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**SESEC IV**  
**China Standardization**  
**Bimonthly Newsletter**  
For  
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## **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 news media or websites. 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.

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**Abbreviations**

SAMR	State Administration for Market Regulation	国家市场监督管理总局
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
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
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
ITEI	Instrumentation Technology and Economy Institute	机械工业仪器仪表综合技术与经济研究所
MEE	Ministry of Ecology and Environment	中国生态环境部
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
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
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. SESEC Stakeholder Event in Member State SDOs**

Upon the invitations from Standards Development Organizations of the member states, SESEC IV Expert, Dr. Betty Xu, attended 3 stakeholder events in Swedish Institute of Standardization, Austria Standards and AFNOR from 26<sup>th</sup> April to 7<sup>th</sup> May 2019.

Within the SESEC IV project, one big task is to stay informed of developments in policies, networks, laws and regulatory practices to support European companies that encounter standardisation challenges and to provide the European standardisation community with up-to-date information on recent standardisation policy developments.

The topic of the stakeholders' events is "What is Happening in China in the Field of Standardization". In her presentation, Dr. Betty XU shared information on ongoing initiatives that have made standardisation an unprecedented strategic high-level issue in China. The key messages cover

- China's standardisation system and the implications of its reform for the competitiveness of the European industry
- Standardisation actions that support the Belt and Road Initiative
- China's standardisation strategy beyond 2020 – China Standards 2035
- China's growing influence in international standardisation and future trend in adopting international standards
- Institutional changes in the Chinese government in relation to standardisation
- Reform of the Chinese Compulsory Certification system

In SIS about 20 stakeholders attended this event, including IKEA and other industry associations. 50 participants from Austria industries joined the event on 2<sup>nd</sup> of May and SESEC IV Stakeholder event in AFNOR Group was held on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2019 in Paris.



#### **2. ETSI Delegation visited Beijing**

In week of 15th April, Mr. Luis Jorge Romero (Director General) and Mrs. Margot Dor (Director of Strategy & Development) of the European Telecommunication Standards institute (ETSI) visited Beijing and took part in a series of meetings with key Chinese standardization stakeholders from various public and private sector actors. Supported by the team of the Seconded European Standardization Expert in China (SESEC), the ETSI delegation carried out an in-depth exchange with the stakeholders on several topics of common concern, such as

standardization of 5G , Cybersecurity and IoT, oneM2M project, China’s standardization reform, “China standard 2035”, etc. In addition, ETSI and CESI agreed to renew their MoU to deepen their standardization cooperation in the future.

**3. The State Council released the Legislation Plan for 2019**

On 11 May, the General Office of the State Council published the 2019 Legislation Plan of the State Council (hereafter referred to as the “Legislation Plan”). The Legislation plan includes 13 drafts of laws that will be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress for approval. Some of these SESEC believes would significantly impact international businesses and the relevant texts are listed below,

No.	Name	New draft/Revision
1	Cryptography Law (draft for approval)	New draft
2	Import and Export Control Law (draft for approval)	New draft
3	Solid Waste Pollution Prevention Law (draft for approval)	Revision
4	Atomic Energy Law (draft for approval)	New draft

As well as the legal projects, the Legislation Plan also contains 27 regulations to be drafted and 15 regulations to be revised. Some of them SESEC believes would have significant impact on business operators in corresponding sectors.

No.	Name	New draft/Revision
1	Regulation on the Security Protection of Critical Information Infrastructures	New draft
2	Regulation on Administration of Sewage Disposal license.	New draft
3	Regulation on the enforcement of the Food Safety Law	New draft
4	Regulation on the supervision and management of medical devices	Revision
5	Regulations Concerning the Hygiene Supervision over Cosmetics	Revision

Furthermore, the Legislation Plan also proposes to formulate supporting regulations and rules for the Foreign Investment Law, which was published on 15 March 2019.

