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Insights

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UK-China Business Environment Programme - Standards Strand

中英法治化营商环境项目 国际标准合作项目

Improved adoption and use of international standards in China

促进中国采标和
实施国际标准

Quality of Chinese proposals submitted internationally

提高中国向国际社会
提交标准提案的质量

The impact of international standards adoption in China

采标国际标准
对中国的影响

Message from the Director of Standards, BSI

英国标准协会 (BSI) 标准总裁寄语



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英国标准协会 (BSI) 标准总裁 Dr. Scott Steedman
和国家标准局副局长 田世宏

On behalf of the British Standards Institution (BSI), I am delighted to welcome you to the first edition of the UK-China Business Environment Programme Standards strand's news magazine. This publication comes at an opportune time, as we mark the first year of project implementation (Nov 2019-Nov 2020).

The UK-China Business Environment Programme is a part of the UK Government's Prosperity Fund which aims to create a more transparent and improved business environment in China by strengthening the legal and regulatory framework, particularly in the area of international standards.

The programme strongly aligns with the strategic relationship that BSI and the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) enjoy under the UK-China Standardization Cooperation Committee (SCC). The SCC is the primary standardization policy mechanism between the UK and China and was established in 2015 as a joint forum bringing together UK and Chinese experts to work in areas of importance to both countries. The SCC has provided a platform for UK-China policy discussions on the role that standards play in supporting trade, innovation and quality assurance.

At the same time, China sees BSI as a valued partner in its drive to implement and develop international standards. With its experience as an originator of many international standards, BSI is able to support the future trading relationship

between the UK and China, building on the UK's expertise in a range of sectors which can provide economic opportunities for UK business in the longer-term, while supporting the Chinese government by improving the harmonisation of standards and standards setting in line with international standards. This in turn will ensure a fairer playing field for bilateral trade and economic development, as well as increased opportunities for UK businesses in accessing the Chinese market.

Supported by the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the programme builds on a strong relationship in standards leadership between the UK and China. The project formally commenced at an event in June 2019 with the signing of a new Memorandum of Understanding between BSI and SAC, as the two National Standards Bodies, and through the establishment of a new Business Environment Working Group under the UK-China Standardization Cooperation Committee. These two initiatives have laid the foundations for positive working relationships, soft power benefits and greater participation in international rules-based system through the programme, highlighting the importance of the programme for UK-China trade relations and standards leadership.

I am confident that the programme will leave behind a strong legacy and contribute to the continuation of long-term strategic relations between the UK and China. I very much look forward to further developing and strengthening BSI's relationship with China in the years to come.

我很高兴代表英国标准协会 (BSI) 欢迎您阅读《中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目》第一期新闻杂志。在我们纪念项目实施一周年 (从 2019 年 11 月到 2020 年 11 月), 这份报告的出版恰逢其时。

中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目由英国政府繁荣基金会资助, 旨在通过强化法律和监管体系, 特别是在国际标准领域, 在中国营造一个更加透明和更加完善的商业环境。

本项目与英国标准协会和国家标准化管理委员会 (SAC) 在中英标准化合作委员会 (SCC) 中达成的战略关系高度吻合。中英标准化合作委员会是中英之间主要的标准化政策机构, 成立于 2015 年, 作为联合论坛, 汇集了中英两国的专家, 研究涉及两国共同利益的领域。中英标准化合作委员会为中英政策讨论提供了平台, 来探讨标准在助力贸易, 创新和质量保证方面的作用。

同时, 中国将英国标准协会视为实施和制定国际标准的重要合作伙伴。英国标准协会曾担任过许多国际标准的发起者, 借助已有经验, 能够利用英国在众多行业的专业知识为中英未来的贸易关系提供支持, 这些行业可以长期为英国企业提供经济机会, 同时通过提高标准的统一性和国际性, 为中国政府提供支持。这最终将确保为双边贸易和经济发展营造公平竞争的环境, 并为英国企业进入中国市场提供更多机会。

英国外交、联邦事务及发展部的支持下, 本项目建立在中英两国在标准领导方面的牢固关系之上。该项目于 2019 年 6 月正式启动, 由英国标准协会和国家标准化管理委员会作为两个国家的标准机构签署了新的谅解备忘录, 并在中英标准合作委员会下成立了一个新的工作组。这两项举措有利于建立积极的工作联系, 实现软实力收益以及通过该项目更多地参与基于国际规则的体系, 突出了该项目对中英贸易关系和标准领导地位的重要性。

我相信该项目将留下强大的遗产, 并为中英之间长期战略关系的持续发展做出贡献。我非常期待在未来几年中进一步发展和强化英国标准协会与中国的关系。

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Our partners

This project has been funded by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office's (FCDO) Prosperity Fund from the UK Government.

