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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 was 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. SAMR publishes the Priority Fields of the Enterprise Standards “Top Runners” Project in 2019

On 28 May, SAMR published the Notice of the Priority Fields of the Enterprise Standards “Top Runners” Project in 2019. Publication of the priority fields is the first step for implementing the “Top Runners” project in 2019. 100 products and services been included in the priority fields.

In 2017, the General Office of the State Council published the Notice on Issuing the Division of the key tasks for Implementation of the Plan for Deepening the reform of standardization work (2017-2018). According to this notice, to further liberalize the enterprise standards, China started to develop and implement the enterprise standards “Top Runners” project.,

The Enterprise Standards “Top Runners” refers to the enterprises with higher level core indicators of their products or services standards than other enterprises. Standardization Law of China encourages the public disclosure of enterprise standards through the standard information public service platforms. The “Top Runners” project is based on the disclosure and supervision of self-discipline of the enterprise standards for products and services. The enterprise standards in the “Top Runners” project all come from the enterprise standards published on the Enterprise Standard Information Public Service Platform.

Normally there are 4 steps in the “Top Runners” project. First, the priority fields of the “Top Runners” project shall be decided by the relevant government departments. Then, to carry out the assessment of all the enterprise standards, China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) will collect the names of the third-party assessment agencies. The agencies chosen will be in charge of establishing the assessment mechanisms and carrying out the assessment process of the enterprise standards. After the assessment, the list of “Top Runners” will be published.

2019 is the second year of the “Top Runners” project. This project is still under development. In 2018, there were 11 products which had been included in the priority fields for which a total number of 53 enterprises were designated with the title of “Top Runners”. Given that the number of products in the priority field will rise to 100 for 2019 it is certain that the Chinese government will expand the scope of “Top Runners” project and therefore more assessment agencies and enterprises will be included.

For the enterprises who are elected to be the top runners, it would be conducive for them to build brands and improve the market share of those enterprises with their excellent products and services. The results of the evaluation of the “Top Runners” project will be accepted by Chinese government. During the government procurement, products from “Top Runners” enterprises would be preferred by Chinese government. A fund for “top runners” enterprises will be built by Chinese government and the “Top Runners” enterprises will get credit support.

As the standing institution for the work on enterprise standards “Top Runners” CNIS now start to identify the relevant assessment agencies and establish the assessment mechanism for the 2019 “Top Runners” projects.

2. SAMR Releases Guidelines for the Random Inspection on Association and Enterprise Standards

On 5 June, SAMR released the Notice on Releasing “Guidelines for Random Inspection on Association Standards” and the “Guidelines for Random Inspection on Enterprise Standards”. The notice is aimed at randomly inspecting the conformity of association and enterprise standards to the Standardization Law. The objects to be spot-checked are the association and enterprise standards that have made self-declaration and made public on the National Association Standard Information Platform and the Enterprise Standard Information Public Service Platform.

The following items will be inspected,

- If the technical requirements of these standards are lower than those of mandatory national standards
- If the contents of these standards are technologically advanced and economically reasonable (if covered by the product categories that will be eliminated according to the latest version of the Guiding Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment)
- If the numbering of these standards complies with relevant requirements in the Administrative Measures for Association Standards or the Administrative Measures for Enterprise Standardization
- If the function indexes and performance indexes of enterprise standards are disclosed

Due to its enormous quantity and rapid growth, China’s association and enterprise standards have always been questioned in terms of quality and management. Random inspection would be a good way to address the problem. However, its coverage is limited, and the large amount of resources which would need to be invested to tackle various technical and operational difficulties in the process would make the costs prohibitive. It is therefore suggested that more social supervision should be adopted. The problem can be solved fundamentally only with the participation of the whole society.

3. SESEC Roundtable: Discuss Standardization Related Issues

On July 5, 2019, SESEC convened a Standards Roundtable Meeting with more than 10 experts, scholars, and representatives from European enterprises and standardization bodies.

