



Form 1: Proposal for a new field of technical activity

Circulation date: 2018-02-17 Closing date for voting: 2018-05-17	Reference number (to be given by Central Secretariat)
Proposer: SAC	ISO/TS/P 271 Click here to enter text.

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.) Musical instruments.
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 musical instruments including: standardization of classification, terminology, products, safe use, test methods and conformity assessment rules. Excluded: standardization within the scope of IEC/TC 100.

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.

Standardization is proposed to be carried out mainly in three aspects:

The first aspect is about common standards, including classification and terminology; The second aspect is about method standards, including the assessment of musical performance and test methods of limits of hazardous substances for musical instruments; The third aspect is about standards for application-oriented products and accessories, including main musical instrument products like piano, violin family (including violin, viola, cello, double bass), guitar, accordion, aerophones, bow, string.

1. Common and basic standards:

- Classification of musical instruments
- Terminology of musical instruments

2. Method standards:

- Assessment for musical performance on musical instruments
- The label measurement of pitch name of the equal temperament
- Test methods of limits of hazardous substances for musical instruments

3. Standards for product and accessory:

- piano
- violin family (including violin, viola, cello, double bass)
- guitar
- accordion
- aerophones
- bow of musical instruments
- string of musical instruments

Since classification, terminology, and methods are the basis of other standards, proposed work will be started with common standards and method standards. Following are product standards which are needed in business and trade.

It is expected to propose 4 international standards within 3 years after the establishment of the new TC is approved.

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. Classification of musical instruments
2. Terminology of musical instruments
3. Test methods of musical performance for musical instruments
4. Piano

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.)

Existing documents related to musical instruments are 170 in total, including 1 ISO standard, 110 standards in China and 59 standards in other countries.

1. international standard

ISO 16-1975 Acoustics-standard tuning frequency(standard musical pitch)

2. China standards

- (1) GB/T 10159-2015 Piano
- (2) GB/T 12105-2007 General technical requirements of electronic organ
- (3) GB/T 12106-2007 Requirements and methods of environmental test for electronic keyboards
- (4) GB/T 16518-1996 Specification of assessment for musical performance on electronic organ
- (5) GB/T 22827-2008 Accordion bellows board
- (6) GB/T 23146-2008 Calculation of frequency of twelve-tone equal temperament and cent
- (7) GB/T 23151-2008 Compiling regulation of the instructions of musical instruments
- (8) GB/T 23173-2008 Classification of musical instruments
- (9) GB/T 25454-2010 General specification for equalization equipment of electrophones musical instruments
- (10) GB/T 25455-2010 Electrophones musical instruments playback equipment- specification of assessment for musical performance
- (11) GB/T 25456-2010 Felt of piano
- (12) GB/T 25457-2010 Piano pin block

- (13) GB/T 28484-2012 General specification for compression and expansion equipment of electrophones
- (14) GB/T 28489-2012 Limits of hazardous substances for musical instruments
- (15) GB/T 30414-2013 Norms of collection for music signals of musical instruments
- (16) GB/T 31109-2014 Method of evaluation for acoustic quality of musical instrument
- (17) GB/T 31731-2015 General technical specifications of recovering for waste musical instruments
- (18) QB/T 1153-2014 Guitar
- (19) QB/T 1207.1-2011 General technical conditions of national string instrument
- (20) QB/T 1207.2-2011 Pipa
- (21) QB/T 1207.3-2011 Zheng
- (22) QB/T 1207.4-2011 Ruan
- (23) QB/T 1207.5-2011 Sanxian
- (24) QB/T 1207.6-2011 Yueqin
- (25) QB/T 1207.7-2011 Jinghu
- (26) QB/T 1207.8-2011 Erhu
- (27) QB/T 1298-2014 General specifications for accordion
- (28) QB/T 1299-2011 Harmonica
- (29) QB/T 1477-2012 Electronic piano
- (30) QB/T 1657.1-2012 General technical requirements of lip vibration aerophones
- (31) QB/T 1657.2-2012 Trumpet
- (32) QB/T 1657.3-2012 Horn
- (33) QB/T 1657.4-2012 Trombone
- (34) QB/T 1657.5-2012 Alto horn
- (35) QB/T 1657.6-2012 Tuba
- (36) QB/T 1658.1-2012 General technical requirements of reed and edge-blown aerophones

