



INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

REPORT TO WTO TBT COMMITTEE

June 2011

IEC. Making electrotechnology work for you.



IEC ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

March 2011 – June 2011

This report to the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Committee highlights the activities of the IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) and its 162 Members and Affiliates, related to increasing the participation of developing and newly industrialized countries in IEC International Standardization and Conformity Assessment activities.

IEC NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Newly born IEC Technical Committee on Solar Thermal Electric Plants

In May 2011, a new IEC Technical Committee - TC 117 - was established to draft International Standards in the field of STE (Solar Thermal Electric) Plants. Energy is becoming one of the most urgent and strategic issues of the policy maker's agendas. Renewable energies are expected to play an increasing role in the final energy consumption structure (2020 and beyond) in the whole world. Renewable energies are the only sustainable alternative to the increasing energy demand providing



security of supply, avoiding CO₂ emissions and preventing from the uncontrolled impact of the fossil fuel price increases on the economies of developed and developing countries. Within the whole range of renewable energies, solar technologies show the largest potential. (See IEC White Paper on smart electrification, IEC report to the WTO, November 2010). The need for standardization in the field of STE Plants arose in 2007 when new commercial plants in Spain and the USA were constructed

and connected to the grid after a long period of stagnation from 1991. Many regulations at national and international levels already exist, which must be respected in manufacturing the components and erecting the plant, but standards for specific components and functionalities along with the univocal definition of performances and testing methods are missing. A global and systematic approach needs to involve experts at world level within the IEC and 20 countries have already committed to work within IEC TC 117. With Spain holding the Secretariat, they will prepare International Standards in the field of STE Plants at system and component levels, including measurement standards for performance tests. Standardizing in the field of STE Plants will be necessary for at least the next ten years as the technology will evolve progressively. A fruitful production of standards is therefore foreseen as result of the activities of this new IEC TC 117.

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Faster standardization for fast-moving technical fields

The IEC has taken the decision to try cutting down the voting time for the enquiry stage of a standard, the CDV (Committee Draft for Vote), by nearly half, so as to accelerate the delivery of the final standard. CDV is the last possible moment at which changes can still be made to the content of an International Standard. The CDV period currently runs for five months and, during this time, a future standard can be made available for comments during a public enquiry stage. While overall standards development time has been significantly reduced over the years, to a large extent due to electronic document production and sharing, the CDV period was never reduced as some countries needed this time to efficiently consult with their industries and other stakeholders before submitting their final comments regarding a standard. However, with broad access to information technology, the IEC now feels that it may be reasonable to reduce the length of this consultation period. The IEC SMB (Standardization Management Board), the decision-taking body of the IEC responsible for standards development, has decided to put in place a pilot project involving three TCs (Technical Committees) that work in fast-moving technical fields and produce a considerable number of publications. The three TCs will have the option to reduce the CDV enquiry time and voting from five months to three months; they include IEC TC 40: Capacitors and resistors for electronic equipment, ►



- IEC TC 86: Fiber optics, together with its three SCs (Subcommittees) and IEC TC 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment, including its eleven TAs (Technical Areas). Based on this experience, the IEC SMB will decide one year from now if it can extend this practice to all IEC TCs so that the whole IEC can benefit from the decrease in time it takes to develop a globally relevant voluntary International Standard.

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IEC REACHES OUT TO REGIONAL PARTNERS

AFSEC Capacity building event for Africa

The AFSEC (African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission) is organizing a training event with the IEC for African experts in electrotechnology. With the support of the African Union through its African Energy Commission, this capacity building event – to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, 5-9 September 2011 – will address all African countries involved in electrotechnical standardization activities, IEC Members and Affiliate Countries. IEC Standardization Strategy Manager will accompany IEC TC 64 Chairman to provide guidance and expertise in electrotechnical standardization. IEC TC 64 on

electrical installations and protection against electric shock is one of the five technical fields selected by AFSEC to start work with the IEC. The other mirror committees are:

IEC TC 8: Systems aspects for electrical energy supply

IEC TC 13: Electrical energy measurement, tariff- and load control

IEC TC 57: Power systems management and associated information exchange

IEC TC 77: Electromagnetic compatibility

To register for this event please contact: secretariat@afsec-africa.org and more on AFSEC website

EuroAsian Interstate Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification (EASC)

IEC Immediate Past President represented the IEC to EASC 39th meeting held in Turkmenbashi, Turkmenistan, 11-12 May 2011. Most EASC countries are part of the IEC Family: Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine are Full Members of the IEC. After participating in the IEC Affiliate Country Programme Georgia and Kazakhstan joined the IEC as Associate Members whereas another four are still participating in the Programme: Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Turkmenistan. The remaining countries – Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan – have been invited to join the IEC free Programme for developing and industrializing countries. The event gave IEC the opportunity to present an update on its activities and to reinforce the cooperation agreement signed with EASC in 1998.

