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SESEC III
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 two SESEC projects in China, SESEC I (2006-2009) and SESEC II (2009-2012). In Dec 2014, SESEC III was officially launched in Beijing, China. Dr. Betty XU was nominated as the SESEC expert and will spend the next 36 months on promoting EU-China standardization information exchange and EU-China standardization cooperation.

The SESEC project supports the strategic objectives of the European Union, EFTA and the European Standardization Organizations (ESOs). The purpose of SESEC project is to

- Promote European and international standards in China;
- Improve contacts with different levels of the Chinese administration, industry and standardization bodies;
- Improve the visibility and understanding of the European Standardization System (ESS) in China;
- Gather regulatory and standardization intelligence.

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 III China Standardization and Technical Regulation Bimonthly Newsletter

SESEC III 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.

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In this Bimonthly Newsletter, some news articles were abstracted from Chinese government organizations. Some detailed translations can be downloaded from SESEC website.

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Abbreviations

AQSIQ	General Administration of quality supervision, inspection and quarantine of PRC	国家质量监督检验检疫总局
CAS	China Association	中国标准化协会
CCC	China Compulsory Certification	中国强制认证
CCSA	China Communication Standardization Association	中国通信标准化协会
CEC	China Electricity Council	中国电力企业联合会
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
CFDA	China Food and Drug Administration	中国食品药品监督管理局
CMDSA	Center for Medical Device Standardization Administration	医疗器械标准管理中心
CNCA	Certification and Accreditation Administration of China	中国国家认证认可监督管理委员会
CNIS	China National Institute of Standardization	中国国家标准化研究院
CNREC	China National Renewable Energy Center	中国国家可再生能源中心
EPPEI	Electric Power Planning and Engineering Institute	电力规划设计总院
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission	国际电工委员会
ITEI	Instrumentation Technology and Economy Institute	机械工业仪器仪表综合技术与经济研究所
MIIT	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of People’s Republic of China	中国工业和信息化部
MoH	Ministry of Health	卫生部
MoHURD	Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development	住房与建设部
MOR	Ministry of Railway	中国铁道部
MOT	Ministry of Transport	中国交通运输部
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology	中国科学技术部
NDRC	National development and reform commission People’s Republic of China	中国国家发改委
NIFDC	National Institute of Food and Drug Control	中国食品药品检定研究院
SAC	Standardization Administration of China	国家标准化管理委员会
SCLAO	State Council Legislative Affairs Office	国务院法制办公室
SGCC	State Grid Corporation of China	国家电网
SIPO	State Intellectual Property Office	国家知识产权局
TC	Technical Committee for Standard Development	标准化技术委员会
OSCCA	State Cryptography Administration Office of Security Commercial Code Administration (OSCCA),	国家商用密码管理办公室

Contents

1. China State Council Legislative Affairs Office (SCLAO) has released a call for comments on the P.R.C. Standardisation Law on 23rd March 2016

China Standardization Reform started in 2014, on 23rd March 2016, the State Council Legislative Affairs Office (SCLAO) has released a call for comments on the “P.R.C. Standardisation Law.” SESEC team had distributed the Chinese version and **SESEC unofficial translation**. The SCLAO deadline is 21st April and SESEC would like to ask you to submit your comments by Friday 15th April, 2016, COB.

2. SAC summarized 12th – Five Year Plan on standardization achievements

SAC recently made some summaries for standardization work in China’s 12th Five Year Plan:

- Newly published 9310 China National Standards, 20197 Ministry level standards, and 16545 local regional standards in these 5 years. The total amount of standards is 116,000 in total, while the enterprises standards are over 1 million.
- China became Group 1 member of ISO Council, Group A member of IEC and permanent member of ISO Technical Management Board during 12th Five Year Plan. Chinese experts were elected as ISO President, IEC vice President and ITU Secretary General. China newly took 25 ISO IEC TC and SC chairs and vice Chairs and 28 new secretariats.
- In 12th Five Year Plan, there were 99 international standards based on China technologies published, doubled the number of those during 11th Five Year Plan.
- SAC signed cooperation agreements with 29 countries and regions including US, UK, Germany, France and other European countries. China and UK released first batch of 62 mutual recognized standards. 83 China National Standards were mutual recognized by China and Turkmenistan and help Chinese enterprises saved 15% cost in infrastructure projects in Turkmen ten.
- There are totally more than 600 Technical committees, almost 50,000 technical experts working in these committees. 2000 experts were registered in international Standardization organizations like ISO and IEC.

