



*Author: Betty XU
Distributed to: SESEC Partners,
EU standardization stakeholders
Date of issue: 15-04-2019*

SESEC IV
China Standardization
Bimonthly Newsletter
For
February & March 2019



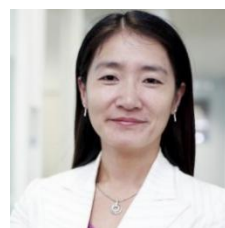
CENELEC



Seconded European Standardization Expert in China Project (SESEC)

Introduction of SESEC Project

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



Since 2006, there has been three SESEC projects in China, SESEC I (2006-2009), SESEC II (2009-2012) and SESEC III (2014-2017). In April 2018, SESEC IV 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.

The following areas have been identified as sectoral project priorities by the SESEC project partners: Internet of Things (IoT) & Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communication, communication networks & services, cybersecurity & digital identity, Smart Cities (including transport, power grids & metering), electrical & electronic products, general product safety, medical devices, cosmetics, energy management & environmental protection (including eco-design & labelling, as well as environmental performance of buildings).

SESEC IV China Standardization and Technical Regulation Bimonthly Newsletter

SESEC IV China Standardization and Technical Regulation Bimonthly Newsletter is the gathering of China regulatory and standardization intelligence. Most information of the Monthly Newsletter were summarized from China official websites and major news media. Some of them were the first-hand information from TC meetings, forums/workshops, or meetings/dialogues with China government authorities in certain areas. It is brief news in fields related to SESEC horizontal/vertical priorities.

In this Bimonthly Newsletter

In this Bimonthly Newsletter, some news articles were abstracted from Chinese government organizations. All new published standards, implementation or management regulations and notice are summarized; original document and English version are available.

Table of Contents

<i>Abbreviations</i>	4
<i>Horizontal issues</i>	5
1. 2019 Legislative Work Plan of SAMR	5
2. SAC/TC260 Sign MoU on Information Security with DIN/NIA	5
3. SAC Released “Main Points of National Standardization Work in 2019”	6
4. SESEC IV launched Webinar on China Association Standards and Current Situation	7
5. SAC Approved the Establishment of Four National Technological Standards Innovation bases	7
6. Guidelines for the Proposal & Proposal approval of National Standards in 2019	7
<i>Industrial Internet</i>	8
7. ISO/IEC approved China’s Standards Proposal on IoT	8
8. Guidelines for the Construction of Integrated Standardization System of Industrial Internet	9
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	11
9. TC260 published draft “Information Security Technology-personal Information Security Specification”	11
10. TC260 issued Key work in 2019	11
<i>Communication Network and Service</i>	12
11. National Radio Administration Bureau Release the 2019 Yearly Work Tasks	12
<i>General Product’s Safety</i>	12
12. CNCA issued Notice on Standards Adjustment for Automobile CCC	12
<i>Medical Devices</i>	13
13. Ministerial Level Standards Plan for Medical Devices 2019	13
<i>Energy Management and Environmental Protection</i>	14
14. China 2019 Green Industry Guiding Catalogue	14
15. MEE adopted three GB on Volatile Organic Compounds Emission Control	15
16. MIIT updated “Green-design Products” Standards List	16
17. ISO 50021 General Guidelines for Selecting Energy Savings Evaluators	16
<i>Certification</i>	17
18. CNAS Revised 34 Accreditation Specifications	17

Abbreviations

CAC	Cyberspace Administration of China & Office of the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission	国家互联网信息办公室 & 中共中央网络安全和信息化委员会办公室 (新增)
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
CEEIA	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
CERT	National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team/Coordination Center of China	国家互联网应急中心
CESI	China Electronic Standardization Institute	中国电子标准化研究所
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
MEE	Ministry of Ecology and Environment	中国环境保护部
MIIT	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of People's Republic of China	中国工业和信息化部
MOHRSS	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of China	人社部
MoHURD	Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development	住房与建设部
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	中国国家发改委
NHFPC	National health commission	国家卫生健康委员会
NIFDC	National Institute of Food and Drug Control	中国食品药品检定研究院
NMPA	National Medical Products Administration	国家药品管理局
SAC	Standardization Administration of China	国家标准化管理委员会
SAMR	State Administration for Market Regulation	国家质量监督检验检疫总局
SGCC	State Grid Corporation of China	国家电网
TC	Technical Committee for Standard Development	标准化技术委员会

