SMB/5973A/R

STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN (SBP)

IEC/TC OR SC:	SECRETARIAT:	DATE:
56	**GB**	**2016-11-12**

Please ensure this form is annexed to the Report to the Standardization Management Board if it has been prepared during a meeting, or sent to the Central Office promptly after its contents have been agreed by the committee.

A. STATE TITLE AND SCOPE OF TC

Are there any new or emerging trends in technology that will impact the scope and work activities of the TC? Please describe briefly.

Do you need to update your scope to reflect new and emerging technologies? If yes, will these changes impact another TC's scope or work activities?

If yes, describe how these will impact another TC(s) and list the TC(s) it would impact

The current title of TC56 is "Dependability".

The purpose of TC 56 is to prepare international standards in the field of Dependability, in all appropriate technological areas, including those not normally dealt with by IEC Technical Committees. Dependability is the ability to perform as and when required and is time dependent in application. Dependability can be expressed in terms of core attributes of availability, reliability, maintainability and maintenance support that are tailored to application-specific functional and service attributes. The standards provide systematic methods and tools for the dependability assessment and management of equipment, services and systems throughout their life cycles.

The standards cover generic aspects on dependability programme management, testing and analytical techniques, software and system dependability, life cycle costing and technical risk assessment . This includes standards related to product issues from component reliability to guidance for engineering dependability of systems, standards related to process issues from technical risk assessment to integrated logistics support and standards related to management issues from dependability management to managing for obsolescence.

The application of these standards may raise safety related issues, though the standards themselves do not cover safety. They may be applied to business risk analysis but these risk areas are not dealt with by TC 56.

Dependability is a technical discipline and is managed through the life cycle processes involving the core performance attributes of reliability, maintainability and maintenance support, and the application specific performance attributes such as recoverability, survivability, integrity and security for products and service dependability evaluation. In 1990, following consultations with ISO, it was agreed that the scope of TC56's work should no longer be limited to the electrotechnical field, but should address generic Dependability issues across all disciplines.

Dependability has been formally linked to Quality by being included as a characteristic of Quality and by having a dual logo ISO/IEC standard on Dependability Management allthough this dual logo has now been deleted.

IEC TC56 was created in 1965 within the International Electrotechnical Commission by Germany, Sweden and Denmark, following a German proposal, as Technical Committee 56 "Reliability of electronic components and equipment". The title was later changed to "Reliability and maintainability". Then in 1989, the title was changed to "Dependability" to better reflect the technological evolution and business needs on a broader scope of applications based on the concept of Dependability.

Dependability is a technical discipline and is managed through the life cycle processes involving the core performance attributes of reliability, maintainability and maintenance support, and the application specific performance attributes such as recoverability, survivability, integrity and security for products and service dependability evaluation. In 1990, following consultations with ISO, it was agreed that the scope of TC56's work should no longer be limited to the electrotechnical field, but should address generic Dependability issues across all disciplines.
Dependability has been formally linked to Quality by being included as a characteristic of Quality and by having a dual logo ISO/IEC standard on Dependability Management although this dual logo has now been deleted.
In the beginning the committee was oriented primarily towards testing of electronics and statistical methods associated with testing, for example, test plans. Soon standards in availability and maintenance were added. Later the management aspects of reliability were included. In 1988, TC56 standards were restructured on the so-called "toolbox principle". The idea was that a number of standards, called "application guides" should give guidance to the non-expert users and point to a number of "tool" standards. An expert user would be able to go directly to the "tool" standards. Due to the slow process of revising existing standards the "toolbox" structure was not fully implemented until year 2000. With the recent emphasis by SMB on self contained standards, TC56 is restructuring the standards to be more self-contained, so the user does not have to buy several standards in order to perform a task.
When the US MIL standards ceased to be mandatory, a new situation developed, since TC56 offers international standards on Reliability, Availability, Maintainability and Supportability that to a large extent cover the same areas. TC56 standards are reviewed and updated at least every 5 years, while few of the MIL standards are maintained any more.
Technical development has expanded the activities of TC56 to cover Supportability as well as risk assessment. Therefore, the original title "Reliability and maintainability" no longer covered the scope of the committee. The term "Dependability" was therefore introduced as an "umbrella term" which like the term "quality" covers a lot of aspects, some of which are quantifiable and some are not. The term Dependability therefore covers reliability, availability, maintainability, supportability (consisting of maintenance support and logistics) and technological risk assessment. Dependability is defined as “to perform as and when required” and embodies trust in meeting objectives.

