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Upravljanje zastarelosti - Navodilo za uporabo (IEC 62402:2007)

Obsolescence management - Application guide (IEC 62402:2007)

Anleitung zum Obsoleszenzmanagement (IEC 62402:2007)

Gestion de l'obsolescence - Guide d'application (IEC 62402:2007)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 62402:2007

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**Obsolescence management -
Application guide
(IEC 62402:2007)**

Gestion de l'obsolescence -
Guide d'application
(CEI 62402:2007)

Anleitung zum
Obsoleszenzmanagement
(IEC 62402:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2007-07-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 56/1189/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62402, prepared by IEC TC 56, Dependability, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 62402 on 2007-07-01.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2008-04-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2010-07-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62402:2007 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60300-3-3	NOTE Harmonized as EN 60300-3-3:2004 (not modified).
IEC 60300-3-12	NOTE Harmonized as EN 60300-3-12:2004 (not modified).
IEC 60812	NOTE Harmonized as EN 60812:2006 (not modified).
ISO 9000	NOTE Harmonized as EN ISO 9000:2005 (not modified).
ISO 9001	NOTE Harmonized as EN ISO 9001:2000 (not modified).

Annex ZA
(normative)

**Normative references to international publications
with their corresponding European publications**

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60050-191	- ¹⁾	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 191: Dependability and quality of service	-	-
IEC 60300-1	- ¹⁾	Dependability management - Part 1: Dependability management systems	EN 60300-1	2003 ²⁾
IEC 60300-2	2004	Dependability management - Part 2: Guidelines for dependability management	EN 60300-2	2004
IEC 62198	- ¹⁾	Project risk management - Application guidelines	-	-
IEC/TS 62239	- ¹⁾	Process management for avionics - Preparation of an electronic components management plan	-	-
IEC 62258	Series	Semiconductor die products	EN 62258	Series
IEC 62309	- ¹⁾	Dependability of products containing reused parts - Requirements for functionality and tests	EN 62309	2004 ²⁾

¹⁾ Undated reference.

²⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**OBSOLESCENCE MANAGEMENT –
APPLICATION GUIDE**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 62402 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 56: Dependability.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
56/1189/FDIS	56/1205/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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INTRODUCTION

Obsolescence affects all products and it impacts upon all stages of their life. The term product includes

- capital equipment;
- infrastructure;
- consumer durables;
- consumables;
- software products.

Obsolescence is inevitable and it cannot be avoided, but forethought and careful planning can minimize its impact and its potential high costs. The objective of obsolescence management is to ensure that obsolescence is managed as an integral part of design, development, production and in-service support in order to minimize cost and detrimental impact throughout the product life cycle.

Obsolescence presents itself in two ways:

- the item is no longer suitable for current demands, or
- the item is no longer available from the original manufacturer, e.g. due to economic constraints.

From the user's point of view, obsolescence then manifests itself as difficulty in obtaining supplies. If the end-user is the general public, it will be in the interest of the supplier to protect his brand image by having a defined obsolescence policy.

Commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) products and custom designed items, e.g. new design tools and new production processes, tend to have a much shorter life in terms of availability and supportability than in the past. With the increased use of commercial items in complex products expecting to have a long life cycle, it has become essential to include obsolescence management within programme plans from the earliest stages. Furthermore environmental considerations have the potential to affect the use of some materials during the life of the product and should be considered from the outset.

Obsolescence management is essential to achieve optimum cost-effectiveness throughout the life cycle of a product. The purpose of this standard is to provide guidance on planning a cost effective obsolescence management process that takes into account essential factors to ensure product life cycle costs are considered and applied. Obsolescence management should also include the maintenance of the relevant knowledge and skill base sets.

Clause 4 provides overview of the process and its relation to others.

Clauses 5, 6 and 8 give guidance on management responsibility, resources, measurement and improvement with regard to obsolescence management.

Clause 7 gives guidance on planning, strategies and options described for hardware (including integral software).

Clause 9 gives guidance on planning, strategies and options for software that is separable from its hardware.

OBSOLESCENCE MANAGEMENT – APPLICATION GUIDE

1 Scope

This International Standard gives guidance for establishing a framework for obsolescence management and for planning a cost-effective obsolescence management process that is applicable through all phases of the product life cycle, the term 'product' includes:

- capital equipment;
- infrastructure;
- consumer durables;
- consumables;
- software products.

Obsolescence management covers the following areas:

- a) design of new products;
- b) new technology insertion into existing products;
- c) support and maintenance of legacy products.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-191, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 191: Dependability and quality of service*

IEC 60300-1, *Dependability management – Part 1: Dependability management systems*

IEC 60300-2:2004, *Dependability management – Part 2: Guidelines for dependability management*

IEC 62198, *Project risk management – Application guidelines*

IEC/TS 62239, *Process management for avionics – Preparation of an electronic components management plan*

IEC 62258 (all parts), *Semiconductor die products*

IEC 62309, *Dependability of products containing reused parts – Requirements for functionality and tests*