Contents

Horizontal issues

1. 2019 Legislative Work Plan of SAMR

On 5th February 2019, SAMR released legislative work plan of 2019. The work plan laid out near 100 items of laws and regulations in direct relation with market access, market management and product quality supervision. All listed laws, ministerial regulations and rules shall be reviewed or drafted in 2019. SESEC IV team translated the content and listed the standardization and technical regulation related items as below:

Category I: 37 projects will be completed and submitted to the State Council for review, and draft regulations will be submitted to SAMR for review,:

- Regulations on rules and procedures of State Administration of Market Regulation Measures for the administration of product quality supervision and spot check
- Measures for the administration of restricting use of non-statutory units of measurement
- Measures for the administration of compulsory state administration
- Measures for the administration of local standardization

Category II: 60 items for high-quality and efficient promotion, mainly including:

- Product quality law
- Regulations on implementation of special equipment safety law
- Regulations on certification and accreditation
- Regulations on market supervision and management institutes
- Regulations on supervision and management of special equipment operators
- Regulations on registration, investigation and handling of special equipment accidents
- Rules on site supervision and inspection of special equipment
- Administrative measures on metrology and calibration
- Administrative provisions on compulsory product certification

See: Annex 01 SESEC IV Translation – 2019 Legislative work of SAMR

2. SAC/TC260 Sign MoU on Information Security with DIN/NIA

On the first conference of “China-Germany Information Security Standardization & Certification and Conformity” from 22-23 February 2019 in Berlin, SAC/TC260 (National information security standardization technical committee) and German Standardization Association Committee for Information Technology Applications

(DIN/NIA) signed a Memorandum of understanding (MoU) on Information Security cooperation in Berlin.

Following the framework of MoU, experts from China and Germany have carried out in-depth exchanges on artificial intelligence, big data and security identity in machine communication, and formed specific cooperation plan. Concrete projects were developed on "Data Security and Privacy Protection Challenges in AI-based Applications" and "Secure Identities in Machine-to-Machine Communications".

German and Chinese experts in a study group had also discussed and exchanged information about the accreditation and certification schemes in the area of IT security, cyber security and data protection.

3. SAC Released “Main Points of National Standardization Work in 2019”

On 5 March, SAC released officially “Main points of national standardization work in 2019”. SESEC summarizes the main contents as follow:

(1). Reform of standardization work

- Streamlining and optimization of national standards.
- Further clarify the dual attributes of “regulations” and “standards” of mandatory national standards, and improve the institutional mechanisms for the revision and implementation work of mandatory national standards.
- Promote reforming measures for mandatory national standards such as “mandatory full text in replace of mandatory provision”, “no longer signing drafting units and drafters” and “adding implementation information feedback channels to standards”.
- Vigorously promote the integration and reduction of mandatory standards, and promote the integration of sectoral standards and local standards that still need to be mandatory into mandatory national standards.

(2). Management of ministerial level standards: Organize and carry out self-examination and clean-up of sectoral standards, strengthen sectoral standard review and revision, and promote the transformation of basic and general standards across departments and industries into recommended national standards.

(3). Local standards management: Strictly limit the scope of local standards, and prevent actions of eliminating or restricting market competition such as using local standards to hinder the free circulation of commodities and services. Centre on the local party committee government work, organize the development of local standards, and continuously optimize the local standards system.

(4). In the fields of children's products, household appliances, furniture, cosmetics, etc., accelerate the formulation of a number of mandatory national standards with broad coverage and applicability, and simultaneously promote the formulation of recommended standards coordinated with mandatory standards, so that the people can purchase, use and eat without worries.

(5). Strengthen the construction of a manufacturing standard system and strive to reach 90% conversion and adoption rate of international standards in key fields.

(6).Accelerate the improvement of next-generation information technology standards systems such as artificial intelligence, integrated circuits, Internet of things, big data, network security, smart cities, and Internet of vehicles, strengthen the construction and application of standard systems such as industrial Internet, robots, and informationization and industrialization integrated management and promote the in-depth integration of informationization and industrialization.