The activities of TC56 were expanded in 1990 to cover more than electronics. All non-electronic systems are now included as well as software. Today TC56 covers the area from components to complex systems and networks and from management aspects to manufacturing. Instead of being mainly focused on Test Analysis and Fix (TAAF), TC56 is now also covers standards on dependability aspects of product development, design integration, maintenance and human aspects.

Whereas many IEC committees are focused on specific products, TC56 is a committee that provides general guidance on dependability and produces generic standards. Where applicable, product-specific committees can either use dependability standards as-is or may adapt them to suit their individual requirements. Similarly, specific industry sectors may also use TC56 standards as they exist or may want to adapt them to their situation.

Ecological environment

Dependability reduces the use of raw materials by extending the useful life of products. This is achieved by avoiding weaknesses that may cause a product to be discarded early. Through maintenance the useful life of products are extended. Analysis methods reduce the demand for prototypes and items built for testing thereby saving resources. Accelerated testing reduces test time and saves energy and resources. The analysis methods and standards on human factors reduce the risk of accidents and unplanned release of dangerous substances. The TC56 standard on obsolescence help to extend the useful life of systems. Finally the standard on reuse of parts (IEC 62309) promotes reuse programs by technical support from the reliability point of view for worldwide environmental solutions.

Dependability concepts therefore promote clean technology applications which include IT, embrace the principles of ergonomic designs to reduce, recycle and reuse, advocates the interoperability of system components to achieve simplicity in designs, adopts reusability and utilizes applicable commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) products for system integration, encourage energy conservation and stimulates the practicality in fitness-for-use. Life cycle process evaluation on system dependability activities helps identify risk exposures and evaluate environmental impacts for cost-effective project implementation, based on life cycle costs.

B. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE TC

Describe the management structure of the TC (use of an organizational chart is acceptable) (should be integrated by CO automatically) and, if relevant (for example an unusual structure is used), provide the rationale as to why this structure is used.

Note: Check if the information on the IEC website is complete.

When was the last time the TC reviewed its management structure? Describe any changes made. When does the TC intend to review its current management structure? In the future, will the TC change the current structure, for example due to new and emerging technologies, product withdrawal, change in regulations etc. Please describe.

Make sure the overview includes:

- any joint working groups with other committees,
- any special groups like advisory groups, editing groups, etc.

TC 56 has the following working groups which act as maintenance teams for existing standards and support the work on new standards by providing experts who have experience in dependability applications and standard development:

WG1 Dependability terminology - maintains and develop standards on terminology and symbols. WG1 maintains chapter 192 on Dependability definitions in IEC 60050. Definitions are crucial for clear communications, for example in contract situations, and for writing clear and unambiguous standards.

WG2 Dependability techniques - maintains and develops standards on test and analysis methods with the associated statistical procedures for these methods (applied statistics). WG2 covers the range from components to complex systems including dependability aspects of software.

WG3 Management and systems - maintains and develop standards for management of Dependability as well as standards on maintainability, maintenance support, technological risk assessment, systems engineering and human aspects.

WG4 Information systems - maintains and develops standards on dependability of information systems including open systems.

The Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) advises the Chairman of TC56 on industry requirements and Dependability standards needed to serve those needs and coordinates the work of the working groups. The conveners and deputy conveners (secretaries) of the working groups, as well as invited experts from the member bodies participate in the meetings.

The Legal Advisory Group (LAG) advises the Chairman of TC56, the conveners and project leaders on the legal implications of the standards of TC56.

The Communication Advisory Group (CAG) advises TC56 on making the standards of TC56 known to industry and on how to improve communication between TC56 and potential users of TC56 standards.

C. BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Provide the rationale for the market relevance of the future standards being produced in the TC.

If readily available, provide an indication of global or regional sales of products or services related to the TC/SC work and state the source of the data.

Specify if standards will be significantly effective for assessing regulatory compliance.