- (37) QB/T 1658.2-2012 Flute and piccolo
- (38) QB/T 1658.3-2012 Clarinet
- (39) QB/T 1658.4-2012 Oboe
- (40) QB/T 1658.5-2012 Bassoon
- (41) QB/T 1658.6-2012 Saxophone
- (42) QB/T 1817-2010 General specification for music instrument strings
- (43) QB/T 1818-2010 Violin strings
- (44) QB/T 1947.1-2012 General technical requirements of national blowing instrument
- (45) QB/T 1947.2-2012 Di zi
- (46) QB/T 1947.3-2012 Sheng
- (47) QB/T 1947.4-2012 Xiao
- (48) QB/T 1947.5-2012 Suona
- (49) QB/T 1948-2011 Liuqin
- (50) QB/T 1949-2011 Yangqin
- (51) QB/T 1984-2000 Harmonium
- (52) QB/T 1985-2000 Reed of harmonium
- (53) QB 2100-2007 The label measurement of pitch name of the equal temperament
- (54) QB/T 2167-2013 Violin
- (55) QB/T 2168-2013 Violin bow
- (56) QB/T 2169-2014 Electric guitar
- (57) QB/T 2175.2-2009 General technical requirements of brass-made idiophones
- (58) QB/T 2175.2-2009 Huyin gong
- (59) QB/T 2175.3-2009 Wu gong
- (60) QB/T 2175.4-2009 Su gong
- (61) QB/T 2175.5-2009 Shou gong
- (62) QB/T 2175.6-2009 Chao gong

- (63) QB/T 2175.7-2009 Shui Cymbal
- (64) QB/T 2175.9-2009 Diao Cymbal
- (65) QB/T 2175.9-2009 Jun Cymbal
- (66) QB/T 2279-2013 Piano actions
- (67) QB/T 2417-2011 Tuner
- (68) QB/T 2444-2010 Components of piano
- (69) QB/T 2587-2013 Cello
- (70) QB/T 2607-2013 General specifications for fiddle bow
- (71) QB/T 2663-2013 Cello bow
- (72) QB/T 2740-2014 Melodica
- (73) QB/T 4131-2010 Series ok key width measurements for keyboard musical instrument
- (74) QB/T 2838-2014 Jazz drum
- (75) QB/T 2841-2007 Tuning device of music instrument-estimation of accuracy
- (76) QB/T 2916-2007 Free bass accordions
- (77) QB/T 2978-2008 Piano sound board
- (78) QB/T 2979-2008 Wood for musical instrument-wood for piano
- (79) QB/T 4014-2010 General technical requirements of electronic drum
- (80) QB/T 4015-2010 General technical requirements of MIDI keyboard
- (81) QB/T 4016-2010 Viola bow
- (82) QB/T 4017-2010 Double bass bow
- (83) QB/T 4018-2010 Double bass
- (84) QB/T 4019-2010 Viola
- (85) QB/T 4129-2010 Guitar strings
- (86) QB/T 4130-2010 Recorders
- (87) QB/T 4181-2011 Guqin
- (88) QB/T 4220-2011 Wood for musical instrument-wood for fiddle

