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# **SESEC III China Situation Monthly Newsletter**

For

## **April 2015**



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 April's China Standardization newsletter, the key standardization work of 2015, introduction of China "internet plus" strategy, and China Standardization of Environmentally conscious design and Eco-design were made. Other standardization related activities like "Made in China 2025" were also reported.

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**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. CEN/CENELEC Delegation Visits Beijing in April 2015

A CEN-CENELEC delegation involving Mr Friedrich SMAWIL, CEN President, Mr Tore Bloch TRONDVOLD, CENELEC President, Dr Scott STEEDMAN, CEN Vice President Policy, Mr Wim DE KESEL, CENELEC Vice President Policy, Mrs Elena SANTIAGO CID, CEN and CENELEC Director General, Mr Hervé Gauthier, CEN and CENELEC Programme Manager International Cooperation, travelled to Beijing from 6 – 8 April, 2015, to highlight Europe-China cooperation in standardization. Dr. Betty XU, Seconded European Standardization Expert in China (SESEC) played a central role in the organization of the visit and its implementation.

One of the first activities of CEN/CENELEC delegation was to visit EU delegation and had a meeting with Mr. Francisco PEREZ-CAÑADO, minister counsellor, head of trade section, Mr. Jean-Marie AVEZOU and other staff from trade section. Mr. PEREZ-CAÑADO briefed on the current development trend of China in trade area. He said China, with its “go global” national strategy, would explore standards and try to achieve the objective of co-setting international rules in trade and investment area. Mr. PEREZ-CAÑADO and his staff also offered insight into the China’s reform of standardization system and discussed the opportunities and risks of the reform with the delegation.

The delegation visited European Chamber of Commerce in China (EUCCC) on the same morning, and joined the Standards and Conformity Assessment (SCA) Working Group meeting with its members. On behalf of CEN/CENELEC delegation, Mrs. Elena SANTIAGO CID, director general of CEN and CENELEC, gave a presentation on CEN/CENELEC strategic and technical highlights and its relations with China. Mr. Wolfgang LEETZ, chair of the SCA WG, explained the key points of the EUCCC SCA Position Paper, which presents the recent developments of the reforms China undergoes in standards and conformity assessment areas. The position paper also offers the following key recommendations to the reforms: synchronize mandatory certification schemes, administrative licensing schemes and standards system to remove unnecessary market access obstacles; increase the efficiency and transparency of the standardization system and encourage harmonization with international standard frameworks; ensure fair and transparent market supervision.

CEN/CENELEC delegation also met with government officials from Science and Technology Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), and with the president and experts of China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) during their visit. At the meeting with MIIT, apart from introducing recent developments of their standardization work respectively, the two sides exchanged their views on interpretation of China’s standardization reform, especially the interpretation of the No. 13 Documents of 2015 issued by State Council of China, which can be regarded as the official endorsement of the main reform strategies proposed by Standardization Administration of the P.R.C. (SAC). The discussion centered on which government body would centrally manage the mandatory national standards after the reform. At the meeting with CNIS, the two-sides had a discussion on the potential cooperation fields including the information exchange mechanism, eco-design on products, energy-efficiency, standardization theories and strategy, agriculture, foodstuff and participation in international standardization activities etc., reaching a consensus on further cooperation.

The highlight of the delegation visit was the meeting with SAC. SAC prefaced the meeting with a detailed introduction to the standardization reform program focusing on constructing a government-led and market-oriented standardization system with phased implementation. The delegation gave an update of its strategic and technical priorities, emphasizing on its commitment to international standardization organizations and explaining their position of developing cooperation, sharing and exchanging information with SAC under the general framework of ISO and IEC. Moreover, the copyright issues of adopting EN standards were also addressed at the meeting. In terms of the renewal of the MOU with SAC, the two sides agreed that some parts of the previous agreement could still be valid and maintained, while new items may be added, such as how to better support SMEs to contribute to and benefit from standardization. Mrs. Elena SANTIAGO CID was interviewed by China Standardization Press before the meeting with SAC.



CEN/CENELEC Delegation visited SAC



CEN/CENELEC Delegation had meeting with ISO president Mr. ZHANG Xiaogang



CEN/CENELEC Delegation visited EUCCC



CEN/CENELEC Delegation visited MIIT



CEN/CENELEC Delegation visited CNIS



Mrs. Elena Santiago Cid was interviewed by China Standardization Press



During the visit, the delegation also had an opportunity to meet with ISO president Dr. ZHANG Xiaogang, and his team from An Steel Group. Dr. ZHANG briefed on the tentative ISO strategy 2016-2020 and had an open discussion with the delegation regarding a range of issues including opportunities and risks related to China's standardization reform.

The SESEC project and the key expert Dr. Betty XU were also introduced to all the stakeholders during the delegation visit.

## 2. 2015 China Standardization Priorities

The National Standardization Working Meeting was held in April 2015 in Beijing. China 2015 Standardization Priorities were confirmed on the meeting.

Please see attached “**2015 China Standardization Priorities**”. (Annex\_01)

## 3. China will Build a system for self-declaration and supervision in regard to enterprise products and services

BEIJING, March 30 (Xinhua) it was noticed from the National Meeting on Standardization that the Standardization Administration of the P.R.C.(SAC) will propel the construction of the system for self-declaration and supervision in regard to enterprise products and services.

The Plan for Deepening Standardization Reforms issued by the State Council on 26th March proposes to 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. It also conform to the requirements of the State Council for streamlining government power and inspire the market.

