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# **SESEC III China Situation Monthly Newsletter**

For

## **May 2015**



**CENELEC**



Seconded **E**uropean **S**tandardization **E**xpert in **C**hina Project (**SESEC**)

### **Introduction of the 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 have 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 Chinese regulatory and standardization intelligence. Most information within the Monthly Newsletter were summarized from Chinese news media or websites. Some are first-hand information from TC meetings, forums/workshops, or meetings/dialogues with Chinese government authorities in certain areas. Regulatory and standardization information summaries, translations, and strategic analyses in the prioritized areas selected by SESEC partners, were prepared by the SESEC III expert. Due to the limited resources of SESEC III, detailed translations of some news items are only 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 related to some hot topics or lobby activities reports in China.

### **This Monthly Newsletter**

In this month's China Standardization newsletter the main topics included introduction of "Made in China 2025", importance of "internet plus" strategy on the future standardization work, and China's newly published 6 standards on environment protection. Some updates on China Standardization Reform, like the semi-official explanation on "Association Standards" were also reported.



## Content List

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### Horizontal Issues

Relevant:

All

1. The "Made in China 2025" was officially unveiled by the Chinese State Council
2. The self-declaration in regard to enterprise products and services: work needed to be done by SAC and local governments
3. The 2015 annual meeting of China-Germany joint committee for standardization was convened in Chengdu
4. China Standardization Reform-: Association Standards- Some explanation on association standards from SAC

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### Future Networks/Telecommunications

Relevant: EFTA

ETSI

5. The Third IMT-2020(5G) Summit was convened
6. The 14th China-Japan-Korea seminar on communication standards was convened in Japan
7. OneM2M release 1 standards will be transformed into CCSA association standards

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### Internet of Things

Relevant:

ETSI

8. The significance of the Internet Plus Action Plan
9. The vision of smart transportation in the 13th Five-Year Plan : Internet+transportation

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### "Smart" Topics (Smart Grids, Smart Metering, Smart & Sustainable Cities & ITS)

Relevant: ETSI CEN/CENELEC

10. China publishes the first standardization system for smart wearable devices

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### IT/ICT Security

Relevant: ETSI

CEN/CENELEC

N/A

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### Electrical & Electronic Products

Relevant:

CEN/CENELEC

11. Seminar on reform of mandatory standards in electrical equipment industry and revision of GB 19517 held in Beijing

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### Environmental Protection/EcoDesign

Relevant: EC

CEN/CENELEC

- 12. Ministry of Environmental Protection releases 6 new emission standards of pollutants
- 13. China RoHS: MIIT called the comments on revision on Administrative Measurement on China RoHS (draft for comments)
- 14. Clean Production: MIIT issued two regulations on clean production

**Medical Devices**

**Relevant: EFTA**

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N/A

**Consumer Protection**

**Relevant:**

**EC**

- 15. National standard 'The Safety Technical Code for Infants and Children's Textile Products' published
- 16. Experts on compulsory certification of children's products meet in Shenzhen

**Cosmetics**

**Relevant: EF-**

**TA/CEN/EC**

N/A

**M2M**

**Relevant: ETSI**

**CEN/CENELEC**

N/A

**Energy management/Energy Efficiency**

**Relevant: ETSI**

**CEN/CENELEC**

N/A

**Service**

**Relevant: CEN**

- 17. Specification on certification of B2C e-business service requirements passes review
- 18. Launch meeting of national standard Guidelines for the Construction of Beautiful Villages held in Beijing
- 19. MOFCOM and SAC publishes Research Report on Key Standards in Commerce and Trade Logistics Industry
- 20. Development of four national standards on automobile after-sales service launches

**Certifications/Technical Regulation/**

**Relevant: All**

- 21. Calculation of contribution rate of certification and accreditation on GNP growth completed
- 22. CNCA releases 2015 No.9 Public Notice on Compulsory Certification of Mobile LTE FDD Terminal Devices



