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# **SESEC III China Situation Monthly Newsletter**

For

## **March 2015**



**CENELEC**



Seconded European Standardization Expert in China Project (SESEC)

### **Introduction of SESEC Project**

The Seconded European Standardization Expert in China (SESEC) is a visibility project co-financed by the European Commission (EC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) secretariat and the three European Standardization Organizations (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI).



Since 2006, there has been two SESEC projects in China, SESEC I (2006-2009) and SESEC II (2009-2012). In Dec 2014, SESEC III was officially launched in Beijing, China. Dr. Betty XU was nominated as the SESEC expert and will spend the next 36 months on promoting EU-China standardization information exchange and EU-China standardization cooperation.

The SESEC project supports the strategic objectives of the European Union, EFTA and the European Standardization Organizations (ESOs). The purpose of SESEC project is to

- Promote European and international standards in China;
- Improve contacts with different levels of the Chinese administration, industry and standardization bodies;
- Improve the visibility and understanding of the European Standardization System (ESS) in China;
- Gather regulatory and standardization intelligence.

### **SESEC III Monthly Newsletter**

SESEC III Monthly Newsletter is the gathering of China regulatory and standardization intelligence. Most information of the Monthly Newsletter were summarized from China news media or website. Some of them are the first-hand information from TC meetings, forums/workshops, or meetings/dialogues with China government authorities in certain areas. Regulatory and standardization information summaries, translations, and strategic analyses in the prioritized areas selected by SESEC partners, were offered by SESEC III expert. With the limited resources of SESEC III, detailed translations of some news items only can be available on request.

### **SESEC III Special Reports**

SESEC III Special Reports are the regulatory and standardization reports on some areas with deeper and wider overview or analyses. SESEC III Special Reports also cover the prioritized areas selected by SESEC partners. They also can be some hot topics or lobby activities reports in China.

### **This Monthly Newsletter**

In this monthly newsletter, the recently confirmed China Standardization Reform was reviewed and some official documents translation were attached. China Compulsory Certification Reform or changes were also reported.



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    - a. **Translation of State Council (SC) Document No. [2015] 13**
    - b. **SAC vice administrator Yu Xinli attended the media briefing at the State Council making a brief introduction to the standardization reform proposal**
  2. **Work conference on pilot programs with self-declaration and supervision of the enterprise product standards held by SAC**
  3. **China National Standardization Working Conference was held in March**
  4. **ISO Secretary-General Rob Steele Delivered a Lecture Themed on "Development Trends and Strategies of International Standardization"**
  5. **SAC Administrator, Mr. TIAN Shihong attended the 97th ISO Council meeting and made further visits**
  6. **Railway standards: National Railway Administration published English version of 24 technical standards on railway products**
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### **Future Networks/Telecommunications**

**Relevant: EFTA**

#### **ETSI**

7. **CCSA 2015 Work Priorities**
  8. **4G Multi-element competition stimulates constant innovation in communication industry**
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### **Internet of Things**

**Relevant:**

#### **ETSI**

N/A

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### **“Smart” Topics (Smart Grids, Smart Metering, Smart & Sustainable Cities & ITS)**

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### **IT/ICT Security**

**Relevant: ETSI**

**CEN/CENELEC**

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### **Electrical & Electronic Products**

**Relevant:**

**CEN/CENELEC**

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- 10. SAC approved national mirror technical committees of IEC/SEG4 low voltage DC system evaluation group
- 11. WG on smart manufacturing integrated standardisation held its second meeting
- 12. Robot: “National Robot Test and Assessment Center” and National Robot Quality Supervision and Inspection Center” to be established at SEARI in Shanghai

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**Environmental Protection/EcoDesign**

**Relevant: EC**

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- 13. Technical committee experts meeting on low-carbon product certification was convened in Beijing

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**Medical Devices**

**Relevant: EFTA**

**CEN/CENELEC**

N/A

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**Consumer Protection**

**Relevant:**

**EC**

- 14. SAC encourage consumers to participate standardization
- 15. Technical Textile Categorisation Standards came into force on 1st of March

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**Cosmetics**

**Relevant: EF-**

**TA/CEN/EC**

N/A

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**M2M**

**Relevant: ETSI**

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N/A

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**Energy management/Energy Efficiency**

