Form 1: Proposal for a new field of technical activity

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Proposer: SAC and AFNOR	**ISO/TS/P** ISO/TS/P 273

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.)
Transaction Assurance in E-Commerce

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.)

Standardization in the field of "transaction assurance and upstream/downstream directly related processes in e-commerce", including the following:

- The assurance of transaction process in e-commerce (including easier access to e-platforms and e-stores);
- The protection of online consumer rights including both prevention of online disputes and resolution process;
- The interoperability and admissibility of commodity quality inspection result in cross-border e-commerce.
- The assurance of e-commerce delivery to the final consumer.

Excluded:

- Management system standards already covered by ISO/TC 176;
- Authenticity, integrity and trust for products and documents standards already covered by ISO/TC 292/WG4;
- Guidelines on consumer warranties and guarantees standards already covered by ISO/PC 303;
- Meta-standards of information interchange standards already covered by ISO/TC 154;
- Cross-border trade of second-hand goods standards already covered by ISO/PC 245;
- Brand evaluation standards already covered by ISO/TC289;
- Online reputation standards already covered by ISO/TC290;
- Financial services standards already covered by ISO/TC 68;
- Identity management standards already covered by ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC27/WG5;
- Meta-standards of data management and interchange already covered by ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC32;
- Biometrics standards already covered by ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC37;

Since the payment and security of the transaction are very important in e-commerce, the proposed new technical committee will cooperate with ISO/TC 68(Financial services), ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC27 (IT Security techniques)and other TC via a liaison membership. If request for developing new standards for e-commerce in those TCs arose, the proposed new TC would work with them to develop the needed standards."

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.

The proposer plans to develop the following standards for standardization of the transaction assurance and upstream/downstream directly related processesin e-commerce according to the proposed scope statement. Accordingly, we propose initial program of work shown below.

1、standards for the assurance of transaction process in e-commerce (including access to e-platforms and e-stores)

——Specification for the identification validation of e-stores& suppliers in e-commerce;

——Requirement for the presentation of commodity quality information in e-commerce;

——Specification for distinguishing counterfeit brand of online commodity;

——Specification for the presentation and preservation of transaction document in e-commerce;

2、standards for the protection of online consumer rights including both prevention of online disputes and resolution process

——Guideline of the prevention of transaction dispute in e-commerce;

——Specification for the process and information of online dispute resolution in e-commerce;

3、standards for the interoperability and admissibility of commodity quality inspection result in cross-border e-commerce

——Data model of commodity quality inspection in cross-border e-commerce;

——Guideline on admissibility of commodity quality inspection results in cross-border e-commerce;

4、standards for the assurance of e-commerce delivery to the final consumer.
——Specification for information interchange on express parcel in e-commerce;

——Specification for delivery service of express parcel in e-commerce;

Priorities of standardization work is given to the items listed in the assurance of transaction process in e-commerce for the reason that they are essential to develop other standards that provide technical solutions for stakeholders.

Provided that the establishment of new TC is approved timely, the proposer would like to hold the first TC meeting in March 2019 and set the target dates of the NPs by the end of 2019.

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.)

Deliverables preferred are ISO International Standards.

ISO Standard "Requirement for the presentation of commodity quality information in e-commerce"

ISO Technical Specification "Specification for distinguishing counterfeit brand of online commodity"

ISO Technical Specification "Specification for the process and information of online dispute resolution in e-commerce"

ISO Technical Specification "Guideline on admissibility of commodity quality inspection results in cross-border e-commerce;

ISO standard "Specification for delivery service of express parcel in e-commerce"

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.)

The proposed new committee will take into account existing ISO standards. Such as the existing ISO documents as follows, these standards would be referred to as normative references to further develop international standards in transaction assurance in e-commerce.

ISO/IEC 24760 a framework for identity management

ISO/IEC 29003 Identity proofing

ISO 12812 Core banking -- Mobile financial services

ISO/TR 21941 Financial services -- Third-party payment service providers

ISO10008:2013 Quality management -- Customer satisfaction -- Guidelines for business-to-consumer electronic commerce transactions

ISO/CD 19564 Security and resilience -Product Fraud Countermeasures and Control -- General Principles

ISO/CD 22380 Security and resilience -- Authenticity, integrity and trust for products and documents -- General principles for product fraud risk and countermeasures

ISO 12931:2012 Performance criteria for authentication solutions used to combat counterfeiting of material goods

ISO 7372:2005 Trade data interchange -- Trade data elements directory

ISO 17369:2013 Statistical data and metadata exchange (SDMX)

ISO/FDIS 20488 Online consumer reviews -- Principles and requirements for their collection, moderation and publication

UNCITRAL model law on electronic commerce (1996)

Directive 2000/31/EC Directive on electronic commerce

UNCITRAL Technical notes on online dispute resolution(2016)

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.)