(7). Internationalization

- Deeply participate in international standardization
- Accelerate the process of international and domestic standards integration
- Implement the collaborative construction of “Belt and Road” action plan

See: Annex 02 SESEC IV Translation - Main Points of National Standardization Work in 2019”

4. SESEC IV launched Webinar on China Association Standards and Current Situation

On 7th March, SESEC held the 5th webinar on “China Association Standards and Current Situation” in Beijing’s office. Dr. Betty Xu, Director of Seconded European Standardization Expert in China, delivered a substantial presentation in order to help the European stakeholders understand more about the updated development of China Association standards. With over 50 participations online, Dr. Xu introduced the change and renovation of association standardization after the new China Standardization law come into force, and also the detailed implementation of “Management Regulations on Association standards” issued by SAC and Ministry of Civil Affairs in January 2019.

See: Annex 03 SESEC IV webinar 05 - on “China Association Standards and Current Situation”

5. SAC Approved the Establishment of Four National Technological Standards Innovation bases

On 7th March, SAC approved the establishment of four national technological standards innovation bases, namely, intelligent manufacturing, HVDC transmission and power electronics technology, rare earth and ginseng industry.

Up to now, SAC has approved the preparation of 32 national technological standards innovation bases covering key areas of national economic and social development, such as advanced manufacturing, modern energy, important consumer goods, ecological civilization and so on. Next, the National Standardization Management Committee will strengthen the management of innovation bases and accelerate the coordinated development of scientific and technological research and development, standard development and industrial upgrading. China devote to standards innovation in both new emerging and traditional dominant sector at moment. Chinese website is listed below

http://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/201903/t20190304_343444.htm

6. Guidelines for the Proposal & Proposal approval of National Standards in 2019

On 31st March, SAC issued the guidelines for the proposal and approval of national standards for 2019, emphasizing that the newly established standards should be full-text mandatory, mainly focusing on the integration of multiple mandatory standards for single products in the same field to form common mandatory standards in the field. According to standard Unicom's "one belt and one Road" action plan (2018-2020), the national standard and the foreign language version will be synchronized.

- The compulsory national standard items shall be submitted by the relevant administrative departments under the State Council in accordance with their responsibilities. The provincial standardization administrative department may make proposals for the establishment of compulsory national standards to the standardization administrative department under the State Council or the relevant administrative department under the State Council. Compulsory national standard items should be strictly limited within the scope of legal provisions.
- The recommended national standard items shall be collected, selected and declared by the relevant administrative departments, trade associations, group companies of the State Council, provincial standardization administrative departments and the National Technical Committee for Professional Standardization. When declaring a project, we should carry out extensive research, demonstrate and evaluate the necessity and feasibility of the project, actively respond to the needs of emerging industries for standards, and absorb representatives of small and medium-sized enterprises and innovative enterprises to participate in the drafting of standards.
- The completion cycle of revised standards and standards adopting international standards (from the issuance of plans to the completion of submissions) shall not exceed 18 months, the completion cycle of foreign version standards shall not exceed 12 months, and that of other standards shall not exceed 24 months.
- The recommended national standard projects are classified and evaluated by making on-site or network replies, and revising projects and adopting international standard projects do not require on-site replies.

<http://www.sac.gov.cn/sbgs/sytz/201903/P020190328513458005439.pdf>

Industrial Internet

7. ISO/IEC approved China's Standards Proposal on IoT

China-led standard proposal on internet of things "Real Time IoT Framework" is approved formally by ISO/IEC. The new standard is developed jointly by Tongji University and CESI (China Electronics Standardization Institute). The real time IoT technology applies to system requiring time limit like industrial internet, intelligent manufacturing, VtX, pilotless automobile and etc. The standard defines the term of real-time IoT, and presents the graphics of timing, calculation, telecommunication and controlling. SESEC statistics: as far as now, China has proposed 11 international IoT standards, 5 of which are published and 6 of which are under study:

No.	Standard code	Name	Status
1	ISO/IEC 29182-2 : 2013	Information tech sensor network: system architecture (SNRA) part II: terms	Published
2	ISO/IEC 29182-5 : 2013	Information tech sensor network: system architecture (SNRA) part V: interface definition	Published
3	ISO/IEC 20005:2013	Information tech sensor network: interface and service for integrated information of intelligent sensor network	Published
4	ISO/IEC 19637:2016	Information tech sensor network: testing	Published
5	ISO/IEC 30141:2018	IoT reference architecture	Published
6	ISO/IEC 21823-2	IoT interoperability part II transmission interoperability	CD
7	ISO/IEC 30144	IoT transformer substation SNRA	WD
8	ISO/IEC TR 30148	IoT wireless sensor network for gas meter	PDTR
9	ISO/IEC 30163	Inspection system requirement based on IoT sensor network	WD
10	ISO/IEC TR 30164	IoT edge computing	PDTR
11	ISO/IEC 30165	Real time IoT architecture	WD