**Relevant: ETSI**

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- 16. **Energy Label:** the 12th batch of China Energy Label Product Catalogue was released, including household gas cooking appliances, commercial gas cooking appliances, water (ground) source heat pump unit and lithium bromide absorption chillers, effective on Dec. 1st, 2015
- 17. **Energy Label:** CELC recently organized a seminar on “Energy Labeling Implementation Rules for Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors”
- 18. **Energy Label:** CELC recently organized a seminar on “Energy Labeling Implementation Rules for Cage Three-phase High-voltage Induction Motors”.
- 19. **Launch meetings of Revision of Automatic Rice Cooker Energy Efficiency Standards and Revision of Microwave Oven Energy Efficiency Standards were held in Changzhou**
- 20. **Energy-saving standard:** SAC pushed forward 2015 work of developing and revising major energy-saving standards

**Certifications/Technical Regulation/**

**Relevant: All**

- 21. **CCC Policy Reform Review**

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N/A

**Machinery & Special Equipment**

**Relevant:**

**CEN/CENELEC**

- 22. **Subcommittee on Special Equipment Numbering and Identification of National Technical Committee on Article Numbering of Standardization Administration of China Was Found**

## Abbreviations

AQSIQ	General Administration of quality supervision, inspection and quarantine of PRC	国家质量监督检验检疫总局
CAS	China Association	中国标准化协会
CCC	China Compulsory Certification	中国强制认证
CCSA	China Communication Standardization Association	中国通信标准化协会
CEC	China Electricity Council	中国电力企业联合会
CCEIA	China Electrical Equipment Industrial Association	中国电器工业协会
CELC	China Energy Labeling Center	中国能效标识中心
CESI	China Electronic Standardization Institute	中国电子标准化研究所
CFDA	China Food and Drug Administration	中国食品药品监督管理局
CMDSA	Center for Medical Device Standardization Administration	医疗器械标准管理中心
CNCA	Certification and Accreditation Administration of China	中国国家认证认可监督管理委员会
CNIS	China National Institute of Standardization	中国国家标准化研究院
CNREC	China National Renewable Energy Center	中国国家可再生能源中心
EPPEI	Electric Power Planning and Engineering Institute	电力规划设计总院
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission	国际电工委员会
ITEI	Instrumentation Technology and Economy Institute	机械工业仪器仪表综合技术与经济研究所
MIIT	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of People's Republic of China	中国工业和信息化部
MoH	Ministry of Health	卫生部
MoHURD	Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development	住房与建设部
MOR	Ministry of Railway	中国铁道部
MOT	Ministry of Transport	中国交通运输部
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology	中国科学技术部
NDRC	National development and reform commission People's Republic of China	中国国家发改委
NIFDC	National Institute of Food and Drug Control	中国食品药品检定研究院
SAC	Standardization Administration of China	国家标准化管理委员会
SCLAO	State Council Legislative Affairs Office	国务院法制办公室
SGCC	State Grid Corporation of China	国家电网
SIPO	State Intellectual Property Office	国家知识产权局
TC	Technical Committee for Standard Development	标准化技术委员会



## Contents

### 1. Standardization Reforms Review

BEIJING, March 26 (Xinhua)-- Signed by the prime minister Li Keqiang, The Standardization Work Reform Proposal was newly distributed by the State Council . With plans to reform the standards system and standardization management system, improve the mechanism for the standards development, and enhance the implementation and supervision over standards, the proposal aims at giving better play to the fundamental and strategic roles of standardization in improving the national governance system and modernizing the governance capability, and promoting the sustained and healthy development of economy and all-round progress of the society.

The overall objectives of the reform: Build a new-type standards system under which the government-developed standards and market-developed standards develop concurrently and coordinate with and support each other, and make the standardization management system more harmonious and coordinated and efficient, and based on government oversight and market supervision, and form a model that the standardization effort is led by government, driven by market, attended by the public and promoted by all the parties collaboratively, effectively support the development of a unified market system, and let standards be a “hard restraint” for quality, and push the Chinese economy to move towards higher levels.

The proposal highlights the principles of the reform, which includes streamlining the administration, decentralizing the powers, aligning with international practices and comprehensively advancing standardization efforts.

