# Press-Information Short-Version

## New release of IEC 62676-4 (Application Guidelines)

As per October 9, 2025, IEC has published the new release of IEC 62676-4, which describes the application guidelines for video surveillance systems (VSS) for use in security applications. The IEC 62676-4:2025 is replacing the previous version of IEC 62676-4:2014. In Europe published as EN 62676-4, formerly known as EN 50132-7.

**Why a new release?**

The dynamic of technical developments in the video security industry during the last 10-15 years have been kept at very high level, while the 2014 edition of application guidelines where the first IEC standard which was originated from EN 50132-7 in the early 2010$^{th}$.

In recent years, the technical requirements and security needs of video surveillance systems have developed rapidly. The standard has been revised to reflect these changes. Some of the most important innovations and improvements in the upcoming IEC 62676-4 are presented below.

**What's new at IEC 62676-4:2025?**

1. **New Pixel Densities**
   VSS has made enormous strides, particularly in the area of high-resolution images. Pixel density, often measured in pixels per meter (p/m), is a decisive factor in the level of detail an image can provide. The higher the pixel density, the more precisely fine details can be recognised – a decisive advantage, particularly for forensic analysis.

   All pixel densities have been completely new defined which results into new test charts to prove, that the quality of video footages (live and recorded) does match to the defined operational requirements.

2. **Security Concept**
   Furthermore, the new standard requires a security concept as a basis for planning a VSS. The security concept shall include the VSS as part of a three-pronged security strategy which consist of
   - Structural-mechanical measures
   - Electronic measures
   - Organisational measures

   The structure of the security concept should follow the sequence of hazard assessment, risk assessment which then results into definition of risk treatments. This should help to better define the security gradings of VSS and support end users/operators in the planning and installation of secure video surveillance systems.

3. **Operation**
   The operation of a VSS is newly defined and on a comparable level to other security systems, such like fire/alarms/access which ensures, that from standard point-of-view, the operational procedures are relatively similar among all installed security systems.

   Operation of VSS is split into maintenance (preventive/corrective/improvements) and

at-site visual checks and contains also extensive check lists for visual inspections, functional checks and service checks.

4. **Security Grading and critical infrastructure requirements**
   The standard is giving in Annex D (informative) guidelines/recommendation, how to apply security grades. Among others, it contains easy tables to get recommending security grades by either size view (number of cameras) or application view (list of various applications, including extensive list for critical infrastructure).

The adjustment of pixel densities and the implementation of security concepts will help to ensure that the VSS provide reliable and forensically important detailed information even under demanding conditions. Feedback from industry stakeholders (such like associations, law enforcement, market players and many more) is seamlessly positive and it can be expected that quality of installed video surveillance systems will be further improved to the benefit of end users and operators.

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