1. The proposal can only be dealt with by establishing a new TC.

Some existing ISO standards can apply to e-commerce, and the proposed new committee will take into account existing and relative ISO standards, but some problems are still need to be addressed, such as the identity authenticity of e-store or suppliers in e-commerce; traceability of transactional products; distinguishing the counterfeit brand of online commodity or fake product; the interoperability and admissibility of commodity quality inspection in cross-border e-commerce, etc.

In a word, these ISO standards are still lacking and should be further developed, such as in the identification consistency of the suppliers or e-stores in cyberspace with their physical entities, the identification authenticity and integrality of the suppliers or e-stores. There is also a need to develop standards related to the consistency of the transaction goods and services in cyberspace with their physical entities, the authenticity and integrality of transaction goods and services. Standards are also needed to standardize the transaction process and to develop standards related to the protection of online consumer rights in e-commerce（including both prevention of online disputes and resolution process）, and the interoperability &admissibility of commodity quality inspection in cross-border e-commerce, and in the delivery service at the right place on the right time and as announced to the purchasers or final consumer in e-commerce, etc.

Considering that the existing ISO technical committee (TC)cannot cover the scope of the proposed new committee, and that the content of the proposal cannot be dealt with by widening the scope of an existing committee, it is assumed that this proposal is suitable for a new technical committee.

2. Liaisons with other ISO/TC and SC in ISO organization or other external organizations

The proposed new committee will take into account existing and relative ISO standards, and will be ready to work together all interested countries to forward the possible ISO work. Furthermore, in order to develop the standards of transaction assurance in e-commerce, the proposed new committee can establish liaisons with other ISO/TC and SC in ISO or other external organizations if their work is related to the scope of the proposed new committee.

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

China(SAC), France(AFNOR), United States of America(ANSI), Singapore(SPRING SG), the United Kingdom(BSI), Canada(SCC), and other countries.

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.)

UN/CEFACT, ISO/TC 176, ISO/TC 154, ISO/TC 292/WG4, ISO/PC 303, ISO/PC 245, ISO/TC 289, ISO/TC 290, ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC27.

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).

E-commerce platform enterprises can effectively guarantee the authenticity of the suppliers or e-stores between cyberspace entities and physical entities, can guarantee the easier access to e-platforms or e-stores, and can effectively guarantee the online commodities quality and the delivery service of commodities and so on. Then the transaction parties can sell or purchase any qualified commodities and services at any location at any time without any technical obstacles by the proposed deliverables.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) can provide more normative products information to consumers and sell qualified commodities and services via the e-commerce platforms by the proposed deliverables. It is more effective and more convenient to reach new customers with the assurance of the product quality and traceability.

It is helpful to reduce transaction time and cost and to enlarge their market shares and to promote the commodity trade on the internet in the worldwide.

Consumers can conveniently purchase more reliable and qualified commodities and services. There are the normative online dispute resolutions even if the online disputes happen when they purchase on the e-commerce platform. It can improve their confidence to e-commerce and have more choices and more convenience than ever before.

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

SAC would like to undertake the new TC secretariat with AFNOR as co-secretariat in a twinning, if the proposal succeed.

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.)

Nowadays, e-commerce is a new industry and has been developing rapidly in most countries. In particular, cross-border e-commerce is also an important and new international trade mode for many countries. It enables international trade more convenient and open among different countries in the world, and it can be helpful to enlarge the market share for small and medium sized enterprises, and increase the employment in these countries.

Since the commodity, buyer and seller in e-commerce could be indifferent countries, and their laws, culture, language, standards are also different. There are many obstacles to deal with business via e-commerce platform. For example, how to assure or validate the identification of the suppliers or e-stores for the consistency, the authenticity and integrality in cyberspace with their physical entities? What information or requirement for the commodity quality should be presented on the e-platform or e-store in e-commerce, and how to assure the consistency, authenticity and integrality of the commodity quality information of the transaction goods & services in cyberspace with their physical entities? How to assure the product quality is qualified for the buyer in another country? How to protect the right of consumer, and how to assure the standardization and the authenticity of the transaction process in e-commerce, and how to assure the delivery service at the right place and on the right time as announced to the purchasers or the final consumer? Etc.