## **SESEC III Monthly Newsletter for May 2015**

### ***23. ACSIQ decided to revise Certification Bodies Management Measures (Order No.164)***

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**IT/ICT**

**Relevant: ETSI**

**CEN/CENELEC**

**N/A**

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**Machinery & Special Equipment**

**Relevant:**

**CEN/CENELEC**

**N/A**

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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 for Standardization	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. The "Made in China 2025" was officially unveiled by the Chinese State Council**

China's State Council unveiled a national plan, dubbed "Made in China 2025" on 8th, May, 2015. The Plan is designed to transform China from a manufacturing giant into a world manufacturing power. To fulfill the task, "Made in China 2025" will focus on nine major projects, including establishing a manufacturing innovation center, improving intelligent manufacturing, strengthening the industrial base, enforcing green manufacturing and promoting high-end manufacturing innovation.

The Plan draws direct inspiration from Germany's "Industry 4.0" plan. "Made in China 2025", signed by the Chinese Premier Li Keqiang, is the first 10-year action plan. And the 10-year plan will be followed by another two plans in order to transform China into a leading manufacturing power.

#### **2. The self-declaration in regard to enterprise products and services: work needed to be done by SAC and local governments**

Organized by SAC, the Second Meeting of Products and Services Self-declaration and Supervision Pilot Work for Enterprises, was convened on 19th May in Beijing.

Until 18th May, 2,506 enterprises engaged in the self-declaration with 7,029 standards registered in the system, covering 14,745 products. Compared to the data reported in the first meeting convened two months ago, the enterprises engaging in self-declaration expanded by 115%, with the standards and products declared meet a YoY expand by 223% and 223% respectively. According to the statistics report about the website traffic of the public information service forum of the enterprise standards, the accumulated visit volume of the forum is 124,079 with an average daily visit volume of 993 and a record high of 5795 visits in one day.

The Forum plays a constructive role in enabling enterprises to assume major responsibility in standardization activities inspiring the market and protecting the consumers.

##### **The Four Priorities of SAC:**

First, finish the issue of the Guiding Opinions to Build a System for Self-declaration and Supervision in regard to Enterprise Products and Services as soon as possible.

Two, start the formulation of the Measures for Enterprise Standardization Management.

Three, enhance the information service targeting at enterprises about standards.

Four, do better in enterprise training in regard to the publishing of products and service standards.

#### **3. The 2015 annual meeting of China-Germany joint committee for standardization was convened in Chengdu**

Co-chaired by SAC Vice-Administrator Mr. Yin Minghan and Deputy Director-General of BMWi Dr. Ole Johann Janssen, the annual meeting of the China-Germany Joint Committee for Standardization was convened in Chengdu of Sichuan Province on 27th, May and 28th May.

Over 110 representatives from the Ministry of Commerce of the PRC (MOFCOM), Chinese National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), BMWi, DIN, VDMA, DKE and other organizations as well as industries attended the meeting.

The meeting reviewed and discussed the developments of related work over the past year in the fields of shipbuilding, cutlery, smart city, steel for vehicles, medical instruments, and biotechnolo-

gy, etc. Furthermore, representatives from both sides shared their work's progress with the working group on fields including the Chinese standards reform, Industry 4.0, energy efficiency, and machinery manufacturing.

Both sides witnessed the sign of the *Program of Work on Establishing the Sino-German Intelligence Manufacture/the Industry 4.0 Standardization Working Group*. The to-be-built Standardization Working Group on Industry 4.0, is the second working group established under the Framework of the China-Germany Joint Committee for Standardization, following the progressive Standardization Working Group on E-mobility.

Standard development on Industry 4.0 will provide a strong technical background for the upgrading of the manufacturing industries of both countries. This meeting as the tenth regular meeting on standards between China and Germany was celebrated for having further deepened the communication and collaboration in the standards field and for providing strong technical groundwork for the economic cooperation and trade of both countries.