**4. SAMR/SAC: Improve the development procedure for national standards**

On 13 May, SAMR and SAC held a press conference to inform the public about the reform of national standard formulation/revision procedures. The following measures will be taken to improve the accessibility to and participation in national standards projects.

- to solve the difficulties in proposing national standards projects, TC members will be allowed to submit national standard projects via the National Standard Formulation/Revision System. If a proposal gets support from five or more members, a review and a vote by the whole committee shall be held to deal with the proposal.
- to solve the problem of accessibility to the standard setting process, an open platform for public opinions will be established. In the stage of calling for comments, drafters of national standards shall solicit opinions via not only the channels they usually use but the National Standard Formulation/Revision System.

In addition, a series of important national standards were released in the conference:

- *GB/T 22239-2019 Information security technology — Baseline for classified protection of cybersecurity;*
- *GB/T 24358-2019 Classification and planning fundamental requirements of logistics centre;*
- *GB/T 37706-2019 Installation and operation technical requirements of tail lifts for vehicle;*
- *GB/T 6968-2019 Diaphragm gas meters;*
- *GB/T 37507-2019 Guidance on project management;*
- *GB/T 37422-2019 Method and criteria for green packaging assessment.*

## **5. SAMR Investigates the Status of Adoption of International Standards in China**

SAMR published on 15 April the “Notice on the Investigation of the Adoption Status of International Standards in China”.

According to the “2019 Key Standardization Working Points”, China will promote the adoption and application of international standards in this country. To achieve this goal, SAC organized an investigation among the departments of the State Council, industrial associations, technical committees, and the mirror institutions of international standardization organizations. This investigation aims at identifying all the Chinese standards adopting international standards and all the relevant departments, organizations and mirror technical committees of international standardization organizations in China.

The departments of the State Council will be responsible for investigating, within their jurisdiction, all the mandatory national standards, voluntary national standards, sectoral standards and standard development projects which have adopted or will adopt international standards of ISO, IEC, ITU and other international standardization organizations (hereinafter referred to as: international standards). Likewise, industrial associations, technical committees and the mirror units of international standardization organizations will be responsible for investigating their own situation regarding the adoption of international standards.

The contents of the investigation include:

- Chinese national standards and sectoral standards that have adopted international standards; Standard projects that are planning to adopt international standards;
- Chinese standardization organizations mirroring international standardization organizations

In addition, technical committees and the mirror units of international standardization organizations are also required to carry out research on the international standards that have not been adopted by China and to analyse their applicability in China. As a result of this research a list of the international standards that are suggested to be adopted in 2019-2020 will be proposed.

## **6. SAMR: Administrative Measures for Mandatory National Standards (draft for approval)**

To support the implementation of the China’s new Standardisation Law in the area of mandatory national standards, SAMR/SAC developed the “Administrative Measures for Mandatory National Standards”. In October 2018, SAC issued a call for comments on the draft of this regulation, and a large number of opinions were fed back to the authority in the following



months. On 1 May 2019, the Chinese government transmitted to the WTO the draft of this regulation for approval and the deadline for commenting is 30 June 2019.

In this new edition,

- the commenting period of mandatory national standards will be 60 days, instead of the 30 days in previous edition.
- the explanation (when necessary) of a mandatory national standard and the national mandatory standard itself have the same legal effect.
- the copyright policy of international standardization organizations shall be complied with when the China national mandatory standards refers to relevant standards from these organizations.
- mandatory national standards shall be developed on the basis of international standards and in consideration of China's actual situation.

While it is commendable that China is making its mandatory standard system more reasonable, showing its respect for copyright issues, and holding positive attitude toward adopting international standards, China still has to find a way to alleviate the worries of its trade partners on the system's ambiguity. For instance, the draft still does not provide a clear arbitration mechanism for the development of mandatory standards, still does not appoint specific supervision departments to supervise their implementation, and still lacks detailed requirements on a transition period which will help industries and enterprises adopt to the new situation more smoothly.