8. Guidelines for the Construction of Integrated Standardization System of Industrial Internet

On 9th March 2-19, MIIT and SAC jointly issued the Guidelines for the Construction of Integrated Standardization System of Industrial Internet referring

(1) Basic Common Standards. Basic Common Standards mainly regulate the universality and guiding standards of industrial Internet, including terminology definition, common requirements, architecture, testing and evaluation, management and other standards.

- Terminology Definition Standards: It mainly regulates the related concepts of industrial Internet, and provides support for the formulation of other parts of the standards, including the definition, classification and relationship between the main concepts such as industrial Internet scene, technology, business, etc.
- General Requirement Standard: It mainly regulates the general capability requirements of industrial Internet, including business, function, performance, security, reliability and management.

- Architectural standards: including the industrial Internet architecture and the reference architecture of each part, in order to define the object, boundary, hierarchical relationship and internal relationship of each part of the industrial Internet.
- Test and evaluation criteria: mainly standardize the test requirements of industrial Internet technology, equipment/products and systems, as well as the maturity requirements of industrial Internet application areas, application enterprises and projects, including test methods, evaluation indicators, evaluation methods, etc.
- Management standards: mainly standardize the management requirements of the responsible subjects and key elements in the construction and operation of industrial Internet system, including operation, management, service, transaction, distribution and performance

(2). Sector standards

- Network and Connection Standards, Network and connection standards mainly include intra network, external network, industrial equipment/product network, network equipment, network resource management, interconnection and other standards.
- Identification Analysis Standard, mainly include coding and storage, identification data acquisition, parsing, data interaction, equipment and middleware, heterogeneous identification interoperability.
- Edge Computing Standard, mainly includes three parts: edge equipment standard, edge intelligent standard and capability open standard.
- Platform and Data Standards, mainly include data acquisition standards, resource management and configuration standards, industrial big data standards, industrial micro-service standards, application development environment standards, and platform interoperability
- Industrial APP Standard, includes industrial APP development standard, industrial APP application standard and industrial APP service standard.

(3). Security Standards, mainly include equipment security, control system security, network security, data security, platform security, application security, security management

- Equipment safety standard
- Control system safety standard
- Network Security Standards
- Data security standards
- Platform security standards
- Application security standards
- Safety management standards

China plans by 2020, an industrial Internet standard system should be initially established, focusing on the development of industrial development urgent standards such as factory intranet, network resource management, edge equipment, heterogeneous identification

interoperability, industrial big data, industrial micro-services, industrial APP development and deployment, and safety capability assessment. Develop more than 10 basic common standards such as "Industrial Internet Architecture". Develop "Industrial Internet Time Sensitive Network Technology Requirements", "Industrial Internet IPv6 Address Allocation Technical Requirements", "Industrial Internet Identity Resolution System Requirements", "Industrial Internet Platform Functional Architecture", "Industrial Internet Industry APP Requirements", "Industrial Internet Network Security More than 30 general standards such as "Total Overall Requirements" and more than 20 application standards such as "Individualized Customization Classification Guide for Industrial Internet" have been developed. By 2025, more than 100 standards will be formulated, and a unified, comprehensive and open industrial Internet standard system will be basically established, covering the key technologies, products, management and application needs of the industrial Internet.

Meanwhile, all involved standards are expected to apply with application standards like intelligent production standards, personalized customization standards, network collaboration standards, service transformation standards. The vertical industries includes automobile, aerospace, petrochemical, mechanical manufacturing, light industrial appliances, electronic information, etc. Accordingly, technical specification and management standards shall be developed.

<http://www.miit.gov.cn/n1146295/n1652858/n1652930/n3757016/c6667001/content.html>

Cybersecurity

9. TC260 published draft “Information Security Technology-personal Information Security Specification”

- On 4th February, TC260 (National information security standardization technical committee) published draft “Information security technology-personal information security specification” for public comments. The feedback deadline is the 3rd of March. SESEC summarized the key points and changes as bellow:
- The revision defines clearly the term of “personal information” and states that the products or services supplier/operator could not collect personal information compulsorily with any additional requirement against the users’ will;
- The draft defines for the first time the term of “individual information display” which is based on personal information collection and analysis. The services supplier/operator should show distinctly marks of “individual information display” and cancel option;
- Supplier/operator should inspect API (application programming interface) of the third parties to ensure proper personal information gathering.