Seven municipalities and provinces have been chosen to be the first batch of reform pilots, including Shanghai, Fujian and Shandong. In the pilot areas, the self-declaration of enterprises can all be done on-line, free of time and venue restriction. By now, 1177 enterprises have finished their self-declaration, concerning 4000 standards, covering more than 6300 kinds of products, like cloth, home applications, furniture, construction and decoration material, agricultural machinery and pesticide.

SAC plans to formulate the *Guiding Opinions to Build a System for Self-declaration and Supervision in regard to Enterprise Products and Services* in 2015, and promote the building of enterprise products information public service platform. And SAC will further enlarge the pilot scope, encourage the self-declaration of enterprises, integrate the standards information, improve the platform building of informatization, provide more convenient standardization service for enterprises, encourage institutions to assess the standards publicized by the enterprises and enhance society supervision.

#### 4. China Promotes the Energy-saving Standardization

The General Office of the State Council has issued the *Opinions on Strengthening Energy-saving Standardization* (the "Opinions" in the following text) in April, 2015, for comprehensive implementation of energy-saving standardization. The Opinions is based on four basic principles which are insisting on mandatory admittance criterion, insisting on pacesetter guiding, insisting on innovation driving and insisting on shared governance.

The Opinions sets the target for energy-saving standardization. That is, by 2020, a system for energy-saving standards with advanced indexes which meet the national conditions will be established, covering all energy consumption quota standards for major high energy-consuming industries, with more than 80% of the energy efficiency indexes ("EEIs") reaching the international advanced standard.

At the meantime, build a working mechanism for effective standards implementation and supervision, integrate industrial policies with standards, and make standards play a bigger role in supporting energy conservation & emission reduction and industrial upgrading.

- **Knock out 20% Outdated Capacity**

Under the new normal of China, to enhance the energy conservation standards gains more weight. The priorities are identified in three aspects, such as innovating work mechanism, completing standards system and consolidating standards implementation and so on. The Opinions requires to innovate the management mechanism of energy conservation standardization, improve relevant standards system, intensify standards implementation and supervision, and effectively support energy conservation & emission reduction and industrial structure upgrading.

According to their respective responsibilities, Standard Administration Commission (SAC), National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), minister of industry and information technology (MITT) are jointly in charge of the innovation mechanism. Formulate construction plan for energy conversation system and work plan for energy conversation development and revision, and regularly update and release energy conversation standards. Build a combined propulsion mechanism for energy conversation standards and promote the coordination of energy conversation standards. Improve coordination mechanism for standard selection of energy conversation standards launch 1-2 groups of energy conversation standard work plan every year and approve emergency standards at any time. Improve revision mechanism of the standards and control the review circle in 3 years and revision circle in 2 years.

There's something that needs to be noticed.

The government wants to knock out high energy-consuming products and enterprises, and take the energy-efficiency level of industry "leader" as the admittance criterion. It is required by the Opinions, that the energy-efficiency index of the "leader" be adopted in energy efficiency standards for mandatory terminal energy-consuming products and in industry energy consumption quota standards index system, and the energy-efficiency level of industry "leader" shall be adopted as the admittance criterion of industries with high energy consumption and high over capacity. The maximum level of energy efficiency standards and energy consumption quota standards will knock out at least 20% of outdated products and outdated capacity.

The “leader” belongs to the top 10% to 20% enterprises, and some enterprises will be eliminated. There will be a time schedule and a time margin for enterprises to reach the standards. And “leader” will gradually become the industry access.

- **Energy conservation will be under government assessment.**

The development and revision of energy-saving standards in key areas will be put on the agenda in the new round of proposing work. And according to the plan, the 100 energy efficiency standards promotion project will start in a few years.

The Opinions brings up some requirements. In industry area, accelerate the developing of energy-saving standards in industry areas like steel, nonferrous, petrochemical industries, chemical industries, construction material, machinery, and ships, and develop a standard system coving production equipment energy-saving, energy-saving monitoring and management, energy management and audition. Improve the fuel economy standards and technology standards for new energy vehicle. In energy area, put technical standards for utilization of clean coal high on the agenda, and promote the development and revision of standards for natural gas, clean energy and renewable energy.

The development of the systems and standards in construction, transportation and commuting area, public institution areas and agricultural areas are also brought up in the Options.

Implement specifications and guides in accordance with specific conditions.

Take industry area as an example, implement energy efficiency assessment and examination with respect to fixed-asset investment projects based on mandatory standards for energy consumption norms, and adopt differential electricity pricing and punitive electricity pricing for high energy-consuming industries. And Manufacturing enterprises in industries with excess capacity, such as the coal, petroleum, nonferrous, construction material and chemical industries and the rare earth and other strategic resource industries shall be subject to industry access on an announcement basis.

In addition, the Opinion asserts that the implementation of mandatory energy-saving standards shall be included as a part of the responsibility assessment of energy-saving objectives of local governments.

**5. AQISQ and SAC Jointly Released the Opinions on Reform and Promote Regional Standardization**

On 24<sup>th</sup> April 2015, to implement the Plan for Deepening Standardization Reforms issued by the State Council, General Administration of quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of China (AQISQ) and Standard Administration of China (SAC) jointly released the Opinions on Reform and Promote Regional Standardization (Opinions for short) and put forward 22 opinions from 6 aspects to further promote regional standardization, enhance the capability of regional standardization developers and provide service and support for the regional development in a better way.

