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## **Bases for design of structures — General requirements**

*Bases du calcul des constructions — Exigences générales*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 22111 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 98, *Bases for design of structures*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Reliability of structures*.

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## Introduction

This International Standard incorporates the general principles of structural design set out in ISO 2394. It covers the partial factors method, and ISO 2394 should be consulted for other methods.

This International Standard is relevant to the design of any structure, and as with all standards, a degree of judgement should be used in the normal course of engineering.

It has been drafted with wording and format suitable for direct use by practising engineers when the appropriate levels of safety have been chosen, and the relevant national loading and materials standards referenced by National Authorities. It is a template intended to facilitate the widespread use of International Standards.

The annexes give guidance on adoption of this International Standard but need not be included in the National Standard.

This International Standard has the following aims.

- a) To facilitate international practice in structural design.
- b) To obtain international standardization of the process for setting up rules for structural design, while allowing each economy to specify its own levels of structural performance, in accordance with its own needs.
- c) To provide a means of promoting commonality, interchangeability, consistency and comparability of structural standards developed by different economies. Regulators, standards writers, designers and academics could then adopt such standards with confidence in their international acceptance.
- d) To encourage regulatory authorities in each country to describe their mandatory requirements in an internationally agreed format.
- e) To facilitate future coordination between the various specialist subcommittees and working groups for ISO structural Standards.
- f) To create transparency in the process of comparison of National Standards.