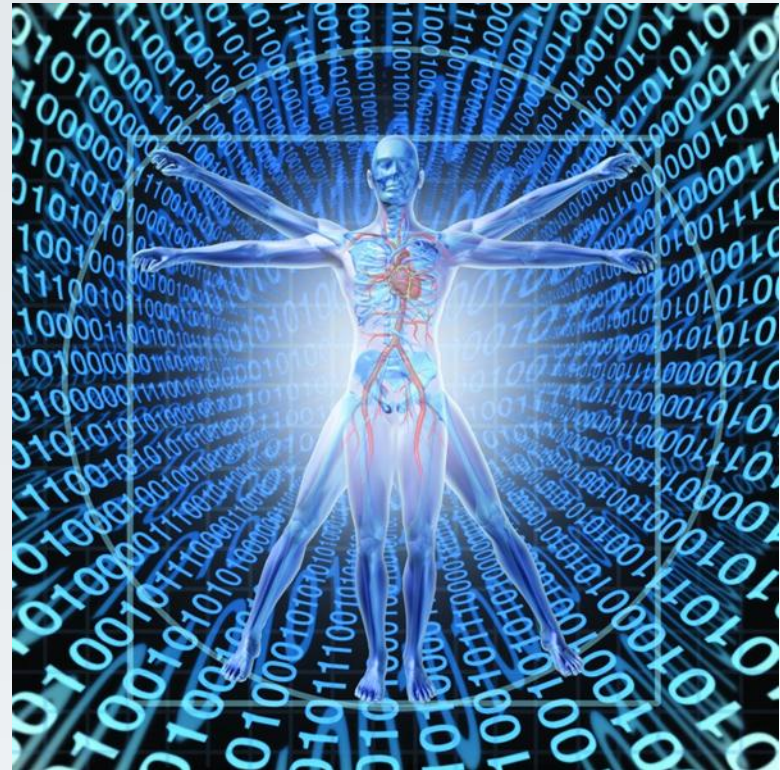


IEC Technical Committees in medical field

- **IEC/TC 25** Quantities and Units (new activities in eHealth)
- **IEC/TC 29** Electroacoustics (hearing aids)
- **IEC/TC 62** Electrical equipment in medical practice (~100 standards)
- **IEC/TC 66** Safety of measuring, control and laboratory equipment (2 standards)
- **IEC/TC 76** Optical radiation safety and laser equipment (Medical Lasers)
- **IEC/TC 87** Ultrasonics

Other related future activities

- **System Committee on Active Assisted Living**
- **Strategic Group 10 on Wearable Smart Devices**



Electrical equipment in medical practice (TC 62)

To prepare International Standards and other publications concerning electrical equipment, electrical systems and software used in healthcare and their effects on patients, operators, other persons and the environment.