#### 4. Association Standards: Some explanation on association standards from SAC

Mr. Xiao Han, deputy director general of department on Industry I of SAC, gave some explanation on association standards as follow in an official meeting

- The definition of association standards is the standard developed by association, society, chamber of commerce and federation which has legal entity qualification in China. The alliance or consortia standards do not belong to association standards.
- Association standards are voluntary standards that are driven by market.
- National standards, sector (ministry) standards, and local standards are driven by government. Association standards, alliance standards and enterprise standards are driven by market. Association standards can be transferred to national standards, or sector standards. When the association standards are well used in the industry, the sector standard can be abolished.
- Government will establish association standards information service platform, including the function on updating policy, updating relevant news, interactive consulting, enquiries and complaints.
- It encourages using association standards in local policies. The white name list of association standards that are evaluated by *Code of Good Practices on Association Standards* will be published into the platform. The association standards can transfer to national standards or sector standards via national TC or ministry TC. The association standards can be evaluated by independent third party.
- Association standards will register the basic information on the platform; and will be unified with coding rules. It encourages publishing whole standards into the platform.
- Via the information platform, the association standards can be supervised by the public.
- The draft of guideline on association standards will be released at the end of year. The two drafts of national standard on *Code of Good Practices on Association Standards* and Administrative Measurement on Association Standards Transferring to National Standards will be released soon.



### 5. The Third IMT-2020(5G) Summit was convened

Co-organized by the IMT-2020 (5G) promotion association and CCSA (China Communications Standards Association), the third IMT-2020(5G) Summit was convened on 28th May and 29th May in Beijing, attracting more than 300 experts and representatives. Zhang Feng, General Engineer of the MIIT (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the PRC), gave a speech on the Summit and expressed his wish for enhancing international cooperation on 5G, improving the R&D of 5G and facilitating the innovation of 5G technology. The theme of the Summit is “5G Technology Architecture”. Two deliverables, named *White Paper on 5G Wireless Technology Architecture* and *White Paper on 5G Network Technology Architecture* were published during this Summit.

IMT-2020 (5G) promotion association was jointly established by three ministries of China, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Development and Reform Commission, and Ministry of Science, with the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology acting as its Secretariat. The promotion association is the major platform intended to promote 5G technology research in China and to facilitate international communication and cooperation. Presidents of EU’s 5G PPP, Japan’s 5GMF and Korea’s 5G Forum attended the Summit.

The *White Paper on 5G Wireless Technology Architecture* and the *White Paper on 5G Network Technology Architecture* published in the Summit are new deliverables of the promotion association right after the *White Paper on 5G Vision and Requirements* and the *White Paper on 5G Concept* were published in May 2014 and February 2015 respectively.

According to the *White Paper on 5G Wireless Technology Architecture* 5G will be built on a unified air interface technical framework enabled by novel multiple access, massive MIMO, ultra-dense network, all-spectrum access, etc. and the wireless technology roadmap of 5G will include a new air interface (AI) (The new air interface has two branches: low-frequency and high-frequency new AIs) and 4G evolution AI.

A unified technical solution needs to be designed, where the technical components and parameters can be flexibly configured to adapt to scenarios required, such as the seamless wide-area coverage scenario, high-capacity hot-spot scenario, low-power massive-connection scenario, and low-latency high reliability scenario, etc. to fully meet the technical requirements of the Mobile Internet and IoT in 2020 and beyond.

And it is put forward by the *White Paper on 5G Network Technology Architecture* that 5G network will feature in a new network architecture and an infrastructure platform built on SDN and NFV technologies. It is required by the White Paper to design a new network architecture in the support of the control and forwarding separation technology and the function reconstruction technology, and improve the connection function of the network to adapt to more complicated scenarios; it’s also necessary to orchestrate network resources basing on the virtualizing technology and realize network slicing and on-demand networking to meet requirements of the terminals-to-terminals business and high efficiency network operation.

International standardization organizations such as ITU and 3GPP have already confirmed their timetables for 5G. ITU plans to finish the draft of 5G Vision in June 2015 and it plans to start the collection of 5G international standards in 2017. 3GPP plans to start the research of 5G Standards in 2016. 5G is stepping into the technology evaluation stage from the stages of vision and requirements definition. IMT-2020 (5G) promotion association will work together with the industry and 5G research institutions to enhance cooperation for global 5G unified standard.