A good regulation should not be the barrier to trade but the promoter of it. To avoid bringing about too much uncertainty and creating too many differences, China should adopt more international standards in its mandatory standard system and improve it based on the recognised international standard management practices, which have been proven to be the most efficient way to reduce technical barriers and boost trade.

See Annex I for the comparison table of the draft for comments and draft for approval of the regulation.

## **7. SAMR: Notice on the Key Tasks and Assignments of Implementing the “Deepen Standardization Reform Scheme” (2019-2020)**

On 17 April, SAMR released the “Notice on the Key Tasks and Assignments of Implementing the ‘Deepen Standardization Reform Scheme’ (2019-2020)”, aiming to guide the implementation of China's standardization reform in its third phase (2019-2020).

“Deepen Standardization Reform Scheme” was original released in March 2015, and China government afterwards issued 3 supporting documents in the following years to safeguard its implementation: the Action Plan for the years of 2015~2016, the Key Tasks and Assignments for 2017~2018, and this document for 2019-2020.

The key tasks put forward in the document include the construction of mandatory standard system and recommended standard system, development of association standards, enterprise standard self-declaration, standardization internationalization, military and civil standards integration, standardization management capability, standard implementation and supervision, implementation of the Standardization Law, local standardization reform, talent cultivation

and financial support. The document also appoints ministries/departments in charge for each task.

In comparison with the “Key Tasks and Assignments for 2017-2018”, the tasks this year place more emphasis on the construction of a standard management system, which is embodied in the upcoming release and implementation of the “Administrative Measures for Mandatory National Standards”, the revision of the “Administrative Measures for National Standards”, the “Administrative Measures for Sectoral Standards”, and the “Administrative Measures for Local Standards”, etc.

On the subject of association standards, this document highlights their healthy development rather than rapid growth. As for enterprise standards, this document stresses the implementation of the self-declaration, disclosure and supervision system, including the expansion of its coverage, acceleration of the implementation of the “Enterprise Standards Top Runner” system, etc.

In addition, this document also underlines the implementation and supervision of standards as well as the severe punishment for the breach of mandatory standards.

[http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/bzjss/201904/t20190419\\_293018.html](http://gkml.samr.gov.cn/nsjg/bzjss/201904/t20190419_293018.html)

## **8. SAC: Guidelines for the Set-up of National Standard Projects in 2019**

On 29 March, SAC issued the “Guidelines for the Set-up of National Standard Projects in 2019”. The guidelines emphasized the integration of multiple mandatory standards for single products in the same field. According to the “*Action Plan for Standards Connecting and Developing ‘Belt and Road’ (2018-2020)*”, the development of foreign language versions of national standards in key areas should be highlighted and be synchronized with the development of the national standards.

The compulsory national standard projects shall be proposed 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 proposals should be strictly limited to ensure that they are within the scope of legal provisions.

Recommended national standard projects shall be collected, selected and applied by the relevant administrative departments of the State Council, industrial associations, group companies, provincial standardization administrative departments and national TCs. When applying for a standard project, it is necessary to carry out extensive investigation and research, evaluate necessity and feasibility of the project, actively respond to the needs of emerging industries for standards, and facilitate the participation of the representatives of SMEs and innovative enterprises.

The project cycle of revising a standard and of adopting an international standard (from the approval of the project to the approval of the standard) shall not exceed 18 months; the project cycle of translating a standard to foreign language shall not exceed 12 months; the cycle of other standard projects shall not exceed 24 months.

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

## **9. CNIS published 2 standard service platforms for “Belt and Road” initiative**

On 23 April, CNIS held a Press Conference, officially publishing the “‘Belt and Road’ Co-constructed National Standard Information Platform” (hereinafter referred to as the “Info Platform”) and the “Standardization CN-EN Bilingual Intelligent Translation Cloud Platform” (hereinafter referred to as the “Translation Platform”).