The meeting was divided into three parts, mainly concerned issues and hot topics in standardization during the past few months. Miss LIU Jin from GIZ reviewed the Germany-China standardization cooperation. And then Betty Xu from SESEC gave a brief introduction about the EU-China standards hot topics. Before the attendees discussed other related initiatives, Standardization Directors from Daimler AG, Siemens, VDMA, EUCCC and other organizations shared their views on the recent concerning issues from European industries.

After the discussion of the work distribution of different working teams in GIZ, the participants made clear the current status of the ongoing association standards and enterprise standards and the “China Standards 2035”. The changes and influences of the US-China trade tensions on standardization were also examined.

The meeting provided a platform for the participants to exchange up-to-date information, which deepened their understanding on the ever-changing standardization system, so that they could take measures to lower the risks in the future.

4. Vice-president of CENELEC on the New Generation of Information Technology Industry Standardization Forum (2019), China

On July 30, 2019, the New Generation of Information Technology Industry Standardization Forum (2019) was held in Suzhou. This forum was led by MIIT and sponsored by CESI, Suzhou Market Supervision Administration, and China Electronics Standardization Association. Dr Thies Bernhard, Vice-president of CENELEC, delivered a keynote speech entitled “The Digital Transformation of European Standardization” in the forum.

Under the theme of “Digital Empowerment, Led by Standardization”, the forum mainly focused on issues like the development trend of the new generation of information technology industry, the demands for standardization, and key standardization work in related industries. Dr Thies introduced to Chinese audiences the European standardization system, European digital transformation policy, and CEN-CENELEC’s response, strategy, and plan to this policy, providing a reference for Chinese counterparts to facilitate innovation and industrial development via standardization.

5. SESEC IV Webinar on European Standardization System for Chinese stakeholders

On 26 July, SESEC held the Webinar of “European Standardization System Introduction”. This webinar aimed at increasing the visibility and influence of European Standardization system in China. The main contents of this webinar include the SESEC project, European standardization and technical regulation system, work mechanism of European standardization organizations, etc. More than 100 participants joined and watched the webinar.

Visit the following link to watch the webinar

<https://register.gotowebinar.com/recording/6103289390637653763>

IoT

6. MIIT: Work Plan of the Special Working Group for Industrial Internet in 2019

On June 20, MIIT/Industrial Internet Special Working Group released its Work Plan for 2019. The Work Plan consists of 27 key tasks that shall be completed by December 2019. The tasks include the establishment of the China Industrial Internet Institute, the development of Administrative Measures for Industrial Internet Labelling (draft for comments), the formulation of implementation guides or standards for industrial internet platforms, the financial support for industrial internet projects, and the credit support for industrial internet enterprises, etc.

On the subject of standardization, the Work Plan states that in 2019, the corresponding SDOs shall develop 5+ general and fundamental standards for the networks and platforms of industrial internet, formulate 5+ key sectoral standards, draft 3+ security standards for the fields in urgent need, such as platform security, data security, cryptography application, etc. Furthermore, the Work Plan also puts forward that 1~2 test and verification systems shall be established for new industrial internet techniques and standards.

The Industrial Internet Special Working Group was founded in February 2018. It is a sub working group under the Leading Group for Upgrading Manufacturing Sector. The Special Working Group is headed by minister of MIIT and takes the responsibility of promoting and developing the industrial internet industry and implementing the “Guiding Opinions of the

State Council on Deepening ‘Internet + Advanced Manufacturing industry’ and Developing Industrial Internet”, which was released by the State Council in November 2017. The main tasks of the Special Working Group include strategic planning coordination and development of industrial internet cross-sectorally and transregionally, reviewing major policies, projects, and work plans for the development of industrial internet and supervising their implementation. The Working Group holds meetings annually, discussing major issues concerning the development of industrial internet.

Communication Network and Service

7. Assessment Measures for the Security of Cloud Computing Services Published

On July 22, 2019, CAC, NDRC, MIIT and the Ministry of Finance (MOF) jointly published “Assessment Measures for the Security of Cloud Computing Services” (hereafter the “Assessment Measures”).

The Cloud Computing Services Security Assessment (hereafter the “Security Assessment”) refers to the security assessment of cloud computing services used by government departments and operators of critical information infrastructure (CII).