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)

The mission of the IEC Asia-Pacific Regional Centre (IEC-APRC), located in Singapore, is not only to promote awareness of the IEC in the region and to increase the use of IEC International Standards but also to enhance participation of all countries in the region in the Commission's work. In March, IEC-APRC and the IEC Affiliate Secretariat joined their efforts to provide training and guidance to Lao PDR and Cambodia, back to back with the 36th ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality (ACCSQ) held in Siem Reap, Cambodia, 14-18 March 2011. On their way to Cambodia, they could meet with Lao PDR Standards and Quality division stakeholders and encourage them to participate in IEC International Standardization activities via the IEC Affiliate Country Programme. In Cambodia a special session was organized with the Institute of Standards of Cambodia (ISC) to help the country upgrade its status to Affiliate Plus. An update on IEC activities and its Affiliate Country Programme was presented to ►

- ▶ the ASEAN assembly and the member countries of the IEC were invited to bring their support and mentor the countries that are participating in the IEC Affiliate Country Programme.

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CANENA (Council for Harmonization of Electrotechnical Standards of the Nations of the Americas)

Former IEC Vice-President addressed CANENA members during their annual meeting in San Antonio, Texas, USA, 2-3 March 2011. CANENA is not a standards developing organization but provides a forum for harmonization discussions amongst its various organizations, manufacturers, conformity assessment bodies and individual participants that make up its membership. It was the opportunity for IEC to provide an update on some of the key topics and activities in international electrotechnical standardization such as energy efficiency, smart electrification and to present extracts of the IEC Global Visions series of videos where CEOs of leading companies share their conviction, both financially and technically, as to benefits of being a part of the process.

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COPANT (Pan American Standards Commission)

IEC participated in COPANT 2011 General Assembly, Santiago de Chile, Chile, 12-13 May 2011. The IEC Vice-President and also Chairman of IEC SMB (Standardization Management Board) gave all delegates an update on IEC International Standardization activities whereas the IEC General Secretary presented IEC new Masterplan. COPANT is an official partner of the IEC, all COPANT members being involved with the IEC either as Members (8) or Affiliates (17). Since April, IEC is offering COPANT countries its Collaboration Tools Suite to enable IEC experts to share information and standardization work through an easy online tool and to encourage IEC Affiliates to join in the development of International Standards. Functionalities include, amongst others, file upload and/or download, setting meetings and discussion forums. After the testing period, virtual training sessions will start, managed by IEC and the COPANT Secretariat.

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The role of IEC Regional Centre for Latin America (IEC-LARC), located in São Paulo, Brazil, is to coordinate and organize training events, seminars and workshops that match the needs of the region. Since our last report, a workshop on conformity assessment was held in Chile where the Argentinean IEC National Committee shared its experience on

IEC Conformity Assessment Systems, in particular IECEE. In the coming months, virtual workshops will be organized with the Andean Community and the COMCCANOR countries.

PASC (Pacific Area Standards Congress)

IEC attended PASC 34th meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, 31 March-2 April 2011, represented by its Asia-Pacific Regional Office (IEC-APRC). Energy efficiency, electric vehicles and home energy management systems were high on the agenda. Since nearly all of the 24 PASC members were present, they were able to exchange information about some of the key issues affecting the region while learning more about the IEC International Standardization matters of the previous year. Discussions covered major energy efficiency issues such as EVs (electric vehicles) and the Smart Grid, and PASC members were able to hear about some of the IEC initiatives of the previous 12 months. These included the IEC White Paper, *Coping with the energy challenge*.

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IEC AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

The IEC supports all types of CA (Conformity Assessment) – first, second and third party – and administers three global CA Systems, each of which operates Schemes based on third-party Conformity Assessment Certification. The IEC CA Systems – IECEE, IECEX and IECQ – each cover a dedicated segment of electrotechnology. Their ultimate objective is to facilitate global product acceptance by means of one test, one certification and, when appropriate, one mark valid in all markets.