- (89) QB/T 4323-2012 Piano strings
- (90) QB/T 4324-2012 General technical requirements of effects unit for electrophones
- (91) QB/T 4325-2012 Electrophones playback equipment- multifunctional amplifier
- (92) QB/T 4326-2012 Electrophones playback equipment- amplifier for electric guitar
- (93) QB/T 4327-2012 General technical requirements of amplifier for electronic keyboards
- (94) QB/T 4328-2012 General technical requirements of amplifier for electronic drums
- (95) QB/T 4489-2013 Chromatic harmonica
- (96) QB/T 4487-2013 Measurement method for electro-acoustic performance of electrophones musical instruments
- (97) QB/T 4491-2013 General specification for external power supplies of electrophones musical instruments
- (98) QB/T 4490-2013 Electrophones musical instruments playback equipment general specification for pedal controller
- (99) QB/T 4488-2013 Electronic organ
- (100) QB/T 4771-2014 Chin mes
- (101) QB/T 4772-2014 Timpani
- (102) QB/T 4773-2014 Xylophone
- (103) QB/T 4842-2015 Ocarina
- (104) QB/T 4843-2015 Bawu
- (105) QB/T 4841-2015 Hulusi
- (106) SJ/T 10346-1997 Limits and methods of measurement of interference characteristics of electronic musical instrument
- (107) SJ/T 9167.5-1993 Musical instruments and accessories
- (108) YB/T 5218-1993 Music wire
- (109) LY/T 1974.1-2011 Sawn timber for national music instrument—Part 1: Timber for ancient instrument
- (110) LY/T 1974.2-2011 Sawn timber for national music instrument—Part 2: Timber for pipa

3. Russia standards

- (1) GOST 15146-1969 Thermal- treated steel tape for musical instrument reeds. Specifications
- (2) GOST 14051-1978 Industrial all- wool and half- wool felts for musical key instrument. technical specifications
- (3) GOST 3674-1974 Chrome leather for artificial limbs and parts of musical instruments. Specifications
- (4) GOST 24262-1989 Piano, general specifications
- (5) GOST 25992-1983 Reed musical instruments, general specifications

4. German standards

- (1) DIN 1317-1-1957 Standard tuning; standard musical pitch
- (2) DIN 1317-2-1959 Standard tuning; tuning-fork
- (3) DIN 1317-3-1962 Standard tuning; tuning frequency for organs
- (4) DIN 8992-1971 Upright piano actions; nomenclature of parts
- (5) DIN 8993-1951 Grand piano mechanism; dimensions
- (6) DIN 8994-1951 Piano mechanism; dimensions
- (7) DIN 8995-1985 Keyboard for pianos and grand pianos; nomenclature
- (8) DIN 8996-1985 Keyboard for pianos and grand pianos; dimensions
- (9) DIN EN 16899-2017 Sports and recreational equipment- parkour equipment-safety requirement and test methods

5. Japan standards

- (1) JIS S 8507-1992 Piano
- (2) JIS S 8508-1992 Piano Actions
- (3) JIS X 6054-1-1999 Musical instrument digital interface(MIDI)--part 1:overview
- (4) JIS X 6054-2-1999 Musical instrument digital interface(MIDI)--part 2:protocol specifications
- (5) NKR Regulation of fair competition regarding to the display of electronic keyboard instruments(1992,No.50-2009 publication of Japan Fair Trade Commission)

6. America standards

- (1) SAE AMS 5112M-2008 Carbon steel, wire spring quality music wire 0.70~1.00c cold drawn(UNS G10900)
- (2) UL 469-2006 UL Standard for safety musical instruments and accessories (Fourth edition; reprint with revisions through and including October 03, 2013)
- (3) UL 6500-1999 UL standard for safety audio/video and musical instrument apparatus for household, commercial, and similar general use (second editions; reprint with revisions through and including July 24, 2013)
- (4) ANSI/UL 60065-2013 Standard for safety for audio, video and similar electronic apparatus - safety requirement

7. Korea standards

- (1) KSG8002-2001 Piano action
- (2) KSG8003-2009 Piano
- (3) KSG8004-2007 Harmonicas
- (4) KSG8007-2006 Accordions
- (5) KSG8008-2006 Glockenspiels
- (6) KSG8009-2009 Recorders
- (7) KSG8010-2007 Toy pianos