According to the Assessment Measures, CAC together with NDRC, MIIT and MOF will establish a security assessment coordination mechanism and a Cloud Computing Services Security Assessment Office (hereafter the “Assessment Office”). The Assessment Office will be overseen by CAC and will be in charge of reviewing the security assessment policies of China, finding technical organizations to carry out the Security Assessment, approving the results of the Security Assessment, and coordinating key issues related to the Security Assessment.

The Security Assessment will assess cloud service providers on: credit and operation situation; background of staff (especially staff who could access and gather customers’ data); security of cloud platform technology, products and services supply chain; security management ability and safety protection ability; effectiveness possibility and ease of transferring customers’ data; business continuity; and other factors that may affect the security of the cloud service.

To apply for the Security Assessment, cloud service providers shall submit application materials to the Assessment Office. Application materials should include:

- a completed application form;
- a security plan of the cloud computing service system;
- a report on the business continuity and security of the service supply chain;
- a report on the possibility and ease of transferring customers’ data;
- any other material that may support the application.

After the Assessment Office stops receiving applications, it will procure professional technical organizations to carry out the Security Assessment. The professional technical organizations shall carry out the Security Assessment according to the national standards such as the “Security Guidelines of Cloud Computing Services” and “Security Protection Capability Requirements for Cloud Computing Services”. After the Security Assessment has been completed, the professional technical organizations, will issue a security evaluation report. Then, the Assessment Office will organize an expert group to carry out a comprehensive evaluation

which will be based on the application materials submitted by the cloud service providers and the evaluation report made by the professional technical organizations. After the evaluation of the expert group, the result will be reviewed by the security assessment coordination mechanism and approved by CAC.

The Assessment Measures also includes a way of protecting trade secrets and intellectual property of cloud service providers during the security assessment: during the security assessment, the organizations and people involved undertake confidentiality obligations to not disclose confidential materials submitted by the cloud service providers and those obtained from the security assessment. Without the explicit permission of the cloud service providers, confidential information shall remain under strict protection, be used exclusively for the security assessment, and cannot be published.

SESEC also translated a quick guide made by CAC, trying to introduce this regulation more clearly, see **Annex I** for the details.

Introduction of Relevant Standards:

The security assessment shall be carried out according to the national standards “*GB/T 31167-2014 Security Guidelines of Cloud Computing Services*” and “*GB/T 31168-2014 Security Protection Capability Requirements for Cloud Computing Services*”.

GB/T 31167-2014 does not concern the details of cloud computing technology itself nor the security requirements of the cloud service providers, but instead provides government departments and other customers a basic understanding of the benefits and security risks of cloud computing and key links and requirements for the entire lifecycle of cloud computing services.

GB/T 31168-2014 outlines the information security protection procedures that cloud service providers should follow when providing cloud services to specific customers. It is suitable for the cloud computing services security management of government departments, key industries and other enterprises, and guides cloud service providers when building secure cloud computing platforms and providing secure cloud services to their customers. In GB/T 31168-2014, the security capabilities of the cloud service providers are divided into general requirements and enhancement requirements. Depending on the sensitivity of the information being transferred among cloud platforms, cloud service providers should have different security capabilities.

Cybersecurity and Digital Identity

8. The National People’s Congress: Call for comments on the Cryptography Law

On July 5, 2019, the National People’s Congress (NPC) issued the Cryptography Law (Draft) for public consultation. According to the Article 1 of the draft law, cryptography is defined as “the altering of information related to products, technology and services to ensure encrypted protection or secure authentication”. The main functions of cryptography are encryption protection and security authentication.

The draft law includes five chapters: General Provisions of Cryptography Law, Core Cryptography and Common Cryptography, Commercial Cryptography, Legal liability, and Supplementary Provisions. In this draft, cryptography is divided into Core, Common, and Commercial Cryptography.

The draft puts forward the principle of cryptography classification protection: Core Cryptography and Common Cryptography are used to protect the state's secret information. Information under the protection of Core Cryptography is classified as top-secret, while information under the protection of Common Cryptography is confidential. Both top -secret information and confidential information are subject to the strict and unified administration of the cryptography authorities, but only Commercial Cryptography is used to protect information that is not part of state secrets.