The purpose of the proposed new committee is as following:

* to assure the authenticity and integrality of identification information of e-stores or suppliers in the e-commerce;
* to protect the commodity brands and assure the authenticity and integrality of transaction commodities information in the e-commerce platform via providing to consumer the commodity origin information and quality information and so on; and to improve product quality assurance with the commodity traceability；
* to assure the standardization and the authenticity of transaction process, and to assure the better/easier access to e-platforms or e-stores for the customer / purchasers)
* to foster the interoperability and admissibility of commodity quality inspection result in cross-border e-commerce, and establish the basement for the international technical cooperation in quality inspection among different countries;
* to protect the right of consumer and normalize the process and information for the online dispute resolution, to improve the confidence of consumer and establish the health consuming environment.

The final aim of the proposed new technical committee is to foster the cross-border e-commerce among different countries, and to promote the commodity trade on the internet in the worldwide.

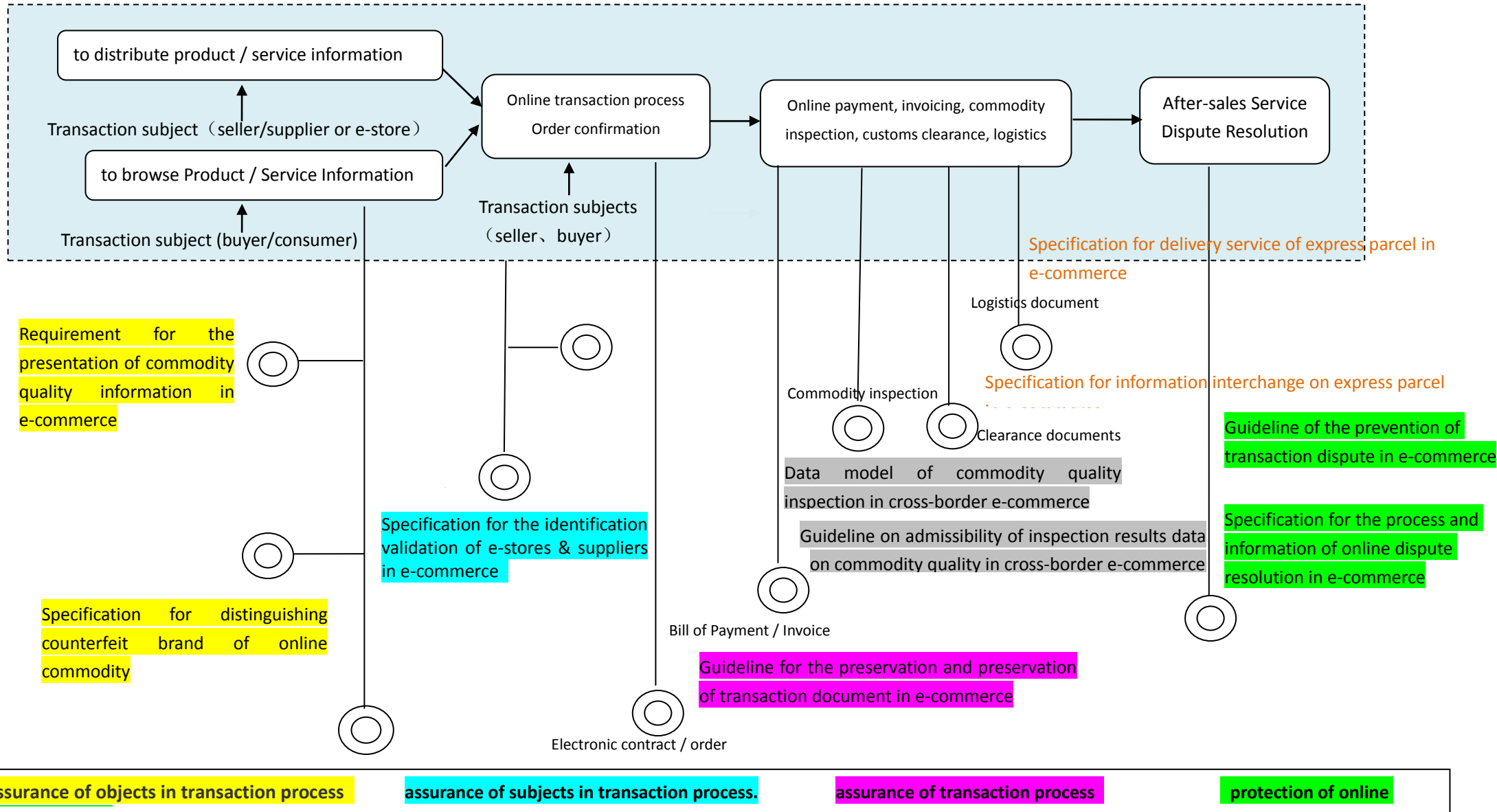Signature of the proposer

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

Annex 1-Transaction model for the scope statement with standards plan of the proposed new committee
 Annex 2-Difference between proposed new committee and other technical committee organizations

Annex 1: Transaction model for the scope statement with standards plan of the proposed new committee:

to distribute product / service information

Transaction subject（seller/supplier or e-store）

to browse Product / Service Information

Transaction subject (buyer/consumer)

Online transaction process
Order confirmation

Transaction subjects
（seller、buyer）

Online payment, invoicing, commodity inspection, customs clearance, logistics

After-sales Service
Dispute Resolution

Specification for delivery service of express parcel in e-commerce

Logistics document

Requirement for the presentation of commodity quality information in e-commerce

Commodity inspection

Specification for information interchange on express parcel in e-commerce

Clearance documents

Guideline of the prevention of transaction dispute in e-commerce

Data model of commodity quality inspection in cross-border e-commerce

Guideline on admissibility of inspection results data on commodity quality in cross-border e-commerce

Specification for the process and information of online dispute resolution in e-commerce

Specification for the identification validation of e-stores & suppliers in e-commerce

Specification for distinguishing counterfeit brand of online commodity

Bill of Payment / Invoice

Guideline for the preservation and preservation of transaction document in e-commerce

Electronic contract / order

Assurance of objects in transaction process   assurance of subjects in transaction process.   assurance of transaction process   protection of online