### **6. The 14th China-Japan-Korea seminar on Communication Standards was convened in Japan**

Co-organized by the Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB) and the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC), the 14th China-Japan-Korea Seminar on Communication Standards was convened in Sapporo, Japan from 11th to 13th May. The 42th meeting of the IMT Working Group, the 8th meeting of the IT security Working Group, the 2nd meeting of IoT Working Group and the 9th meeting of WPT Working Group were convened at the same time.

The Seminar attracted 84 representatives from the China Communications Standards Association, the Association of Radio Industries and Businesses of Japan, the Toronto Transit Commission and the Telecommunications Technology Association of Korea. Secretary General Yang Zemin together with 16 representatives respectively from China Academy of Telecommunication Research (CATR), Huawei Technologies Company, ZTE Corporation, Nanjing Ericsson Panda Communications Company and Qualcomm Wireless Communication Technologies Company attended the Seminar.

The meeting minutes of the 13th China-Japan-Korea Seminar on Communication Standards were reviewed in the Seminar. And the IMT Working Group, IT security Working Group, IoT Working Group and the WPT Working Group reported their work.

The IoT Working Group further enlarged its working scope covering the IMT-2020 network and Industry Internet, and its title was changed to NSA Working Group. WPT Working Group finished the draft of Technology Report 3 (TR3), and it was approved in the Seminar together with another technology report, which was *Report on CJK WPT Joint-Standards*.

During the Seminar, a teleconference was held between the heads of the four Standard Development Organizations (SDOs) of CJK and the Direct Generals of the ITU-T and ITU-R Departments to discuss the future cooperation between ITU and the SDOs under the MoU framework.

It was initially confirmed that the next China-Japan-Korea Seminar on Communication Standards will be held in China in 2016, organized by CCSA.

### **7. OneM2M release 1 standards will be transformed into CCSA association standards**

The 12th Meeting of the Ubiquitous Network Technical Committee was convened in Chongqing from 8th April to 10th April. Manuscripts and suggestions for new projects submitted by the working groups were reviewed in the Meeting. During the Meeting, Professor Wang Hao from the Chongqing Institute of Post and Telecommunications reported on the latest development of industry IoT, and Gaoying from Huawei introduced the latest state of the OneM2M standardization work.

A joint conference was convened during the meeting to discuss the share of transformation work of the 10 recently released OneM2M Release 1 standards and the specific methods for the transformation. A decision was made in the meeting that the 10 standards should be transformed into CCSA association standards. The general title of the standards, the transformation principles, and the formulation requirements for the standards were also regulated in the meeting. The meeting finished the revision for the OneM2M Release 1 standards and encouraged the OneM2M standard organization to develop its standards into international ones.

General Working Group (WGI) discussed the standards for Smart City and e-health. Application Working Group (WG2) discussed its new industry standard project, the General Technological Requirements for Tourism Information Service based on M2M Technology. Network Working Group

(WG3) discussed the project *Research on the rated Access realization for M2M*. Perspective/Extension Working Group (WG4) reviewed and approved the association standard the *Air Interface Technical Requirements of Wireless Local Area networks for Internet of Things applications*, and finished the review of two industry standards: *the Technical Requirements of the Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) for Resource Constrained IoT Environment* and the *Technical Requirement Specification of Machine to Machine Embedded UICC for Remote Management* at the same time.

### **8. The significance of the Internet Plus Action Plan**

The Notice on Formulating the Internet Plus Action Plan, unveiled by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), confirmed the significance of the plan. In this Notice, NDRC reviewed the content of the Action Plan and put forward some requirements.