8. France standards

NF S30-107-1972 Acoustics terminology. Music

9. Indonesia standards

- (1) SNI12-6062-1999 Sizes of Ukulele music instruments
- (2) SNI12-6092-1999 Classic acoustic Guitar size
- (3) SNI12-6119-1999 Cello Sizes

10. Brazil standards

ABNT NBR 15150-2004 Qualification and certification of instrumentalist- requirements

11. South Africa standards

ARP 0109-2014 Recommendations for specifying sets of tests for periodic testing of sound level meters and accompanying instruments

12. Czech Republic standards

- (1) CSN ON 89 2500-1964 Musical instrument, terminology of clarinet's essential components
- (2) CSN ON 89 2501-1964 Terminology of musical instruments' essential components, bass clarinet
- (3) CSN ON 89 2502-1964 Musical instruments, terminology of basic components b. Soprano saxophone
- (4) CSN ON 89 2503-1964 Musical instruments, terminology of basic components B. Tenor saxophone
- (5) CSN ON 89 2504-1964 Musical instruments, terminology of basic components ES- bass saxophone
- (6) CSN ON 89 2600-1964 Musical instruments, terminology of basic components. Oboe
- (7) CSN ON 89 2601-1964 Musical instruments, terminology of British Corner's essential components
- (8) CSN ON 89 2602-1964 Terminology of musical instruments' essential components. Bassoon
- (9) CSN ON 89 2603-1964 Terminology of bass bassoon's basic components
- (10) CSN ON 89 3309-1967 Naming for basic components in musical instrument terminology
- (11) CSN ON 89 3320-1967 Naming for general components of wind instruments

13. Hungary standards

MNOSZ 15598-1953 water level gauge of the music box

14. Cuba standards

NC 57-88-1985 Musical instruments. Stringed pulsation instruments general quality specifications

15. Romania standards

- (1) SATS 9868/2-1974 Stringed musical instruments (with bow) method for tuning the violin back and belly
- (2) SATS 9898-1974 Stringed musical instruments (with bow) classification and terminology
- (3) STAS10443/1-1987 Bowed and stringed music instruments general technical requirements
- (4) STAS10443/2-1986 Bowed and stringed music instruments violin shape and dimensions

- (5) STAS10443/3-1986 Bowed and stringed music instruments viola
- (6) STAS10443/4-1986 Bowed and stringed music instruments violin cello shape and dimensions
- (7) STAS10443/5-1986 Bowed and stringed music instruments double bass shape and dimensions
- (8) STAS10824-1976 Half-stuffs for musical instruments with strings and bow
- (9) STAS10825-1976 Half-stuffs for musical instruments with pinched strings
- (10) STAS11363-1985 Pinched musical instruments general technology requirements for quality

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 are no existing technical committees or subcommittees that are directly related to musical instruments inside ISO and IEC. The main work of the new committee will focus on the standardization of musical instruments and related products, including standardization of terminology, classification, test methods, products and assessment rules.

The purpose of the new committee is as below:

By considering systematically, comprehensively and globally the current situation (for example, R&D, processing and trade) of musical instruments and related products, develop standards for terminology, methods and major musical instrument products, thereby provide a more valuable guide to relevant stakeholders in this field.

Considering the relevance with the proposed work of the new committee, it may be necessary to establish cooperation with ISO/IEC existing committees as below:

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 29 Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information

ISO/ TC 43 Acoustics

ISO/ TC 89 Wood-based panels

ISO/ TC 165 Timber structures

ISO/ TC 218 Timber

IEC/TC 29 Electro acoustics

IEC/TC 100 Audio video and multimedia systems and equipment

IEC/TC 108 Safety of electronic equipment within the field of audio/video, information technology and communication technology

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC29 Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information

Scope: Standardization of coded representation of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information - and sets of compression and control functions for use with such information. Such as: Audio information, Bi-level and Limited Bits-per-pixel Still Pictures, Digital Continuous-tone Still Pictures, Computer Graphic Images, Moving Pictures and Associated Audio, Multimedia and Hypermedia Information for Real-time Final Form Interchange, Audio Visual Interactive Scriptware. Excluded: Character Coding.