The plan includes 6 specific reform measures:

- First, build an effective and authoritative standardization coordination mechanism. Set up a state council standardization coordination promotion mechanism under which a state council leader as the convener and which is attended by the leaders of various related departments, comprehensively make plans for major reforms of standardization, and study key policies, and coordinate the development and implementation of much controversial standards spanning many departments and sectors. The coordination mechanism's routine matters are to be handled by the standardization regulator.
- Second, consolidate and streamline mandatory standards. In terms of standards system, gradually integrate the current mandatory national standards, industry standards and local standards into mandatory national standards. The mandatory national standards are approved by the SC for release, and approved by entities authorized by SC.
- Third, optimize and improve the recommendatory standards. Further optimize the system of recommendatory national standards, industry standards and local standards, advance the transition to public-interests standards falling under government supervision, and gradually reduce the number and scale of existing recommendatory standards.
- Fourth, cultivate and develop group standards. Encourage social groups and industry alliances such as competent societies, associations, chambers of commerce and federations to coordinate the market players to jointly work out standards meeting the needs of market and innovation, for market players to follow voluntarily, and increase the supply of standards.
- Fifth, relax restrictions on and allow more room for enterprise standards. Build a system for self-declaration and supervision in regard to enterprise products and services, and gradually

phase out the government registration management of enterprise products, and enable enterprises to assume major responsibility in standardization activities.

- Six, boost the internationalization levels of Chinese standards. Play an active part in the international standardization activities, and advance mutual recognition with major trade partner countries. Promote Chinese standards, and enable Chinese standards to “go out” to enable Chinese products, technologies, equipment and services to “go out”.

The standardization reform campaign falls into three phases:

- First phase (2015-2016), actively advance the pilot reform effort. Revise and improve related regulations and rules, at the meantime, clean up and reexamine the current standards.
- Second phase (2017-2018), stably advance the transition to a new-type standards system
- Third phase (2019-2020), new-type standards system will take shape. The internationalization levels of Chinese standards will be greatly improved, and reform assignments will be finished.

China has seen rapid development of the standardization cause a standards system covering the primary, secondary and tertiary industries and various sectors of social undertakings has taken shape. Standardization is playing an increasingly important role in assuring product and service quality, promoting the economy upgrade and transformation, ensuring and improve people 's well-being and serving the diplomacy and foreign trade.

However, the current standards system and standardization regulatory system is far from sound. The role of the government and market is wrongly positioned, and the market players stand little chance to bring their initiative into full play. This hinders the advances of standardization effort. So it is necessary to effectively change the function of government in administering the standardization effort, and deepen the standardization reforms.

For more information, please refer to the attached two annex documents

- a. Translation of State Council (SC) Document No. [2015] 13
- b. SAC vice administrator Yu Xinli attended the media briefing at the State Council making a brief introduction to the standardization reform proposal

## **2. Work conference on pilot programs with regard to the system for self-declaration and supervision of the enterprise product standards held by SAC**

Work conference on pilot programs with regard to the system for self-declaration and supervision of the enterprise product standards was held by SAC On 17th March, 2015. In the work conference, SAC made six commands for the management system reform of enterprise product standards.

First, focus full energy on legislation work. Accelerate the legal system construction of self-declaration and supervision of the enterprise product standards.

Second, be conscientious and make a good job of publicity. Support the participation of enterprises and supervision of consumers in the reform. Cultivate the third institution to join in the service program.



Thirdly, enhance the research of key issues. Focus on the key issues of enterprises' interest, such as the protection of intellectual prosperity, public relations and the setting of public liability.

Last, further optimize the platform construction and strengthen the management and support function of regional standardization management departments. The commands require the coordination of national platform and regional platform and the unity and authority of the national platform. And the security management mechanism and technical support shall be well performed to assure the stabilization of the platforms.

### **3. China National Standardization Working Conference was held in March**

The annual National Standardization Working Conference was held in Beijing on 30th March, and the strategic deployment of comprehensive deepening of reform was made in the conference. Department such as MOST, MIIT, Ministry of Commerce (MOC) and AQSIQ expressed their respective policies and measures on implementing the commands of Party Central Committee and the State Council.

Hou Jianguo, vice minister of MOST pointed out in his speech that the Proposal recently released by the State Council is a milestone in the history of Chinese standardization, marking the overall starting of standardization reform in China.

Huai Jinpeng, vice minister of MIIT, announced in the conference that MIIT will take the initiative to adapt to the requirements of deepening standardization work reform. Huai said, MIIT hold advantages of being familiar with industry, closing to the market and understanding enterprises. And MIIT will give full play to the advantages and strike for both the reform of working mechanism and the development of standards for industry improvement and management. Huai pointed out in his speech that with the comprehensive reform and the transformation of government functions, standardization work was playing an increasingly important part in the promotion of industry development and management.