#### **Four projects of the Internet plus action plan:**

First, promote industry development by integrating Internet with industry and boost the innovation and productivity of the real economy. That is, encouraging traditional industries to take full uses of information technology, information forum and applications, promoting the innovation of products and services, improving the manufacturing mechanism, and building an intelligent service system. The aims of these actions are to break down barriers between manufacturing, product circulation and product service, improve energy efficiency and realize the mutual development of Internet economy and real economy.

The integration of Internet and Industry will focus on projects like intelligent manufacturing, Internet supply chains and the integrating of primary, secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas.

Second, build a new developing mode for the industry in the support of the Internet and foster new growth impetus. Develop new products and a new way of development by combining Internet and real economy. Promote the “smart” industry by developing consumption-based intelligent products such as smart cars, smart houses, and smart wearable devices. Promote a new consumption mode based on the Internet involving interaction online and offline, and improve the development of Internet finance, Internet innovative design, and product customization to create new momentum for the economy.

Third, improve public service capability in the support of the Internet, strengthen society management and improve people's livelihood. Promote the combination of Internet with education and healthcare, create new way for public service, promote the building of online service forum, and guarantee that the public information and high-quality resources are shared extensively and gradually realize the equalization of public service. Facilitate government investments in new service areas such as Cloud Computing, Big Data, improve the online service of the government and the supervision model, enhance the urban management and resident service, and build a social management mechanism based on the Internet that allows extensive public participation.

Fourth, facilitate the construction of the network infrastructure and concentrate on improving the supporting capacity of the Internet. Promote the construction of the information infrastructure, provide a faster broadband, and build a safe and trustworthy network with lower charges. Accelerate the construction of TD-LTE network and the development of 4G, improve the distribution of data center and CDN (Content Delivery Network), and accelerate the business planning of the Next Generation Internet (NGI). Improve the application of the Mobile Internet, Cloud Computing and the Internet of Things, facilitate their combination with the industry, transportation and energy industry, and support "Internet Plus".

### **9. The vision of smart transportation in the 13th Five-Year Plan : Internet + transportation**

At the 2015 sessions of National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Premier Li Keqiang brought up the concept of "Internet+" policy and made it the national strategy.

During the 13th Five-Year Plan period, the integration of the Internet and transportation will become the key technology and concept for establishing smart transportation, having deep impact on related parts of the industry. The 13th Five-Year Plan period will also see an exploding growth of internet of vehicles thanks to introduction of favorable policies, technology improvement and the increased prevalence of "internet thinking".

China Galaxy Securities predicted that Chinese users of the Internet of vehicles would reach 10 million by 2015, accounting for nearly 10% of total vehicle owners. This number will reach 40 million within 5 years, with possible penetration rate of 20%.

In the 2nd quarter of 2015, the Auto Union, together with other leading car manufacturers, will organize the development of three national and ministry standards, namely In-vehicle Information Service : Classification and Coding, In-vehicle Information Service: Information Security Technology Specification, and In-vehicle Information Service: Specification for Emergency Malfunction Response. Two ministry standards In-vehicle Information Service: Basic Specification for Vehicle Software Development and Design, and In-vehicle Information Service: Specification for Testing System Software will be published by the end of 2015.

### **10. China publishes the first standardization system for smart wearable devices**

China officially published the first standardization system for smart wearable devices at the annual meeting of China Wearable Computing Promotion Alliance (CWCPA).

CWCPA held a closed-door meeting on CWCPA standards on 22 and 23 March in 2015, promoting the establishment of consortium standards. Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) was also engaged in the discussion on wearable standardization system.

### **11. Seminar on reform of mandatory standards in electrical equipment industry and revision of GB 19517 held in Beijing**

China Electrical Equipment Industry Association (CEEIA) organized a seminar on the reform of mandatory standards in the electrical equipment industry and the revision of GB 19517 on 19-20 May 2015 in Beijing. The Standardization Administration of the P.R.C. (SAC) highly values the revision of GB19517 National safety technical code for electric equipment, hoping the revision of which can provide an efficient and effective model for the reform of mandatory standards for the electrical equipment industry.

So far, SAC has temporarily paused the submission, approval and publishing of mandatory standards as well as other related work. SAC is also streamlining the volume and decreasing the funds for the submitted mandatory standards.