ISO/TC 43 Acoustics

Scope: Standardization in the field of acoustics, including methods of measuring acoustical phenomena, their generation, transmission and reception, and all aspects of their effects on man and his environment. Excluded: electro-acoustics and the implementation of specifications of the characteristics of measuring instruments for acoustic purposes.

ISO/TC 89 Wood-based panels

Scope: Standardization in the field of panels such as fibreboards, particle boards and plywood based on lignocellulosic materials (derived from wood or other materials) including terminology, classification, dimensions, test methods and quality requirements.

ISO/TC165 Timber structure

Scope: Standardization concerning structural applications of timber, wood -based panels, other wood based products, and related lignocellulosic fibrous materials including: requirements for design; structural properties, performance, and design values of materials, products, components, and assemblies and; test methods and requirements to establish related structural, mechanical and physical properties and performance. Note : In cases where topics of TC 165 are also a subject, for non-structural purposes, of the Technical Committee of the relevant material or product (e.g. TC 89 or TC 218) a strong liaison with the relevant Technical Committee will be established.

ISO/TC218 Timber

Scope: Standardization of round, sawn and processed timber, and timber materials in and for use in all applications, including terminology, specifications and test methods. Excluded: those applications of timber as covered by ISO/ TC 165 "Timber structures".

IEC/TC29 Electro acoustics

Scope: To prepare International Standards related to instruments and methods of measurement in the field of electroacoustics. Excluded from the scope are: a) standards for sound and video recording as dealt with by TC 100; b) standards for equipment in the field of audio and audio-visual engineering as dealt with by TC 100; c) standards and terminology for ultrasonic techniques dealt with by TC 87.

IEC/TC 100 Audio video and multimedia systems and equipment

Scope: To prepare international publications in the field of audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment. These publications mainly include specification of the performance, methods of measurement for consumer and professional equipment and their application in systems and its interoperability with other systems or equipment.

IEC/TC 108 Safety of electronic equipment within the field of audio/video, information technology and communication technology

Scope: Standardization in the field of safety for audio/video and similar technology, information technology and communication technology equipment.

Considering the relevance with the proposed work of the new committee, it may be necessary to establish cooperation with other organizations as below:

The International Tropical Timber Organization(ITTO)

ITTO is an intergovernmental organization promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. Its members represent about 80% of the world's tropical forests and 90% of the global tropical timber trade. Plant resources (for example: wood) used on musical instruments are widely distributed in the tropics. When developing international standards, the new committee will keep in contact with ITTO.

The above mentioned committees have never published any standards referring to musical instruments. The proposed work of the new committee differs significantly from the scopes of the above mentioned committees and there is no duplication and conflict. The new committee will keep close contact with the above mentioned committees and organization.

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

Countries like China, Japan, South Korea, The United State, France, German, Italy, The United Kingdom, Indonesia, Brazil, are main producers of piano, guitar, violin, accordion, aerophones and electrophones.

All countries all over the world are consumers of musical instruments.

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.)

Internal parties:

JTC 1/SC 29 Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information

ISO/TC 43 Acoustics

ISO/TC 89 Wood-based panels

ISO/ TC 165 Timber structures

ISO/ TC 218 Timber

IEC/TC 29 Electroacoustics

IEC/TC 100 Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment

IEC/TC 108 Safety of electronic equipment within the field of audio/video, information technology and communication technology

External international organization:

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

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).