The Dependability of a product or system implies that it is trustworthy and capable of performing the desired service upon demand to meet business objectives and user needs. Dependability is an engineering discipline to assure integrity, achieve performance, availability and sustain

interoperability of diverse products and services selected for system integration. Dependability attributes affect the cost-effectiveness in business operations and influence the successful outcomes of the system life cycle to achieve optimal performance. System dependability deals with error avoidance, fault tolerance and failure prevention techniques. It provides industry best practices to enhance the applications of dependability characteristics which are critical to system design and implementation. Dependability characteristics are well sought by business enterprises for global standardization to facilitate international trades.

Today Dependability is becoming more and more important in a modern society, since we all depend on technology and services for survival, comfort, security and entertainment. Without dependable products and services, electricity would be frequently missing, transport non-functioning and information missing or obsolete. There would be numerous car, train, aeroplane and ship accidents and numerous medical maltreatments every day.

D. MARKET DEMAND

Provide a list of likely customers of the standards (suppliers, specifiers, testing bodies, regulators, installers, other TC/SC's etc.). Do not specify company names, only categories of customers.

Market demand of System Dependability standards covers a broad range of industry secctors, such as computers and electronics, communication networks, process controls, transport and distribution, safety and security, educational and academic institutions and government agencies. They all have vested interests in assuring stability, trustworthiness and safety in their systems, products and services. Dependability is knowledge driven and instigates technology research and development for practical implementation to meet user needs. Global competition fuels the market demands for incorporation of dependability characteristics into systems, products and services. Dependability has emerged from its traditional quality roots as an enabling mechanism for system design assurance, provides fault tolerant design options, and advocates risk mitigation processes to reduce failure occurrences and impact consequences. Dependability has become an important criterion for business strategies to guide new acquisitions and the cost-effectiveness in system ownership and operations for return-on-investments.

TC56 will produce and maintain standards on Dependability with a wide application, but not product specific standards. This delimits TC56 from component design, test and manufacturing standards as well as standards on safety and product standards for software.

E. TRENDS IN TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE MARKET

If any, indicate the current or expected trends in the technology or in the market covered by the products of your TC/SC.

Technology trends over the past decade have indicated a rapid growth and application of Information Technology (IT) in most technology-base industries which demand the need for dependability engineering and methodology standardization. This is evident in the merging of the telecommunications, computers, and entertainment industries due to technology convergence and industry collaboration, to deliver value-added systems, products and services. The increase in broadband access and high speed computing capabilities has resulted in the dominance of internet services and web development. Technology diffusion and innovative software architectures have enabled the use of third-party software functionality over the internet to permit cross-platform, cross-provider and cross-domain applications. The software engine has become the driving mechanism to realize complex system operations. However, systems containing software are prone to virus attacks and security intrusion. Technology utilizing dependability techniques is a viable solution for virus prevention and security protection to assure sustainable system operation. Dependability plays a critical role in robust hardware and software designs to reduce system risk exposures and minimize network vulnerability. Dependability facilitates the achievement of viable e-businesses for seamless integration and enterprise process management. This paradigm shift has put the global business communities in a situation of relying heavily on software intensive systems to sustain business operations. System dependability influences the success of system performance and guarantees data integrity.

Components today are highly integrated and very complex like "systems on a chip" and nano-technology. The reliability requirements of components are extremely high and increasing. TC56 realises that the technology is so complex and fast changing that TC56 will not be able to standardize qualification tests for components or publish and update failure rate data. TC56 therefore concentrates on guidance standards as well as technical guidelines on how to collect relevant data and how to use modern components in a design process

Market trends reflect the technology evolution and rapid user adaptation, hence fostering industry awareness and needs for dependability guidelines and methodology applications. The new generation of Dependability standards has to fill the technical gaps to provide a generic framework and technical guidance for establishing dependability design standards and application criteria. They are critical for most technology-based systems, products and services. Dependability principles have outgrown classical reliability theory for realization in engineering

applications and implementation of technical practices. The standardization focus is on development of relevant dependability methods and techniques suitable for system and network applications. Emphasis is placed on software intensive systems and their software elements as the target driving force for dependability performance achievements in new product introduction and sustainable service provision.