- **Secretariat: Germany**
- **P-members: 28**
- **O-members: 20**

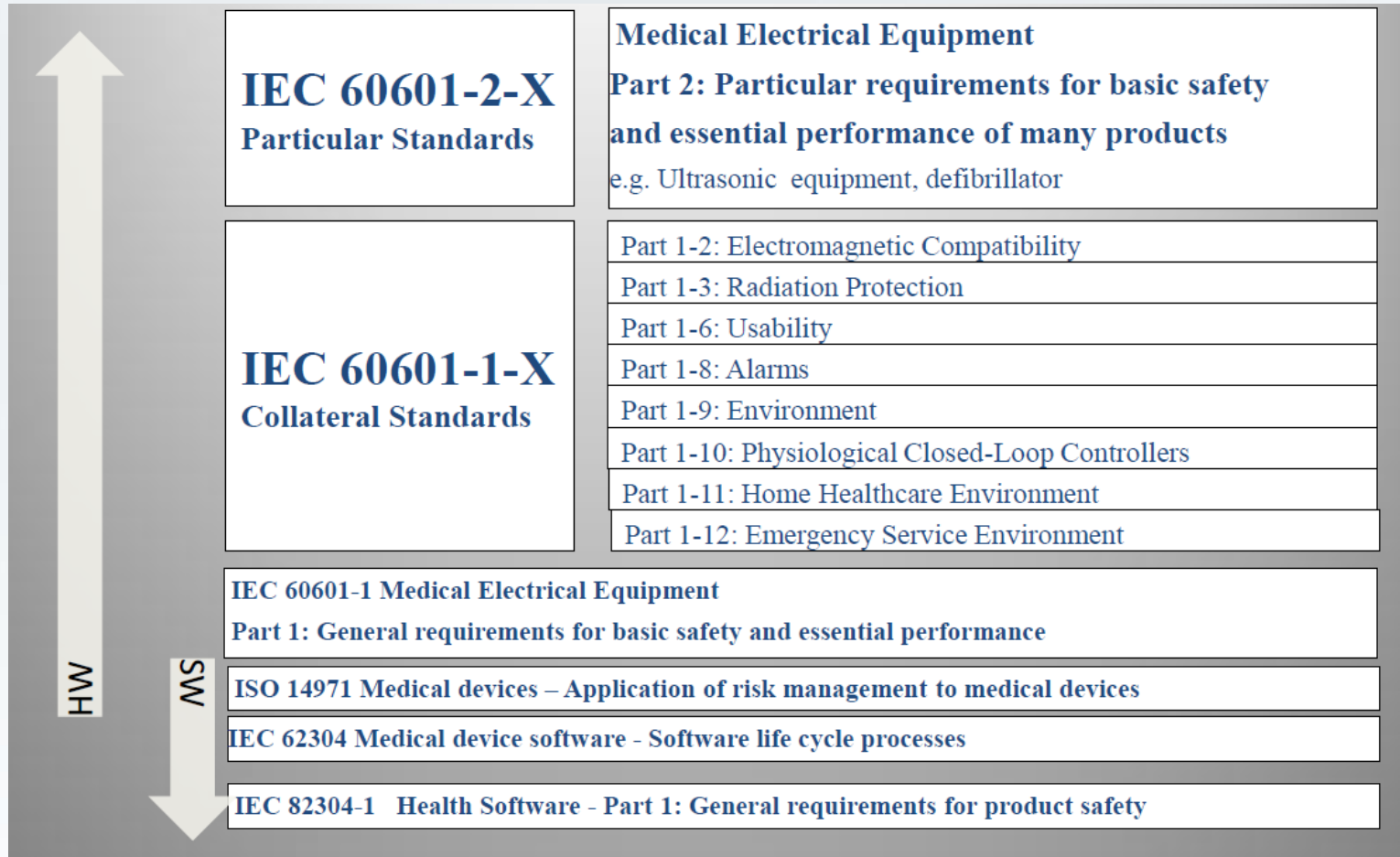
Subcommittees and Advisory Groups

- **SC 62A Common aspects of electrical equipment used in medical practice**
- **SC 62B Diagnostic imaging equipment**
- **SC 62C Equipment for radiotherapy, nuclear medicine and radiation dosimetry**
- **SC 62D Electromedical equipment**

Advisory Groups

- **AG 1 CAG Chairman Advisory Group**
- **AG SNAG Software and Networks Advisory Group**