<https://www.tc260.org.cn/front/postDetail.html?id=20190201173320>

10. TC260 Issued Key Work in 2019

4 March 2019, TC260 (National information security standardization technical committee) released key work in 2019. The main points are summarized below:

- Streamline the development of crucial sectors like data and personal information protection, industrial IoT control system security, 5G and etc.
- Facilitate emerging technology research on mobile internet APP, personalized information dissemination and internet information auto collection
- Create implementation effort inspection mechanism comprising participation of industrial user, inspection institution and authority
- Develop and publish over 30 national standards, revise 15 standards

<https://www.tc260.org.cn/front/postDetail.html?id=20190228173056>

Communication Network and Service

11. National Radio Administration Bureau Release the 2019 Yearly Work Tasks

On 19th February, the National Radio Administration Bureau released the 2019 yearly work tasks including:

- Release the plan of partial millimetre wave band frequency on 5G system and develop 5G system millimetre wave industries;
- Develop guidelines for the frequencies of industrial Internet and IoT, and develop frequency regulation on wireless charging, automotive radar;
- Standardize the production, import, sale and use of radio transmission equipment, develop regulations for the management of radio transmission equipment;
- Release technical requirements for micro-power short-range radio transmission equipment.

<http://www.srrc.org.cn/wap/content.aspx?id=22625>

General Product's Safety

12. CNCA issued Notice on Standards Adjustment for Automobile CCC

On 13th March, CNCA (Certification and Accreditation Administration) issued notice on standards adjustment for Automobile CCC (China Compulsory Certification). 9 new standards are added:

- GB 19260-2016 Structure Requirements of Low Floor City-bus and Low Entry City-bus
- GB 22757.2-2017 energy consumption label for light-duty vehicles- part 2: for off-vehicle-chargeable hybrid electric vehicles and pure electric vehicles
- GB 26149-2017 Performance requirements and test methods of tire pressure monitoring system for passenger cars
- GB 34655-2017 Specifications for extinguishing equipment arrangement in bus

- GB 34659-2017 Requirements and test methods relating to the spray-suppression systems of motor vehicles and their trailers
- GB 34660-2017 Road vehicles—Requirements and test methods of electromagnetic compatibility
- GB 36220-2018 Safety technical requirements of oil transport tankers and refueling tankers
- GB/T 34657.2-2017 Interoperability test specifications of electric vehicle conductive charging—Part 2: Vehicle
- GB/T 34658-2017 Conformance test for communication protocols between off-board conductive charger and battery management system for electric vehicle

The detailed implementation of certification is summarized as follow:

- Since 12th March, 2019, the corresponding the Implementing Rules for Compulsory Certification - Automobile (CNCA-C11-01) and the Description and Definition Form of Compulsory Certification Catalogue (No. 45 2014), shall add the standards listed to carry out the certification according to the relevant standards.
- Former products certificates issued can be used for one year from March 12, 2019. Enterprises can carry out certificate conversion in advance. Transition methods such as expired certificate exchange, standard certificate exchange, product change, etc. shall be carried out in accordance with the Announcement of Relevant Requirements for the Revision of Compulsory Certification Standards (No. 4, 2012). If the product fails to meet the requirements within time limit, the designated certification agency should deal with it in accordance with the requirements of the Compulsory Certification Management Regulations (Decree No. 117).
- For automobile in possession of CCC, if no additional test items are needed, the new version certificate can be directly replaced without further tests; if there are new test items, additional tests shall be carried out and the new version certificate shall be replaced after the test; if the relevant products have been manufactured, sold or imported before the end of the transition period, old version certificate is still effective in the course of sales
- Each designated certification agency and laboratory shall report to the CNCA before 30 June 2019 the revised implementation rules, the newly incorporated standard testing capability and the accreditation of laboratory qualification

http://www.cnca.gov.cn/xxgk/ggxx/2019/201903/t20190312_57107.shtml

Medical Devices

13. Ministerial Level Standards Plan for Medical Devices 2019

On 25th March, the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) issued a circular covering 93 ministerial level standards for medical devices in 2019, 59 new standards and 34 revised standards respectively. Five of them are mandatory standards. The newly formulated ministerial level standard items include "Performance Characteristics of Medical Light Ion Beam Equipment for Medical Electrical Equipment", "Hepatitis B