我们的合作伙伴

本项目由英国政府外交、联邦事务及发展部 (FCDO) 的繁荣基金赞助。



UK-China Business Environment Programme - Standards Strand

中英法治化营商环境项目 国际标准合作项目



The project is important in addressing issues around barriers to trade between the UK and China as part of an overall engagement with China on its business environment.

本项目对于解决中英贸易壁垒相关的问题非常重要,这是中英商业环境交流的部分内容。



Specially selected sectors and domains 特别选定的行业和领域

									
BIM 建筑信息模型	Cosmetics 化妆品	Governance 组织治理	Sustainable Cities 可持续城市	Shared Economy 共享经济	Remanufacturing 再制造	Batteries 电池	E-commerce 电子商务	Medical Devices 医疗器械	Food Safety Management 食品安全

Overall objective

The UK-China Business Environment Programme (BEP) is a part of the UK Government's Prosperity Fund and aims to create a more transparent and improved business environment in China by strengthening the legal and regulatory framework, its implementation, enforcement, and compliance. The Programme has five main focus areas:

- Investment Environment
- Intellectual Property
- International Standards
- Commercial Dispute Resolution
- Anti-Money Laundering

The International Standards strand, managed by BSI, commenced in June 2019 and will run for three years. It supports the objectives of the Chinese government to improve the harmonisation of standards and standards setting in China, in line with International Standards. This will also increase opportunities for UK and other international businesses to access the Chinese market. The programme is broken down into three key components encompassing 10 sectors.

3 Key components

- Adoption and use of International Standards in China
- Quality of Chinese proposals submitted internationally
- Economic and social impact of International Standards adoption

总体目标

中英法治化营商环境项目 (BEP) 是英国政府繁荣基金 (UK Government's Prosperity Fund) 的一部分,旨在通过完善法律和法规框架,以及强化法律和法规的实施,执行和遵守来改善中国的商业环境。该项目有5个重点领域:

- 投资环境
- 知识产权
- 国际标准
- 商事争议解决
- 反洗钱

国际标准合作项目由英国标准协会 (BSI) 管理,于2019年6月启动,为期三年。它支持 (落实) 中国政府的目标,即根据国际标准促进中国标准与标准制定的协调统一。这也将为英国和其他国际企业进入中国市场带来更多机会。中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目分为三个重要部分,包括10个行业。

三个重要部分

- 在中国采标和实施国际标准
- 中国向国际社会递交提案的质量
- 采标国际标准的经济和社会影响

Improved adoption and use of International Standards in China

促进中国采标和实施国际标准



Selected sectors and domains

Outcome 1 sectors featured in this issue are: Building Information Management (BIM), Sustainable Cities, Cosmetics, and Organizational Governance. Future issues of Insights will include Food Safety Management and Medical Devices.

选定的行业和领域

成果1本期的专题行业是:建筑信息模型(BIM)、可持续城市、化妆品和组织治理。下一期的行业洞察专题将包括食品安全管理和医疗设备。



Steps in the process



- Adoption and use of International Standards in China will increase participation and understanding by policy makers and businesses on the importance and benefits of adopting International Standards.
 - Training and dissemination around International Standards will lead to their adoption and use in each selected industry sector and domain.
 - Business opportunities for UK and China companies will increase if International Standards are adopted in China
- BSI and its respective Chinese partners have proposed to pilot the implementation of suitable standards for each of the selected sectors and domains in China. Pilot projects will pilot the use of International Standards for each sector's standards in up to five small scale companies in China. The programme will provide:
- Training related to the implementation and use of relevant standards to groups responsible for maintenance of conformity to the standard.
 - Field visits to support implementation and pre-assessment audit.
 - Application for certification of enterprises and awareness raising activities on the importance of International Standards.