The Info Platform classifies and translates standard information of the “Belt and Road” countries, integrates the standard bibliographic information data of 35 countries and 5 international organizations (ISO, IEC, ITU, etc.), and provides an accurate information retrieval service for users. Furthermore, visualized methods are also applied in the platform for users to conduct standard data analysis and a standardization news column is set up to track the development of standardization in the “Belt and Road” countries.

The Translation Platform is an important outcome of the national key R&D project of “NQI Common Technology Research and Application”. The platform establishes a standardization corpus with 4.2 million Chinese characters and 2.2 million English words. It can provide not only standard text and documents in multiple formats, but their translation between Chinese and English. The translated text will be retaining its original typesetting format.

## **10. SAC approved 4 national technical standard innovation bases**

On 4 March, SAC approved the establishment of 4 national technical standard innovation bases, namely the National Intelligent Manufacturing Basics Technical Standard Innovation Base, National DC Transmission Technical Standard Innovation Base, National Rare Earth Technical Standard Innovation Base, and National Ginseng Technical Standard Innovation Base.

There have been 32 national technical standard innovation bases established so far, covering advanced manufacturing, modern energy, consumer staples, ecological civilisation, etc.

According to the “Overall Plan for the Construction of National Technical Standard Innovation Bases (2017-2020)”, China will establish 15-20 regional (comprehensive) innovation bases, 30-35 sectoral innovation bases and 5-10 international innovation bases by 2020. The plan aimed at facilitating the conversion of innovation outcomes to technical standards, which are expected to in turn promote the marketization, industrialization and internationalization of innovative products and technologies.

## **11. Eighth Annual Meeting of the Sino-German Standardisation Cooperation Commission**

On 19-23 May 2019, the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Sino-German Standardisation Cooperation Commission was convened in Xiamen.

During the meeting week, a series of working group meetings, such as Intelligent Manufacturing/Industry 4.0 WG meeting, Electrical Vehicle Standardization WG meeting, etc., were also held. Other standardization cooperation like intelligent connected vehicles, civil aviation,

service industry, artificial intelligence, battery systems, quantum technology, was also discussed routinely during this meeting.

German Standardisation Cooperation Commission was organized by BMWi of Germany and SAC of China in 2011 and this year, it comes to its 8<sup>th</sup> Annual meeting. This year's meeting attracted more than 200 participants from China and Germany for different topics and working groups. SESEC IV expert was invited as the observer and attended some of the events.

## ***IoT***

### **12. 2019 Key Points for Standardization of Intelligent Connected Vehicles**

On May 15, the Equipment Industry Division of MIIT released the “2019 Key points for standardization of intelligent connected vehicles”.

This document proposed the main standardization tasks in 2019, as follows,

- Implementation of the “Guide on the construction of the national standard system for Internet of vehicles (Intelligent connected vehicles)”, which presented the whole ICV standard system framework, and the “Framework agreement for cooperation on C-V2X standards”, which aims at promoting the application of C-V2X in automobile and transportation systems.
- Speeding up the formulation of general and urgently needed standards for the industry
- Promote standard formulation on key technologies, such as advanced driving assistance systems (ADAS), automatic driving, information security and network communication.
- participate in international standardization: it is planned to perform the duties of the Working Group of Automatic Driving Vehicles under the framework of UN WP29, track the developments of ISO/TC22 on road vehicles, participate in the planning of the Automatic Driving Ad Hoc Group (ADAG), and perform the convener duties of the SC33/WG9 on automatic driving test scenarios. The exchange and cooperation mechanism of countries along the “Belt and Road” Initiative route should also be established.

## ***Communication Network and Service***

### **13. MIIT issued commercial 5G licences**

On 6 June, MIIT issued the country's first commercial 5G network licenses to 4 major telecommunication service providers: China Mobile, China Telecom, China Unicom, and China Broadcasting Network. This move marks an accelerated push by China to apply 5G. Its previous plan was to commercialize the technology in 2020.