Survey on conformity assessment aspects on electrical energy efficiency (E³) in developing countries

During its meeting held during the IEC 74th General Meeting in Seattle, USA, the IEC CAB (Conformity Assessment Board) decided to request IEC Affiliate Countries to provide information on their existing or expected electrical energy efficiency (E³) conformity assessment. E³ is a key issue in developing countries, so is conformity assessment, and their feedback is therefore crucial for the IEC to map out the conformity assessment aspects of electrical energy efficiency regarding the requirements and obligations of electrotechnical material, components, products, systems and services in various parts of the world, in particular in developing countries. 42 countries replied to the survey and CAB is now analyzing their feedback in order to come up with solutions to meet their needs. ▶



- ▶ IECEE covers safety and performance for a wide variety of equipment and components used in homes, offices, workshops, healthcare facilities and more. IECEE Test Certificates are mutually recognized by all members. A product that has been tested in one member market will not have to be retested in another, if the relevant national differences have been taken into account. As a result, approval and certification at the national level are greatly facilitated.

IECEE at forefront in certification of portable electric tools

Electrical lawnmowers, hedge trimmers and cutters, shears or saws may be much easier to handle than the older tools they have replaced. These electrical tools are extremely powerful and need to be handled with the utmost caution to avoid accidents and injuries. The safety aspect is thus very important.

Electrical hand-held tool manufacturers have at their disposal a vast array of standards and specifications for the design and production of these devices. The IEC, in particular through its TC 116: Safety of motor-operated electric tools, has published two series of International Standards that cover specific safety requirements in that field: IEC 60745 and IEC 61029.

Having these tools designed and manufactured according to IEC International Standards is just the first step. Manufacturers then need to prove that their products are indeed conforming to these standards. Again, the IEC has the solution, through IECEE, the IEC System of Conformity Assessment Schemes for Electrotechnical Equipment and Components.

The IECEE CB Scheme, through its registered CBTLs (Certification Body Testing Laboratories) and NCBs (National Certification Bodies), can test and certify all electrical hand-held tools manufactured against the IEC series of International Standards listed above.

The IECEE CB Scheme provides the assurance that tested and certified products meet the strictest safety, reliability and performance as per the requirements of the relevant IEC International Standards. It helps reduce costs and time to market, eliminates duplicate or multiple testing and offers a high level of confidence for manufacturers, retailers and consumers alike.

When the manufacturer needs a follow up factory inspection, IECEE can also provide this service through the IECEE CB-FCS Scheme that in addition to the Type Test of the product also offers Factory Surveillance with sampling and re-testing service to ensure that the whole production is under control with respect to the initial assessment of the product and the assembly line.

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IEC and IECEE activities presented at APEC meeting in Washington DC, USA

IECEE Executive Secretary was invited by the US State Department for Commerce and APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) SCSC (Subcommittee on Standards and Conformance) to participate in the 6th Conference on GRP (Good Regulatory Practice) on 1-2 March 2011. The two-day event brought together government and private sector officials from the 21 APEC member countries and representatives for international organizations. The discussions emphasized the need to develop practical guidance on how to choose and design efficient and effective mechanisms to strengthen the implementation of the WTO TBT Agreement. The conference also served to reinforce the technical understanding and implementation of good regulatory practices in APEC economies by engaging regulators and stakeholders in discussions on how to best promote transparency and cooperation in rulemaking.

This was a good opportunity for the IEC to explain its consensus-based standards development process, the 100 % electronic environment available for all IEC technical experts, and the national adoption of IEC International Standards by all IEC Members and many of the countries participating in the IEC Affiliate Country Programme. In a session on Conformity Assessment Practices to Support Better Regulatory Outcomes IECEE presented its activities, how the CB and FCS Schemes work as well as a case study on Australia where PV (photovoltaic) modules sold and installed in the country must be tested and certified to the relevant IEC International Standards by a laboratory accepted by IECEE.

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- ▶ IECQ ensures the safety and reliability of electronic components used in the IT industry, avionics, and more. It also monitors and tests the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment and provides assessment and certification for facilities that handle unprotected ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive devices. IECQ is used as a “Business to Business” supply chain management tool.

IECQ demand from aerospace industry

While IECQ operates the Avionics ECMP (Electronic Component Management Plan) Certification Scheme, used by aircraft manufacturers such as Boeing and Airbus as part of their procurement management system, demand from aviation industries is resulting in IECQ incorporating the needs of the aerospace industries to address:

- ECMP (existing IECQ Scheme)
- Lead Free qualification
- Counterfeit Parts

Lead Free and Counterfeit Parts programmes are seen by the aerospace industry as a necessary extension to the range of IECQ existing services such as:

- IECQ HSPM for Hazardous Substances Process Management
- IECQ Approved Components
- IECQ Approved Processes

While initial interest and demand for these IECQ aerospace programmes have come from USA and the UK, interest is also coming from China and Brazil.