Today society is so dependent on technological systems that the demand for Dependability is very high and increasing. The high dependability requirements and quick time to market make it very difficult to verify dependability targets by testing. Therefore analysis methods, design methodology and management aspects are increasing in importance. Even though the dependability requirements are very high, life cycle costs, especially warranty costs, are increasing, making dependability activities highly profitable.

Based on the GDP of the USA and the EU the order of magnitute of quality costs can be estimated to be 2762 Billion $ for the USA and 2909 Billion $ for EU. Warranty costs are mainly associated with dependability issues. The distribution of these quality costs can be roughly estimated as follows:

	USA	EU
	Billion US $	Billion US $
Prevention costs	276	291
Appraisal costs	718	756
Internal failure costs	1188	1251
Warranty costs	580	611

In addition to this there are life cycle costs not covered by warranty, as for example maintenance costs and costs for maintenance support. These costs are very hard to estimate.

The standards produced by TC56 help companies reduce warranty costs through analysis, testing and maintenance. The apraisal costs are reduced by the standards on testing. The prevention costs are reduced by the standards on analysis and management of Dependability. For software the costs of testing can be estimated as 26% and prevention to 8% of the development costs.

The standards of TC56 can be used by all companies from large companies to medium size companies. The number of such companies worldwide is very large. Outsourcing increases the demand for clear and unambiguous standards as a basis for contracts and cooperation. This ensures healthy competition ("a level playing field") and reduces the transaction costs (the costs to set up, monitor and if needed enforce a contract).

Sales figures for TC56 standards only cover a minor part of the sale as they list only standards sold by IEC in Geneva. Most National Standardisation Bodies also sell TC56 standards, in some cases in translation. Furthermore a number of TC56 standards are confirmed as European Standards (EN) through the process of parallel voting. The sales figures in Table 1 can therefore only be used to compare the interest for the different standards and should not be taken as the actual sales volume.

List of sales figures (Table 1)

	2015		2016-10 ytd		TOTAL	
Article reference	**Qty**	**Total**	**Qty**	**Total**	**Qty**	**Total**
IEC 60300-1:2014 ed. 3.0	7	1,472.00	5	1,127.00	12	2,599.00
IEC 60300-3-1:2003 ed. 2.0	4	1,000.00	1	250.00	5	1,250.00
IEC 60300-3-10:2001 ed. 1.0	3	570.00	2	380.00	5	950.00