In response to this, CEEIA put an emphasis on analyzing and researching on the generic safety requirements with a strict limit of content when cleaning up the mandatory standards. Lessons can be

drawn from the National Electrical Code (NEC hereinafter) of the United States and the Low Voltage Directive of the European Commission in revising GB 19517.

Most mandatory standards for the electrical equipment industry were transformed from IEC standards, in which the standards for low-voltage electrical equipment, electrical accessories, electrical tools and explosion-proof electrical equipment account for the majority, and should therefore be the focus of research. An introduction to the NEC of the National Fire Protection Association was made at the seminar. NEC specifies the safety requirements for wiring methods, materials, and equipment for general use, as well as the requirements for special equipment, special occupancies and special conditions. The purpose of the NEC is to protect people and property from electrical hazards. Some representatives viewed the NEC as a good example of providing guidelines for revising GB 19517.

The participants of the seminar also discussed the model of developing GB 6675-2003 national safety technical code for toys, GB 18401-2010 national general safety technical code for textile products as well as other industry safety technical codes, so as to draw lessons from the above-mentioned model.

The following consensuses were reached regarding the direction of reforming mandatory standards in the electrical equipment industry:

1. The great majority of mandatory standards are technical specifications rather than regulations in nature; therefore those standards should be adjusted to become recommendatory standards.
2. Since only mandatory standards can be listed in the CCC catalogue, the ensuing question of standards implementation after adjusting mandatory standards to recommendatory standards should be discussed with certification bodies to develop a solution.
3. GB 19517 should continue to be a mandatory standard, the revision of which should achieve the following goals:
  - The recommendatory conformity standards listed in Annex A of GB19517 will have the nature of being mandatory when being referenced.
  - In conjunction with the recommendatory standards listed in Annex A, which are mandatory before the reform, the content of GB 19517 should provide basis for examining conformity with safety requirements. Therefore, for the products without corresponding standards or certification (including voluntary certification and providing samples to laboratories to be tested), conformity with safety requirements should be conducted against GB 19517.
  - Maintain completeness and coherence of the technical standardization system of the electrical equipment industry.

More information can be seen in Annex-01

## 12. Ministry of Environmental Protection releases 6 new emission standards of pollutants

To implement the *Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan* issued by the State Council, 6 national emission standards of air pollutants were developed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP hereinafter), and published by MEP in conjunction with General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the P.R.C. (AQSIQ). The new standards include:

- Emission standard of pollutants for petroleum refining industry (GB31570-2015)
- Emission standard of pollutants for petroleum chemistry industry (GB31571-2015)
- Emission standard of pollutants for synthetic resin industry (GB31572-2015)
- Emission standards of pollutants for inorganic chemical industry (GB 31573-2015)

- Emission standards of pollutants for secondary copper, aluminum, lead and zinc industry (GB31574-2015)
- Emission standard of air pollutants for crematories (GB13801-2015)

So far, the tasks of developing emission standards for 25 key industries with special emission limits, which is stipulated in the State Council's *Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan*, have all been completed.

About the *Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan*: The Action Plan issued by the State Council stipulates 10 measures for pollution prevention and control. The main measures are:

- Reducing discharges of multiple pollutants;
- Keeping a firm grip on newly added capacity in high energy-consuming and heavy-emitting industries;
- Increasing the supply of clean energy;
- Quickening the step to adjusting the energy structure;
- Setting strict limits to energy consumption and pollutant emission;
- Implementing the new energy-conservation and emission-reduction mechanism featuring rewarding and restricting systems
- Further the work of pricing the emission of pollutants
- Providing stronger support for financing pollution prevention and control projects etc.

