INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

IECEx 2012
UNECE Report to ExMC
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Chris AGIUS

IECEx Executive Secretary

7 September 2012
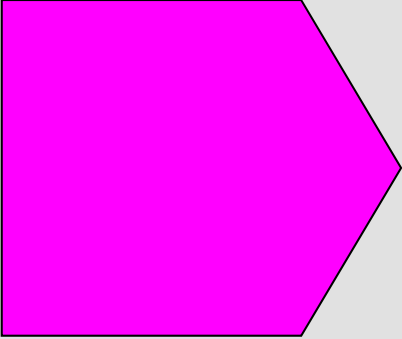
Electrotechnology.
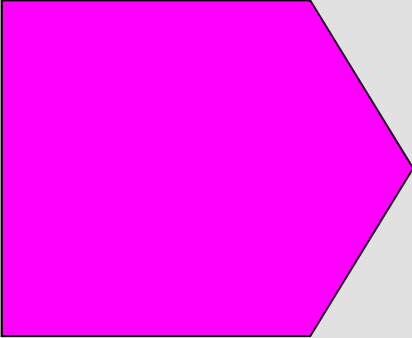A natural passion.

United Nations, via its UNECE Endorses IECEx – WHY?

REGULATORY DIALOGUE AT THE UNITED NATIONS

To promote trade as a means of development

To protect the safety of workers and consumers & preserve the natural environment

To foster the international transfer of knowledge & technology

The United Nations System

UN Principal Organs

- General Assembly
- Security Council
- Economic and Social Council
- Secretariat
- International Court of Justice
- Trusteeship Council [5]

Subsidiary Bodies

Main and other sessional committees

Disarmament Commission

Human Rights Council

International Law Commission

Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Subsidiary Bodies

Counter-terrorism committees

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Military Staff Committee

Peacekeeping operations and political missions

Sanctions committees (ad hoc)

Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Advisory Subsidiary Body

UN Peacebuilding Commission

Functional Commissions

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Narcotic Drugs

Population and Development

Science and Technology for Development

Social Development

Statistics

Status of Women

Sustainable Development

United Nations Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions

ECA Economic Commission for Africa

ECE Economic Commission for Europe

ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Other Bodies

Committee for Development Policy

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

Other sessional and standing committees and expert, ad hoc and related bodies

Programmes and Funds

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

- **ITC** International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

- **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
- **UNV** United Nations Volunteers

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNRWA[1] United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

UN-Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

WFP World Food Programme

Research and Training Institutes

UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

UNIDIR[1] United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

UNSSC United Nations System Staff College

UNU United Nations University

Other Entities

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

Related Organizations

CTBTO PrepCom Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

IAEA[2] International Atomic Energy Agency

OPCW Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

WTO[3] World Trade Organization

Specialized Agencies[4]

ILO International Labour Organization

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

WHO World Health Organization

World Bank Group
- **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- **IDA** International Development Association
- **IFC** International Finance Corporation
- **MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
- **ICSID** International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

IMF International Monetary Fund

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization

IMO International Maritime Organization

ITU International Telecommunication Union

UPU Universal Postal Union

WMO World Meteorological Organization

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNWTO World Tourism Organization

Departments and Offices

EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs

DFS Department of Field Support

DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

DM Department of Management

DPA Department of Political Affairs

DPI Department of Public Information

DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations

DSS Department of Safety and Security

OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services

OLA Office of Legal Affairs

OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

OSRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

UNODA Office for Disarmament Affairs

UNOG United Nations Office at Geneva

UN-OHRLLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

UNON United Nations Office at Nairobi

UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna

NOTES:

1 UNRWA and UNIDIR report only to the General Assembly.

2 IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

3 WTO has no reporting obligation to the General Assembly (GA) but contributes on an ad-hoc basis to GA and ECOSOC work inter alia on finance and developmental issues.

4 Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. This section is listed in order of establishment of these organizations as specialized agencies of the United Nations.

5 The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.

This is not an official document of the United Nations, nor is it intended to be all-inclusive.