步骤



- 中国采标和使用国际标准将提升决策者和企业的参与度, 有利于其更好地理解采标国际标准的重要性和好处。
 - 国际标准相关的培训和宣传有利于在每个选定的行业和领域中采标和使用这些标准。
 - 如果中国采标国际标准, 英国和中国公司将拥有更多机会。
- 英国标准协会 (BSI) 及其中国合作伙伴提议在中国各个选定的行业和领域中试行适当的标准。试点项目将在中国至多五家小型公司中试行各行业的国际标准。该项目将提供:
- 为负责维护标准一致性的团体提供相关标准实施和使用的培训。
 - 实地考察, 以支持项目实施和预评估审核。
 - 申请企业认证和提高对国际标准重要性的认识的活动



Tangible benefits

1. Enhanced technical knowledge and capacities within the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) and Technical Committees on the adoption of International Standards.
2. Increased participation and understanding of industry stakeholders and policymakers on selected new International Standards in China.

有形利益

1. 提升中国国家标准化管理委员会(SAC)和技术委员会采标国际标准的知识能力和。
2. 提升中国行业利益相关者和决策者对选定的新国际标准的参与和理解。

Quality of Chinese proposals submitted internationally

中国向国际社会递交提案的质量



Tangible benefits

- 1. Improved Chinese capacities around proposing International Standards.
- 2. Increased UK-China collaboration on International Standards.

有形利益

- 1. 提升中国提出国际标准提案的能力。
- 2. 提升中英两国在国际标准方面的合作。

Selected sectors and domains

Outcome 2 sectors featured in this issue are: Organizational Governance, Sharing Economy, Remanufacturing and Battery Technology. Future issues of Insights will include E-commerce.

选定的行业和领域

本期成果2的专题行业是：组织治理，共享经济，再制造和电池技术。下一期的行业洞察将包括电子商务。

“ What do you think will be the main tangible benefit(s) for the UK?

您认为主要给英国带来什么样的益处？

Apart from highlighting UK as an important player in International Standards, the main benefits will be around what is termed secondary benefits. In the long run, this means that the project can lay the foundation for facilitating market access to UK business where they have encountered problems in the past. Secondly, the project can bring together UK and Chinese policy-makers on a more frequent basis through working groups, seminars and conferences which will allow for a better understanding of issues around Chinese standards and developments.

Chris Brown, Resident Team Leader

除了突出英国在国际标准中的重要性之外，益处将主要集中于次要收益。从长远来看，这意味着本项目有利于为那些市场准入曾遇到问题的英国企业奠定准入基础。其次，该项目有利于中英两国的决策者通过工作组，研讨会和会议更频繁地见面，这将使人们更好地了解中国的标准和发展。

驻京项目负责人Chris Brown

The impact of International Standards adoption in China

在中国采标国际标准的影响

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研究的基本原理

经济和商业研究中心 (CEBR) 正在开展研究, 该组织就2015年标准对英国经济的影响进行了研究。该研究将评估国际标准对中国经济以及选定行业或地区的影响。该研究将不仅涵盖经济影响, 还将调查标准的社会影响及其对单个公司的影响。它还将就国际标准对女性和潜在边缘群体的影响提供一些意见。

研究结果可以为中国标准的决策制定者考虑增加国际标准采标率提供动力。该研究着重强调了在特定部门使用特定国际标准的好处, 从而为中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目下的试点项目提供补充。

该研究将以具体的例子和案例研究为特色, 可以用来促进中国采标和实施国际标准。

计量过程-中国适应国际标准的经济和社会影响

制定综合研究策略

- 确定已有的相关研究或工具
- 实施策略来提升政府和行业对于影响的理解

在国家、省和行业层面研究国际标准对中国的经济和社会影响

- 采用计量经济学技术, 通过定量和定性的方法确定国际标准对关键变量的影响
- 将研究报告翻译成中文, 并准备供分发的简短版本

宣传活动

- 在中国举办说明会, 开展推广活动和在社交媒体上进行宣传, 来宣传研究报告

Tangible benefits

1. Increased evidence on the economic and social impacts of adopting International Standards in China.
2. Findings on the economic and social impacts of adopting International Standards in China are disseminated.