MIIT Minister Miao Wei said China welcomes foreign companies to actively participate in the construction of the country's 5G market and share the benefits generated. China Mobile has claimed that its 5G services will be available in more than 40 cities by the end of September, while China Unicom noted it will continue to welcome foreign companies to participate in domestic 5G construction.

China is set to become the world's largest 5G market by 2025, with 460 million 5G users, according to a forecast by the Global System for Mobile Communications Association, an

industry group. The country's telecom carriers are expected to spend 900 billion to 1.5 trillion yuan (\$134 billion to \$223 billion) in total on 5G network construction from 2020 to 2025, according to a report from the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology.

### ***Cybersecurity and Digital Identity***

#### **14. CAC: call for comments on “Measures for Cybersecurity Review” and “Administrative Measures for Data Security”**

On 21 May 2019, CAC, together with SAMR, NDRC, MIIT, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of State Security, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Finance, the People's Bank of China, the State Administration of Radio and Television, the National Administration of State Secrets Protection and the State Cryptography Administration, jointly issued a call for comments on the “Measures for Cybersecurity Review (draft for comments)”. The deadline for commenting is June 18, 2019.

Secretariat of SAC/TC260 made a translation for this regulation, see Annex II.

On 28 May 2019, CAC issued a call for comments on the “Administrative Measures for Data Security (draft for comments)”. The deadline for commenting is June 19, 2019.

Full text (CN): [http://www.moj.gov.cn/news/content/2019-05/28/zlk\\_235861.html](http://www.moj.gov.cn/news/content/2019-05/28/zlk_235861.html)

#### **15. SAC issued standards for “Cybersecurity Classified Protection V2.0 System”**

In the National Standardization Press Conference hold on 13 May, SAMR/SAC issued 3 key standards for the Cybersecurity Classified Protection System V2.0:

- *GB/T 22239-2019 information security technology-baseline for classified protection of cybersecurity;*
- *GB/T 28448-2019 Information security technology-evaluation requirements for classified protection of cybersecurity;*
- *GB/T 25070-2019 Information security technology-Technical requirements of security design for classified protection of cybersecurity.*

These standards will come into force on 1 December 2019.

In 2007, the Ministry of Public Security, together with the National Administration of State Secrets Protection and the State Cryptographic Administration, had officially published the “cybersecurity classified protection system”. The next decade was given the title of the “age of Cybersecurity Classified Protection System V1.0”. The core regulation of the V1.0 was the “Graded Protection of Information Security”, which emphasizes the data protection of traditional systems, including physical hosts, applications, data, transmission, etc.

With the rapid development of emerging technologies, such as cloud computing, big data, IoT, mobile internet, industrial control system, the old version cannot meet new security requirements. To address the problem, the Chinese government started to develop new regulations and standards of cybersecurity classified protection. These new regulations and standards will constitute the “Cybersecurity Classified Protection System V2.0”.

On 27 June 2018, the Ministry of Public Security issued the “Regulations on Classified Protection of Cybersecurity (draft for comments)”. This regulation will be a core pillar for the implementation of Article 21 of the Cybersecurity Law, which states clearly “The state shall implement the system of classified protection of cybersecurity”. In the meanwhile, its release also indicates the “age of V2.0” is coming.

At the end of 2018, four V2.0 standards were released, including

- *GB/T 28449-2018 Testing and evaluation process guide for classified protection of cybersecurity,*
- *GB/T 37138-2018 Implementation guide for cyber security classified protection of electric power information system*
- *GB/T 36958-2018 Technical requirements of security management centre for classified protection of cybersecurity, and*
- *GB/T 36959-2018 Capability requirements and evaluation specification for assessment organization of classified protection of cybersecurity.*

The successive releasing of the V2.0 regulation and standards means the new classified protection system is gradually come into being.