Virus e Antibody Detection Kit (Chemiluminescent Immunoassay), "Fluorescence Immunochemistry Analyzer", "Deafness Gene Mutation Detection Kit", "Energy Consumption Measurement Method for Medical Electrical Equipment", "Medical Instruments for Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Artificial Teaching Seminal catheter, etc., in which the "kit for detection of hepatitis B virus e antibody (chemiluminescent immunoassay)" is a mandatory standard.

The revised ministerial level standard items include "immunohistochemically reagent", "intradermal needle", "Medical electrical equipment Part 2-31: Specific requirements for basic safety and basic performance of external cardiac pacemaker with internal power supply", "Medical electrical equipment Part 2-50: Specific requirements for basic safety and basic performance of infant phototherapy equipment", "One-time use of human venous blood sampling" Container Collection", "Special Infusion Device Part 5: Disposable Bottle and Bag Infusion Device", etc., in which "Medical Electrical Equipment Part 2-31: Specific Requirements for Basic Safety and Basic Performance of External Cardiac Pacemaker with Internal Power Supply", "Medical Electrical Equipment Part 2-50: Specific Requirements for Basic Safety and Basic Performance of Infant Light Therapeutic Equipment", "Disposable Use" Human venous blood sampling containers and "special infusion apparatus Part 5: disposable bottle and bag infusion apparatus" are compulsory standards.

The task of revising the standards will be undertaken by the medical device inspection and testing units under the Medical Products Administration of Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Shandong, Hubei and Guangdong provinces (cities), the Chinese Academy of Inspection (Center for Standard Management of Medical Devices of the State Pharmaceutical Supervision Bureau), the Stematological Device Inspection Center of Peking University School of Stomatology, and the Beijing Huaguang Certification Co., Ltd.

<http://www.nmpa.gov.cn/WS04/CL2197/333822.html>

Energy Management and Environmental Protection

14. China 2019 Green Industry Guiding Catalogue

NDRC, MEE and five agencies jointly released '2019 green industry guiding catalogue' on 6th March 2019, six key industries are included:

- Energy-saving and environmental protection industry is mainly engaged in resources and energy conservation and recycling, environmental protection equipment manufacturing and industrial activities related industries. It mainly includes the manufacture of high-efficiency energy-saving equipment, advanced environmental protection equipment, resource recycling equipment, new energy vehicles and green ships, energy-saving transformation, pollution control and resource recycling.
- Cleaner production industry mainly refers to the industries related to waste reduction, resource utilization and harmlessness in the whole process of production. It mainly includes green upgrading of industrial park, non-toxic and harmless alternative use

of raw materials and treatment of hazardous waste, treatment and disposal of waste gas in production process and comprehensive utilization of resources, water saving in production process, treatment and disposal of waste water and comprehensive utilization of resources, treatment and disposal of waste residue in production process and comprehensive utilization of resources.

- Clean energy industry is mainly to build a clean, efficient and systematic energy production system for equipment manufacturing and related facilities construction and operation. It mainly includes the manufacture of new energy and clean energy equipment, the construction and operation of clean energy facilities, the clean and efficient utilization of traditional energy, and the efficient operation of energy systems.
- Eco-environmental industry mainly serves the protection and restoration of ecosystem in China, optimizes the ecological security barrier, and improves the quality and stability of ecosystem. It mainly includes ecological agriculture, ecological protection and ecological restoration.
- Green upgrading of infrastructure is mainly to enhance the greening degree of major infrastructure construction and improve the people's green living standards. It mainly includes building energy saving and green building, green transportation, environmental infrastructure, urban energy infrastructure, sponge city, landscape greening and so on.
- Green service mainly refers to the industry that provides intellectual support and professional services for related green industries. It mainly includes consulting services, project operation management, project evaluation, audit and verification, monitoring and testing, technical product certification and promotion, etc.

Air pollution prevention and control equipment manufacturing, coal consumption reduction substitution, comprehensive treatment of urban dust, cooking fume control, industrial desulfurization, denitrification and dust removal transformation, gasification of key areas of air pollution, ultra-low emission transformation of coal-fired power plants, comprehensive treatment of volatile organic compounds and other industries are listed in the Catalogue.

