



FORM 1: PROPOSAL FOR A NEW FIELD OF TECHNICAL ACTIVITY

Circulation date 2022-11-08	Reference number: 308 (to be given by ISO Central Secretariat)
Closing date for voting 2023-01-31	
Proposer INSO	ISO/TS/P 308

A proposal for a new field of technical activity shall be submitted to the ISO Central Secretariat, which will assign it a reference number and process the proposal in accordance with the [ISO/IEC Directives Part 1, Clause 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](#).

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).
Dust and dust storms
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 natural dust and dust storm on an urban scale and in industrial towns, excluded artificial/manufactures dust. Standardization and development of international standards includes: terminology, specifications, constituent and size of dust, feature of dust storms and prevent the creation of dust or reduce the risks of natural dust in the areas of Healthcare, safe water, agriculture, transportation etc.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposer has checked whether the proposed scope of the new committee overlaps with the scope of any existing ISO committee
<input type="checkbox"/> If an overlap or the potential for overlap is identified, the affected committee has been informed and consultation has taken place between proposer and committee on i. modification/restriction of the scope of the proposal to eliminate the overlap, ii. potential modification/restriction of the scope of the existing committee to eliminate the overlap.
<input type="checkbox"/> If agreement with the existing committee has not been reached, arguments are presented in this proposal (under question 7) as to why it should be approved.

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.)

In this committee, all aspects related to natural dust and dust storms can be addressed and standardization of products and services can be done in line with the goals of sustainable development. Standardization in the field of dust and dust storms can be done in 3 levels and planning can be done in the following three areas.

1. Definition and terminology

Comprehensive definition of dust and dust storms and the material and size of its constituent particles.

2. Investigate the causes and prevention of dust and dust storms

Identify the factors that cause natural dust and dust storms and prevent its occurrence.

At this level, standardization and preventive measures can be taken to prevent the creation of natural dust and dust storms.

3. Effects of dust and dust storms and ways to reduce them

Standardization in the field of reducing the effects of dust and dust storms in various areas such as health, urban development and sustainability, transportation, agriculture and land erosion prevention, Cultural Heritage and, etc.

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).

In general in this committee, definition of dust and dust storms, standardization in the field factors that prevent occurrence dust and dust storms and standardization in the field of reducing the effects of dust and dust storms.

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.)

Major relevant scientific documents in the proposed subject have been published by the U. N. bodies, china and the European community with some regulations in force in some area. Widely publicized standard relevant to the subject is ISO 14001. A few examples are given bellow. The technology for laser mapping in air is also advanced and various equipment to implement airborne mapping are now sold in the market. University of Beijing and Geneva offer valuable expertise in the subject.

- 1- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); World Meteorological Organization (WMO) ; United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) - UNEP, 2016
- 2- Guideline on Monitoring and Reporting the Impact of Sand and Dust Storms through the Sendai Framework Monitoring; Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM), 2021.
- 3- United Nations convention to combat desertification (UNCCD: 1994), Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in countries experiencing serious drought and / or desertification particalarly in Afraca, A. AC 241827.
- 4- United Nations Development programme (UNDP), Bureau for crisis prevention and recovery, reducing disater risk: A challenge for development, New york, UNDP, Bureau for crisis prevention and recovery, 2004.
- 5- Terrestrial laser scanning, Riegl laser Measurment systems, GmbH, Germany, 2017.
- 6- Huimin yang , Xingming Zhang et al. , mapping sand – dust storm risk of the world In : world atlas of natural disaster risk , springer verlag , Berlin , 2015 pp. 115-150
- 7- Million A. Issues in global environment – Biology and geosciences , Barnes and Noble com., , 2013 , 625pp
- 8- Technical regulation of sand and dust storm monitoring, China Meteorological Adminstration (CMA), standard press, Beijing, China, 2006.
- 9- Indoitu R, Orlovsky L.and orlovsky N., Dust storms in central Asia, spatial and temporal variations, J. Arid Environments, 85 (2012) 62-70.
- 10- Shi L, Zhang J, Yao F, Zhang D, Guo H., Drivers to dust emissions over dust belt from 1980 to 2018 and their variation in two global warming phases, Science of the Total Environment, 767 (2021) 144860.
- 11- Rashki A, Middleton N.J, Goudie A.S., Dust storms in Iran – Distribution, causes, frequencies and impacts, Aeolian Research, 48 (2021) 100655.
- 12- Yarmoradi Z, Nasiri B, Mohammadi G.H, Karampour M., Long-Term Characteristics of the Observed Dusty Days and its relationship with Climatic Parameters in East Iran, Arabian Journal of Geosciences, 13 (2020) 242.
- 13- Bodor Z, Bodor K, Keresztesi A, Szép R., Major air pollutants seasonal variation analysis and long-range transport of PM10 in an urban environment with specific climate condition in Transylvania (Romania), Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 27 (2020) 38181–38199.
- 14- Tella A, Balogun A-L, Faye I., Spatio-temporal modelling of the influence of climatic variables and seasonal variation on PM10 in Malaysia using multivariate regression (MVR) and GIS, Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk, 12 (2021) 443–468.
- 15- Al-Hemoud A, Al-Dousari A, Al-Shatti A, Al-Khayat A, Behbehani W, Malak M., Health Impact Assessment Associated with Exposure to PM10 and Dust Storms in Kuwait, Atmosphere 2018, 9, 6