Fang Aiqing, Vice minister of MOC, said that MOC would pay much effort on the strategic deployment of The Belt and Road Initiatives and take initiative in the promotion of standards internationalization as well as the "going out" pace of Chinese traditional service

### **4. ISO Secretary-General Rob Steele Delivered a Lecture Themed on "Development Trends and Strategies of International Standardization"**

Invited by SAC, ISO Secretary-General Rob Steele delivered a lecture themed on "development trends and strategies of international standardization" on March 11, 2015, providing guidance for Chinese standardization practitioners to participate in international standardization work. AQSIQ Minister Zhi Shuping, Vice-Minister Chen Gang and SAC Administrator Tian Shihong attended the lecture.

In the lecture, Rob Steele elaborated the important role of international standards in pushing industrial transformation & upgrade, and supporting technological innovation and economic management. He also made a brief introduction to the development strategies of ISO (2016-2020). In the next five years, ISO will be committed to encouraging the participation of all

stakeholders and developing high-quality standards for economic and social development, strengthening the promotion of ISO's brand value and reputation.

The lecture attracted nearly 500 participants, including representatives from related departments such as Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), China National Audit Office (CNAO), Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television (SARFT), and responsible heads and representatives from Certification and Accreditation Administration of China (CNCA), Standardization Administration of China (SAC), related administrations of General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (AQSIQ), Chinese Standardization Research Institute (CNIS), National Administration for Code Allocation to Organizations (NACAO), GS1 China, China Zhijian Publishing house, China Association for Standardization (CAS), Beijing Municipal Bureau of Quality and Technology Supervision, ISO/IEC TCs, related research institutes, etc.

### **5. SAC Administrator, Mr. TIAN Shihong attended the 97th ISO Council meeting and made further visits**

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) held its 97th Council meeting in the Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland on March 17-18, 2015. The SAC Chief Administrator Tian Shihong attended the meeting as the representative from China, a permanent member of ISO.

Tian made a speech on the important issues relating to the development of ISO, such as ISO strategic plan (2016-2020) and its internal reform, which attracted high attention and positive comments from ISO President, Secretary General and other Council members.

On the sidelines, the delegation held discussions with UK, France, USA, Germany, Canada, Singapore and South Africa, and made in-depth exchanges on strengthening standardization cooperation and promoting China's ability in participating international standardization activities.

Before and after the Council meeting, Tian visited the Swiss Association for Standardization (SNV) on March 16 and Italian standardization organization (UNI) on March 19-23, GCC Standardization Organization and Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization in Saudi Arabia, and made in-depth discussions on the cooperation programs of common interest. During the visit, the cooperation agreement between SAC and SNV, action plan (2015-2017) of MOU between SAC and UNI, and MOU between SAC and GSO were signed and consensus were reached on further cooperation in bilateral and international standardization areas. The bilateral meetings have further deepened communication and cooperation in the standardization area between China and Switzerland, Italy, Saudi Arabia and GSO, and built a solid technical basis for bilateral economic and trade development.

### **6. Railway standards: National Railway Administration published English version of 24 technical standards on railway products**

National Railway Administration has completed the work of translating 24 technical standards of railway products into English, including TB/T3276-2011 Rails for high speed railway The

translation work is mainly on whole machine or key-part products in systems of railway engineering and maintenance, rolling stock, electric multiple unit, electricity traction, and telecommunication signal. The English version was published by China Railway Publishing House.

National Railway Administration will continue to work on the Chinese-English translation of important railway technical standards.

### **7. CCSA 2015 Work Priorities**

On 30 March 2015, China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) released its 2015 work plan. The priorities are listed as below:

1. Implementing the national strategy of information industrialisation, strive to achieve the target of roughly 320, national, industrial and association standards and research reports, in order to meet the demand of industry supervision, industry development and members of associations. Of the 320 standards and research reports, 100 key standards are to be developed. In addition, a target of 701 standards revision were also set.
2. Complete the term change of the council.
3. Assist the regulation ministries and institutions establishing TC for service industry and finishing the term change of TC485. Promote the development of association standards pilot projects, enlarging the application scope of association standards in industries.
4. Complete the preparation work of organising the ITU symposium on ITS to be held in Beijing, as well as strengthening with international organisations such as SDN, CJK.
5. Complete the preparation work of organising the 12th Across-Strait Forum on Information Industry and Technical Standards. Continue strengthening cooperation with domestic organisations, with cooperation on standardisation of vertical industries in particular.
6. To meet the demand of association reform, develop and complete the regulation documents and internal regulation rules and regulatory framework related to standardisation mechanism.
7. Place more importance on visiting members and observers, collecting opinions on improving service quality, increasing service functions of the association website, providing better member services, promoting association activities, attracting and engaging more enterprises and institutions to participate in association activities, achieving the target of 380 stable members/observers.