#### **16. MPS/Cybersecurity Bureau released the Guide on Internet Personal Information Protection (draft for comments)**

On 10 April 2019, the Cybersecurity Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, Beijing Network Industry Association and the Third Research Institute of the Ministry of Public Security jointly released the “Guide on Internet personal information protection (draft for comments)”.

This document provides management mechanism, technical measures and service processes for personal information protection. It provides references to the personal information protection work in the whole life cycle of personal information. It is applicable to enterprises providing services through the Internet, and organizations or individuals that control and process personal information through private network or non-networked environments.

The guide can be referenced by public security organizations in their activities of Cybersecurity Law enforcement, and by internet enterprises to establish their personal information protection compliance systems.

Two recommended national standards were adopted by the document: *GB/T 22239-2008 Information security technology – Baseline for classified protection of information system security* and *GB/T 35273-2017 Information security technology—Personal information security specification.*

### ***Smart City***

#### **17. MoT published the Administrative Measures for Standardization of Transportation**

On 28 May 2019, the Ministry of Transportation (MoT) released the “Administrative measures for transportation standardization”, which will come into force on 1 July 2019.

This document is applicable to the standard setting, implementation, and supervision in the areas of railway, road, waterway, civil aviation, post, and comprehensive transportation.

Full text: [http://xxgk.mot.gov.cn/jigou/fgs/201905/t20190528\\_3205412.html](http://xxgk.mot.gov.cn/jigou/fgs/201905/t20190528_3205412.html)

## ***Electrical and Electronic Products***

### **18. SAMR and MIIT: Arrangement for Implementing the “Chinese RoHS” Conformity Assessment System**

On 16 May, SAMR and MIIT jointly issued the “Arrangement for Implementing the Conformity Assessment System of the Restricted Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products” (hereafter “the Arrangement”). The Arrangement indicates all products which are manufactured and imported after 1 November 2019, and are listed in the “Catalogue for the Management of the Restricted Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products (the first batch)” (hereafter “the Catalogue”) and shall conform to the requirements of this document for their conformity assessment. The Catalogue currently includes refrigerators, air conditioners, washing machines, electric water heaters, printers, photocopiers, fax machines, televisions, monitors, microcomputers, mobile handsets and stand-alone telephones,

The Arrangement points out:

- The conformity assessment of Chinese RoHS-related products can be done in one of two ways: a unified state-promoted voluntary certification scheme (hereafter the “state-promoted voluntary certification”) or a supplier’s compliance self-declaration scheme (hereafter “the self-declaration”).
- The suppliers of the electrical and electronic products listed in the Catalogue shall choose either the state-promoted voluntary certification or the self-declaration to complete their RoHS conformity assessment.
- SAMR and MIIT shall establish a public service platform to disclose the information of the state-promoted voluntary certifications or the self-declarations.

Two annexes of the Arrangement stipulated the specific implementing methods of the state-promoted voluntary certification and the self-declaration schemes, which are the “Implementing Rules of the Voluntary Certification Scheme on the Restricted Use of Hazardous Substances in Electric and Electronic Products” and the “Implementing Rules of Supplier’s Declaration of Conformity Scheme on the Restricted Use of Hazardous Substances in Electric and Electronic Products”.

In terms of labelling, two types of green product labels specified in the “Administrative Measures for the Use of the Green Product Labels” shall be applied respectively on the two schemes.

In the aspect of the supervision, market regulation departments at all levels, divisions of MIIT and other related authorities shall conduct the supervision on the restricted use of hazardous substances in product, conformity assessment activity and its assessment results based on their institutional responsibilities, make public the results of the supervision in a timely manner. Any violation and infringement of either of the two types of conformity assessment activities shall be penalized in accordance with laws and regulations. Meanwhile, the sanction information of the enterprises involved will be disclosed on the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System and the Enterprise Credit Public Service Platform.