有形利益

1. 有越来越多的证据证明中国采标国际标准带来的经济社会影响。
2. 宣传中国采标国际标准带来的经济和社会影响的调查结果。

Rationale for the research

Research is underway by Centre for Economics and Business Research, the organization that conducted a study into the impact of standards on the UK economy in 2015. The research will estimate the impact of International Standards on the Chinese economy and on selected sectors or regions. The research will cover not only economic impact but also investigate the social impact of standards, and their effects on individual companies. It will also provide some insight into the impact of International Standards on women

and potentially marginalized groups.

The results of the research can provide motivation for Chinese standards' policymakers to consider increasing the rate of adoption of International Standards. The research complements the pilot projects under the Programme by highlighting the benefits of using specific International Standards in specific sectors.

The research will feature specific examples and case studies that can be used to increase the adoption and implementation of International Standards in China.

Process for measuring – The economic and social impact of adjusting to international standards in China

Strategy development for comprehensive research

- Identify existing relevant studies or tools
- Deliver a strategy to improve the understanding for both government and industry

Research into the economic and social impact of International Standards in China at a national, provincial and sectoral level

- Employ econometric techniques to establish the impact of International Standards on key variables using quantitative and qualitative methodologies
- Translate the research report into Chinese and prepare short versions for dissemination

Dissemination activities

- Organize information sessions and promotional events and social media in China to disseminate the research report

An approach to gender and inclusion in International Standards setting

UK and Chinese specialists will adopt a three-pronged strategic approach during the development of new standards in the course of the Programme.

- Incorporating both a gender and an inclusion lens into the development of proposals for International Standards; and ensuring that women as well as representatives from other affected groups participate in the standards development process.

- Working with SAC and its Technical Committees to create standards which are responsive to the needs of women as well as any of the potentially excluded groups that may be affected by the standard in question, with the ultimate objective of improving their situation.

- Elaborating appropriate indicators that will be used in the development of these standards.

制定国际标准中促进性别平等和提升包容性的方法

在中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目的新标准制定过程中，中英两国专家将采取三管齐下的战略方针。

- 将性别和包容性视角纳入国际标准提案的制定中；确保女性以及其他受影响群体的代表参与标准制定过程。

- 与中国国家标准化管理委员会 (SAC) 及其技术委员会合作，制定符合女性以及可能受到有关标准影响的任何潜在受排斥群体的需求的标准，最终目的是改善她们的状况。

- 精心制定将用于这些标准制定的适当指标。

We asked the team - how can this project highlight the importance of issues around gender and inclusion? 该项目如何提升包容性?

"The issues around gender and inclusion are integral to each of the sectors which the project is working on. For example, Building Information Modelling and Sustainable Cities are two sectors that may have an impact on the rural migrants in urban areas who do not enjoy the same rights as the registered urban residents (e.g. typically longer working hours and poorer working conditions, sometimes with informal working arrangements, variable social protection including access to decent education etc). On the other side, Sharing Economy and e-Commerce are both a potential opportunity for previously excluded groups."

Chris Brown, Resident Team Leader

"有关性别和包容性的问题对于本项目正在研究的每个行业都是不可或缺的。例如，建筑信息模型和可持续城市这两个行业可能会对城市地区的农民工产生影响，他们与城市户口的居民没有同等的权利（例如，他们工作时间长，工作条件差，合同不公平甚至没有合同，无社会保障，工资被拖欠等），而老年人可能会受到医疗器械行业的影响。另一方面，共享经济和电子商务对于以前被排斥的群体而言都是潜在的机会。"

驻京项目负责人 Chris Brown



Yolanda Gibb was brought on board at the beginning of 2020 to work on the Gender and Inclusion Strategy and continue as Senior GandI expert, working on a range of issues relevant to GandI. Her background is in entrepreneurship and international trade, and women's economic empowerment. This is a transversal role, that brings her into contact with all three outcomes.