The management system of Core and Common Cryptography include: Article 14, the usage requirements of Core and Common Cryptography when transmitting, storing, and processing state secret information; Article 15, the safety management system and confidentiality measures of the Core and Common Cryptography; Article 16 and 17, the working system and collaboration mechanism of the relevant cryptography administration departments; Article 19, the inspection-free right of Core and Common Cryptography related items and personnel; Article 20, the supervision and confidential review system of Core and Common Cryptography related staff.

The system of Commercial Cryptography includes: Article 22, 23 and 24, establishment of Commercial Cryptography standards system; Article 25, establishment of Commercial Cryptography testing and certification system; Article 26, mandatory testing and certification system for Commercial Cryptography products and services that relate to the critical network equipment and specialized network security products; Article 27, the use of Commercial Cryptography to ensure appropriate protection of the critical information infrastructure and the security assessment on Commercial Cryptography application; Article 28, the import licensing system and the export control system for Commercial Cryptography which involve national security and social and public interest, or adhere to China's international commitments.

Article 14, 25 for certification and 22,23,24 for standardization. Article 14 and 25 regulate the implementation of certification and evaluation systems in Core and Commercial Cryptography system.

Article 22 The state shall establish and improve a system of commercial cryptography standards.

*“The state shall support associations and enterprises in using independent innovative technology to develop **association standards or enterprise standards** for commercial cryptography that are **higher** than the relevant technical requirements of national standards or industry standards. “*

*Article 23 The state shall promote participation in activities for **international standardization** of commercial cryptography, participate in the development of international standards for commercial cryptography, and advance the conversion of Chinese standards for commercial cryptography to foreign standards, vice versa, and their application.*

The state shall encourage enterprises, social groups, educational and research institutions and the like to participate in activities for international standardization of commercial cryptography.

Article 24 said the Commercial Cryptography system shall fulfil the compulsory standards.

See **Annex II** for the full text of the Cryptography Law (draft for comments)

See **Annex III** for the comparison between the new Cryptography Law (Draft for comments) and the Regulation on the Administration of Commercial Cryptography Codes

Smart Topics

9. SAC: Action Plan for the Construction and Development of National Technical Standard Innovation Base (Smart Grid) (2019-2021)

On June 23, SAC released the “Action Plan for the Construction and Development of National Technical Standard Innovation Base (Smart Grid) (2019-2021)”. The Action plan put forwards major tasks for the innovation base in the following 3 years:

- In 2019, the innovation base shall design technical standard systems for 3~5 key smart grid areas, chart the smart grid standardization roadmap, call for pilot standardization projects in areas such as high-end intelligent equipment, ubiquitous power IoT, energy internet, etc.
- In 2020, the innovation base shall publish its standard development plan, technical outcome transformation and application plan, the energy internet standard system framework, and the selected pilot standardization projects.
- In 2021, those standards developed shall take effects on facilitating smart grid construction, industry distribution, and value chain extension, furthermore, the innovation base shall accumulatively undertake 100+ international standard projects.

Currently, SAC has approved 32 national technical standard innovation bases to facilitate the transformation of technical outcomes to standards. These innovation bases cover multiple fields including advanced manufacturing, energy, consumer goods, etc. The National Technical Standard Innovation Base (Smart Grid) was established by the China Electricity Council in 2018 and led by the State Grid. Its 29 members come from enterprises, test and certification bodies, research institutes, colleges, etc.

10. China Releases its First Digital Factory National Standards

In May 2019, SAMR and SAC issued two national standards: “*GB/ T 37393-2019 Digital factory—General technical requirements*” and “*GB/ T 37413-2019 Digital factory—Terms and definitions*”. They are the first digital factory national standards in China.

These two standards are the major achievements of the “Research and Verification on the Standard of Digital Factory Terminology and General Technical Requirements”, which is a governmental R&D project launched by the MIIT in 2015 and undertaken by SAC/TC124 (Industrial Process Measurement, Control and Automation). This project aims to normalize terminologies and unify technical requirements for digital factories to support their construction, improve the standard system of intelligent manufacturing, and develop high-quality intelligent manufacturing.