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IECEx covers the highly specialized field of explosion protection associated with the use of equipment in areas where flammable gases, liquids and combustible dusts may be present. This System provides the assurance that equipment is manufactured to meet safety standards, and that

services such as installation, repair and overhaul also comply with IEC International Standards on safety.

IECEX Certification of Personnel Competence Scheme (IECEX CoPC)

Included in the last report was information concerning the newly launched IECEX CoPC (Certification of Personnel Competence) Scheme. Since its launch late last year, there are now 10 International IECEX CoPC Certificates issued with many more coming. IECEX CoPC Certificates are available for full public viewing at <http://iecex.iec.ch/iecex/iecexcertpersons.nsf/Certificates?OpenView>.

One of the key features of this Scheme is that CoPC Certificates issued by all certifiers are located at the one place, the IECEX website, with each Certificate displaying a colour photograph of the person covered by the certificate as a clear identification of who is certified.

This new IECEX CoPC Scheme provides regulators, plant owners and those responsible for safety and compliance of Ex installations, such as oil and gas, grain handling, etc., with an instant means of confirming the competence of individuals to apply Ex related work according to IEC International Standards.

IECEX Unit Verification for special or unique Ex equipment and systems extends the range of IECEx certifications

As reported in IEC previous report to WTO, IECEX has launched the new IECEX Unit Verification Certificate, as means of covering “one-off” pieces of Ex related equipment and systems with a dedicated type of certificate. Since our March report, the first round of these certificates has been issued and covers items such as simple one-off items through to portable plant assemblies and specialized installations.

This now brings the total types of IECEX Certificates to six as follows:

- IECEX Equipment + Systems Certificates
- IECEX Component Certificates
- IECEX Unit Verification Certificates
- IECEX Mark Licensing Certificates
- IECEX Service Facility Certificates
- IECEX Certified Persons Certificates

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Official UN endorsement of IECEX via the UNECE

Further to our report, the UNECE decision to endorse use of IEC TC 31 International Standards and IECEX Certification as world’s Best Practice and recommended basis for national regulations has now ▶

- ▶ been formalized with the release of a new UN Publication, UNECE CRO. Copies of this new UN Publication may be obtained from the UNECE or the IECEX Secretariat.

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Workshop on Ex Certification of Personnel Competence for industrializing countries

The explosion that caused an oil spill from an offshore drilling rig in the Gulf of Mexico demonstrated the need for extremely strict safety measures for equipment but also competence of personnel in such environments. This workshop to be held during the forthcoming 75th IEC General Meeting, Melbourne, Australia, will provide a practical approach to online certificates and international certification of personnel competence to ensure safety in Ex environment. See programme in annex, with the presentation of a case study from the IECEX focal point in Brunei Darussalam.



IEC AFFILIATE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

New Affiliate Leader from Bhutan

The IEC Affiliate Country Programme is 10 years old and has evolved considerably since its launch in 2001. During the last five years, under the leadership of Carlos Rodríguez, Costa Rica, the Programme has taken a huge step by involving 16 new countries, of which five from Latin America. 3500 IEC International Standards have been adopted for national use in 36 developing countries, therefore complying with the WTO TBT Agreement. The previous leader had set as a priority to encourage the establishment of NECs (National Electrotechnical Committees) in Affiliate Countries, providing the necessary infrastructure to use and benefit fully from the IEC Affiliate Country Programme. We are now happy to report that

29 countries have already achieved this goal. In 2009, upon his request, the IEC offered a new status to developing countries already fully using the Programme, and today 12 have met the criteria to be upgraded Affiliate Plus.



It is now time for the IEC to focus on other regions where Affiliate Countries need support and guidance. Phuntsho Wangdi, Director of the Bhutan Standards Bureau, has accepted IEC's nomination to take over from Carlos

Rodríguez – who will remain active by coordinating the participation of IEC Affiliates in Latin America, in close collaboration with IEC Regional Centre, IEC-LARC. As the new Affiliate Leader as per 2011-06-01, Phuntsho Wangdi will bring new ideas and should help IEC increase the participation of its Affiliates in the Asia and Asia Pacific region, through sharing the experience of his newly born standards organization.