IEC 60601 series structure



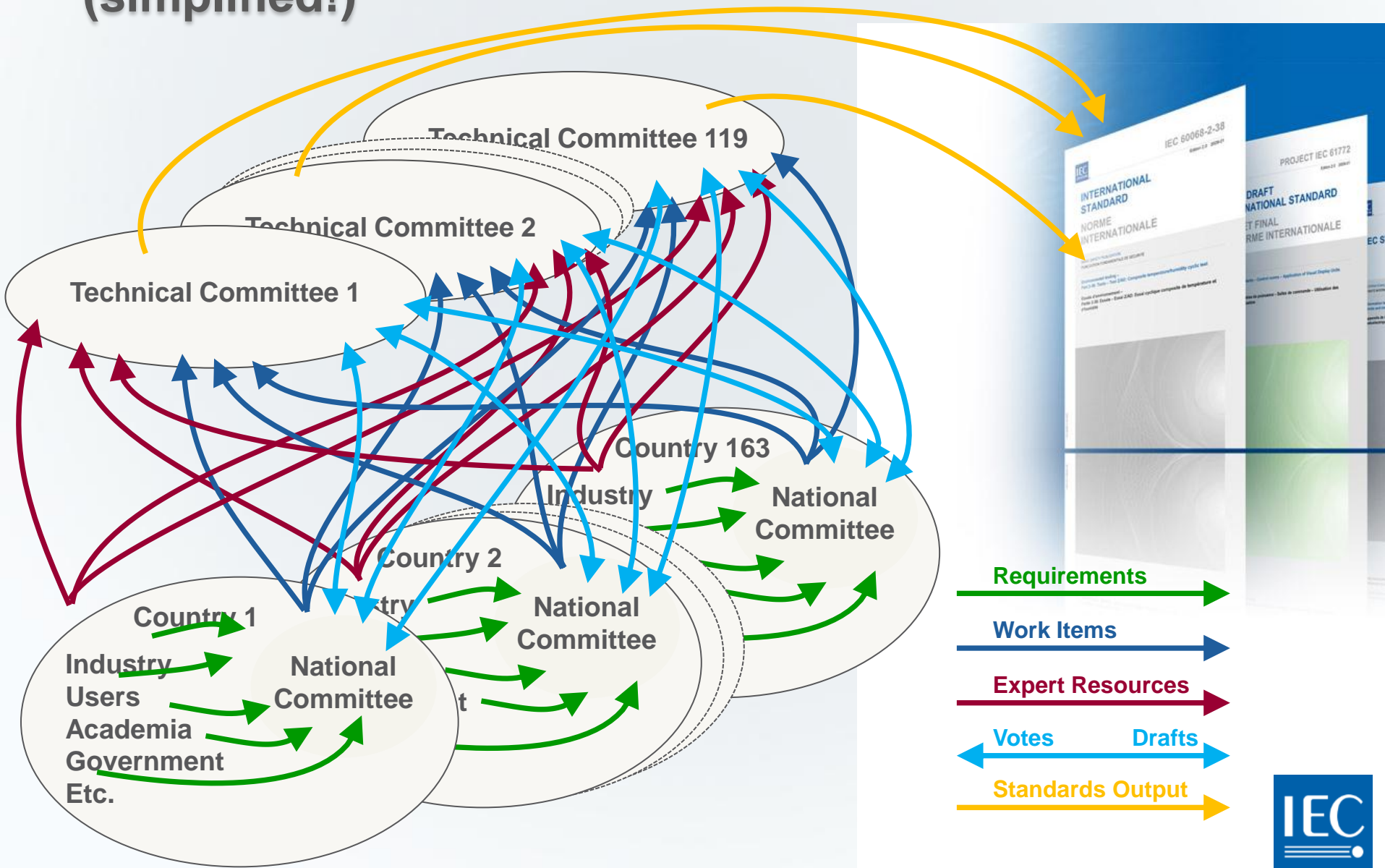
Contents

- What is IEC?
- **How are IEC international standards developed?**
- What are IEC conformity assessment systems relating to medical equipment?
- Why IEC?

How IEC Standards are developed

- **Technical Committees cover specific fields of activity**
 - Working Groups/Project Teams
- **Experts nominated by National Committees**
- **Established standards development process – ISO/IEC Directives**

International Standards workflow (simplified!)



Standards development stages

- **New Proposal** **NP**
- **Working Draft** **WD**
- **Committee Draft** **CD**
- **Committee Draft for Vote** **CDV**
- **Final Draft International Standard** **FDIS**
- **International Standard** **IS**

Two broad categories

- Normative publications
agreement on technical description of characteristics to be fulfilled by the product, system, service or object
- Informative publications
background information such as implementation, procedures or guidelines



Developed based on result of full or limited international consensus among IEC Members

Types of IEC publications

- **Normative publications**
 - International Standards (IS)
 - Technical Specifications (TS)
 - Publicly Available Specifications (IEC-PAS)
- **Informative publications**
 - Technical reports (TR)
- **Guides**



Increasing
consensus

International Standard (IS)

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



Technical Specification (TS)

Published when :

- Insufficient consensus for approval of an IS is available
- There is doubt that consensus has been achieved
- The subject is still under technical development
- Other reason precluding immediate publication of an IS



Publicly Available Specification (PAS)

A publication responding to an urgent market need, representing either:

- a consensus in an organization external to the IEC or,
- a consensus of experts within a working group

Published after verification that no conflict with existing IS by the committee concerned



Technical Report (TR)

Informative document

Data of a different kind, e.g.

- Scientific supporting material
- Data collection
- Results of surveys
- State of the art
- Supplementary information or explanation



Contents

- What is IEC?
- How are IEC international standards developed?
- **What are IEC conformity assessment systems relating to medical equipment?**
- Why IEC?

CAB: Conformity Assessment Board

- Responsible for setting the IEC's conformity assessment policy, promoting and maintaining relations with international organizations on conformity assessment matters
- 15 members



CAB - Conformity Assessment Board

IECEE

System for
Conformity
Testing and
Certification of
Electrotechnical
Equipment and
Components

IECEX

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

IECQ

Quality
Assessment
System for
Electronic
Components

IECRE

IEC General System for
Certification to
Standards relating to
plant, equipment and
services associated with
Renewable Energy
Systems