To promote the implementation and supervision of standards, the Opinions points out:

- Enhance the efficiency of standard implementation, focus on the mandatory standards, and set up a work mechanism to promote the standard implementation.
- Ask regional government to actively introduce standards and use them in efficiency in the developing of regulations, policies and plans.
- Propel related competent departments to promote the implementation of standards by means like industry access requirements, production permit, conformity assessment, etc.
- Inspire endogenous power of enterprises in the implementation of standards.
- Give full play to the power of industry organizations, Research institutions and related standardization organizations in the standard implementation.
- Promote the demonstration capacity of standardization pilots, formulate overall plan of the layout of demonstration projects, enhance the directing towards projects building and strengthen performance management.
- Carry out the comprehensive pilot and demonstration work in areas of agriculture, countryside, new urbanization and service industry. Improve the construction of pilot and demonstration projects, including cyclic economy, equipment manufacturing industry, high and new technology.
- Launch a program to promote advanced management approach.
- Enhance the implementation and supervision towards standards.
- Establish an implementation and supervision mechanism depending on standards classification, that is, to enforce mandatory standards, and promote the effective implementation of recommended standards.
- Centering on the effect of standards towards economic and social developing, coordinate competent departments, plan for feedback and supervision of standards implementation from multiple aspects, set up a statistical analysis and reporting system and give effect assessment.
- Further open the complaint channel and enhance the power of public supervision.

#### 4 proposals for standards management innovation from the Opinion:

- First, improve local standards. Centering on the economic and social developing, recommendatory standards can include special technical specifications according to local nature conditions and customs. And clean up and integrate mandatory local standards.
- Second, improve the transparency and procedure of the developing and revision of the local standards. Enhance the management and information exposure by informatization means. Further open feedback channels and realize the national report of key parts in the developing and revision process of standards. And newly local standards shall be published timely if there is a possibility.
- Third, enhance the management of local standards, and record them timely. Review the local standards according to the law, enhance the effectiveness of standards, and establish the standard records management system to specify the management of local standards.
- Forth, reform the standard records management system for products and 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. Develop and review local regulations for enterprise standards records. Clarify the reform on the system, study on the incentive polices and implement promotion work.

Guide for enterprise standardization from three respects:

- First, enhance the guide for enterprise standardization. Large enterprises and innovative enterprises shall be supported to take part in the developing of national standards and international standards, and small and medium enterprises shall be encouraged to adopt international standards and advanced overseas standards, to improve their competency.
- Second, give weight to the initiatives of enterprises. Guide enterprises to form standardization mechanism, enhance the construction of enterprise standards, improve the “standardization good-behavior enterprises” activities, introduce the market mechanism and take full play to the role of standardization institutions to provide “good-behavior” enterprises with consultancy and confirmation service.
- Third, support the enterprises to formulate alliance standards with related polices and measurements, increase effective supply of standards and encourage the transition from alliance standards to organizational standards to promote the developing of organizational standards.

### 6. Investigation on the legislative proposal for the revision of the Standardization Law was made by Financial and Economic Committee of National People's Congress

A survey group headed by Wu Ritu, Vice-Chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee of National People's Congress (NPC) conducted the investigation on the legislative proposal for the revision of the Standardization Law in Shanghai and Guangdong province from April 27 to 29. A workshop was held in the investigation to hear the voice of all stakeholders, including regional competent departments, quality supervision departments, industry associations, companies, etc. The group also paid a visit to local companies and standardization demonstration zones to collect the first hand information.

The group is composed of NPC Financial and Economic Committee members, Liu Zhaobin, Chief-Engineer of AQSIQ, Cao Dahai, Deputy Director-General of Laws and Regulations Department of AQSIQ and SAC Vice-Administrator Yu Xinli, etc.

The proposal for the revision of the Standardization Law was submitted by more than 10 percent of participants in the National People's Conference (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) two sessions this year, fully revealing the concern of the entire society. It is in urgent need to revision the Law, since it has not been revised in nearly 30 years. It is listed as one of the top legislative plans and the revision draft is required to be deliberated by the NPC Standing Committee in this term.

The legislative working process shall be accelerated to strengthen the research on key issues, such as guidelines and principles, adjustment range, hierarchy and system, management system and mechanism of the law, and fully weigh the connection between the Standardization Law with other laws and regulations related to new world trade rules, quality management, safety management, etc., and focus on the flexibility of the law, leaving space for the future development of standardization, Wu said.

From State Council 2015 No. 13 document “Plan for Deepening Standardization Reforms”, the Modification of “China Standardization Law” shall be finished in June 2016.

The European Stakeholders still have the chance the lobby the modification process. If you have more feedback or comments on it, please contact SESEC expert in Beijing.

### **7. AQSIQ signed the Cooperation MOU Algerian Bureau of Standards**

In 29th April, 2015, witnessed by Chinese Premier Li Keqiang and Algerian Prime Minister Abdelmalek Sellal, Zhi Shuping, head of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ), signed the Cooperation MOU jointly with De Djamel, deputy of Algerian Bureau of Standards. Both sides agreed to deepen cooperation in areas of standardization, quality supervision and conformity assessment

A crucial economy of Africa, Algeria has the largest labor market for China in Africa and Arab states, and China is the most significant trade partner for Algeria. In 2014, the bilateral trade quota between China and Algeria was over 10 billion dollars and it keeps growing. The cooperation of both countries in the quality supervision area will promote the healthy progress of the bilateral trade and will improve the cooperation in production capacity area and benefit the infrastructure construction program.