Detailed work plan can be provided by contacting SESEC team.

### **8. 4G Multi-element competition stimulates constant innovation in communication industry**

In March 2015, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released February 2015 Economic Situation Report of Communication Industry. According to the report, mobile

internet data consumption increased explosively, with 90% of increase contributed by cell phone mobile data traffic. The explosive increase can mainly be attributed to the increase of 4G mobile subscribers and a trend of greeting new year online started during the Chinese New Year of the Horse. The data of mobile internet consumption reached 49.376 million GB during the spring festival, with average subscriber consuming 54.8 MB of data everyday, an increase of more than 50% of normal consumption.

The mobile data traffic reached 7.255 million GB on Chinese New Year's Eve, an increase of 69.5% compared to same time last year.

At present, with the issue of FDD-LTE licenses, the major three fundamental telecommunication operators, namely China Mobile, China Telecom and China Unicom, stood at the same starting line of 4G development. China has come into the era of large-scale commercial practice of 4G. China Telecom and China Unicom adopted hybrid TD-LTE/FDD-LTE network, while China Mobile adopted single TD-LTE network. During the two sessions of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (NPC and CPPCC) this year, Xi Guohua, president of China Mobile said "China Mobile has applied FDD-LTE license from MIIT", revealing their determination of developing the hybrid network.

In terms of subscriber demand, 2015 is definitely a year for explosive increase of 4G. To meet the market demand and follow national policies, all of the three major fundamental telecommunication operators have included 4G development into their New Year plan. The 2015 4G target of China Mobile is to establish one million new base stations, develop 250 million customers and sell 200 million terminals. China Telecom set the 2015 target of adding 120 million mobile subscribers, out of which 4G subscribers reaching 100 million and selling more than 100 million terminals. China Unicom brought about a "Broadband China" 2015 initiative, which is to realise 4G continuous scene coverage. Virtual operators, relying on the network of traditional telecommunication operators and providing mobile telecommunication resale services, will also start 4G resale services.

### **9. China Electric Council: review on 2014 work on smart grid standardisation work**

China Electric Council recently published Smart grid Standardization work review. For more information please see the attached translated report.

### **10. SAC approved national mirror technical committees of IEC/SEG4 low voltage DC system evaluation group**

In reply to the application from China Electrical Equipment Industry Association (CEEIA) and China Electricity Council (CEC) to become mirror committees of IEC/SEG4 low voltage DC system evaluation group, Standardization Administration of the P.R.C. (SAC) recently confirmed

Shanghai Electrical Apparatus Research Institute (Group) Co., Ltd to be first national mirror committee and the Smart Grid Research Institute of State Grid as the second mirror committee.

**11. WG on smart manufacturing comprehensive standardisation held its second meeting**

The WG of Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the P.R.C. (MIIT) on smart manufacturing comprehensive standardisation held its second meeting at China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI) on 13 March 2015.

The framework of smart manufacturing comprehensive standardisation system was discussed, and the work arrangement of combing smart manufacturing integrated standardisation system was confirmed at the meeting. Li Dong, deputy director general of Equipment department of MIIT, deployed the next-step work on smart manufacturing integrated standardisation. As the secretariat of the WG on smart manufacturing integrated standardisation, CESI reported the results of previous work and the work plan in the next phase. Zhao Bo, CESI president, said CESI, being the secretariat, is fully committed to support the smart manufacturing integrated standardisation WG of the Equipment Department.

More than 30 representatives from MIIT SME department, electronic department, software department, communications department, China Academy of Information and Communication Technology, China National Information Technology Standardization Committee, China National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee, China National Technical Committee for Automation Systems and Integration Standardization, and China Communications Standards Association attended the meeting.

**12. Robot: “National Robot Test and Assessment Center” and “National Robot Quality Supervision and Inspection Center” to be established at SEARI in Shanghai**

In order to promote the healthy development of China’s robot industry, NDRC took the lead in setting up “National Robot Test and Assessment Center” (hereinafter as The Center). As a third-party service organisation, the Center was co-founded by the government and enterprises, working on various aspects of robotic products and components, such as certification of parts, testing, calibration, standardization, training, technical consultancy, talent personnel development and publishing periodicals. The Center is in construction under a steering committee, which consists of NDRC, MIIT, SAC, CNCA, CMIF, China Robot Industry Alliance, and industry experts. The Center will be committed to building a public service platform, promoting standardization and product quality, and driving fast and healthy technology growth in robot industry. In the morning of March 20, 2015, NDRC led to hold the first meeting of the steering committee, which was also a launch meeting to start the Center construction in SEARI.

