



Form 1: Proposal for a new field of technical activity

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Proposer: SAC	ISO/TS/P TS/P 265

A proposal for a new field of technical activity shall be submitted to the Central Secretariat, which will assign it a reference number and process the proposal in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives (part 1, subclause 1.5). The proposer may be a member body of ISO, a technical committee, subcommittee or project committee, the Technical Management Board or a General Assembly committee, the Secretary-General, a body responsible for managing a certification system operating under the auspices of ISO, or another international organization with national body membership. Guidelines for proposing and justifying a new field of technical activity are given in the ISO/IEC Directives (part 1, Annex C).

The proposal (to be completed by the proposer)

Title of the proposed new committee (The title shall indicate clearly yet concisely the new field of technical activity which the proposal is intended to cover.) Gold
Scope statement of the proposed new committee (The scope shall precisely define the limits of the field of activity. Scopes shall not repeat general aims and principles governing the work of the organization but shall indicate the specific area concerned.) The standardization of gold ores, gold concentrates, gold alloys (excluding gold jewelries), gold compounds, gold material and the standardization of the development, recovery and recycling of gold.

Proposed initial programme of work (The proposed programme of work shall correspond to and clearly reflect the aims of the standardization activities and shall, therefore, show the relationship between the subject proposed. Each item on the programme of work shall be defined by both the subject aspect(s) to be standardized (for products, for example, the items would be the types of products, characteristics, other requirements, data to be supplied, test methods, etc.). Supplementary justification may be combined with particular items in the programme of work. The proposed programme of work shall also suggest priorities and target dates.

Formulation and revision of international standards on gold in the fields of the development, recovery and recycling of gold ores, gold concentrates, gold alloys, gold compounds, gold materials, and gold will be launched covering three levels. At Level I, the new Technical Committee (TC) will focus on basic standards covering gold terminology and standards on the packaging, labeling, transport and storage of gold products. Level II will cover testing and assaying standards, including the standards on the methods for chemical analysis and the standards on the physical properties test. Level III will cover product standards, including the standards on the development, recovery and recycling of gold ores, gold concentrates, gold alloys, gold compounds, gold materials, and gold, and the related safety, environmental protection and occupational health issues.

The new TC proposes that the standardization will first be performed on Level I and Level II. The standardization of the globally recognized gold terminology forms the basis for developing other standards. In the final stage, the new TC will formulate the standards on key products and the environmental, health and safety standards.

Indication(s) of the preferred type or types of deliverable(s) to be produced under the proposal (This may be combined with the "Proposed initial programme of work" if more convenient.)

1. Gold terminology
2. Gold products
3. Packaging, labeling, transport and storage of gold products
4. Methods for chemical analysis of gold
5. Methods for chemical analysis of gold ores
6. Methods for chemical analysis of gold concentrates

A listing of relevant existing documents at the international, regional and national levels. (Any known relevant document (such as standards and regulations) shall be listed, regardless of their source and should be accompanied by an indication of their significance.)

Currently there are no ISO standards or documents on gold. In China, the complete standardization system consisting of over 90 national and industry standards on gold has been established.

China's national standards on gold, for examples:

1. GB/T25933-2010 High purity gold
2. GB/T25934.1-3-2010 Methods for chemical analysis of high purity gold
3. GB/T 4134-2015 Gold bars
4. GB/T110661-10-2008 Methods for chemical analysis of gold (10 parts)
5. GB/T7739.1-11-2007 Methods for chemical analysis of gold concentrates (11 parts)
6. GB/T20899.1-11-2007 Methods for chemical analysis of gold ores (11 parts)
7. GB/T 29509.1-2-2013 Methods for chemical analysis of gold-loaded carbon (2 parts)

China's industrial standards on gold, for examples:

1. YS/T3004-2011 Gold concentrates
2. YS/T 3005-2011 Methods for sampling and sample preparation of flotation gold concentrates
3. YS/T3014-2013 Gold-loaded carbon
4. YS/T3025.1-6-2016 Gold mining and smelting operations-safety specification (to be promulgated)

A statement from the proposer as to how the proposed work may relate to or impact on existing work, especially existing ISO and IEC deliverables. (The proposer should explain how the work differs from apparently similar work, or explain how duplication and conflict will be minimized. If seemingly similar or related work is already in the scope of other committees of the organization or in other organizations, the proposed scope shall distinguish between the proposed work and the other work. The proposer shall indicate whether his or her proposal could be dealt with by widening the scope of an existing committee or by establishing a new committee.)

Currently there is no standardization committee on gold (TC or SC) in ISO and IEC. Therefore, any new work to be performed by the new TC is not in conflict or competing with established ISO committees and their work portfolios.

A listing of relevant countries where the subject of the proposal is important to their national commercial interests.