Yolanda Gibb 于2020年入职研究性别与包容战略，并继续作为性别与包容性高级专家，负责与G&I相关的一系列问题。她的背景是企业家精神和国际贸易，以及女性的经济赋权。这是一个横向角色，她在三个成果中都有参与。

“Differing national standards can represent non-tariff barriers in international trade, so the introduction of International Standards helps ensure that like competes with like.

不同的国家标准可以代表国际贸易中的非关税壁垒，因此国际标准的引入有助于同类竞争。

How can this project contribute to promoting inclusivity?

Until recently the questions of gender and inclusion have largely been ignored in the standards world (although there are some exceptions). This means that the needs of women and other potentially excluded groups may not be reflected in the design of a standard, that women and other groups do not participate or are not represented in the standard development process (for example in working groups or as part of the consultation process) and that they therefore have little voice or influence. This is being addressed, for example by BSI, ISO and other signatories to the UNECE Declaration for "Gender Responsive Standards and Standards Development", but there is still much to be done.

When it comes to the implementation of standards in companies, particularly small and medium enterprises (SMEs), it is also important to bear in mind that women-owned businesses may find the implementation more difficult. In many countries, women-owned businesses tend to be smaller, concentrated in lower value-added sectors and resource poor, making it more difficult for them to go through the standards implementation process.

该项目如何提升包容性?

直到最近，性别和包容性问题在标准界基本上都被忽略了（尽管有一些例外）。这意味着女性和其他可能被排斥的群体的需求可能不会反映在标准的设计中，女性和其他群体没有参与标准制定过程或在过程中没有带表（例如在工作组中或作为咨询过程的一部分），因此她们几乎没有发言权或影响力。英国标准协会 (BSI)，国际标准化组织 (ISO) 和等联合国欧洲经济委员会 (UNECE) 的《促进性别平等标准和标准制定宣言》的签订方正在解决此问题，但任重而道远。

在企业中，特别是中小型企业实施标准时，重要的是要记住女性拥有的企业可能会更难实施标准。在许多国家，女性拥有的企业往往规模较小，集中在低附加值行业和资源匮乏的地区，这使她们很难通过标准实施过程。



Gender equality, inclusion and standards in China

In China, gender equality is high in education although women are over-represented in lower-paid occupations and sectors, often working informally, and are under-represented in leadership positions. Nevertheless, according to the White Paper on Gender Equality and Women's Development in China, women represent 25% of all entrepreneurs and their number is rising. Similarly, it has been highlighted that there are a significant number of wealthy Chinese "self-made women".

There are many **challenges to inclusion** that will need to be considered, both in the pilots related to the implementation of existing standards and activities that are focused on the development of new standards.

The extent to which potentially disadvantaged or excluded groups may be affected, positively or negatively, by standards will vary according to the selected sectors. Below we provide examples of how different sectors that form part of the project may have different impacts on women and marginalised / excluded groups.

Research shows that women are often more likely to suffer from corruption. Addressing women's needs in **standards development** and providing an opportunity for consultation with women and other disadvantaged groups through participation in the standards implementation phase, will help improve **Governance**.

The **elderly** is a further group that may be impacted by the **Medical Devices** and **Building Information Modelling** sector.

In terms of **Food Safety**, all groups are potentially less likely to have access to safe food, therefore adopting standards in this sector may contribute to improvements. Women in agriculture can benefit as users of standards and increase their economic empowerment.

Since some of the ingredients for the **Cosmetics** industry currently originate in the poorer regions, standards may well have direct relevance to their livelihoods of the **rural poor**.

The **Building Information Modelling** and **Sustainable Cities** are two sectors that may have an impact on the **rural migrants** in urban areas, who do not enjoy the same rights as the registered urban residents. They are subjected to long working hours and poor working conditions, no or unfair contracts, no social protection, unpaid salaries, together with lack of political voice, poor housing conditions and lack of access to education for their children.

A further potential group are people living with **disabilities**, who may suffer from lower education, higher unemployment and lower average disposable income. This group, which is prevalent both in the urban and rural areas, may be impacted by various sectors including **Building Information Modelling** and **Medical Devices**.

We asked the team - how can this project highlight the importance of issues around gender and inclusion? 该项目如何提升包容性?