The difference from the existing green industry in the world is that the clean production and utilization of coal is generally considered not to belong to the category of green industry in the world, but coal still accounts for more than 60% of primary energy production in China. Cleaner production and utilization of coal is very important for the green development of our country and included in the Catalogue.

http://www.ndrc.gov.cn/gzdt/201903/t20190305_930083.html

15. MEE adopted three GB on Volatile Organic Compounds Emission Control

On 26th March, the executive meeting of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) considered and adopted in principle three national standards: “Volatile Organic Compounds Unorganized Emission Control Standard”, “Pharmaceutical Industry Air Pollutants Emission Standard” and “Coatings, Inks and Adhesives Industry Air Pollutants Emission Standard”.

The meeting pointed out to further speed up the construction of atmospheric pollutant emission standard system, the revision of industry emission standards, and comprehensively increase the requirements of unorganized emission control and the drafting and revision of emission standards for key industries related to volatile organic compounds, such as pesticides, packaging, printing and etc.

With the promulgation of national standards, the key VOC emission industries need to strengthen their own monitoring capabilities, adopt advanced monitoring technologies and establish an automatic monitoring system with also portable monitoring instruments.

http://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk15/201903/t20190321_696988.html

16. MIIT updated “Green-design Products” Standards List

On 13 March, the department of energy conservation and comprehensive application of MIIT released the latest updated green-design products standards list covering 66 standards. In order to meet the requirements of the “Green Manufacturing System Construction 2016-2020” and facilitate green-design product assessment, MIIT has issued “notice on green manufacturing system construction” and “guideline on green manufacturing standardization” in 2016. As a crucial part of green manufacturing strategy, the list is expected to cover over 1.000 products by 2020:

Except 4 national recommended standards on eco-design, the other 62 are developed by social associations which have been issued and published on national social association standards platform. Till now the industrial products involved include: plastic products, household appliance, machinery and automobile related products.

<http://www.miit.gov.cn/n1146285/n1146352/n3054355/n3057542/n5920352/c6547178/content.html>

17. ISO 50021 General Guidelines for Selecting Energy Savings Evaluators

In March, “ISO 50021 general guidelines for selecting energy savings evaluators”, developed by the Resources and Environment Branch of China Institute of Standardization, was officially issued by the International Organization for Standardization. The ISO/TC 301 Technical Committee on Energy Management and Economics is responsible for this standard. Energy-saving evaluation is one of the key technologies in energy-saving work. ISO/TC301 has formulated and issued a number of energy-saving calculation and evaluation standards at the national level, organizational level, project level and so on. However, the inadequate capacity of energy-saving assessors and institutions has affected the credibility of the assessment results, and has become one of the important obstacles for countries to implement energy-saving policies and promote energy-saving technologies. ISO 50021 standard stipulates the basic principles and related responsibilities for selecting energy-saving assessment personnel, and puts forward personnel capacity requirements as well as key knowledge and skills. The issuance and implementation of the standards is expected to help to enhance the key capabilities of energy conservation assessors, guide users to select qualified energy

conservation assessors or institutions, and promote the extensive development of new market-oriented energy conservation mechanisms such as energy management contracts, voluntary energy conservation agreements, energy conservation trading, energy efficiency financing, etc.

http://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk15/201903/t20190321_696988.html

Certification

18. CNAS Revised 34 Accreditation Specifications

On 19th February, CNAS (China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment) revised of 34 specifications for accreditation. The old versions shall be abolished from February 20, 2019.

The documents revised include:

- CNAS-CL01: “2016 Accreditation Criteria for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories”
- CNAS-CL01: “2018 Accreditation Criteria for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories”
- CNAS-GL005: “Guidance for the in-house preparation of quality control materials (QCM)”

<https://www.cnas.org.cn/zxtz/895601.shtml>

Contact details for SESEC IV

Dr. Betty XU

Seconded European Standardization Expert in China (SESEC)

A project co-funded by CEN, CENELEC, ETSI, EC and EFTA

Room 1005, the Oriental Place, No. 9 East Dongfang Road,

Chaoyang, Beijing, 100106, P R China

Phone: +86 10 85275366-802

Fax: +86 10 8527 6363

Mobile: +86 185 118 20197

E-mail: betty.xu@sesec.eu