INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14621-2

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Space systems — Electrical, electronic and electromechanical (EEE) parts —

Part 2: **Control programme requirements**

Systèmes spatiaux — Composants électriques, électroniques et électromécaniques (EEE) —

Partie 2: Exigences du programme de contrôle

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, Aircraft and space vehicles, Subcommittee SC 14, Space systems and operations.

This edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14621-2:2003), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- Introduction and definitions have been revised,
- consistency has been checked with ISO 14621-1, and
- the document has been aligned with the ISO/IEC Directives Part 2, 2018 edition.

A list of all parts in the ISO 14621 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

ISO 14621-1 and ISO 14621-2 are designed to jointly assist the user and supplier communities in developing and executing an effective process for the design, selection and application of electrical, electronic, and electromechanical (EEE) space parts throughout the life cycle of the programme.

NOTE In both ISO 14621-1 and ISO 14621-2, the family of EEE parts includes electro-optical parts.

The strategy represented in the ISO 14621 series is:

- for ISO 14621-1 a system approach to managing risk throughout the life cycle of the programme, by developing, selecting and properly applying the right EEE part for its intended application;
- for ISO 14621-2 a framework for developing and documenting an EEE parts control programme to assure that the parts used in space flight hardware have acceptable risk, i.e. possess adequate functional, radiation and reliability characteristics to meet the system requirements.

Both ISO 14621-1 and ISO 14621-2 should be tailored to meet the specific needs of each individual programme, i.e. to address the applicable system performance requirements, risk tolerance, budget, mission duration, operating environment, and schedule. Tailoring should result in a set of planned activities that are not only capable of achieving all contractual EEE parts related requirements, but also commensurate with the space system's unit-value/mission-criticality and life cycle technical data product requirements.

NOTE This type of planning is sometimes referred to as capability-based Safety, Dependability, and Quality Assurance (SD&QA) programme tailoring; and the guidance for performing it is provided in ISO/TS 18667.

ISO 14621-1 and ISO 14621-2 are relevant to all users and customers of space systems, and the suppliers and vendors that furnish space flight hardware. However, to utilize these documents to their fullest potential, it is necessary to understand the commercial space business environment which has unique cost and schedule constraint challenges.

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