## ***Energy Management and Environmental Protection***

### **19. SAMR: Administrative Measures for the Use of Green Product Labelling**

On 22 November 2016, the State Council issued the “Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Developing a Unified Standard, Certification and labelling System of Green Products”, according to which “developing a unified standard, certification and labelling system of green products is an inevitable requirement of promoting green, low-carbon and circular development and fostering a green market”. The document set main objectives of the system as “according to principle of unified catalogues, standards, assessment and labels, existing environment-friendly, energy-saving, water-conservation, recyclable, low-carbon, renewal, organic, etc., products will be integrated as green products. By 2020, a systematic, advanced, open, and unified standard, certification and labelling system of green products shall be preliminarily established. . . . and the objectives of “one product category, one standard, one list, one-time certification and one label” shall be accomplished.”

Hereafter, other involved authorities also released supportive documents to enable the establishment of such the unified standard, certification and labelling system of green products. In April 2017, CNCA published the Administrative Measures for the Certifying and Labelling of the Green Product (Draft for Comment) to regulate the certification and labelling of green product, of which the pattern of the green product label was confirmed by Announcement on Issuing the Label for Certificated Green Product released in March 2018. On 28 December 2017, MIIT, MOHURD, SAC, CNCA and former AQSIQ jointly released Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Standardization, Certification and Labelling of Green Building Material, incorporated the certification and evaluation system of green building materials into the unified standard, certification and labelling system. In December 2018, CNCA called for opinions on the draft of Administrative Measures for the Use of Green Product Labelling (hereafter “Administrative Measures”) and the final edition was officially published in May 2019.

The usage of green product label is divided into three categories by the Administrative Measures:

1. Certification bodies certify the products listed in the national unified “Green Product Certification Catalogue”;
2. Certification bodies certify the products that are promoted by SAMR together with relevant departments of the State Council to be unified, and are with green attributes such as resources, energy, environment and quality, etc.;
3. Green attributes conformity assessment activities, including self-declaration, promoted by SAC jointly with relevant departments of the State Council.

For the first usage, SAMR published the first batch of Green Product Evaluation Standard List and Product Catalogue in April 2018, involving 12 types of products. For the second usage, there are certification schemes for environmental protection, energy saving, water saving, low carbon, pollution control, renewable energy/new energy products, restriction of the use of organic and harmful substances, etc., at present.

In the first two usages, the Administrative Measures requires the certification bodies to obtain the approval of SAMR, and to report the certification information to the platform of Green Product Labelling Information Platform. In this regard, no big difference between the regulation and its earlier draft for comments. As for the third usage, the detailed requirements on



it was totally deleted. So, for the products whose conformity assessments need to be done via self-declaration or other methods, the use of green product label and the reporting of compliance information are still uncertain.



Two green product labels

## **20. MEE adopted 3 national standards on Volatile Organic Compounds emission control**

On 31 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 the need to further speed up the construction of an atmospheric pollutant emission standard system, the revision of industry emission standards, and comprehensively increase the requirements relating to 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](http://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk15/201903/t20190321_696988.html)

## ***Certifications***

### **21. Regulations on Certification and Accreditation will be revised**

According to the “Opinions of the State Council on Strengthening Quality Certification System Construction and Promoting Total Quality Management” and the “SAMR 2019 Legislation Work Plan”, government is planning to revise the “Regulations on Certification and Accreditation”.

Now, SAMR (CNCA) is calling for public comments on the revision. The submitted comments are required to be concrete and clear, and include necessary information such as specific clauses, reasons for revision and suggestions, etc.

“Regulations on Certification and Accreditation” were first released in September 2003 and came into effective on 1 November of that year. The latest revision took place in 2016, simplifying the approval procedures of establishing certification body, cancelling the approval

for overseas certification body establishing representative organization in China, and lowering the supervisory power down to the county level.