### **8. MIIT talked about “Made in China 2025”**

It is suggested from MIIT minister Mr. Miao Yu that “Made in China 2025” had been adopted by the State Council and would be officially released soon. The “Made in China 2025” strategy will transform China a leading manufacturing power under the New Formal. The main subject of “Made in China 2025” is to promote the integration of informatization and industrialization and the system management is both a grand part in the innovation driven development of manufacturing and a basic means of promoting the core competency of enterprises.

According to what has unveiled in the conference, there are 10 key sectors in the “Made in China 2025” strategy, including new information technology, numerical control tools and robotics, aerospace equipment, and biomedicine. “Special Action Plan for the Integration of Informatization and Industrialization (2013-2018)” released by MIIT, puts the integrating of internet and industry on a high position. The management system of the integrating of informatization and industrialization has provided effective methods for the transform of traditional industries, and has become an important reference to guide the transform, serve consumers and organize reform.

The introduction on “Made in China 2025”, and the analyses on relevant standardization activities made by SESEC expert will be available soon.

### **9. National Technical Committee on Communication Service established, Marching into Modern Service Standardization**

As an emerging modern service industry closely connected to information technology development, communication industry is one of the pillar industries in national economy, and also a strategic industry for national development in the future. Standardization in service industry, notwithstanding rapid development over the recent years, lags much behind the booming of service industry, and standardization in communication industry became an imminent problem. Recently, China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) held an inaugural meeting of national technical committee on communications service (SAC/TC543), signaling CCSA is playing a more and more important role in developing technology-intensive service standards and researching on standardization in related fields. In the future, CCSA will, taking into consideration of the trend and new technology, further the research and the exploration of tailor-made, multifaceted –telecommunication standardization work to strengthen the quality of communications service and meet consumers concern. Specifically, the standardization work should be user perception-oriented, between fundamental telecom operators, between fundamental telecom operators and virtual operators/internet enterprises/telecom equipment maintenance enterprises. The research covers the following fields: access to CPN (customer premises network), landline and mobile voice service, video and multi-media service, internet access and application service, data-communication service, IP phone, satellite communication and information service etc.

The technical committee of telecommunication standardization is administered by Standardization Administration of the P.R.C (SAC). Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) provides technical guidance to the TC, and CCSA assumes the secretariat. The members are representatives from national telecom operators, manufacturers, research institutions, universities and colleges, inspection and certification bodies, social groups and government agencies.

The goal of the telecommunication TC is to enhance the applicability of telecommunication service standardization, increase the participation of industry in telecommunication service standardization, and support the national strategy of standardization. The working plan is to establish the open platform of national TC of telecommunication service standardization, extensively engage stakeholders such as fundamental telecommunication operators, internet enterprises, and virtual operators, manufacturers of telecommunication equipment, customer associations, and research institutions etc. to jointly develop and revise the standards. Demand-oriented, give full play to enterprises and research institutions, develop an industry-research institution-application coordination mechanism. Put more emphasis on the research of service standardization system, construct a top-down design for telecommunication service standards, in order to improve the quality of telecommunication service. Protect customer rights, realize fair competition, ensure interconnection, and establish a safe and reliable telecommunication service market adapted to social and economic development.

### 10. MIIT is Working on the Relevant Plans for “Internet Plus”

The Chinese government announced to implement "Internet Plus" action plan in the Government Work Report 2015 and MIIT is working on the relevant plans jointly with National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), according to Miao Wei, minister of industry and information technology (MIIT) on 27th April.

Standards Implementation of the Integration of “the Two” Management System Work Conference was convened in Beijing on the same day.

The integration of The Two means the integration of informatization and industrialization. Focusing on the integrating of the mobile Internet, cloud computing, big data, and the Internet of Things with modern manufacturing, the developing of new technologies, new state and new pattern for the industry, and accelerating the transforming and upgrading of industries, the integration of The Two shares the same priorities with "Internet Plus" action plan, according to Miao Wei.

The Introduction of China “Internet Plus” Strategy is attached in the annex. (Annex\_02)

### 11.23 Standards for Electric Vehicles Are Going to Be Released

In recent day, Zhang Xiangmu, director of the equipment industry division of Ministry of industry and information technology of China (MIIT) and National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization, interpreted the standardization for electric vehicles.

Electric vehicle industry, on its transition process from R&D, pilot demonstration to vigorous promotion, is under rapid development. By now, 75 standards for electric vehicle have been released in China, covering key assemblies like structure, power batteries, electric motors, and electronic, fundamental facilities, charging connectors and communication protocols. These standards confirmed the classification and definition of electric vehicles as well as the testing methods and technical requirement for its power, economy and security. These standards have specified the technical conditions of key components like battery and electric monitor, regulated the charging infrastructure construction and unified the charging connectors and communication protocols. The electric vehicle standards system which has been initially established is of great significance for the development of electric vehicle industry in China.

- **Standards Support the Management of New Energy Automobiles**

22 standards for electric vehicles are cited as technical support and technology basis by The New Energy Automobile Production Enterprises and Products Access Management Rules, including assembled vehicle standards, battery standards and electric motor standards.

Electric vehicle standards, especially these testing standards, has made unified testing criterion in the approval and inspection of the catalogue of recommended models for new energy automobiles, national subsidies policy, National High-Technology Research and Development Program (or 863 Program) plan and innovation project.