These two standards will be beneficial for digital factory construction and standard formulation in China's intelligent manufacturing industry, and will play a guiding role in enterprises' intelligent upgrading, digital production and management, etc.

11. SESEC IV Webinar on Chinese AI Standardization

On June 11, the Seconded European Standardization Expert in China (SESEC) organized a webinar on "China AI Standardization and Regulations" in its Beijing office. Dr. Betty Xu, expert of the SESEC project, made a comparison between EU's and China's AI standardization systems and introduced in detail the Chinese system, including its key policies and regulations, regulators, standardizers and standard system framework, etc. Over 110 participants joined the online meeting.

SESEC project has always been devoted to promoting and extending European standardization stakeholders' understanding on China's distinct standardization system. Artificial intelligence is a major emerging standardization area and China has developed a relatively complete standardization system on it in the past few years. To help European stakeholders have a comprehensive view on the system, SESEC organized this webinar. In the future, SESEC will continually pick out some hot topics and invite relevant experts to make introduction or analysis on them.

Visit the following link to watch this webinar:

<https://register.gotowebinar.com/recording/4105569120955126541>

Electrical and Electronic Products

12. CEEIA Annual Meeting in Jiaxing

On June 24~25, 2019, CEEIA convened its 2019 General Assembly and Electrical Equipment Industry Standardization Meeting in Jiaxing. In the meeting, the secretariat of CEEIA made an annual work report summarizing the achievements CEEIA has made in 2018 and the work plan for 2019. SESEC summarized CEEIA's work report, meeting minutes and made a SESEC special report. Full text of the report can be found in **Annex IV** and some key information is concluded as follows.

In 2018, CEEIA has

- Participated in the national standardization reform and improved the development of the new standards system.
 - Participated in the drafting of China Standards 2035
 - Improved the working process of technical committees in the electro-technical industry
 - Facilitated management for the drafting and revision of electro-technical standards
- Improved the development of association standards and enterprise standards in the electro-technical industry
 - Improved the construction of association standardization institutions of CEEIA
 - Promoted the development of association standards

- Remarkable achievements were made in high-quality electro-technical association standards
- Promoted electrical technology evaluation of electro-technical enterprise standards
- Facilitated the standards research in important electro-technical industries
 - Promoted research on intelligent manufacturing standards
 - Promoted research on green and energy-saving equipment standards
 - Facilitated research on new energy and energy storage standards
- Promoted the internationalization of electro-technical standards
 - Evaluated the performance of IEC/TC/SC mirroring organizations in China.
 - Prompted research on China's policy on international standards
 - Promoted the internationalization of China's standards with the "Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)"

The aims of electro-technical standardization

- Participate in the standardization top-level design
- Optimize the standards system
- Improve the management and supervision of standards
- Combine Belt and Road Initiative and electro-technical industry

Major tasks in 2019

- Implement the standardization reform
 - Improve the management of electro-technical standardization systems of the energy industry for the Implementation of Energy Industry TCs Management.
 - Assist the National Energy Administration in drafting Opinions on High Quality Development of Energy Standards and improve electro-technical standardization in energy,
 - Actively participate in the construction of the road map and standards system framework for the Internet of energy standardization, and develop standards for key equipment of internet of energy
 - Improve the standards system to comprehensively utilize new energy sources,
 - Try to strengthen the cooperation among WGs of TCs in developing and revising standards Cultivate association standards of CEEIA
- Facilitate standardization in the energy industry
 - Develop association standards in key areas such as intelligent manufacturing, green design and internet of energy. Considering the demands of electro-technical industry, CEEIA is going to develop 70 association standards and 100 plans for the electro-technical industry this year.
 - Coordinate different departments in CEEIA.
 - Use seminars and training to promote the understanding of standards in the electro-technical industry.
 - Facilitate the joint development of association standards or mutual standards recognition with other associations and societies.
 - Promote the association standards image to enhance its credibility.
 - Carry out random checks on CEEIA association standards in the electro-technical industry in accordance with the Guideline on Random Inspection of Association Standards and Enterprise Standards issued by the State Administration for Market Regulation.
- Speed up the internationalization of electro-technical standards