IECEE covers

- IT and office equipment
- Electronics, entertainment
- Electrical equipment for medical use
- Installation accessories and connection devices
- Safety transformers and similar equipment
- Luminaires
- Switches for appliances and automatic controls for electrical household appliances
- Industrial Automation
- Electromagnetic Compatibility
- Hazardous Substances Testing Service
- Miscellaneous
- Portable tools
- Photovoltaics
- Household and similar equipment
- Measurement, Control and Laboratory equipment
- Low voltage, high power switching equipment
- Installation protective equipment
- Capacitors as components
- Batteries
- Cables and Cords
- Energy Efficiency
- Electric Vehicles
- Electric Toys

Worldwide System for Conformity Testing and Certification of Electrotechnical Equipment and Components: MED (Medical)

CB Bulletin

The National differences and Group differences, National Deviations, Special National conditions (SNC) and Regulatory Requirements, are based on information provided by the IECEE Member Bodies and/or NCBs and other sources.

Group Differences are applicable for CENELEC member countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

[Latest updates to national and group differences](#)

1. Select product category: 2. Select a standard:

60601-1(ed.2);am1;am2	▲
60601-1(ed.2);am2	⊞
60601-1(ed.3)	
60601-1(ed.3);am1	
60601-1-1(ed.1)	▼

To print the entire MED standard list, please [click here](#)

To view all product categories and standards, please [click here](#)

To download all or selected National/Group Differences at once, please [click here](#)

Standard:	60601-1(ed.3)																																														
Product category:																																															
Title:	Medical electrical equipment - Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance																																														
Year:	2005-12-15																																														
Click on the icon to open the associated document FCS member																																															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>National differences</th> <th>Group differences</th> <th>Issuing/Recognizing</th> <th>Recognizing only</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td colspan="4">Electrosuisse</td></tr> <tr><td>National standard reference: SN EN 60601-1:2006</td><td></td><td></td><td>Modified 2009-12-15*</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4"> BSI</td></tr> <tr><td>National standard reference: BS EN 60601-1:2006</td><td></td><td></td><td>Modified 2014-07-15*</td></tr> <tr><td>Regulatory requirement reference: Medical Devices Directive</td><td></td><td></td><td>Modified 2014-07-15*</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4">UkrTEST</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4">CSA International</td></tr> <tr><td>National standard reference: CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60601-1:08</td><td></td><td></td><td>Modified 2008-10-27*</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4">SIQ - Slovenian Institute of Quality and Metrology</td></tr> <tr><td>National standard reference: SIST EN 60601-1</td><td></td><td></td><td>Modified 2010-02-10*</td></tr> </tbody> </table>				National differences	Group differences	Issuing/Recognizing	Recognizing only	Electrosuisse				National standard reference: SN EN 60601-1:2006			Modified 2009-12-15*	 BSI				National standard reference: BS EN 60601-1:2006			Modified 2014-07-15*	Regulatory requirement reference: Medical Devices Directive			Modified 2014-07-15*	UkrTEST				CSA International				National standard reference: CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60601-1:08			Modified 2008-10-27*	SIQ - Slovenian Institute of Quality and Metrology				National standard reference: SIST EN 60601-1			Modified 2010-02-10*
National differences	Group differences	Issuing/Recognizing	Recognizing only																																												
Electrosuisse																																															
National standard reference: SN EN 60601-1:2006			Modified 2009-12-15*																																												
 BSI																																															
National standard reference: BS EN 60601-1:2006			Modified 2014-07-15*																																												
Regulatory requirement reference: Medical Devices Directive			Modified 2014-07-15*																																												
UkrTEST																																															
CSA International																																															
National standard reference: CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60601-1:08			Modified 2008-10-27*																																												
SIQ - Slovenian Institute of Quality and Metrology																																															
National standard reference: SIST EN 60601-1			Modified 2010-02-10*																																												

Contents

- What is IEC?
- How are IEC international standards developed?
- What are IEC conformity assessment systems relating to medical equipment?
- **Why IEC?**

Benefits of IEC International Standards: use and participation

- **WTO encourages use by regulators**
- **Build acceptance in global markets**
- **Save time and money**
- **Assurance safety and quality**
- **Influence the content of standards**
- **Develop business intelligence and network**



What value do the IEC CA Systems create ?

World trade & a level playing field.

- One “reference” world-wide CA organisation
- Higher safety, quality & interoperability
- Aid regulatory recognition of safety & quality
- Create opportunity for smaller players
- Reduce industry’s time & cost to enter markets
- Global market access and encourage world trade



**Thank you
for your attention**

**Dennis Chew
Regional Director,
APRC
dch@iec.ch**

**AHWP Annual Meeting
6 November 2015
Bangkok**



**International
Electrotechnical
Commission**