The list of related stakeholders includes government agencies, producers, dealers, consumers and third parties. They may benefit from or be impacted when standards are implemented. International standards for musical instruments will bring the following benefits to or have impact on the above mentioned stakeholders:

More reliable and safer musical instruments and related products are accessible to Consumers, which could make their rights protected; For environment, human ecological environment could be protected and resources could be rationally used; Producers could be helped to improve their management level, stabilize and improve their product quality, thus increase their profit and enhance their market competitiveness; Dealers could benefit from a more efficient and convenient trade environment and a freer and fairer musical instrument market. World's mutual communication and understanding is also expected to be promoted; The third parties could be supplied with more scientific evaluation tools and methods, which could enhance the establishment of a worldwide unified evaluation yardstick, thereby expand the market scale and generate huge business value.

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

China would like to undertake the secretariat for the new committee.

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.)

Musical instruments are tools for people to express their thoughts and feelings through music. With the progress of human civilization, people pay more and more attention on musical instruments, while musical instrument industry itself is also under continuous and rapid development as human beings develop. Musical instruments have a long history, are widely manufactured, distributed and used, and have close relationship with culture and education. Musical instruments have been working as a bridge for cross-national communication in the various fields such as musical art, academic and culture. There is a large variety of musical instruments. According to the general international classification method, modern musical instruments are divided into five categories, including chordophones, aerophones, idiophones, membranophones and electrophones. According to incomplete statistics so far, there have been more than 10,000 kinds of musical instruments worldwide. Modern musical instrument industry is gradually becoming a more and more important factor to drive national economic growth and social development. Presently, the global musical instrument industry is developing smoothly. The number of its total retail sales has exceeded 180 billion US dollars at its peak level, from which we could also see that musical instruments are closely linked with people's daily lives and are popular among people all over the world.

China, Japan, Korea, Russia, the United States, France, Germany, Italy are major musical instruments producers. Consumers are all around the world. The internationalization of musical instrument standards has unique advantages in promoting international harmony, easing and crack conflicts and promoting sustainable development of society, and it will play an irreplaceable role in the communication among countries, enterprises and people.

Over the years, based on their economic and social status, relevant countries and regions have developed their own standards for musical instruments and accessories. For instant, China has developed 19 national standards, 92 industry standards; Russia, Germany, the United States, Japan and China Taiwan have also developed a number of musical instrument standards. However, these regional or national standards could not be applied worldwide. This situation does not match the vigorous development of musical instruments. Therefore, in order to restrict and standardize the manufacture and processing, ensure product quality and promote the healthy development of the industry, it is of urgent need to establish a global standard system for musical instruments.

The international standardization of musical instruments could not only be conducive to meet the needs of economic growing and people's life, but also could break through technical and trade barriers effectively, thus liberalize and promote international trade in the field of musical instruments. From global perspective, the international standard system for musical instruments has not yet been established, international standards are lacking. This is incompatible with the rapid development of international trade of musical instruments. Therefore, it is greatly recommended to establish the proposed committee to develop international standards for musical instruments and related products, including terminology, classifications, specifications, test methods and quality requirements.

After the establishment of the new committee, the proposed work will be carried out immediately, focusing on researching and developing standards for musical instruments which are accepted and used worldwide.

Firstly, the new committee will make a comprehensive summary on classification and terminology of musical instruments of different countries, eliminate confusions (for example, same product with different names, different products with the same name, confusion of concepts), and establish basic standards of this field.

Secondly, the new committee will summarize the quality requirements and test methods of musical instruments of different countries, integrate and establish general methods, thus provide specific operational rules for organizations and institutions.

Thirdly, by considering comprehensively the developing status and the need of musical industry, the new committee will propose international standards for products. Those standards are expected to become guides for trade and promote the value and competitiveness of products, thereby promote trade facilitation.

The following objectives are expected to be achieved:

- (1) Sharing the latest achievements and advanced practical experience in R&D, processing, trade and management of musical instruments;
- (2) Enhancing the value and effect of products, promoting the market competitiveness of the musical instrument enterprises;
- (3) Providing guidance for consumers and other relevant stakeholders;
- (4) Promoting international trade facilitation.

Signature of the proposer

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