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.)

This area, so far, has not been covered fully or in part by any active committee of ISO and/or IEC in the past or present except for ISO 14001 which covers environmental protection from man – made activities. Given the importance of the issue and the impact of dust and dust storm in daily life, including the health, work and sustainability of communities, the establishment of this committee is very important and standardization can be done in the related field.

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

There are a number of countries in the Middle East Asia such as Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq, Syrian and etc, Africa such as Sudan, Chad, Niger and etc. who are facing serious problems from dust and sand storms and naturally benefit greatly from this work. Others will benefit indirectly by the protection of vital Eco-systems of the globe.

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.)

Liaison Organizations (List of organizations or external or Internal bodies with which cooperation and liaison should be established)

ISO/TC 20 Aircraft and space vehicles

ISO/TC 34 Food products

ISO/TC 38 Textiles

ISO/TC 59 Buildings and civil engineering works,

ISO/ TC 82 Mining

ISO/TC 127 Earth-moving machinery

ISO/TC 142 Cleaning equipment for air and other gases

ISO/TC 146 Air quality

ISO/TC 147 Water quality

ISO/TC 180 Solar energy

ISO/TC 182 Geotechnics

ISO/TC 207 Environmental management

ISO/TC 224 Service activities related to drinking water supply, waste water and storm water systems

ISO/TC 228 Tourism and related services

ISO/TC 234 Fisheries and aquacultures

ISO/TC 268 Sustainable cities and communities

ISO/TC 282 Water reuse

ISO/TC 298 Rare earth

ISO/TC 301 Energy management and energy savings

ISO/TC 319 Karst

ISO/TC 322 Sustainable finance

IEC TC 31 Equipment for explosive atmospheres

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

International Road Transport Union (IRU)

Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail (OITF)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United (FAO)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

U.N.Bureau for crisis prevention and Recovery (U.N.D.P)

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

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 health of the universe is a matter of concern for all living human because our livelihood depends on it. This will be guaranteed by the sustainable development in the area of climate change and its vital subsection, dust and sand storms and therefore the proposed deliverables will benefit all countries.

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

INSO Confirms his sincere commitment to provide the committee secretariat for the above proposal if succeeded.

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.)

World livelihood depends on health and sustainable development and this has been threatened by the global climate change to a large extent. Dust, which is one of the results of climate change, It has created many destructive effects in the fields of good health and well-being, climate action, sustainable cities and communities, life on land, decent work and economic growth and clean water and sanitation. Although a few programmes such as sustainable development, upgrading water resources, pollution control to protect natural environments etc. have been launched by the U.N. bodies and concepts such as smart cities to curtail undesirable outcomes of development of large cities has been publicised by ISO, Standardisation of known technologies and crucial recommended action plans to tackle these problems has been small and inadequate. This proposal aims to reduce natural dust and its hazards and its effects on sustainable with the formation of new technical committee for the preparation of some vital international deliverables in the direction of good health and well-being (SDG 1), quality education (SDG 4), climate action (SDG 13), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), life on land (SDG 15), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) and clean water and sanitation (SDG 6) related to sustainable development goals.

Signature of the proposer

INSO

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