**about-ecma/members/**

<https://www.ecma-international.org/about-ecma/members/>

**Ordinary members(普通会员,正式会员)**

Ordinary members are companies which have interest and experience in matters related to one or more Technical Committees of the Association, and which wish to **exert(运用)** the right to vote at the General Assembly and to exert other exclusive rights defined in the By-laws(章程) and Rules.

Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd(**有限公司**)

**Associate members(非正式会员)**

Associate members are companies which have interest and experience in matters related to one or more of the Technical Committees of the Association but without the right to vote in the General Assembly.

**SME Members(中小企业成员)**

Small and Medium-sized Enterprise( 企业) are companies which have similar interests as an associate member and a global, annual, turnover of less than Swiss Francs 100’000’000.-.

SPC members(小型私人公司)

**Small Private Companies** are companies or other legal for-profit organizations with no more than 25 employees and a global, annual, turnover of less than Swiss Francs 10’000’000.-.

NFP members

NFP members are **non-profit-making organizations(非盈利组织).** If an NFP is an organization with several organizations as members, then normally it can only become an NFP member in Ecma if its members do not qualify for Company membership in Ecma.

**about-ecma/history/**

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History

By 1959 the growing use of computers, built by several different manufacturers, showed the necessity(必要性) for standardization in operational techniques, such as programming, and also input and output codes.

The necessity of standards(标准)

Standards would offer the possibility to use data prepared for, or even by, a computer made by one manufacturer to be on a computer made by another with the minimum of **alteration( 改变，变更)**. Also it would avoid **duplication**(重复) of work in the preparation of, for example, programming languages by several manufacturers. Though certain National Bodies had, before 1960, started work on standards in this field, e.g. paper tape and codes, there did not appear to be collaboration between them, nor between the manufacturers themselves. Different countries may have different requirements, so that it may not be necessary to have the same standards everywhere, but the standards should at least be compatible.

A initiative(倡议) driven by industry(**一项由工业推动的倡议**)

With the **object**(目的，目标) of **coordinating(协同动作)** such work, the Heads of the Companies of longest standing in Europe in the data processing field (Compagnie des Machines Bull, IBM World Trade Europe Corporation and International Computers and Tabulators Limited) sent a joint letter to all the known computer manufacturers within Europe, inviting these companies to send representatives to a meeting. This meeting was held on 27 April 1960 in Brussels; it was decided that an association of manufacturers should be formed which would be called European Computer Manufacturers Association or for short ECMA, and a Committee was nominated to prepare the formation of the Association and to draw up By-laws and Rules.

The foundation(**创办**)

By December 1960 the form that the **Association**(协会) would take was fairly well defined and it had been decided that the **headquarters(总部，总公司)** should be in **Geneva(日内瓦)** to be near the headquarters of other standards developing organizations such as the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). On 17 May 1961, the Association officially **came into being(产生)** and all those companies which attended the **original**(最初的) meeting became members. The **constituent**(选民) **assembly**(议会) was held on 17 June 1961.

A new name

To reflect the global activities of the Europe-based Ecma organization, the name of the association was changed in 1994 to: Ecma International – European association for standardizing information and communication systems. Though before 1994, ECMA was known as “European Computer Manufacturers Association”, after 1994, when the organization became global, the “trademark” “Ecma” was kept for historical reasons.