



BUSINESS PLAN
ISO/TC 79
Light metals and their alloys

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Business Environment:

The main activity of ISO/TC 79 "Light metals and their alloys", is the standardization for the various products forms of aluminium, magnesium, titanium and their respective alloys.

This standardization covers:

- The designations for aluminium and aluminium alloys;
- The temper designations for aluminium and aluminium alloys;
- Terms and definitions;
- Material specifications;
- Technical conditions of delivery;
- Tolerances on dimensions and form;
- Methods of testing specific to aluminium.

Parties involved in light alloys (aluminium, magnesium, titanium, and their respective alloys):

- The producers;
- The purchasers and users;
- The traders of aluminium, aluminium semi-products and scrap;
- The transformers of products and semi-products;
- The manufacturers belonging to all industries.

Benefits:

- To define the standards in accordance with and in support of needs of the international aluminium, magnesium, and titanium markets and industries;
- To have a wide panel of standards in order to facilitate exchanges between the parties of the international aluminium, magnesium and titanium industries;
- In this frame, since its creation in 1987, ISO/TC 79 has published more than 100 standards.

Priorities:

To make International Standards available as related to:

- Revise published standards to include new alloys, new alloys-tempers, and new products;
- To develop needed new standards, such as in field of application like food packaging, taking into consideration environmental, and scrap considerations.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 ISO technical committees and business planning

The extension of formal business planning to ISO Technical Committees (ISO/TCs) is an important measure which forms part of a major review of business. The aim is to align the ISO work programme with expressed business environment needs and trends and to allow ISO/TCs to prioritize among different projects, to identify the benefits expected from the availability of International Standards, and to ensure adequate resources for projects throughout their development.

1.2 International standardization and the role of ISO

The foremost aim of international standardization is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the elimination of technical barriers to trade.

Three bodies are responsible for the planning, development and adoption of International Standards: [ISO](#) (International Organization for Standardization) is responsible for all sectors excluding Electrotechnical, which is the responsibility of [IEC](#) (International Electrotechnical Committee), and most of the Telecommunications Technologies, which are largely the responsibility of [ITU](#) (International Telecommunication Union).

ISO is a legal association, the members of which are the National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of some 140 countries (organizations representing social and economic interests at the international level), supported by a Central Secretariat based in Geneva, Switzerland.

The principal deliverable of ISO is the [International Standard](#).

An International Standard embodies the essential principles of global openness and transparency, consensus and technical coherence. These are safeguarded through its development in an ISO Technical Committee (ISO/TC), representative of all interested parties, supported by a public comment phase (the ISO Technical Enquiry). ISO and its [Technical Committees](#) are also able to offer the ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS), the ISO Public Available Specification (ISO/PAS) and the ISO Technical Report (ISO/TR) as solutions to market needs. These ISO products represent lower levels of consensus and have therefore not the same status as an International Standard.

ISO offers also the International Workshop Agreement (IWA) as a deliverable which aims to bridge the gap between the activities of consortia and the formal process of standardization represented by ISO and its national members. An important distinction is that the IWA is developed by ISO workshops and fora, comprising only participants with direct interest, and so it is not accorded the status of an International Standard.

2 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT OF THE ISO/TC 79

2.1 Description of the Business Environment

Since 2003, much of the international aluminium industry is in process of restructuring.

- During 2003, this includes the merger of Pechiney (France) with Alcan (Canada), Corus with Hydro, and the development of Alcoa (USA).

- Now the three main worldwide producers are: Alcoa, Alccan and Hydro.
- The consequences are also the reorganization and specialization of the semi-finished products factories, which are near completion in Europe.