IEC 60300-3-11:2009 ed. 2.0	6	1,610.00	3	690.00	9	2,300.00
IEC 60300-3-12:2011 ed. 2.0	1	250.00	1	250.00	2	500.00
IEC 60300-3-14:2004 ed. 1.0	1	230.00	2	460.00	3	690.00
IEC 60300-3-15:2009 ed. 1.0	3	825.00			3	825.00
IEC 60300-3-16:2008 ed. 1.0			1	150.00	1	150.00
IEC 60300-3-2:2004 ed. 2.0	3	630.00	3	630.00	6	1,260.00
IEC 60300-3-3:2004 ed. 2.0	3	924.00	3	1,008.00	6	1,932.00
IEC 60300-3-4:2007 ed. 2.0	3	693.00	1	210.00	4	903.00
IEC 60300-3-5:2001 ed. 1.0	3	1,232.00	2	560.00	5	1,792.00
IEC 60300-3-9:1995 ed. 1.0	1	190.00			1	190.00
IEC 60319 ed. 3.0 (1999-09-24) - b	1	130.00			1	130.00
IEC 60410:1973 ed. 1.0	3	690.00	1	230.00	4	920.00
IEC 60605-2:1994 ed. 1.0	2	340.00	1	170.00	3	510.00
IEC 60605-3-5:1996 ed. 1.0			1	80.00	1	80.00
IEC 60605-4:2001 ed. 2.0	1	190.00	1	190.00	2	380.00
IEC 60605-6:2007 ed. 3.0			1	230.00	1	230.00
IEC 60706-2:2006 ed. 2.0	1	250.00			1	250.00
IEC 60706-3:2006 ed. 2.0			1	210.00	1	210.00
IEC 60812:1985 ed. 1.0	1	130.00			1	130.00
IEC 60812:2006 ed. 2.0	56	12,995.00	46	10,775.50	102	23,770.50
IEC 61014:2003 ed. 2.0	3	759.00	1	230.00	4	989.00
IEC 61025:2006 ed. 2.0	13	3,687.50	8	2,000.00	21	5,687.50
IEC 61078:2006 ed. 2.0	5	1,260.00	2	399.00	7	1,659.00
IEC 61078:2016 ed. 3.0			3	960.00	3	960.00
IEC 61123:1991 ed. 1.0	2	380.00	1	190.00	3	570.00
IEC 61124:2012 ed. 3.0	2	592.00	2	640.00	4	1,232.00
IEC 61160:2005 ed. 2.0	5	950.00	1	190.00	6	1,140.00
IEC 61163-1:2006 ed. 2.0	2	580.00	1	290.00	3	870.00
IEC 61163-2:1998 ed. 1.0			1	190.00	1	190.00
IEC 61164:2004 ed. 2.0	4	1,075.00	2	850.00	6	1,925.00
IEC 61165:2006 ed. 2.0			2	380.00	2	380.00
IEC 61649:2008 ed. 2.0	5	1,372.00	1	280.00	6	1,652.00
IEC 61703:2001 ed. 1.0	3	750.00			3	750.00
IEC 61709:2011 ed. 2.0	12	3,570.00	5	1,500.00	17	5,070.00
IEC 61710:2013 ed. 2.0	1	250.00			1	250.00
IEC 61882:2001 ed. 1.0	10	2,362.50	2	500.00	12	2,862.50
IEC 61882:2015 PRV ed. 2.0	1	420.00			1	420.00
IEC 61882:2016 ed. 2.0			7	2,520.00	7	2,520.00
IEC 61882:2016 RLV ed. 2.0			7	3,276.00	7	3,276.00
IEC 62198:2013 ed. 2.0	3	690.00	1	230.00	4	920.00
IEC 62308 ed. 1.0 (2006-07-26) - b	1	325.00			1	325.00
IEC 62347:2006 ed. 1.0	3	608.00			3	608.00
IEC 62380/TR ed. 1.0 (2004-08-17)	1	377.00			1	377.00
IEC 62402:2007 ed. 1.0	12	2,520.00	14	2,898.00	26	5,418.00
IEC 62502:2010 ed. 1.0			2	460.00	2	460.00
IEC 62506:2013 ed. 1.0	9	2,670.00	6	1,800.00	15	4,470.00
IEC 62628:2012 ed. 1.0	3	924.00	1	280.00	4	1,204.00
IEC 62740:2015 ed. 1.0	3	870.00	3	725.00	6	1,595.00
IEC PAS 62814:2012 ed. 1.0	1	250.00			1	250.00
IEC TR 62380:2004 ed. 1.0	15	4,959.00	17	5,104.00	32	10,063.00
IEC TR 63039:2016 ed. 1.0			2	580.00	2	580.00
IEC TS 62775:2016 ed. 1.0			3	760.00	3	760.00
IEC/ISO 31010:2009 ed. 1.0	7	2,100.00	5	2,520.00	12	4,620.00
IEC/PAS 62814 ed. 1.0 (2012-12-06)	1	325.00			1	325.00

F. SYSTEM APPROACH ASPECTS (REFERENCE - AC/33/2013)

Does your TC/SC have a need for a systems approach?

If so:

- Will the Systems work be in a single TC or in multiple TCs?
- Will a Systems Evaluation Group (SEG), Systems Committee (SyC), or Systems Resource Group be required?
- Is your TC/SC work of relevance to ISO?
- Is or are there fora or consortia working in parallel to IEC? Is there a chance to integrate this work in your TC/SC?

This should not only be restricted to the customer/supplier relationships with other TC/SCs indicating types of co-operation (e.g. liaisons, joint working groups) but be of a more generic nature.

If there is no need for a systems approach as outlined in AC/33/2013, is it intended a TC would not be requested to report on general systems approach considerations such as customer/supplier relationships, liaisons, joint WGs, etc. as referenced in the system approach matrix illustrated in slide 14 of the presentation attached to AC/37/2006?

The system approach engages the fundamental principles of systems engineering and application of life cycle processes for activity identification and resource allocation, evaluates the internal and external environments to assess associated impacts, establishes the customer and supplier relationships and coordinates the transition activities of the supply-chain. It integrates the technology knowledge-base and experience-data sharing for collaboration. The system approach advocates the planning, design and implementation of relevant processes to engineer Dependability into systems, assesses and measures the performance results to assure dependability achievement. It incorporates the appropriate enabling mechanisms to optimize the desirable system objective outcomes subject to technical constraints and resource limitations.