Besides, electrical vehicle standards are used directly as one of the basis whether customers are allowed to enjoy the preferential vehicle and vessel tax policy and vehicle purchase tax fee policy for new energy automobiles. Standards play an important role in supporting the government administration of new energy automobiles.

- **China have a say in international electric vehicle industry**

China's electric vehicle standards have won its leading position in the world. Containing all the related overseas standards, China's electric vehicle standards are even more specified and completed.

For example, there's no mandatory requirements for batteries and module in overseas standards while most enterprises and experts in China consider them fundamental part of a secure battery system and plays on crucial rule in the security assembled cars and China has scientific and strict security requirements for battery, battery module and battery system.

- **Key standards**

Standards for charging connectors has attracted high concern from the industry, experts and the media for charging connectors are the interface of the cars and charging stations and are related to the security. Besides, other key standards such as the security standards for the assembled electric vehicles and components, like the electric shock and leakage protection and Collision safety requirement, the performance index standards for assembled cars, like the limited continued driving mileages, energy consuming and acceleration, and emission standards for plug-in hybrid electric vehicles are also really important.

- **23 Standards Are Going to Be Released**

Comparing to traditional cars, there is a much small data base for the R&D, demonstration and promotion of electric vehicles. In this condition, the main strategy for electric vehicle standardization is to develop standards from scratch and then improve them gradually. "Developing from scratch" means that based on current standards, borrow as much experience from related industries like traditional vehicle, electric power and electric engineering as possible. "And then improve them gradually" means that after the release of the new standards, find out the existing problems in the implementation from the industry researches and revise the standards timely.

By now, China has 77 electric vehicle standards under developing and revision, including 16 standards under revision and 61 new standards under developing such as the infrastructure design, construction and operation standard the and battery recycle standard. By now, 22 standards have been approved and will be released soon. And China will accelerate the developing of the standards for typical condition of electric vehicle, accelerate standardization training, lead industries to enhance the basic data accumulation and further improve the participate in the developing of international standards

## 12. The Implementation WG of the National Smart City Standardization Committee Meeting Convened in Beijing

The implementation WG of the National Smart City Standardization Committee held a meeting on 27 April. The WG reported the processing results of the feedback collected for *Call for Comments on General Framework on Indicator System of Smart City Evaluation* and on *General Requirements for Developing Sub-Indicator Systems of Smart City Evaluation*. The revised draft was discussed and confirmed at the meeting.

So far, 17 ministries have provided feedback on the drafted standards. Processing of the feedback was discussed at the meeting and the trial draft was confirmed to be completed at the end of June.

The comments on ISO/TMB SAG survey collected domestically were aggregated at the meeting. It is also reported that ISO, IEC and ITU were planning to jointly launch a declaration on international standardization of smart city in October 2015. 24 plans of national standards of smart city have been submitted for review in China.

Background: Standardization Administration of P.R.C. (SAC) released the *Notice on Establishing WGs on Overall Coordination, Implementation and Consultation of National Smart City Standardization* in March, 2014. According to the Notice, SAC, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, as well as other relevant ministries, have jointly decided to establish a WG on overall coordination, a WG on implementation and a WG on consultation of national smart city standardization. The Notice also provided the lists of members in each WG.

### **13. China Mobile Payment Security Attracted Great Attention and the Standards Become Key Issue**

In 22th April, the “2015 China Mobile Payment Industry Forum” was convened in Beijing. On the Forum, it was proposed by the Software R&D Center of The People’s bank of China (PBOC) to develop mobile financial products compliant with standards basing on intelligent security chip and formulate related commercial rules to promote the developing of the market and industry.

According to reports, mobile financial standards and regulations have been released. Mobile Payment has become a new trend.

According to data of PBOC and iResearch, the transaction volume and value of mobile payment were 4.524 billion and RMB22.59 trillion (US\$3.66 trillion) with YoY growth rate of 170.25% and 134.30% respectively in 2014 in China, and the transaction value of e-commerce were 167.64 billion with YoY growth rate of 165.4%. At the meantime, mobile payment is looking for diversified applications, and its security problem has thus attracted many eyes.

In August, 2013, the State Council published Several Opinions on Promoting Information Consumption and Expanding Domestic Demand and make “develop mobile payment, and construct public service forum on mobile finance security” as a great part of promoting information consumption and expanding domestic demand.

In May, 2014, Notice of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission and the General Office of the People's Bank of China on Organizing and Carrying out the Pilot Program of Innovations in Mobile E-Commerce Financial and Technological Services was released to accelerate the infrastructure of mobile finance and the implementation of the pilot programs.

In January, 2015, PBOC published the Notice on the Relevant Work for Further Promoting the Sound and Rapid Development of E-Commerce and classified the principles and protection measures of mobile payment development.

And it's also reported that, the study on mobile financial standards began in 2011, and mobile financial standards got released in 2012. In 2013, MTPS construction of the public service forum was started and in 2014, the pilot program was carried out, and a testing and certification implementation plan was completed. And in 2015, PBOC proposed the establishment of a mobile financial industry alliance.

#### **14. Research on Key Technology of Certification of IT Product Information Security Passed the Inspection for Acceptance**

As one of the topics of “*Research and Demonstration of Evaluation and Analysis for Certification and Accreditation, Inspection and Verification, and Effective Safeguard Technologies*”, which is one of the science and technology support programs under the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan, *Research on Key Technology of Certification of IT Product Information Security* passed the inspection for acceptance On 26 March. China Information Security Certification Center centrally manages the research topic project, and China Electronics Standardization Institute, Information Technology Security Research Center of PLA, Beijing Information Security Assessment Center, Zhong Ke Zheng Yang Information Security Technology Ltd, Kylin Information Engineering Technology Ltd and Nanjing University all contributed to the completion of the project.