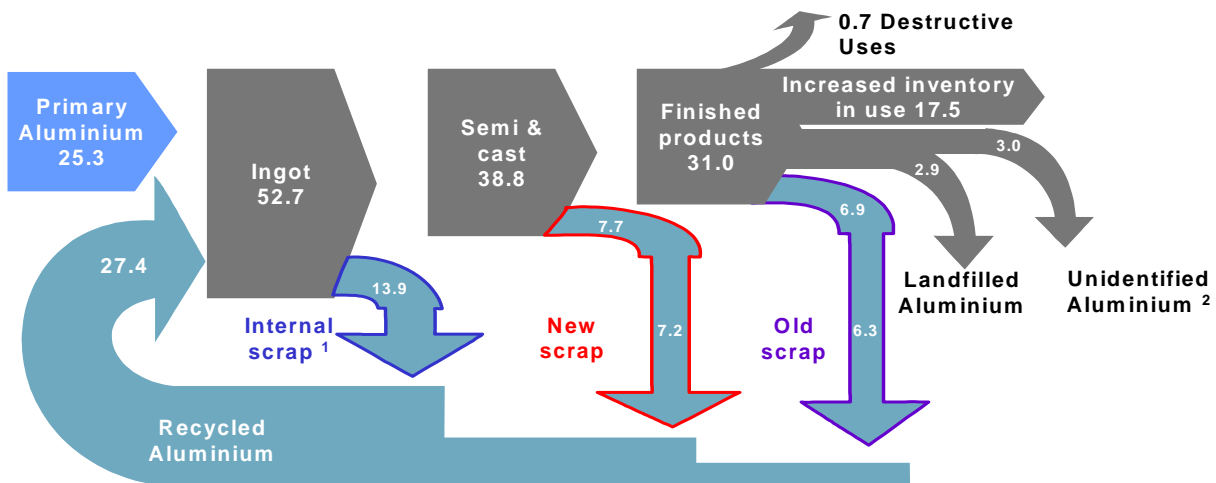
6 The development of production of aluminium ingots in Africa, Middle East and Asia.

2.2 Quantitative Indicators of the Business Environment

The following list of quantitative indicators describes the business environment in order to provide adequate information to support actions of the ISO/TC 79:

- Indication of cases where International Standards prepared by ISO/TC 79 are cited as Normative References in International Standards of own and other ISO committees.
- Indication of cases of governmental adoption of the ISO Committee's European Standards into legislation, regulations or procurement requirements.

Market of Aluminium industry



Market of Magnesium industry

Market of Titanium industry

3 BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE WORK OF THE ISO/TC 79

Removal of technical barriers to trade and open markets throughout the world by defining technical requirements, providing material specifications, and supplying technical data. Clarity in these areas will facilitate the specifying and purchase of light metals.

4 REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ISO/TC 79

4.1 *Countries/ISO members bodies that are P and O members of the ISO committee*

“P” members (19 “P” members)

Austria, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

“O” members (29 “O” members)

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Korea (Democratic People's Republic), Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

4.2 *Analysis of the participation*

Since the last Business Plan, it is noted that more countries participate to ISO/TC 79 as “P” and “O” members.

5 OBJECTIVES OF THE ISO/TC 79 AND STRATEGIES FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

To achieve the Programme of:

- Designations for aluminium and aluminium alloys;
- Temper designations;
- Wrought products;
- Ingots for remelting;
- Castings.

Proposal of new subjects concerning products in aluminium and aluminium alloys in contact with food.

6 FACTORS AFFECTING COMPLETION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ISO/TC 79 WORK PROGRAMME

In general, ISO/TC 79 does not meet factors affecting completion and implementation of the Work Programme.

7 STRUCTURE, CURRENT PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE ISO/TC

This section gives an overview of the ISO/TC's structure, scopes of the ISO/TCs and any existing subcommittees and information on existing and planned standardization projects, publication of the ISO/TC and its subcommittees.

7.1 Structure of the ISO committee

ISO/TC 79 is organized by Sub-Committee:

- ISO/TC 79/SC 1: *Methods of chemical and spectro-chemical analysis*
- ISO/TC 79/SC 2: *Anodized aluminium*
- ISO/TC 79/SC 4: *Unalloyed (refined) aluminium ingots*
- ISO/TC 79/SC 5: *Magnesium and alloys of cast or wrought magnesium*
- ISO/TC 79/SC 6: *Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys*
- ISO/TC 79/SC 7: *Aluminium and cast aluminium alloys*
- ISO/TC 79/SC 9: *Symbolisation*
- ISO/TC 79/SC 11 : *Titanium and Titanium alloys*

7.2 Current projects of the ISO Technical Committee ISOTC 79 and its subcommittees

7.3 Publications of the ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 79 and its subcommittees

Reference information

[Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in ISO/TC Business Plans](#)

[General information on the principles of ISO's technical work](#)