The Center has a head quarter and three branches. The head quarter will be based at SEARI, and the other three branches are to be established at Guangzhou Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Chongqing Branch of Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Shenyang Automation Institute of Chinese Academy of Sciences respectively. SEARI will build two national centers through a project with a total investment of RMB 380 million, including a “complete robot performance and security lab”, a “mechanical environment lab”, a “climate environment lab”, a “noise lab”, an “electromagnetic compatibility lab”, an “electric servo system testing lab”, a “reducer lab”, a “sensor lab”, a “control-ler lab”, an “energy storage lab”, and a “calibration lab”, etc. The Center is expected to become a world-class industry public service platform, providing services such as standardization, testing, certification and technical consultancy of robotic products.

On 11 March, 2015, an evaluation group of experts, led by Mr. Xie Jun, deputy director general of CNCA, visited SEAR to review its proposal of building “National Robot Quality Supervision and Inspection Center”. The proposal was approved by the group of experts.

**13. The meeting of technical committee experts on low-carbon product certification was convened in Beijing**

The meeting of technical committee experts on low-carbon product certification was convened in Beijing, 11th March. Liu Weijun vice director of Certification and Accreditation Administration of China (CNCA), and Su Wei, director general of the climate change department at the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) addressed in the meeting.

The meeting deliberated the Low-carbon product certification list (the second batch) and other related technical regulations.

Low-carbon product certification technical committee was co-found by CNCA and NDRC, according to the Interim Measures for Low-carbon Product Certification Management. The initiative of the committee was to support the management department on the research and deliberation of significant issues on certification technology. Members from management departments, related industry associations, universities, research institutions and certification testing institutions compose the committee.

**14. SAC encourage consumers to participate standardization**

Standards for Consumer Products Safety ”fence-making” Special Action started Since 2014 was led by SAC joined with other related in situations. This action aims at improving consumer participation in the standard development and revision and at better protecting the legit rights of consumers.

First, support the consumer organization to assign delegates to directly participate related standardization organizations in significant areas like textiles, household appliances, toys, noble metal jewelry, and toilet paper and directly participate the full-range of the standardization work as members of the National Professional Standardization Technical Committee and standardization work groups or promotion groups.

Second, encourage the consumer organization to assign delegates to directly participant the standard development and revision for important consumer goods like textile products for infants and children, noble metal jewelry, and toilet paper. And give comments and suggestions through conference speeches and submitting suggestions in written forms.

Third, timely release dynamic information of standard development and revision, and publish projects such as TC construction, committee member invitation and standard development and revision plan through SAC and websites of related national professional technical committees. Development and revision information for important standards like standards for shanks for footwear, fireworks products and school uniform shall be released on the internet and by what ask for and collect comments and suggestions of consumers timely.



### **15. Technical Textile Categorisation Standards came into force on 1st of March**

Technical Textile Categorisation Standards (GB/T30558-2014) released by SAC came into force on 1 March, 2015.

To develop the standards, extensive research was conducted on categorisation methods and systems in areas abroad with developed technical textile industry, on domestic technical textile categorisation system as well as on the technical textile categorisation data according to national statistical departments. The technical textile were categorised into 16 major groups and 150 series. The 16 major groups are: agro textiles, building and construction textiles, canvas and tarp textiles, filtration and separation textiles, geotextiles, industrial felt and blanket textiles, isolation and insulation textiles, medical and hygiene textiles, packaging textiles, protective and safety textiles, reinforcement textiles, sport and leisure textiles, textiles for synthetic leather, threads ropes and belts, transport textiles and other industry textiles.

This standard applies in the categorisation and interpretation of technical textiles.

### **16. Energy Label: the 12th batch of China Energy Label Product Catalogue was released, including household gas cooking appliances, commercial gas cooking appliances, water (ground) source heat pump unit and lithium bromide absorption chillers, effective on Dec. 1st, 2015**

NDRC, AQSIQ, and CNCA jointly released a notice (No.7 2015), officially publishing: the 12th batch of China Energy Label Product Catalogue, “Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labeling on Household Gas Cooking Appliances”, “Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labeling on Commercial Gas Cooking Appliances”, “Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labeling on Water-source (Ground-source) Heat Pumps”, and “Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labeling on Lithium Bromide Absorption Chillers”, with implementation date of 1 December, 2015.