## **22. SAMR published the List of Certification Bodies authorized for Energy Saving Product and Environment Labelling Product certification in Government Procurement**

On 1 February 2019, Ministry of Finance, NDRC, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, SAMR jointly released the “Notice on Adjusting and Optimizing the Operation Mechanism of Government Procurement on Energy-saving products and Environment Labelling Products”, which put forward the proposal to expand the scope of certification bodies who can conduct the relevant certifications for government procurement.

On 3 April 2019, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) released the expanded “List of certification body participating in and implementing energy saving product certification in government procurement” and the “List of certification body participating in and implementing environment labelling product certification in government procurement”.

[http://www.ccg.gov.cn/zcfg/bwfile/201904/t20190403\\_11853998.htm](http://www.ccg.gov.cn/zcfg/bwfile/201904/t20190403_11853998.htm)

## **23. Key Points of Certification, Accreditation, Inspection and Testing Work in 2019**

On 1 April, CNCA issued the “Key Points of Certification, Accreditation, Inspection and Testing Work in 2019”. According to the document, the items subject to administrative approval will be sorted into 4 classes, and previous administrative approval requirements on them will be cancelled, replaced by notification and commitment, transformed to self-declaration, and optimized based on their risk levels. Authorization for Product Quality Inspection Bodies (CAL) will be abolished as well.

The other key points include,

- Simplify the procedure of examination and approval, cancel the submission of application materials that have been submitted at the time of registration or are duplicated.
- Reduce the time limit of examination and approval from 45 working days to 20 working days
- Reduce the time limit of qualification confirmation and approval from 30 working days to 22 working days
- Abolish the “Special Administrative Measures for the Access of Foreign Certification Bodies”
- Remove products that have less direct contact with consumers from CCC certification catalogue; continue to expand the implementation scope of self-declaration.
- Improve the certification system for key network equipment and special products for network security; study and establish certification systems for data security management and mobile Internet applications management.
- Improve national conformity assessment technology and standard system, actively participate in international conformity assessment standardization activities, strive to lead the formulation of 1-2 international standards.
- Consolidate and deepen bilateral fixed cooperation mechanism between China-Europe, China-Germany, China-Russia and China-South Korea to further enhance mutual trust

- Promote the negotiation of mutual recognition of electronic and electrical products certification, accelerate the negotiation of mutual recognition of electronic and electrical products and non-electrical products certification with New Zealand, and initiate the negotiation of mutual recognition of conformity assessment results with Canada.
- Cooperation with EU, Korea, Japan and other countries and regions on capacity verification projects; Promote good laboratory specifications (GLP) in the field of chemicals and mutual recognition of test data and results.
- Develop the “Vision and Action Plan for Jointly Promoting Certification and Accreditation to serve ‘Belt and Road’ (2019-2021)”.
- Revise the “Regulations on Certification and Accreditation”; develop the “Supervisory and Administrative Measures for Inspection and Test Agencies”

[http://www.cnca.gov.cn/xxgk/gwxx/2019/201904/t20190402\\_57126.shtml](http://www.cnca.gov.cn/xxgk/gwxx/2019/201904/t20190402_57126.shtml)

### ***SESEC Shared Documents***

<b>Annex I</b>	<b>SESEC translation - Comparison of Administrative Measures for Mandatory National Standards of China - draft for comments and draft for approval</b>
<b>Annex II</b>	<b>SESEC translation – China Cybersecurity Review Measures</b>
<b>Annex III</b>	<b>SESEC translation - Introduction of Cybersecurity National Standards</b>
<b>Annex IV</b>	<b>SESEC Radar Observation on Association Standardization of China</b>
<b>Annex V</b>	<b>SESEC Radar Observation on Enterprise Standardization of China</b>
<b>Annex VI</b>	<b>SESEC Radar Observation on Local Standardization of China</b>
<b>Annex VII</b>	<b>SESEC IV- Update of China Compulsory Certification System Reform</b>
<b>Annex VIII</b>	<b>Q&amp;A concerning Enterprise Standard Top-runner System</b>