The *Construction Plan for National Implementation of IT Product Information Security Certification System* was designed. Research on the process of information security certification, evaluation methods, requirements for implementation, evaluation tools, and testing environment were conducted and tailored to three typical categories of IT products, namely operating system, database and IC card, to achieve key technology breakthrough. One national standard was published, and 2 NPs for national standards were established. In addition, there are 5 specifications on certification technology, and 3 sets of inspection tools were also developed. Focusing on the research on certification technology for information system security, adopting risk management method and applying the risk management method through the lifecycle of the information system, the project team developed 3 drafted standards and established 4 demonstration bases. The technology results achieved provide strong support straight to national certification of information security of IT products.

### 15. ITEI and CESI Become Co-secretariat of Intelligent Manufacturing Comprehensive Standardization working Group

According to the plan of the Workshop on Intelligent Manufacturing Comprehensive Standardization in its first conference. To further promote the comprehensive standardization of Intelligent Manufacturing, the second conference was convened on 13th March hosted by Equipment Industry Division of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), which attracted 20 around experts respectively from Electronic Department, Software Department, and Communications Department of MIIT, China Electronic Information Industry Development Research Institute (CCID), China National Information Technology Standardization Technical Committee, National Industrial-process Measurement Control and Automation Technical Committee, National Security Standardization Technical Committee, National Automation System and Integration Standards Technical Committee, National Additive Manufacturing Standardization Technical Committee (TC261), Chinese Electronics Standardization Technical Committee, China Academy of Information and Communication Technology, China Communications Standards Association, and Chinese Electronics Standardization Institute, etc.

In this conference, the Instrument Technology and Economy Institute of China (ITEI) become the support institution of the Workshop on Intelligent Manufacturing Comprehensive Standardization, and share the responsibility as a secretariat with Chinese Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI) to work on the standard approval and proposal for instrumental equipment.

### 16. The Second WG Meeting of the Demonstration Project of Evaluating Low Carbon Technology for Electrical and Electronic Products was Held in Beijing

On 16 March 2015, the second WG meeting of the demonstration project of evaluating low carbon technology for electrical and electronic products was held in Beijing. The demonstration project is a grants program of the China Clean Development Mechanism Fund (CDM Fund). Arc welding machines and the three phase distribution transformers are expected to be included respectively in the second and third batches of national low-carbon products in the certification catalogue.

So far there hasn't been any specific incentive or preferential policy published for the products included in the low carbon catalogue. Ministry of Finance and State Administration of Taxation released Notice of Consumption Tax on Batteries and Coating Material (the No. 16 document of 2015) in January. The tax exemption for mercury-free batteries, nickel metal hydride batteries, lithium batteries, lithium-ions batteries, solar batteries, and fuel cell and vanadium redox flow batteries in the Notice has reference meaning to the low carbon products to some extent.

Experts pointed out that as it is difficult for the government to publish a preferential policy related to certification of low carbon products at present, the threshold of certification of low carbon products is not relatively high at the moment. However, once a related national policy is issued, the threshold can be elevated correspondingly. Therefore, enterprises are advised and encouraged to get involved in the certification of low carbon products as soon as possible.

### 17. In-vehicle Air Quality is Expected to Subject to Compulsory Certification

At the “2015 Technical Summit on In-Vehicle Air Quality and Restricted Substance” on 26 March, China Quality Certification Centre (CQC) revealed that the launched project of evaluating in-vehicle air quality has been recognized by enterprises and certification bodies. Enterprises will actively participate in the voluntary certification of in-vehicle air quality.

In accordance with upgrading the Guidance on In-Vehicle Air Quality from voluntary to compulsory, the evaluation of VOC is expected to subject to compulsory certification.

### 18.. China Environmentally Conscious Design Standardization

In 2005, to follow up and participate in the work of IEC/TC111, SAC established Environmental Standardization Workgroup of National Electrical and Electronic Products and Systems General Service Group and its sub-workgroups belonging to the corresponding work of IEC/TC111 and IEC/TC111 WG2.

In 29th 12, 2007, based on the General Service Group and its 4 sub-workgroups, Material Declaration Workgroup, Environmental Ideology Design Workgroup, Hazardous Substances Test Method Workgroup and Special Workgroup of Recycling, Environmental Standardization Technical Committee of National Electrical and Electronic Products and Systems and the corresponding four subcommittee were established by SAC. China Electrical Equipment Industrial Association (CEEIA), the secretariat of SAC/TC297/SC2, is in charge of the environmentally conscious design standardization of the electrical and electronic products and systems and in accordance with IEC/TC111, the standards are named as “environmentally conscious design standard”.

There are free parts of environmentally conscious design standards systems of electrical and electronic products:

- Environmentally conscious design basic standards which contains the basic principles and guidelines, can be applied to all kinds of electrical and electronic products.
- Environmentally conscious design method standards, which contains the implementation methods and requirements of the design, including the support tool needed in the implementation process, based on the basic standards, can be applied to all kinds of electrical and electronic products
- Product environment design standards, which contains the requirements and guidelines of environmentally conscious design of these four product areas, electronics, Electric telecommunication and home appliances, and develops environmentally conscious design standards for specific products according to the related environmentally conscious design standards in these product areas.