The system approach includes dependability management systems under the total life cycle process as well as dependability for items, complex systems, stand alone systems, equipment, components and devises.

Liaison activities

TC56 maintains liaison activities with a number of ISO and IEC TCs and SCs and some external organizations such as IEC/TC65C Functional safety and ISO/IEC JTC1/SC7 Software and system engineering.

IEC/TC 1 Terminology
IEC/TC 9 Electrical equipment and systems for railways
IEC/TC 44 Safety of machinery – Electrotechnical aspects
IEC/SC 45A Instrumentation and control of nuclear facilities
IEC/TC 47 Semiconductor devices
IEC/TC 65 Industrial-process measurement and control
IEC/SC 65A Industrial-process measurement and control – System aspects
IEC/TC 104 Environmental conditions, classification and methods of test
|EC/TC 107 Process management for avionics
IEC/PC 118 Smart grid user interface
ISO/TC 67 Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries
ISO/TC 69 Applications of statistical methods
ISO/TC 69/SC 1 Applications of statistical methods – Terminology and symbols
ISO/TC 108/SC 5 Mechanical vibration and shock – Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines
ISO/TC 159/SC4 Ergonomics of human-system interaction
ISO/TC 176 Quality management and quality assurance

ISO/TC 176/SC 1 Quality management and quality assurance – Concepts and terminology
ISO/TC 176/SC 2 Quality management and quality assurance – Quality systems
ISO/TC 199 Safety of machinery
ISO/TC 251 Asset Management
ISO/TC 262 Risk Management
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 7 Information technology – Software and systems engineering
CEN/TC 319 Maintenance
IIOM International Institute of Obsolescence Management

G. CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

With reference to clause 6.7 of Part 2 of the ISO/IEC directives, are all you publications in line with the requirements related to conformity assessment aspects?

Will the TC/SC publications be used for IEC Conformity Assessment Systems (IECEE, IECEx, IECQ, IECRE)?

Will any of your standards include test specifications, reproducible test requirements, and test methods?

Are there likely to be special conformity assessment requirements generated by any standards projects? If yes, list which projects.

H. 3-5 YEAR PROJECTED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS, TARGET DATES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 3-5 YEARS	ACTIONS TO SUPPORT THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	TARGET DATE(S) TO COMPLETE THE ACTIONS
1. Further reduce the time to develop TC56 deliverables.	1. Promote early consensus by encouraging comments on PNWI documents and CD documents. Circulate more than one CD document whenever possible. The CD document now includes advice that major technical issues raised at the CDV stage, which were not mentioned at CD, may not be taken into account.	Ongoing
2. Make sure that TC56 standards cover all relevant technological fields.	2a. Continually review all TC56 standards to make sure that they cover all relevant technological fields. We are currently widening our standards to include services and large systems. 2b. Merge existing standards as appropriate, in order to obtain a more compact structure, avoiding overlap among the standards. For instance IEC 60300-1 and IEC 60300-2 have been and the technical content of IEC 60300-3-6 and IEC 61713 has been included in IEC 62628.	Ongoing Ongoing
3. Update standards to include non constant failure rate.	3. Include the non-constant failure rate where relevant as standards come up for revision.	Ongoing
4. Ensure that guidance documents give true guidance.	4. Introduce step by step approach and guidance on tailoring (if-then statements) as procedure standards are updated.	Ongoing
5. To make TC56 standards better known in industry.	5a. Continue to hold and participate in seminars for local industry, universities and at relevant conferences by presentations, papers and panel discussions. The last seminars were held in Prague in 2014 and Helsinki in 2015. 5b. Improve TC56 web presence and content and promote WG involvement through regular updates. Statistics show an increasing number of visits to the website over the last year.	Ongoing

6. Restructure standards on Reliability, Availability, Maintainability and Supportability.	6. Restructure documents on Reliability, Availability and Maintainability and Supportability to indicate which methodologies are appropriate to each activity.	Ongoing.
Note: The progress on the actions should be reported in the RSMB.		