Note 1: Transaction subject includes sellers and purchaser (buyer or consumer) in e-Commerce, and the sellers refer to suppliers or e-stores.

Note 2: Transaction object refers to transaction commodity and the relative services in e-Commerce.

Annex 2

Difference between the proposed new technical committee and other technical committees/organization

There are great difference between cyberspace and physical space. Then the transaction in e-commerce is also different from the face-to-face physical transaction. E-commerce involves in the transaction subjects (e-stores or suppliers), transaction objects (commodity and its relative service), and transaction process. How to assure the transaction in e-commerce is a great challenge to most of countries, especially in cross-border e-commerce.

1、the issues or problems regarding the current state of e-commerce

The issues or problems exist in the current development of e-commerce:

1) the consistency of the e-stores or suppliers in cyberspace with the physical entities, the authenticity and integrality of e-stores or suppliers;

2) the consistency of the transaction commodities in cyberspace with the physical entities, the authenticity and integrality of transaction commodities;

3) the standardization and the authenticity of information of transaction process, such as the orders, logistics, payment and other information;

4) the standardization of transaction dispute process and its prevention;

5) the interoperability, admissibility and mutual accreditation of inspection result data on commodity quality in cross-border e-commerce.

6) to assure the delivery service at the right place and on the right time as announced to the purchasers or the final consumer.

2、The purposes of the proposed new committee

Nowadays, e-commerce is a new industry and has developed rapidly in most countries. In particular, cross-border e-commerce is also an important and new international trade mode for many countries. It enables international trade

towards more convenient and open among different countries in the world, and it can helpful to enlarge the market share for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Since the commodity, buyer and seller in e-commerce could be in different countries, and their laws, culture, language, standards are also different, so there are many obstacles to deal with business via e-commerce platform. For example, how to assure the consistency of the e-stores or suppliers in cyberspace with their physical entities, the authenticity and integrality of e-stores or suppliers? How to assure the consistency of the transaction commodities in cyberspace with their physical entities, the authenticity and integrality of transaction commodities? How to assure the product quality is qualified for the buyer in another country? How to protect the right of consumer, and how to assure the standardization and the authenticity of the transaction process in e-commerce, and how to assure the delivery service at the right place and on the right time as announced to the purchasers or the final consumer? Etc.