In addition, the notice encouraged manufacturers to have their energy efficiency labels attached with internationally used QR code. Manufacturers shall submit application on website [www.energylabel.gov.cn](http://www.energylabel.gov.cn) , fill up product information, and eventually get a unique two-dimensional code for each product model from the energy efficiency information system. There is no fee for application. For specific application procedure, please visit [www.energylabel.gov.cn](http://www.energylabel.gov.cn)

For more information of  
Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labeling on Household Gas Cooking Appliances,  
Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labeling on Commercial Gas Cooking Appliances,  
Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labeling on Water source (Ground-source) Heat Pumps,  
Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labeling on Lithium Bromide Absorption Chillers,

Please contact SESEC Team.

**17. Energy Label: CELC recently organized a seminar on “Energy Labeling Implementation Rules for Cage Three-phase High-voltage Induction Motors”.**

CELC organized a seminar on “Energy Labeling Implementation Rules for Cage Three-phase High-voltage Induction Motors” (hereinafter the Rules) in Beijing, with altogether 52 experts from related institutions and enterprises in attendance.

The meeting briefed about the implementation of energy efficiency labeling system, the reasoning basis and main content of the Rules. Experts analyzed every item of the drafting Rules, focusing on scope of application, label pattern, and classification of filing units. The following suggestions were made as a result of discussion:

- ✓ Label patterns include two types: standard pattern and simple pattern. Considering the characteristics of high-voltage motors, it is suggested labels are made of coated art paper or metal materials, and placed on noticeable parts of the motors.
  - ✓ Classify filing units in terms of voltage class, cooling method and power rating, and submit testing reports on 1-6 motor sizes for each filing unit.
- Next, the drafting team will communicate with related institutions and enterprises and investigate on labeling methods, on filing-unit classification, on sample-testing requirements, and also call for comments to perfect the Rules.

**18. Energy Label: CELC recently organized a seminar on “Energy Labeling Implementation Rules for Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors”**

CELC organized a seminar on “Energy Labeling Implementation Rules for Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors” (hereinafter as the Rules) in Beijing, with 53 experts coming from related institutions and enterprises in attendance.

The meeting briefed about the implementation of energy efficiency labeling system, as the reasoning basis and main content of the Rules. Experts analyzed every item of the drafted Rules, focusing on scope of application, label pattern, and classification of filing units. The following suggestions were made:

- ✓ Expand the application scope of the Rules into “permanent magnet synchronous motors for general industrial purpose”.
- ✓ Label patterns include two types: standard pattern and simple pattern. Classify the filing of three kinds of motors, namely “three-phase asynchronous permanent magnet synchronous motors”, “permanent magnet synchronous motors for elevators”, and “permanent magnet synchronous motors with variable-frequency drive”, according to frame size and flange size: Sample testing reports should also be provided according to requirements.

The drafting team will communicate with related institutions and enterprises and investigate on filing-unit classification and energy efficiency testing requirements, and call for comments to perfect the Rules

**19. Launch meetings of Revision of Automatic Rice Cooker Energy Efficiency Standards and Revision of Microwave Oven Energy Efficiency Standards were held in Changzhou**



The launch meeting of revising national standard Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Automatic Electric Rice Cookers were held on 26 March 2015 in Changzhou. The standard were brought up by the Department of Resources and Environmental Protection of National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and Energy Saving and Comprehensive Utilization Department of Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the P.R.C. (MIIT), centrally managed by National Energy Basic and Management Standardisation Technical Committee (SAC/TC20), and drafted by China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS).

At the meeting, issues related to the revision of the national standard Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Automatic Electric Rice Cookers were discussed in detail. The work group will draft a document soliciting opinions according to the feedback and start the call for comments process in May.

The Energy Efficiency Label Management Centre of CNIS organised a meeting for review and revision of Implementation Rules of Household Refrigerator Energy Efficiency Label. 50 stakeholders coming from related government agencies, representatives from testing organisations and enterprises as well as the staff responsible for drafting the rules were invited to participate in the meeting.

Representatives of the drafting group made a presentation with regards to the background, work process, direction and guidance, reasoning basis as well as the content of the implementation rules. From a scientific and realistic point of view, taking the initiative to assume responsibilities and following the principle of coordination and harmonisation, the participants reviewed carefully, discussed in detail and made comments for revision of each part of the Implementation Rules of Household Refrigerator Energy Efficiency Label, which is to be submitted for approval

### **20. Energy-saving standard: SAC pushed forward 2015 work of developing and revising major energy-saving standards**

SAC announced 2015 list of major energy-saving standards to be developed and revised, with a detailed action plan for related standardization institutions and committees.