### **13. China RoHS: MIIT called the comments on revision on Administrative Measurement on China RoHS (draft for comments)**

China RoHS II was first discussed at MIIT Ministerial Meeting on June 28, 2013. The latest draft was reviewed and approved at the May 6 2015 MIIT Ministerial Meeting, with a number of changes:

- Product scope: 2013 version of China RoHS covers electronics and electrical equipment. The new version changes to Electrical and Electronics Products; power generation and transmission equipment are not under the scope.
- China RoHS title term changed from "pollution control" to "restriction on use of hazardous substances".
- The name of the Catalogue is changed from "Key Management Catalogue" to "Qualified Product Catalogue".
- Conformity assessment scheme on China RoHS will be developed. The grace period for implementation of China RoHS II is yet to be determined.

### **14. Clean Production: MIIT issued two regulations on clean production**

On May 13, MIIT issued the *Regulation on Industrial Clean Production Review* and the *Regulation on Industrial Clean Production Implementation Effectiveness Assessment*. The two regulations mark implementation of the PRC Clean Production Promotion Law and MIIT's Special Action Plans for 2015 Industrial Green Development.

The Review Regulation requires any enterprise that matches any of the following conditions to be subject to a compulsory review:

- Discharges pollutants in excess of the standards specified by the State or local authorities, or exceeds the total controlling indicator for key pollutants discharge;
- Exceeds the unit product energy-consumption limits, resulting in high energy consumption;

- Uses toxic or harmful raw materials for production, or discharges toxic or harmful substances during production.

### **15. National standard “The Safety Technical Code for Infants’ and Children’s Textile Products” published**

The Standardization Administration of the P.R.C. (SAC) approved and published mandatory national standard GB 31701-2015 *The Safety Technical Code for Infants’ and Children’s Textile Products*. This is China’s first mandatory national standard on infants’ and children’s textile products. Specifying the safety requirements for infants’ and children’s clothes, the Technical Code guides the manufacturers to improve the safety and quality of their products and therefore protecting infants’ and children’s health and safety.

This standard is to be implemented from 1 June 2016 with two years of transition period lasting from 1 June 2016 to 31 May 2018. During the transition period, products produced before 1 June 2016 complying with previous standards are allowed to be sold in the market. Inspection or testing of such products will be performed against the standards to ensure that the manufacturers followed the standard in production processes. From 1 June 2018, all the products and related products in the market must comply with this new standard.

### **16. Experts on compulsory certification of children’s products meet in Shenzhen**

The group meeting of experts on compulsory certification of children’s products was held on 7-8 May 2015 in Shenzhen. 40 representatives from relevant enterprises, industry association, technical institutes and supervision and inspection bodies participated in the meeting.

2014 work report was reviewed at the meeting. *Implementation Rules for Compulsory Certification of Toys* and *Implementation Rules for Compulsory Certification of Prams* were revised

### **17. Specification on certification of B2C e-business service requirements passes review**

SAC/TC3 (E-Business) and SAC/TC261 (Conformity Assessment) held a meeting on 12 May to review the *Service Requirements for B2C E-Business Transaction (Commodity)*. 15 experts and standard drafters from E-business industry, certification bodies and standardization bodies attended the meeting. The High and New Technology & Information Division of CNIS (China National Institute of Standardization) was elected as the head of the reviewing team.

After rounds of consultation and discussion, the team passed unanimously the review of the *Service Requirements for B2C E-Business Transaction (Commodity)*. As the first consortia standard of the National Alliance of E-Business Certification, which is to be established soon, the Specification provides strong technical support for establishing an E-business certification system, propelling the healthy development of E-business industry.

### **18. Launch meeting for national standard, “Guidelines for the Construction of Beautiful Villages” held in Beijing**

The Standardization Administration of the P.R.C. (SAC) of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the P.R.C. (AQSIQ) officially released the national standard, *Guidelines for the Construction of Beautiful Village* on 27 May, 2015 in Beijing. The

main objectives of the guidelines are scientific planning, well-off life, rural civilization, clean and tidy villages, democratic management and livable and sustainable development.

The standard comprises 12 chapters. The basic framework is divided into 9 sections including general rules, village planning, village construction, eco-environment, economic development, public service, rural civilization. 21 quantitative indicators were given in the areas of village construction, eco-environment, economic development and public service, providing goals and guidelines for the implementation of the standard.