China, Australia, Russia, the U.S., Peru, South Africa, Canada, India, UK, Mexico, Indonesia, Bulgaria, Turkey, etc.

A listing of relevant external international organizations or internal parties (other ISO and/or IEC committees) to be engaged as liaisons in the development of the deliverable(s). (In order to avoid conflict with, or duplication of efforts of, other bodies, it is important to indicate all points of possible conflict or overlap. The result of any communication with other interested bodies shall also be included.)

1. ISO/TC174-Jewellery. Few standards developed by this TC involve the methods for assay of precious metal coating in and gold content of jewellery. In order to avoid conflict with, or duplication of efforts of this TC, the communication with this TC is needed.
2. ISO/TC183-copper, lead, zinc and nickel ores and concentrates. Few standards developed by this TC involve the methods for assay of gold content of lead ore concentrates and zinc sulphide concentrates. In order to avoid conflict with, or duplication of efforts of this TC, the communication with this TC is needed.
3. ISO/TC107-Metallic and other inorganic coatings. Few standards developed by this TC relate to gold coating. In order to avoid conflict with, or duplication of efforts of this TC, the communication with this TC is needed.
4. ISO/TC114-Horology. Few standards developed by this TC relate to gold alloy covering. In order to avoid conflict with, or duplication of efforts of this TC, the communication with this TC is needed.

A simple and concise statement identifying and describing relevant affected stakeholder categories (including small and medium sized enterprises) and how they will each benefit from or be impacted by the proposed deliverable(s).

To date the number of the gold mining and producing enterprise has greatly increased. These enterprises not only include some major gold companies such as Canada-based Barrick Gold Corporation, US-based Newmont Mining Corporation, and South Africa-based Anglo American PLC, but also include many other small, medium and large-sized gold companies in China and other countries, which have made great contributions in meeting the market demand for gold. Both the global gold mine production and gold consumption are ever increasing, and the gold materials are extensively used in aviation and space industries, electronics industry, and pharmaceuticals industry. Therefore, the development of the international standards on globally recognized gold terminology, testing and assaying methods, and gold products will facilitate the international trade in gold and the international technical exchange, and help resolve the safety and environmental problems arising from gold production. It will generate huge social benefits, improve commercial value and quality of technical services, and make contribution to the global financial stability.

An expression of commitment from the proposer to provide the committee secretariat if the proposal succeeds.

If the proposal succeeds, China is willing to undertake the work of the new TC secretariat.

Purpose and justification for the proposal. (The purpose and justification for the creation of a new technical committee shall be made clear and the need for standardization in this field shall be justified. Clause C.4.13.3 of Annex C of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 contains a menu of suggestions or ideas for possible documentation to support and purpose and justification of proposals. Proposers should consider these suggestions, but they are not limited to them, nor are they required to comply strictly with them. What is most important is that proposers develop and provide purpose and justification information that is most relevant to their proposals and that makes a substantial business case for the market relevance and the need for their proposals. Thorough, well-developed and robust purpose and justification documentation will lead to more informed consideration of proposals and ultimately their possible success in the ISO IEC system.)

1. Establishing the universal standards for the interactional trade in gold products

The international standards to be developed by the new TC will facilitate, coordinate and safeguard the international trade in gold products and serves as reference in the related arbitration cases. The gold producing countries and gold consumption countries are around the world, and the gold materials are extensively used as important raw materials in many industries such as aviation and space industries, electronics industry, and pharmaceuticals industry. Given many varieties and complex parameters of gold products, it is urgent to develop the uniform standards for the international trade in gold ores, gold concentrates, gold alloys, gold compounds and gold materials. These standards will define the meanings of gold products and specify the uniform testing and assaying methods. At the same time, these standards will supplement the international trade rules on gold products, provide the basis for assessing the quality of exported and imported gold products, and provide technical support to the formulation and implementation of the relevant technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures.

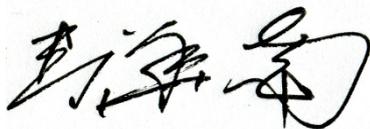
2. Standardization of gold will promote the advances in gold-related technologies and improve the quality and economic performance of gold products and companies

The development of the international standards on gold will establish the basic standards for globally recognized gold terminology and products, spread the fully EHS compliant gold producing technologies and processes and testing and assaying methods, improve the quality and economic performance of gold products and companies, and promote the development and application of new gold materials and new technologies.

3. Promoting the international economic and technical exchange and cooperation relating to gold products

A number of global experts on gold-related technologies and standardization will participate in the process of developing the international standards on gold. This will enhance the international exchange and cooperation among gold companies, relevant universities and scientific research institutes, and create huge business and trade opportunities.

Signature of the proposer



Further information to assist with understanding the requirements for the items above can be found in the Directives, Part 1, Annex C.