The list includes following standards:

Criteria for energy-saving design and assessment on industrial boiler system, Guidelines for energy management system on electricity industry, Technical guidelines for energy conservation assessment on fossil fuel power plants projects, Technical guidelines for energy conservation assessment on combined heat and power projects, General principle of energy audit on industrial and commercial enterprise, and Calculating methods of energy saving for enterprise, etc.

### **21. CCC Policy Reform**

Certification and Accreditation Administration of the P.R.C. (CNCA) published a set of notices in 2014, deepening the reform of the China Compulsory Certificate (CCC certification) which was introduced more than 10 years ago.

In terms of product category revision, the new regulation fully cover all the products listed in CCC catalogue. Two categories, namely restraining system for child occupants of a vehicle and TD-LTE mobile terminal devices and products were added into the catalogue, corresponding to Chinese consumer market product category at the moment.

In terms of certification participants, the new regulation involves a wide range of parties including certification agencies, testing labs, applicants and manufacturers. The new regulation also breaks the limit of geographic boundary of testing labs, adding certification agencies for a number of product categories and approving foreign-funded testing agencies as CCC testing labs.

In terms of the implementation effect of the new regulation, all the certification agencies and testing labs have already been actively engaged in marketing and promoting service quality. The reform will be further deepened, judged from the development trend, which will have a far-reaching impact on Chinese certification and testing market.

The No. 23 Notice CNCA Notice on Release of Compulsory Product Certification Implementation Rules published by CNCA in 2014 revised the general principle of implementing compulsory product certification, with a revision of certification model in particular, giving permission for some products to be granted CCC certificate prior to being tested in factories. This revision gives certification agencies more autonomy in setting detailed certification rules and assuming more responsibilities in the same time.

The No. 26 Notice, released by CNCA in 2014, an Update on Complete Directory and Service Scope of Certification Agencies Designated by CNCA for Compulsory Product Certification, added a number of certification agencies for some product categories, extended the testing scope of existing testing labs, and approved the qualification of private-funded and foreign-funded testing labs. The two world-leading testing and certification agencies, namely the Guangzhou branch of SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co. Ltd, and the Suzhou branch of UL Meihua Certification Co. Ltd, eventually are given permission to assume part of the CCC testing work, reflecting the width and depth of the reform, and laying a solid foundation for international competition in the future.

This reform also breaks the limit of geographic boundary, enabling the certification agencies and testing labs to learn from each other, encouraging mutual supervision and fair competition among the certification bodies, which enhances operation efficiency of the certification bodies, raising their awareness of improving service quality and preventing the abuse of power in some positions.

Manufacturers benefit most from the opening up of CCC market. Having autonomy in choosing certification agencies and testing labs enables manufacturing companies, which serve as pillar industry in national economic development, SMEs in particular, to enjoy better service and technical support and to have a deeper understanding of CCC certification requirement and rules. The role of CCC certificate changing from a threshold to a stepping-stone, ensures quality control and product safety for manufacturers.

Furthermore, the new regulation allows enterprises to take advantage of internal resources for CCC testing. To high-quality enterprises, especially to large corporations such as Huawei Group, carrying out test within their internal testing labs can greatly shorten testing time and certification cycle, which enables those enterprises to be granted CCC certificate in a more convenient way and their new products can hit the market in a timely fashion. For those enterprises



that demonstrate a good record of quality control, factory inspection frequency can also be reduced to relieve the burden on enterprises.

**22. Subcommittee on Special Equipment Numbering and Identification of National Technical Committee on Article Numbering of Standardization Administration of China Was Found**

The Requesting Instructions of Shandong Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision on Setting Up Subcommittee on Special Equipment Numbering and Identification of National Technical Committee on Article Numbering of Standardization Administration of China was duly received. And after research, the subcommittee named Subcommittee 2 on Special Equipment Numbering and Identification of National Technical Committee 287 on Article Numbering of Standardization Administration of China, numbered SAC/TC287/SC2, get the permission to be found.

The first session of the subcommittee is formed by 54 committee members. The secretariat is located at Shandong Institute of Standardization. The main assignments of the subcommittee are described as special equipment numbering and Identification, and national standard development and revision in application field.