### **19. MOFCOM and SAC publishes Research Report on Key Standards in Commerce and Trade Logistics Industry**

To implement key logistics standardization projects stipulated in the *2014-2020 Mid-to Long-Term Plan for Logistics Development* issued by the State Council, the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) and the Standardization Administration of the P.R.C. (SAC) commissioned the China Association of Warehouses and Storages to research on constructing a standardization system for the commerce and trade logistics industry. Based on the existing system, key standards of trade and commerce logistics were developed and a general framework of commerce and trade logistics-related standards were established. Series of standards in 8 key sectors were developed. The published standards, the standards under development and those are to be developed are all listed. Suggestions were also brought up regarding the standards to be withdrawn.

This research report is the first systematic research report in the commerce and trade logistics industry, playing an important role in enhancing the development of logistics and relevant industries and in improving logistics standardization.

### **20. Development of four national standards on automobile after-sales service launches**

The launch meeting of four national standards including the Specification on Automobile After-Sales Service was held in Beijing. The drafting teams of four national standards were officially established. The experts of the drafting teams had in-depth discussions over the technical framework of the standards and the next-stage work plan.

The four standards, namely Specification on Automobile After-Sales Service, Specification on Assessing Automobile After-Sales Service, Specification on Administration and Service of Automobile Dealers, and the Service Specification on Automobile Parts Market, were new projects approved by Standardization Administration of the P.R.C. (SAC) last September. The launch meeting signifies that the development of the above-mentioned standards officially started.

### **21. Calculation of contribution rate of certification and accreditation on GNP growth completed**

Supported by all certification and accreditation bodies, Certification and Accreditation Administration of the P.R.C. (CNCA) successfully completed the calculation of contribution rate of certification and accreditation on GNP growth during the period 2006 to 2013. According to the calculation, the contribution rate in 2013 is 0.955% and the added value created by certification and accreditation is 543.095 billion RMB. Adopting a quantified method, the calculation work proves the role that certification and accreditation plays in promoting economic growth. The calculation work enhanced the public recognition of certification and accreditation; therefore it is very welcomed by the certification and accreditation industry both at home and abroad. The calculation work now became a key task for CNCA's annual work.



To ensure the consistency of the data, CNCA continued to commission the China Certification and Accreditation Institute to carry out the work of calculating the contribution rate of certification and accreditation on GNP growth in the year of 2014.

### **22. CNCA releases 2015 No.9 Public Notice on Compulsory Certification of Mobile LTE FDD Terminal Devices**

LTE FDD licenses have been officially issued in accordance with the development and application of the 4th generation of communication technology. Mobile LTE FDD terminal devices fall into the category of mobile subscribers' terminal devices, which is a sub category of telecommunication terminal devices in the Catalogue of 1st Batch of Products subject to Compulsory Certification (No. 33 Public Notice jointly published by AQSIQ and CNCA in 2001). The compulsory certification requirements for Mobile LTE FDD terminal devices are as follows:

Compulsory certification of mobile LTE FDD terminal devices is applicable to Implementation Rules for Compulsory Certification-Telecommunication Terminal Devices (CNCA-C16-01: 2014). Certification is granted in accordance with the standards GB4943.1-2011、YD/T2583.14-2013.

When receiving the application for compulsory certification of mobile LTE FDD terminal devices with single or multiple modes, designated certification bodies should include corresponding tests of LTE FDD modes when performing the test. For those who are granted the compulsory certification certificate but the LTE FDD mode is not being tested, the certificate holders must apply for supplementary inspection and test at the designated certification bodies as soon as possible, and complete the test before 31 December 2015. For those who have not completed the test before the designated date, the certificate should be revoked.

### **23. Regulation reform: AQSIQ decided to revise Certification Bodies Management Measures (Order No.164)**

AQSIQ announced to revise Certification Bodies Management Measures by changing its 22 clauses. The new Measures will be officially implemented on August 1, 2015.