Currently the Environment Design Subcommittee has released 28 national standards for environment design of electrical and electronic products, with 7 national standards (in which two have been approved), 2 mechanical industry standards (approved) and 1 energy industry stand-

ard still undergoing.

### **19. Foreign and Chinese Safety Standards Comparison on 13 Categories of Consumer Products Including Child Products were Made**

To successfully complete the projects of comparing the first batch of foreign and Chinese standards under the “hedge-building” initiative, which is aimed at further implementing standards for consumer product safety, and to ensure the quality of the projects, Industrial Standards Department II of the Standardization Administration of the P.R.C (SAC) held a mid-term inspection meeting on the consumer product safety standards under the “hedge-building” initiative on 14 April in Beijing.

The meeting conducted a mid-term inspection on 13 projects comparing foreign and Chinese standards for consumer product safety, including standardization regulation on consumer product safety (TBT Notice), and fundamental and general standards for consumer products. The projects cover 11 areas of products, namely child products (toys, children’s shoes, strollers, children’s clothes), domestic appliances, lighting equipment, furniture, accessories, fireworks, paper products, plugs and sockets, coating, building ceramics and sanitary ware, and textile and clothes.

At the meeting, the project teams reported on the progress of their projects, the achievement so far, the problems during the research, suggestions for improvement, as well as the next-phase work plan. Key issues were discussed and opinions were exchanged with related leaders and experts. The project teams were required to comb through the standards, conduct comparison, and find out the disparity, based on the industry situation of specific project team, and offering proposals for optimizing national standardization systems and further improving the development and revision of standards in the future. It is said that the projects of comparing the first batch of foreign and Chinese standards were carried out smoothly with substantive results achieved. So far, 13 projects of comparing foreign and Chinese standards for consumer product safety have completed 318 regulations on standardization, finishing comparison of 426 safety indicators.

### **20. Current Status of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Standards of China**

See the attached SESEC translated report. (Annex\_03)

### **21. China Established Large-scale CCC Inspection Laboratories in Europe**

Recently, the opening of CCIC (China Certification and Inspection Group) Europe and marketing event were held in Barcelona. Being the large-scale CCC inspection laboratory, CCIC Europe is aimed at giving full play to the advantages of CCC certification to provide local inspection and certification service to European auto parts manufacturers.

Bo Minmin, director-general of the supervision department of China Certification and Accredi-

tation of the P.R.C (CNCA), Wang Kejiao, vice-president of CCIC and director-general of CQC, Xavier Trias, Mayor of Barcelona, Felip Puig, the Regional Minister of Business and Employment for Catalonia, and more than 80 representatives attended the event, including Commercial Attaché of the Chinese Embassy in Spain, Consulate –General of China in Barcelona, representatives from 24 European automobile manufacturers, as well as from CNCA and CCIC. The well-known brands such as Audi, Mercedes-Benz, BMW, Porsche, and Volkswagen all participated in the event, which was broadcast by more than 10 local European media.

Vice-President of CCIC, Wang Kejiao, and Regional Minister of Business and Employment for Catalonia, Felip Puig, signed the strategic cooperation agreement on behalf of the two parties. The unveiling ceremony of “CQC European Auto Parts Training Centre” was held, and a tour of the newly established inspection laboratory was organized. Additionally, the promotional video of CCIC in English presented CCIC’s influence on industry, scope of services and the concept of open cooperation in a very appealing way. A lecture on CCC new regulations was held in the afternoon. Related staff from CNCA and experts from CQC made an introduction to the implementation regulations of the latest version of CCC, gave an updated on CCC-related rules and regulation, and answered the questions for the representatives from automobile manufacturers and media.

At present, Chinese quality service market is undergoing a series of key reforms such as reform on management system, integration of industry, CCC policy adjustment etc. Enlarging the investment scale from time to time, strengthening overseas marketing, expanding overseas market, implementing the localization strategy, and facilitating overseas clients to obtain the quality pass to access the Chinese market play a key role in strategic development of CCIC in the future, and laying a solid foundation for implementing CCIC’s global strategy. CCIC’s direct investment in the mature European market and the strategic establishment of large-scale inspection laboratory are of high value with regards to internationalization of CCC. The forward-looking strategy is taking the lead to realize the vision of globalization of Chinese inspection and accreditation, and steady enhancement of international competition.

## **22. China Successfully Held the WG Meeting for ISO/IEC JTC1/SC31/WG1, Advancing standardization of Chinese-Sensible Code**

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC31/WG1 on automatic identification and data capture techniques held a meeting on 25-26 March 2015 in Beijing. The meeting was organized by China, and 7 Chinese experts attended the meeting.

The drafted international standard of Chinese-sensible code proposed by the Chinese delegation received high level of attention from the experts at the meeting, and obtained support from the U.S., Germany, Japan, U.K. etc. Chinese-sensible code is a standard in 2D code with independent intellectual property right, and has become an AIM (Association for Identification and Mobility) standard. The success of the new work item proposal is important in transforming technology with independent intellectual property right to international standards, and also plays a key role in the development of 2D code-related industries.

SC31 of JTC1 is responsible for the international standardization of automatic identification

and data capture techniques. SAC/TC28/SC31 was established in 2002, and is committed to the standardization of automatic identification and data capture in China, and published national standards such as for RFID, 2D code and compliance test. Next, China will advance the work of voting and NP of the international standard for Chinese-sensible code soon, at the request of the convener and experts in ISO/IEC JTC1 SC31 WG1.