- To actively prepare for the 2019 IEC Conference, CEEIA will focus on the studies of IEC international standardization strategies, policies and rules, and participate in the international standardization work of IEC.
 - Focus on international production capacity, equipment manufacturing cooperation, as well as develop international standardization and put forward a number of international standards proposals in the fields of fuses, low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies, automatic controllers and hydraulic turbines.
 - Speed up the translation of national and industry standards in key areas such as power generating equipment, and electrical transmission and distribution devices.
- Improve the standardization service

General Product's Safety

13. SAC Releases the Special Action Plan for Consumer Product National Standards (2019)

To implement the “Plan for the Improvement of Consumer Product Standard and Quality (2016-2020)”, SAC approved and released on June 4 the “Special Action Plan for Consumer Product National Standards (2019)”. The special action plan will launch 105 national standard projects for consumer products, including 49 new standard setting projects and 56 standard revision projects. All these standards will be voluntary standards.

It is notable that among the 56 standards to be revised, there are 14 which used to be mandatory standards but will be converted into voluntary standards, moreover, 3 of the 14 will be merged and converted into one voluntary standard.

Mandatory standards that will be converted to voluntary standards include:

- GB 14196.2-2008 and GB 14196.3-2008 (incandescent lamps safety)
- GB 7000.211-2008, GB 7000.9-2008, GB 7000.17-2003, GB 7000.212-2008 (luminaires)
- GB 4706.80-2014 (foot warmers and heating mats safety)
- GB 19594-2015 and GB 19593-2015 (fireworks)
- GB 19652-2005 (discharge lamps safety)
- GB 19510.9-2009 (lamp control-gear safety)

Mandatory standards that will be merged and converted into 1 voluntary standard are:

- GB 19877.1-2005, GB 19877.2-2005 and GB 19877.3-2005 (special soap, bath agent and hand cleaner)

In addition, among all the 105 national standard projects, 44 will adopt international standards, mainly the ISO-IEC standards. it is notable that a European standard: EN 14932:2006 will be adopted by the Chinese standard of “Silage Wrap Film”.

Energy Management and Environmental Protection

14. Green Manufacturing Committee: Explanation of the Chinese RoHS2.0 Compliance Management Catalogue

The Chinese RoHS2.0 Compliance Management Catalogue (First Batch) has come into force in March 2019. For the 12 kinds of products falling in the scope of this catalogue, their contents of lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyl and polybrominated diphenyl ether shall comply with Chinese RoHS-related standards and these products shall go through the corresponding conformity assessment procedures before being put on the market.

However, in practice, it is still difficult to accurately determine whether a product or a part falls within the scope of this catalogue due to the diversity of product. To address the problem, the Green Manufacturing Committee of the China Electronic Energy Saving Technology Association made a Q&A document, giving 13 typical questions and their official answers. SESEC translated the document for your reference. See **Annex V** for more details.

15. SAC and NEA: Guidelines for Strengthening the Standardization of Energy Internet

On May 15, the National Energy Administration (NEA) and SAC jointly released the “Guidelines for Strengthening the Standardization of Energy Internet”. The guidelines point out,

- By 2020 “to complete the standardization road map and the standard system framework for energy Internet”, and “to formulate 30+ basic and general standards for energy Internet, covering the technical requirements of terminology, conceptual model, system architecture, generic use cases, information security, acceptance and assessment for demonstration and pilot projects, etc.”
- By 2025, “to establish a standard system that is able to support energy internet industrial development and application requirements”, and “to develop more than 50 energy Internet standards covering active distribution network, micro-energy network, energy storage, electric vehicle, etc., and supporting the project construction and technical application of energy internet”

The guidelines also propose to establish a standardization coordination mechanism and a supporting technical organization for energy internet to formulate relevant policies and measures, strengthen macro coordination, etc.

16. SAC/TC20 Revises the Mandatory Standard for the Energy Efficiency of Boiler Product

On June 14, SAC/TC20 (Energy Efficiency) held a conference in Beijing to review the revised draft of *GB 24500 The minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades of industrial boilers*. The draft went through the technical review.