The proposal is ready to establish a new technical committee, and to focus on the standardization point of the proposed scope statement. The purpose of the proposed new committee is as following:

- to assure the authenticity and integrality of identification information of e-stores or suppliers in the e-commerce;
- to protect the commodity brands and assure the authenticity and integrality of transaction commodities information in the e-commerce platform via providing to consumer the commodity origin information and quality information and so on; and to improve product quality assurance with the commodity traceability；

- to assure the standardization and the authenticity of transaction process, and to assure the easier access to e-platforms or e-stores for the customer / purchasers)

- to foster the interoperability and admissibility of inspection result data on commodity quality in cross-border e-commerce, and establish the basement for the international technical cooperation in quality inspection among different countries;

- to protect the right of consumer and normalize the process and information for the online dispute resolution, to improve the confidence of consumer and establish the health consumption environment.

The final aim of the proposed new technical committee is to foster the cross-border e-commerce among different countries, and to promote the commodity trade on the internet in the worldwide.

3、The scope statement of the proposed new committee

Standardization in the field of "transaction assurance and upstream/ downstream directly related processes in e-commerce", including the following:

- The assurance of transaction process in e-commerce (including easier access to e-platforms and e-stores);

- The protection of online consumer rights including both prevention of online disputes and resolution process;

- The interoperability and admissibility of inspection result data on commodity quality in cross-border e-commerce.

- The assurance of e-commerce delivery to the final consumer.

Excluded:

- management standards already covered by ISO/TC 176;

- Authenticity, integrity and trust for products and documents standards already covered by ISO/TC 292/WG4;
- Guidelines on consumer warranties and guarantees standards already covered by ISO/PC 303;
- Meta-standards of information interchange already covered by ISO/TC 154;
- cross-border trade of second-hand goods standards already covered by ISO/PC 245;
- brand evaluation standards already covered by ISO/TC 289;
- online reputation standards already covered by ISO/TC 290;
- financial services standards already covered by ISO/TC 68;
- identity management standards already covered by ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC27/WG5;
- meta-standards of data management and interchange already covered by ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC32;
- biometrics standards already covered by ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC37;

Since the payment and security of the transaction are very important in e-commerce, the proposed new technical committee will cooperate with ISO/TC 68, ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC27 and other TC via a liaison membership, and adopt their standards in these areas. If request for developing new standards for e-commerce in those TCs arose, the proposed new TC would work with them to develop the needed standards.

4、The proposed standard plan of work

The proposer plans to develop the following standards for standardization of the transaction assurance in e-commerce according to the proposed scope statement. Accordingly, we propose initial program of work shown below.

1) standards for the assurance of transaction process in e-commerce (including the easier access to e-platforms and e-stores)

——Specification for the identification validation of e-stores & suppliers in e-commerce;

——Requirement for the presentation of commodity quality information in e-commerce;

——Specification for distinguishing counterfeit brand of online commodity;

——Specification for the presentation and preservation of transaction document in e-commerce;

2) standards for the protection of online consumer rights including both prevention of online disputes and resolution process

——Guideline for the prevention of transaction dispute in e-commerce;

—— Specification for the process and information of online dispute resolution in e-commerce;

3) standards for the interoperability and admissibility of inspection result data on commodity quality in cross-border e-commerce

——Data model of commodity quality inspection in cross-border e-commerce;

——Guideline on admissibility of inspection result data on commodity quality in cross-border e-commerce;

4) standards for the assurance of e-commerce delivery to the consumer

—— Specification for information interchange on express parcel in e-commerce;

—— Specification for delivery service of express parcel in e-commerce;

5、The Difference from other technical committees/organization

The proposed new committee may be relative to the following other technical committees in ISO, but it is more effective assurance to e-commerce. The difference from other technical committees is as follows：

1) Difference from ISO/TC 176

ISO/TC 176 is the standardization in the field of generic quality management systems and supporting technologies, and wide applicability to all fields or

industries, such as manufacturing, government and audit and so on. However, there are their own particularity for quality management standardization in some specific sectors or industries, and they should further develop standards based on the standards in ISO/TC 176in accordance with the characteristics of the specific sectors or industries. A new technical committee even can been established for the quality management in some specific sectors, such as ISO/TC 210quality management and corresponding general aspects for medical devices. Until now, just only one standard ISO 10008:2013《Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for business-to-consumer electronic commerce transactions》 in ISO/TC 176 can be directly applicable to e-commerce. More standards of quality assurance in e-commerce are need. The quality assurance standardization in e-commerce also has its own particularity, just like ISO/TC 210. Then the proposed new committee is also need.