UN- Economic Commission for Europe:-

What UNECE is:

- **Intergovernmental body**
- **Participation by: authorities, regional & int'l organizations, business, standards-setting bodies, certification bodies, test houses, civil society**
- **From all UN Member States**
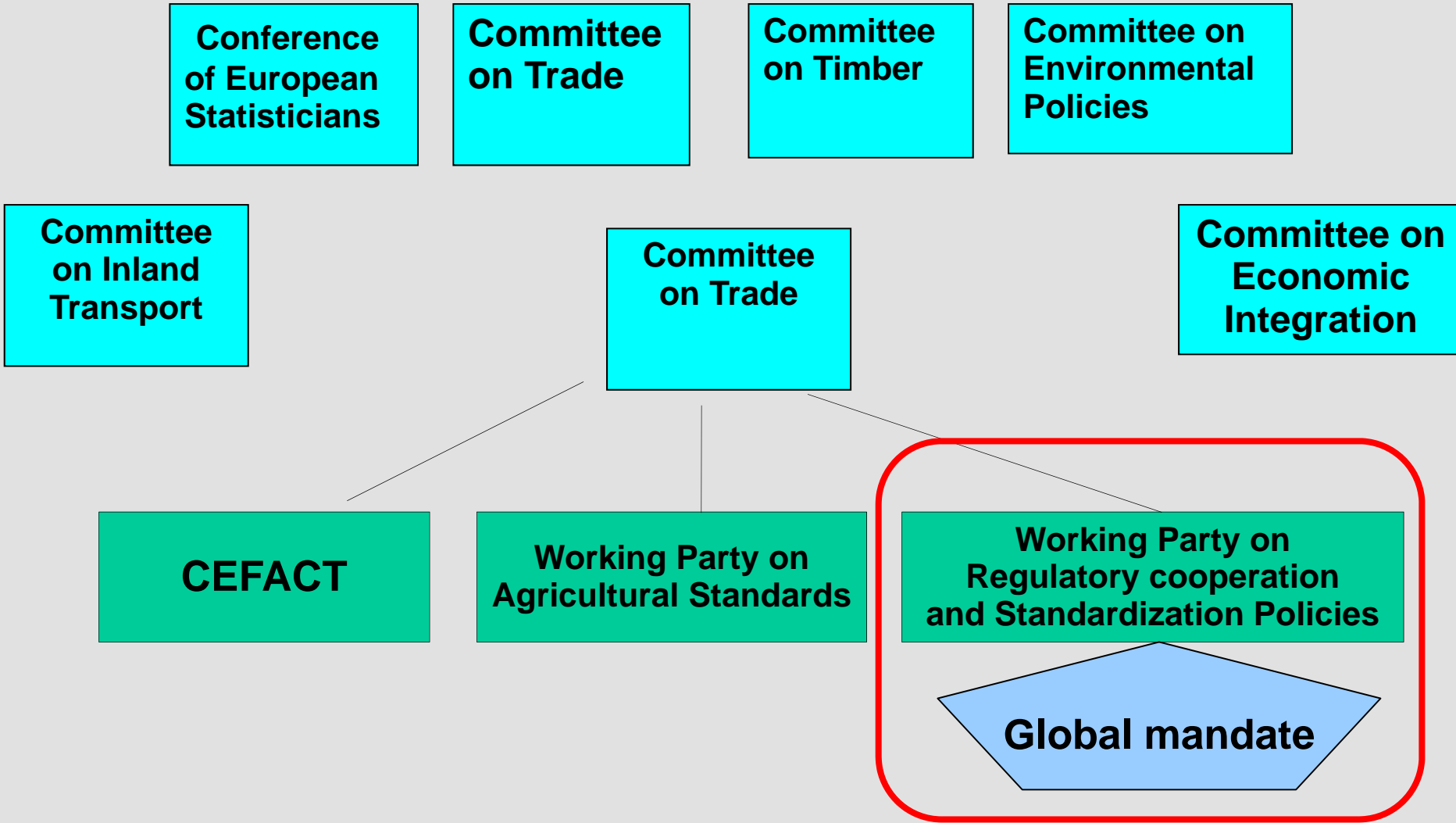- **1970 – 2010: 40 years**

UNECE mandate:

- **Forum for dialogue on: ☑ Standardization ☑ Technical regulations ☑ Conformity assessment ☑ Accreditation ☑ Metrology ☑ Market surveillance**

UNECE activities

- **Share info & best practice / Capacity-building**
- **Develop and maintain a set of recommendations**
- **Implement a set of initiatives on specific industrial sectors**

Within the UNECE

Conference of European Statisticians

Committee on Trade

Committee on Timber

Committee on Environmental Policies

Committee on Inland Transport

Committee on Trade

Committee on Economic Integration

CEFACT

Working Party on Agricultural Standards

Working Party on Regulatory cooperation and Standardization Policies

Global mandate

Regulatory Cooperation

- **All UN member states may participate, 193**

- **National regional and international standardization organizations**

- **UNECE Has observer's status at the meetings of the WTO TBT committee**

- **Other UN organizations**

- **International Model for Technical Harmonization - UNECE Recommendation "L" (Development of Common Regulatory Objectives)**