During the forthcoming IEC General Meeting, he will conduct the Affiliate delegation and represent all 81 Affiliate Countries at IEC Management meetings. Of course, he will be assisted in his new role by the previous Leader, and the IEC Affiliate Coordinator for Africa, Evah Oduor.

Developing countries at forthcoming IEC General Meeting in Melbourne, Australia

IEC will hold its 75th General Meeting 24-28 October 2011 in Melbourne, Australia. Delegates from developing and industrializing countries will have the opportunity to attend technical meetings, workshops and events such as the Affiliate Forum or the Workshop for



- ▶ Industrializing Countries on the International Certification of Personnel Competence in hazardous environment (see programme in annex). Under the terms of the IEC Affiliate Country Programme, developing countries have already registered to attend the 75th IEC General Meeting and their representatives will be able to attend technical meetings of their choice as observers – some 50 IEC Technical Committees and their Subcommittees are expected to meet in Melbourne. For its Members, IEC is holding separate Forums for

the Presidents and Secretaries of its National Committees, a workshop for Technical Committee and Subcommittee Officers and, for the second time in a row, a Young Professionals workshop.

The IEC will be happy to invite developing countries from the Asia-Pacific region to join its free Affiliate Country Programme and to attend IEC 75th annual meeting in Australia.

For more information see <http://www.iec2011.org/> ■

About the IEC

The IEC is the world leading organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies – collectively known as “electrotechnology”. The IEC also administers three global Conformity Assessment Systems, IECEE, IECEx and IECQ, for testing, certification and approval of equipment, systems, components and in selected areas services and personnel to its International Standards.

IEC NC (National Committees): 81

Full Members: 60

Associate Members: 21

IEC Affiliates: 81

IEC TCs and SCs: 175

Technical Committees: 95

Subcommittees: 80

IEC Publications: 6271 (as per 2010-12-31)

IEC Publication issued in 2010: 520

International Standards: 459

Technical Specifications: 11

Technical Reports: 42

PAS (Publicly Available Specifications): 8

Workshop for Industrializing Countries

International Certification of Personnel Competence in hazardous environment - IECEx practical approach

Wednesday 26 October 2011

14:00 – 17:00

Melbourne, Australia

Provisional programme

Chaired by IECEx Chairman, with the participation of the new IEC Affiliate Leader, and IEC Affiliate Coordinators for Africa and Latin America.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 14:00 – 14:15 | Welcome address from IECEx Chairman
Kerry McManama, General Manager, Global Hazardous Locations, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., USA |
| 14:15 – 14:45 | IECEx online certificates
Chris Agius, IECEx Executive Secretary |
| 14:45 – 15:15 | Questions and practical exercises |
| 15:15 – 15:45 | Challenges in the implementation of IECEx System in Brunei Darussalam
Liaw Wai Khiong, Head of Electrical Engineering, Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Co-Chairman of Brunei NEC and IECEx focal point |
| 15:45 – 16:00 | Questions |
| 16:00 – 16:30 | Personnel Certification – 10 units of competence
Ralph Wigg, Convenor of IECEx WG 12 , TC 31, E-x Solutions International Pty Ltd, Australia |
| 16:30 - 17:00 | Discussion |

ANNEX A

81 IEC National Committees (as per 2011-06-01)

Albania	Associate Member	Latvia	Associate Member
Algeria	Full Member	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Full Member
Argentina	Full Member	Lithuania	Associate Member
Australia	Full Member	Luxembourg	Full Member
Austria	Full Member	Malaysia	Full Member
Bahrain	Associate Member	Malta	Associate Member
Belarus	Full Member	Mexico	Full Member
Belgium	Full Member	Montenegro	Associate Member
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Associate Member	Morocco	Associate Member
Brazil	Full Member	Netherlands	Full Member
Bulgaria	Full Member	New Zealand	Full Member
Canada	Full Member	Nigeria	Associate Member
Chile	Full Member	Norway	Full Member
China	Full Member	Oman	Full Member
Colombia	Full Member	Pakistan	Full Member
Croatia	Full Member	Philippines, Rep. of the	Full Member
Cuba	Associate Member	Poland	Full Member
Cyprus	Associate Member	Portugal	Full Member
Czech Republic	Full Member	Qatar	Full Member
Denmark	Full Member	Romania	Full Member
Egypt	Full Member	Russian Federation	Full Member
Estonia	Associate Member	Saudi Arabia	Full Member
Finland	Full Member	Serbia	Full Member
France	Full Member	Singapore	Full Member
Georgia	Associate Member	Slovakia	Full Member
Germany	Full Member	Slovenia	Full Member
Greece	Full Member	South Africa	Full Member
Hungary	Full Member	Spain	Full Member
Iceland	Associate Member	Sri Lanka	Associate Member
India	Full Member	Sweden	Full Member
Indonesia	Full Member	Switzerland	Full Member
Iran	Full Member	Thailand	Full Member
Iraq	Full Member	The Former Yugoslav	
Ireland	Full Member	Rep. of Macedonia	Associate Member
Israel	Full Member	Tunisia	Associate Member
Italy	Full Member	Turkey	Full Member
Japan	Full Member	Ukraine	Full Member
Jordan	Associate Member	United Arab Emirates	Full Member
Kazakhstan	Associate Member	United Kingdom	Full Member
Kenya	Associate Member	United States of America	Full Member
Korea, Republic of	Full Member	Vietnam	Associate Member