E-commerce includes cross-border transaction activity. Most of countries, whether it is developed country or developing country, have been gotten stuck by certain realities of commodity quality such as fake commodity, counterfeit brand and so on. Then all countries should work together to solve these problems. However, ISO/TC 176 cannot effectively solve the problem of standardization on quality assurance in e-commerce until now.

The proposed scope statement is not conflict and contradiction with ISO/TC 176 according to the proposed scope statement. The proposed new committee will develop some standards for the assurance of transaction objects, such as online commodity quality management, which base on the quality management standards developed by ISO/TC 176.

The proposed new committee and ISO/TC 176 can be liaison organization each other if it is necessary to develop the standards and to solve the

problems in the assurance of transaction objects such as online commodity quality management.

2) Difference from ISO/TC 290

The scope of ISO/TC 290 is standardization of methods, tools, processes, measures and best practices related to online reputation of organizations or individuals providing services or products, derived from user-generated content available on the internet.

ISO/TC 290 focus on the information content generated by user on the internet. Just only one standard ISO/FDIS 20488 《Online consumer reviews -- Principles and requirements for their collection, moderation and publication》 is under development in ISO/TC 290.

However, "Specification for the process and information of online dispute resolution in e-commerce" in the proposed new committee focuses on how to protect the online consumer right and how to deal with transaction dispute on the e-commerce platform.

3) Difference from ISO/TC 154

It is the vision of ISO/TC 154 that all parties in the value chain use standardized data exchange to reduce cost in managing the processes in the private and public domain and to foster trade facilitation.

ISO/TC 154 focuses on development and maintenance the specific meta-standards for process, data, paper and electronic document.

The proposed new committee will follow these meta-standards on data exchanges in ISO/TC 154, and will further rdevelop standards directly applicable to e-commerce.

4) Difference from ISO/TC 292/WG4

ISO/TC 292/WG 4 "Authenticity, integrity and trust for products and documents" is on the fraud countermeasures and controls in the field of security.

ISO/TC 292/WG4 focuses on the standardization in the field of the detection, prevention and control of identity, financial, product and other forms of social and economic fraud, defined as an intentional act of deception that creates human or economic harm. Examples include counterfeiting, identity theft, smuggling or other infringements.

The proposed new committee is not usually involved in the field of security. The relatives in the proposed new committee to ISO/TC 292/WG4are the identification validation of e-stores or suppliers in e-commerce. ISO/TC 292/WG4 is about the detection, prevention and control of fraud, but the relative in the proposed new committee is about the consistency and the authenticity and integrality of the e-stores or suppliers in cyberspace with the physical entities, and the identification to counterfeit brand of online commodity.

The difference of the proposed new committee from ISO/TC 292/WG4 is obvious, and they can be liaison organization each other or a joint work group can be established if it is necessary to develop the standards in the identification validation of e-stores or suppliers and the distinguishing counterfeit brands from transaction commodities.

5) Difference from ISO/PC 303

ISO/PC 303 is ready to develop a standard, which is intend for use by producers or sellers of goods and services to offer best practices and

requirements for effective warranties when these are provided with goods and services.

The proposed new committee involves in the standardization of protection of online consumer rights; it will include more content and roles, and is intend for use by platform operator, seller of goods and service, government or industry regulator, third party organization and online consumer.

6) Difference from ISO/TC 289

ISO/TC 289 is the standardization in the field of brand evaluation by the multi-dimension indexes to the social and economic value of an organization.

The proposed new committee is not involved in the brand value evaluation."Specification for distinguishing counterfeit brand of online commodity" in the proposed new committee is intend to distinguish, trace and crack down the counterfeit brand to existing commodity brand, and to protect the commodity brand on the e-commerce platform.