3. AQSIQ and SAC jointly released the Guideline’s on Fostering and Developing Association standards on March 10, 2016

The guiding opinions give basic principles, main objectives and main scope of Association Standards development. Main points are:

- Objectives: By 2020, Association Standards development can be more mature and better fulfill the needs of market competitions and innovation.
- Development bodies: Academies, associations, chambers of commerce, federations, industry technology alliances and other related organizations which are legally registered in China and have corresponding technical abilities, can make Association Standards.
- Scope: Association Standards can be developed when there are no national, sector or local standards. It is encouraged to develop Association Standards that are stricter or have higher requirements than national and sector standards.

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- Transformation: It is encouraged to transfer Association Standards to national, sector and local standards when those standards have good behavior evaluation and good implementation results within the same scope of national, sector and local standards.
- Implementation: It is encouraged to refer to Association Standards in industry policies, public management, government procurements, certifications and accreditations, tests and detections, etc.

SAC organized the Association Standards Consultation meeting on 18th March 2016. Representatives from SAC, China Science Association, CNIS and 39 Association Pilot Projects Organizations attended this meeting.

4. State Council released a notice to integrate and streamline the mandatory standards; *Experts Consultation Working Group on Mandatory Standards Reform* was set-up and two meetings were held

China State Council issued a mandatory standard integration and streamlining work program, in 15th Feb 2015. The goal of the program is that by the end of 2016, integration and streamlining work conclusion should be put forward. Inapplicable mandatory standards should be abolished. Standards which do not need to be mandatory can be transferred into recommended ones. As to those necessary mandatory standards, continually effective suggestions and integrated amendments should be presented. Meanwhile, national mandatory standard system framework in various fields should be proposed. The timeframe of this streamlining work is as follows:

- Preparatory phase (2016/1-2016/2): to establish an institutional structure, undertake thorough investigation, identify the responsible department and start staff training.
- Assessment phase (2016/3-2016/5): start assessments, submit mandatory national standard system drafting and revision proposal, form written records and coordinate and handle comments.
- Conclusion treatment phase (2016/6-2016/11): contact the State Council Standardization Inter-Ministry Joint Meeting Office to confirm, solicit public opinions and to make announcements to the public.
- Validation and release phase (2016/12): State Council Standardization Inter-Ministry Joint Meeting Office validate and release the streamlined national mandatory standards.

After the release of the notice, *Experts Consultation Working Group on Mandatory Standards Reform* was set-up. Two meetings were held on this matter in Feb and March respectively.

5. China – France signed “Standards mutual recognition agreements”

From 17-18 March 2016, SAC Administrator Mr. TIAN Shihong attended 100th ISO Council meeting in Geneva. During the meeting period, SAC and AFNOR signed “China-France Standards Mutual Recognition Agreement”.

6. SAC released the 39 official English translations of national standards

SAC released the official English translations of 39 national standards. With the China standards “go global” strategy, SAC and other ministries started publishing official translation of China

national and ministry level standards in 2015. The plan would be about 500 Chinese national standards translated into English in 2016.

7. China Sensor Network Standardization Working Group (WGSN) held its 15th Meeting

Established in 2009, WGSN on sensor networks is a WG under SAC/TC28 National Information Technology Standardization Technical Committee, mirroring ISO/IEC JTC1/WG 7. CESI is the secretary organization for WGSN. In March WGSN held its 15th Meeting in Beijing, and on this meeting the previous 13 project groups were combined as two WGs, Technical Group and Application Group. Both Groups made their 2016 plan on IoT standards drafting. In 2015, WGSN got 4 national standards and 2 ministry level standards approved, and 10 new standards projects were set-up in 2015.

8. China Officially Kicks off 5G R&D and Aims for Commercialization by 2020; IMT-2020 (5G) was reported to open to Foreign Invested Companies in China

In Jan 2015 MIIT officially announced initiation of 5G R&D testing and it means China 5G development moves to key stages of R&D and Standards Drafting. It will make good base for 2020 commercial use of 5G. In March 2015, IMT-2020 (5G) invited the foreign invested companies in China to make the application of joining the R&D and testing projects.

9. TD-SCDMA standards will be dropped off by China Mobile

It is reported by Chinese news media that China Mobile plan to shut down TD-SCDMA base stations and use the resources to facilitate “4G” development. It is expected that TD-SCDMA will be dropped off. Although China Mobile announced 230 million users of TD-SCDMA, it is reported most of the users did not use 3G services at all. Until the end of 2014, the network data usage of 250 million TD-SCDMA users was only 23%., while 50 million TD-LTE users’ network data usage was 39% already. Therefore, after two years China mobile decided to drop TD-SCDMA.

It is analyzed by experts that the TD-SCDMA failure may influence the strategy of China on 5G technology development in next few years.

10. Cyber Security Association of China Established

On 25th March 2016, Cyber Security Association of China (CSAC) was established in Beijing. The association is combined by Cyber Security industries, research institutes, academia, application organizations, etc. it will make Cyber Security policy research, strategy lobbying and R&D co-ordination. Although it is an association, it still has its government superior, China State Internet Information Office. With China Standardization Law reform development, CSAC also has the right to make Association Standards in the future and it showed the intention on it too.