China has a large quantity of industrial boilers with a wide distribution, leading to high energy consumption and heavy pollution. China remains lagged behind developed countries in energy conservation and pollution control at large, which shows a huge potential in energy conservation and emission reduction. By the end of 2018, there were 403,900 boilers in China, including 396,000 industrial boilers which consumed nearly 540 million tons of raw coal in 2017, accounting for 20% of the total coal consumption.

In recent years, the State Council, some ministries and local governments have introduced several regulations to improve the energy efficiency of industrial boilers and lower emissions, such as “Circular of the State Council on Issuing the Plan for Air Pollution Prevention” and “Implementation Plan for the Comprehensive Improvement Project of Coal-fired Boilers Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection”, etc. In the meantime, China has also released a series of policies on clean energy, renewable energy and further use of the waste energy, coal-to-gas and coal-to-electricity, etc, all of which promoted the rapid development of gas-fired boilers, biomass boilers and waste heat boilers and electric boilers.

Being first released in 2009, the GB 24500 had played an important role in improving the energy efficiency of coal-fired industrial boilers. But with the changes in the structure and enhancement of the performance of industrial boilers, the old version cannot meet the needs of new circumstances. Thus, this standard was reviewed to expand its coverage and support the new energy-saving policies. The revised standard will stop high energy consuming industrial boilers from entering the China market and play an essential role in improving the design of industrial boilers.

Certification

17. SAMR: Adjust Management of Explosion-proof Electrical Products, Household Gas Appliances and Large Household Refrigerators from the Production Permission to CCC

According to the requirements of the “Decision of the State Council on Further Shortening the List of the Management Catalogue of Industrial Product Production License and Simplifying the Examination and Approval Procedures”, SAMR issued the “Notice on the Implementation of the Transformation of Management Style for Explosion-proof Electrical Products and other products, from Production Permission to Compulsory Product Certification (CCC)” on July 9, with the main contents as follows:

- From October 1, 2019, explosion-proof electrical appliances, household gas appliances and household refrigerators with a calibrated capacity of over 500L will be included in the CCC certification management catalogue. Applications for these products’ production licenses will no longer be accepted.
- From October 1, 2020, the above products will not be allowed to leave the factory, be sold, imported or used in other business activities without obtaining compulsory product certificates and having the CCC mark affixed to them.
- After October 1, 2020, products produced during the validity period of their production licenses can still be put on market with their original packaging (complying with the requirements of the production licenses).
- The designated certification bodies shall formulate the detailed certification implementation methods according to the requirements of the general rules and the product-specific implementation rules of the CCC and submit it to SAMR for filing before September 25, 2019.

Others

18. SESEC IV Webinar on Chinese NEV Standardization

On 27 June, SESEC organized a webinar on “New Energy Vehicle Standardization in China” in its Beijing office. Mr. Shawn XU, senior standardization engineer from the Auto Standardization Institute of the China Automotive Technology and Research Centre (Secretariat of

SAC/TC114 on Auto Standardization), made an introduction of the NEV standard system in China, of which he underlined some key standards concerning vehicle safety, battery safety and charging safety. He also mentioned the annual plan of the standard system and important fields before he made the conclusion. Over 50 participants joined the online meeting.

SESEC project has always been devoted to promoting and extending European standardization stakeholders' understanding on China's distinct standardization system. Artificial intelligence is a major emerging standardization area and China has developed a relatively complete standardization system on it in the past few years. To help European stakeholders have a comprehensive view on the system, SESEC organized this webinar. In the future, SESEC will continually pick out some hot topics and invite relevant experts to make introduction or analysis on them.

Visit the link below for the review of this webinar:

<https://register.gotowebinar.com/recording/6263101206075192582>

SESEC Shared Documents

- **Annex I Quick Guide for the “Measures for Cloud Computing Services Security”**
- **Annex II The Cryptography Law (Draft for comments)**
- **Annex III Comparison between the new Cryptography Law (Draft for comments) and the Regulation on the Administration of Commercial Cryptography Codes**
- **Annex IV Summary of CEEIA Standardization Work in 2018/2019**
- **Annex V Q&A about Chinese RoHS2.0 Compliance Management Catalogue (First Batch)**