- **Sectoral Projects**

  - **Telecoms Equipment**

  - **Earth Moving Equipment**

  - **Equipment for Explosive Environments**

  - **Pipe line Safety**
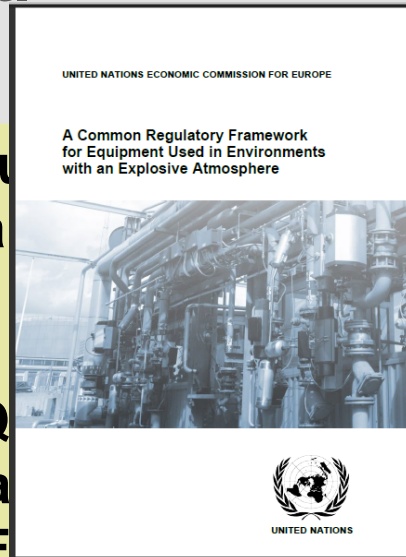
Why is the UN involved in Ex?

- **The UN aims at protecting the safety of workers, citizens, consumers**

- **Repeated testing means that safe and reliable equipment will become unaffordable for some of the countries that need it the most**

- **The UN promotes the participation of developing countries and countries in transition in international trade**

- **Barriers to trade are lost opportunities for our membership**

- **An original initiative from Germany**

The model use of UN CROs:

- **Authorities decide to work together on a specific sector**
- **They agree on CROs (Common Regulatory Objective)**
- **They transpose the CROs into national technical regulations**
- **Then, when products have been assessed in the exporting country as compliant with the CROs they can automatically be sold in other markets with no further assessment.**

-**Removes wastefu**
Approvals – usua
- Enables smaller
latest technology
- Prevents Poor Q
- Harmonisation a
Development of E

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

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

UNITED NATIONS

UNECE CRO
Serves as basis for
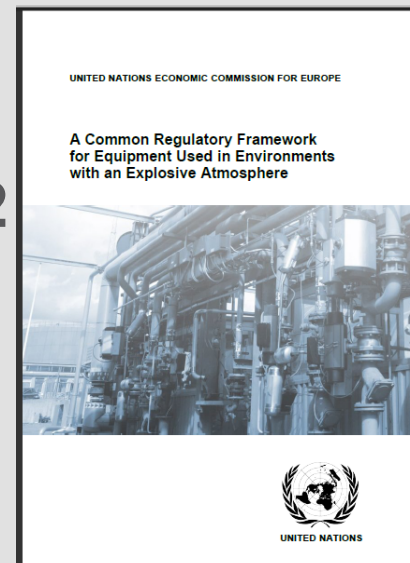
National or
Regional
Regulation / Law

Results in
Harminisation

Published UNECE CRO – History
(Common Regulatory Objective)

- **Started work in 2007**

- **Developed a questionnaire about regulatory in Ex on major markets**

- **Collected replies from Australia, Brazil, the European Union, the Russian Federation, United States**

- **On the basis of the replies developed CROs**

- **CROs approved by the Working Party in November 2010, published in March 2011**

- **Promotion and Awareness of these CROs**

- **Major Gulf Conference in partnership with IECEx + UAE Standards Authority, March 2012**

- **UAE now revising existing Regulations**

- **Other awareness events under planning**

- **Next UNECE WP6 Ex Mtg Calgary Sept 2012.**

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

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

UNITED NATIONS

10. The CROs are drawn up with reference to international standards and conformity assessment procedures developed by IEC and ISO and to best practice in the assessment of conformity to such standards, within the IECEx.

11. The CROs address the requirements both for electrical and mechanical equipment being placed on the market (part one of the present document) and for the safe installation and use of the equipment in the workplace (part two of the present document).

12. Explosion protection in industry can be assured through a variety of legitimate means. The present document is based on one of them, namely, the "IEC Zone Concept, in available in English. On request of the customer of the equipment, the manufacturer must provide a translation into a national language.

B. Definition of applicable conformity assessment procedures

22. Compliance with this CROs shall be by use of an international certification scheme such as the IECEx for direct market acceptance of products carrying IECEx Certification. Alternatively, where national legislation does not allow for use of IECEx Certificates, national certification of compliance should be based on IECEx testing and assessments.

Common Regulatory Objectives – Part two
Requirements for the safe use of the equipment

23. All substances intended for use in a plant or facility characterized by an explosive atmosphere have to be classified concerning their safety characteristics by applying the

In Conclusion

While IECEx was formed to serve Industry needs, aimed at

Facilitation of International Trade in Ex Equipment and Services , Through the United Nations UNECE, IECEx is being seen as an ideal platform to achieve the United Nations Principles of:-

- Promotion of Trade as a means of Development among Countries

- Protect safety of Workers and Consumers and preserve Natural Environment

- Foster international Transfer of knowledge and technology

THANK   YOU