11. SAC TC 260 issued Application Guidelines for 2016 Cyber Security National Standard Projects and several call for comments documents

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SAC TC 260 (China national information security standardization committee) issued documents in Feb and March 2016 as follows,

- Application Guidelines for 2016 Cyber Security National Standard Projects
- Call for Comments on Information Security Technology Technical Specifications for E-Certification Services Organisation Personnel
- Call for Comments on Information Security Technology Service Quality Specifications for E-Certification Services Organisations
- Information Security Technology – Security Technology Specifications of Mobile E-Government System
- Information Security Technology – Baseline Structure Specifications of Computer Terminal Core Configuration
- Information Security Technology – Air-Interface Security Test Specification for Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks
- Information Security Technology – Security Technology Requirements and Testing and Evaluation Approaches for Data Storage of Mobile Intelligent Terminal
- Information Security Technology – Technology Requirements for Personal Information Protection of Smart Mobile Terminal
- Guidelines of Trusted Identity Technology for Website
- Information Security Technology – Public Key Infrastructure Technical Requirements for Digital Certificate Based Reliable Electronic Signature Creation and Verification
- Information Security Technology: Standards for Electronic Certification Authority Service Quality

12. OSCCA: Announcement No.30 on Releasing Two Cryptographic Ministry Level Standards

State Cryptography Administration Office of Security Commercial Code Administration (OS-CCA), made its Announcement No.30 on 28th March on release two Ministry Level Standards

- GM/T 0044-2016 SM9 Identification Cryptography Algorithm
- GM/T 0045-2016 Finance Data Cryptographic Machine Technical Specification

13. 2016 China Smart City Standards-Innovation and Evaluation Forum held

2016 China Smart City standards-Innovation and Evaluation Forum held on 24th March, with 11 standardization related topics discussed in these two-day event. In 2014 NDRC plus other 7 ministries issued “Guideline for Promoting Smart City Healthy development”, then China State Internet Information Office, NDRC and other 24 relevant ministries jointly set-up “Inter-ministries coordination group for promoting Smart City Healthy development”. This forum was organized by this group.

14. Modern Tram Technologies to be standardized

“Modern Tram Transport Engineering technology standard” was evaluated in March and it is the first technological standard for modern tram in China. It will unify China modern tram infrastructure and technologies after being approved.

15. CFDA released 6 guidelines on technical review for medical device registration

The six guidelines were released on 6 Feb, 2016 in the Notice of CFDA (2016, No.21), specifically:

- *Guideline on technical review for high frequency surgical equipment registration*
- *Guideline on technical review for medical X-ray diagnostic equipment registration (third class) (2016 revision version)*
- *Guideline on technical review for implantable cardiac pacemaker registration (2016 revision version)*
- *Technical guideline on clinical evaluation for pulse oximetry equipment*
- *Guideline on technical review for treatment breathing machine registration*
- *Guideline on technical review for intense pulsed light therapy apparatus registration*

16. NIFDC has published six call for comments in March

- *Cosmetics Acrylamide Testing Method (draft), revised description and explanation*
- *Cosmetic Formaldehyde Testing Method (draft), revised description and explanation*
- *Cosmetics Iodopropynyl Butyl Carbamate (IPBC) Testing Method (draft), drafting notes and explanation*
- *Cosmetic SPF Measuring Method (draft) and drafting explanation*
- *Cosmetics Classification Standard (draft) and drafting explanation*
- *Cosmetic Efficacy Claim Verification Guidelines (draft) and drafting explanation*

17. NDRC and AQSIQ jointly released the revision of Administration Measures for Energy Efficiency Labeling, effective Jun.1, 2016

Revised Administration Measure for Energy Efficiency Labeling was released by NDRC and AQSIQ, and the previous version was abolished simultaneously. The main changes in the revision are included as follows:

- In label, besides the information requested before, it required to add EE information code (usually QR code), and information on “Top runner” if the products listed in national “Top Runner” catalogue.
- It allowed using self lab or third party lab to do the test based on national standards by producers and importers.
- It defined the term on exemption of EE label and its record.

18. NDRC, NEA and MIIT jointly released the Guiding Opinions on Promoting “Internet Plus” for Smart Energy Development

NORC, NEA and MIIT jointly released Guiding Opinions on Promoting “Internet Plus” for Smart Energy Development. The opinions give main directions of strengthening the infrastructure construction of Energy Internet, constructing intelligent energy production & consumption system, creating open energy internet ecosystem, establishing new energy market trading system and business operating platform, developing distributed energy, energy storage and application of E-vehicle, flexible green energy trading, energy big-data service application and other new models as well as promoting tackling the key technologies of energy internet, core equipment R&D and standards system construction and other key areas.