7) Difference from ISO/PC 245

There is just only one standard(ISO/TS 29245) in ISO/PC 245,and this technical specification established minimum screening criteria for second-hand goods that are trade, sold, offered for sale, donated, or exchanged between countries. The intention of this technical specification is to protect consumer's health, safety and the environment in which they interact, when using second-hand goods.

The proposed new committee is usually for the new commodity, rarely involved in second-hand goods. The assurance of commodity quality in e-business is one of standardization activities in the proposed new committee. The key point

is the standardization of the information collection and presentation of online commodity quality, guideline on admissibility of inspection results of online commodity quality, and the identification counterfeit brand of online commodity. As to the consumer's health, safety and the environment that they interact, when buying and using the online commodity, all of the international and nation laws or standards will be complied.

8) Difference from ISO/TC 68

ISO/TC 68 is the standardization in the field of banking, securities and other financial services.

The proposed new committee is not intent to involve in the financial services including payment.

9) Difference from ISO/IEC/JTC1

ISO/IEC/JTC1 is the standardization in the field of information technology, and it includes many subcommittees such as SC 27, SC 32 and SC37.

● **Difference from ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC27 and SC27/WG5**

SC 27 focuses on the standardization in the information security techniques.
The proposed new committee usually will not cover the standardization on information security.
SC 27/WG5 is the standardization on Identity management and privacy technologies.SC/27/WG5 focuses on the development of standards for generic methods, techniques and guidelines to address both identity management and privacy technologies.

It is some difference from the standards of identity management in SC27/WG5, the standards for the identification validation of e-stores & suppliers in the

proposed new committee are the identification information collection and presentation and validation for the consistency& authenticity & integrality of e-stores& suppliers in cyberspace with their physical entities，including the validation of brand license of e-stores& suppliers.

The standards for the protection of online consumer rights in the proposed new committee will not cover standards of privacy technologies address in SC27/WG5, since they are also different from SC27/WG5.

Standards of protection of online consumer rights in e-commerce in the proposed new committee will focus on the protection of online consumer right to purchase qualified quality products or service.

Furthermore, if the proposed scope statement in the proposed new committee is involved in the data security of cross-border data flow in e-commerce, then a joint working group can be set up by the two technical committees.

● **Difference from ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC32**

SC32 focuses on the meta-standards on data management and interchange. The proposed new committee will further develop some standards directly applicable to e-commerce based on these meta-standards.

● **Difference from ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC37**

SC37 is to provide for a solution of identity authentication and identification, which use automatic technology on individual physiological characteristics or individual behavior characteristics, extract and compared these characteristics with template data in database.

Biometric identification technology involves in fingerprint, face recognition, iris, voice recognition, DNA and so on. Biometric recognition process involves in

data acquisition, data processing, image recognition, ratio algorithm and other technologies.

Scope of SC37 is that standardization of generic biometric technologies pertaining to human beings to support interoperability and data interchange among applications and systems. Generic human biometric standards include the following: common file frameworks; biometric application programming interfaces; biometric data interchange formats; related biometric profiles; application of evaluation criteria to biometric technologies; methodologies for performance testing and reporting, cross-jurisdictional and societal aspects.

The proposed new committee is not intent to cover the biometrics, and have not any plan to collect any physiological data such as fingerprint, face, iris, voice, DNA and so on.
If it will be involved in the data acquisition and processing to biometrics physiological characteristics when the proposed new committee develop the standard for the identification validation of e-store & suppliers in future, the proposed new committee will directly adopt the standards in SC37, or a joint working group can be set up by the two technical committees.

10) Difference from UN/CEFACT

UN/CEFACT serves as the focal point for trade facilitation recommendations and electronic business standards, covering both commercial and government business processes that can foster growth in international trade and related services. UN/CEFACT is organization as a subsidiary, intergovernmental body of the UNECE Committee, is mandate to develop a program of work of global relevance to achieve improved worldwide coordination and cooperation in these areas.

IEC ,ISO ,ITU and UNECE have signed a Memorandum of Understanding
（MoU）in 2000. The scope of this MoU is to specify a framework of
cooperation between IEC, ISO,ITU and UN/ECE in the field of electronic
business, and to specify the division of responsibilities and so on.

The proposed new committee will follow up the MoU, and is not conflict and
contradiction with UN/CEFACT. The proposed new committee will develop
some standards or specifications on the assurance of transaction commodities
quality to promote the commodity trade in the worldwide, according to the
characteristics of cross-border e-commerce transaction and products.