ANNEX B

81 IEC Affiliates (as per 2011-06-01)

AFGHANISTAN (Admission: January 2007)	KYRGYZSTAN (Admission: December 2003)
ANGOLA (Admission: July 2002)	LAO PDR (Admission: June 2002)
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA (Admission: May 2002)	LEBANON (Admission: November 2001)
ARMENIA (Admission: November 2001)	LESOTHO (Admission: July 2005)
BANGLADESH (Admission: November 2001)	MADAGASCAR (Admission: April 2005)
BARBADOS (Admission: November 2001)	MALAWI (Admission: November 2001)
BELIZE (Admission: April 2002)	MALI (Admission: November 2001)
BENIN (Admission: November 2001)	MAURITANIA (Admission: May 2002)
BHUTAN (Admission: July 2006)	MAURITIUS (Admission: November 2001)
BOLIVIA (Admission: November 2001)	MOLDOVA (Admission: November 2001)
BOTSWANA (Admission: November 2001)	MONGOLIA (Admission: December 2001)
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (Admission: November 2001)	MOZAMBIQUE (Admission: March 2003)
BURKINA FASO (Admission: November 2001)	MYANMAR (Admission: November 2007)
BURUNDI (Admission: April 2002)	NAMIBIA (Admission: November 2001)
CAMBODIA (Admission: November 2001)	NEPAL (Admission: November 2001)
CAMEROON (Admission: March 2005)	NIGER (Admission: September 2006)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (Admission: April 2008)	PALESTINE (Admission: April 2009)
CHAD (Admission: June 2008)	PANAMA (Admission: April 2003)
COMOROS (Admission: November 2001)	PAPUA NEW GUINEA (Admission: May 2004)
CONGO (Admission: June 2008)	PARAGUAY (Admission: December 2001)
CONGO (DEM. REP. OF) (Admission: November 2001)	PERU (Admission: September 2002)
COSTA RICA (Admission: February 2000)	RWANDA (Admission: November 2001)
COTE D'IVOIRE (Admission: September 2003)	SAINT LUCIA (Admission: April 2002)
DOMINICA (Admission: May 2002)	ST VINCENT & THE GRENADINES
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Admission: August 2005)	(Admission: January 2008)
ECUADOR (Admission: April 2003)	SENEGAL (Admission: April 2002)
EL SALVADOR (Admission: February 2008)	SEYCHELLES (Admission: November 2001)
ERITREA (Admission: August 1999)	SIERRA LEONE (Admission: March 2003)
ETHIOPIA (Admission: June 2002)	SUDAN (Admission: April 2004)
FIJI (Admission: November 2001)	SURINAME (Admission: November 2008)
GABON (Admission: February 2007)	SWAZILAND (Admission: June 2003)
GAMBIA (Admission: March 2008)	TANZANIA (Admission: November 2001)
GHANA (Admission: November 2001)	TOGO (Admission: April 2006)
GRENADA (Admission: November 2001)	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (Admission: January 2007)
GUATEMALA (Admission: November 2001)	TURKMENISTAN (Admission: December 2001)
GUINEA (Admission: January 2007)	UGANDA (Admission: November 2001)
GUINEA BISSAU (Admission: November 2006)	URUGUAY (Admission: September 1996)
GUYANA (Admission: November 2001)	VENEZUELA (Admission: March 2002)
HAITI (Admission: May 2002)	YEMEN (Admission: April 2002)
HONDURAS (Admission: August 2007)	ZAMBIA (Admission: March 2002)
JAMAICA (Admission: November 2001)	ZIMBABWE (Admission: November 2001)



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