### **23. National TC of Information Technology Standardization Released Key Points of Future Work**

The 3rd session of the 4th General Assembly of national TC of information technology standardization (NITS thereafter) convened in Beijing recently.

So far NTIS centrally manages 853 national standards, completing the annual task of developing standards. The 2 recommended national standards won the first prizes for China Standards Innovation. Substantive results were achieved in international standardization with 10 successful NPs. Meanwhile, the following 6 priorities of next-stage work were also set out: strengthen the construction of personnel; strengthen the research and development of standards in key areas; establish information technology standardization system; implement pilot projects of standardization and consultation of standardization; take the opportunity of hosting the JTC1 General Assembly to further strengthen the influence of international standardization; advance the progress of standardization research projects with adoption of informational measures; and enhance quality.

JTC 1 is an ISO and IEC joint TC responsible for developing international standards for information technology. The General Assembly of JTC 1 convenes annual and lasts for 1 week. It is decided at 2013 General Assembly that the 2015 JTC1 General Assembly would convene in China.

### **24. Development of National Standards of Graphene will Guide the Industry Development**

According to the information from the national technical committee on nanotechnology (SAC/TC279) on 14 April, the development of national standards for graphene has been started recently. Terms and definition of graphene, the new nano-material, as well as the standards for the preparation methods are expected to be developed, so as to guide and promote the healthy development of national graphene industry.

The 4 projects of national standards, including the NP Terms and Definition of Graphene Material approved last year, were to be discussed, and the core terms, definition of material, as well as the preparation methods was to be determined.

Renowned as “the magic material in 21st century”, graphene is an allotrope of carbon in the form of a two-dimensional, atomic-scale, hexagonal lattices, in which one atom forms each vertex. It is so far the thinnest and hardest nano-material to the best of human knowledge, with remarkable electron mobility at room temperature and high level of flexibility. The unique characteristics of graphene lead to potentially extensive application of graphene in areas such as touch



screen, sensors, and storage batteries. The U.K. scientist won the 2010 Nobel Prize for discovering this material.

At present, the U.K., the U.S., South Korea and many other countries set about advancing the industrialization of graphene. China is among the active countries with regards to the R&D and application of graphene. According to statistics, China has applied for more than 2200 patent rights, the greatest number of patent rights among all the countries, accounting for 1/3 of world total. Graphene is experiencing rapid development with focus in the areas of preparation and energy storage, application in touch screen and coating industries.

### **25. Work Plan for the Pilot Project of the Integration of Inspection and Accreditation Bodies of Special Equipment Published**

General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the P.R.C.(AQSIQ) published the Work Plan for the Pilot Project of the Integration of Inspection and Accreditation Bodies of Special Equipment (the Plan thereafter) in April 2015. The Plan requires a scientifically reasonable definition of the positioning for function of the safety supervision of the technical work for special equipment and for function of the inspection and accreditation work. The plan also requires implementing the integration of inspection bodies for special equipment, strengthening and expanding the inspection bodies for special equipment, and constantly enhancing the core competition and international influence of the technology-intensive services of the inspection bodies. Adhering to the principles of separation of enterprises and institutions, and separation of regulation and administration, the Plan determines the different function positioning for the safety supervision of technical work for special equipment and for the inspection and accreditation work.

Institutions for public interests affiliated to the safety supervision departments of all levels of government administration are maintained. These institutions are for technical inspection, and the personnel management system needs to be verified following the principle of keeping less staff. The function of such inspection bodies is positioned to conduct the administrative work such as to provide technical support to the safety supervision department for special equipment, to assume the responsibility of accidents investigation and analysis, to develop and implement contingency plan, risk monitoring, statistical analysis, random selection and inspection, and investigation on complaints and reports etc. Meanwhile, the inspection and supervision of the production, installation, design document and the regular testing and inspection of the special equipment are conducted by qualified inspection bodies chosen by either the manufacturers or and users. Such inspection bodies are divided into 2 categories. 1. Comprehensive inspection groups (special inspection group), which mainly conduct inspection for special equipment. As the inspection is a technical measure of high level of public concern such as safety, such inspection bodies are supposed to have compatible capability, coordinated and planned by the government. Scientifically reasonable qualification requirement should be established, and enterprises should have freedom in choosing the inspection bodies, in order to realise fair competition. 2. Special inspection bodies, which mainly conduct the non-destructive examination (NDE), safety valve testing, periodic inspection of cylinders, and other commissioned inspection. Resources should be allocated according to the market, and give full play to market competition. According to the Plan, the goal of integrating the inspection bodies is achieved through

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3 phases. The three nodes during the phases are:

- By the end of 2015, explore and establish the mechanism of separating the technical work of the safety supervision of the quality-inspection departments from the inspection of special equipment. The existing institutions affiliated to national, provincial, and local quality-inspection departments should gradually transfer the service of special equipment inspection to the hands of integrated special inspection groups.
- By the end of 2017, complete the general integration of Chinese special inspection groups. Through the constant integration of inter and intra provincial special inspection bodies, gradually establish several regional special inspection groups, and to achieve fair competition in inspection for special equipment.
- By the end of 2020, complete the integration of the pilot projects of special inspection bodies, to establish a reasonably planned, strong, reliable, market-oriented, and technology-intensive service system for inspection for special equipment.