"The built environment has historically been a male-driven sector. The advent of digital in the UK has anecdotally seen a rise of female professionals. With current global considerations, digital enables a diverse range of professionals to engage as less engagement is required onsite where access, safety, and amenities may limit who could traditionally engage."

Dan Rossiter, BIM

"建筑环境工程历来是男性主导的行业。英国数字时代的到来让这个行业有了更多女性专家。考虑到当前全球疫情，数字技术能让各种专业人士参与其中，尤其是一些因为安全性和便利性的限制在以前无法到场参与的人现在也可以参与了。"

建筑信息模型行业 Dan Rossiter

"Through empowering women in the workforce, as most cosmetics companies in China are SMEs. Potentially this could result in job creation and leadership diversity, and importantly, help to alleviate poverty."

Sarah Horsfield, Cosmetics

"通过赋予职场女性权力，鉴于中国大多数化妆品公司都是中小企业，这有利于创造就业机会，实现领导多样性，并且重要的是，这有助于减轻贫困。"

化妆品行业 Sarah Horsfield

中国的性别平等, 包容性和标准

在中国, 女性在低薪职业和行业中所占的比例过高, 通常从事非正式工作, 而在领导职位中所占的比例较低, 但教育中的性别平等水平很高。然而, 根据《中国性别平等与妇女发展白皮书》, 25%的企业家是女性, 而且这一数字正在上升。同样, 人们强调, 中国有很多富有的“白手起家的女性”。

无论是在与实施现有标准有关的试点中, 还是在致力于制定新标准的活动中, 都需要考虑**包容性面临的诸多挑战**。

标准对潜在弱势群体或被排斥群体的正面或负面影响程度将因所选行业的不同而产生差异。下面我们提供一些示例来说明项目所涉及的不同行业如何对女性和边缘化/被排斥的群体产生不同的影响。

研究表明, 女性往往更容易腐败。满足女性在**标准制定**中的需求, 并让女性和其他弱势群体通过参与标准的实施阶段来有机会进行磋商, 将有助于改善**治理**。

老年人是一个可能受到**医疗器械**和**建筑信息模型**行业影响的群体。

在**食品安全**方面, 所有群体获得安全食品的可能性均较小, 因此在该部门采用标准可能有助于改善安全水平。在食品安全方面, 所有群体获得安全食品的可能性均较小, 因此在该部门采用标准可能有助于改善安全水平。

由于目前**化妆品**行业的一些原料来自**贫困地区**, 因此标准很可能与农村贫困人口的生计直接相关。

建筑信息模型和**可持续城市**是两个可能会影响城市地区**农民工**的行业, 他们没有享有和城市户口居民同等的权力。他们的工作时间长, 工作条件差, 没有合同或有不公平的合同, 没有社会保障, 薪水遭拖欠, 以及缺乏政治发声, 住房条件恶劣和子女很难获得教育机会。

另一个潜在的(可能受影响的)群体是**残疾人**, 他们可能受教育程度较低, 失业率较高和平均可支配收入较低的困扰。这个群体在城市和农村地区都普遍存在, 可能会受到**建筑信息模型**和**医疗器械**等行业的影响。

We asked the team - how can this project highlight the importance of issues around gender and inclusion? 该项目如何提升包容性?

"Chinese smart city standardizers and officials have a good representation of women. The application of smart and sustainability standards should establish targets, indicators and strategies that benefit the disadvantaged, particularly the less able."

John Devaney, Sustainable Cities

"中国智慧城市的标准化人员和官员的女性代表性较好。智慧和可持续性标准的应用应建立有利于弱势群体, 特别是残疾人士的目标, 指标和战略。"

可持续发展城市行业 John Devaney

"Through inclusion of technical experts who are diverse we are a) creating an awareness around the need to involve all stakeholders in developing a standard and b) creating a standard that can be used by all."

Katerina Busuttill, Outcome 2 Coordinator

"通过不同技术专家的参与, 我们1) 让人们树立起意识: 所有利益相关者都应参与标准制定过程, 并且2) 制定可以被所有人使用的标准。"

成果2协调员 Katerina Busuttill

"Sharing Economy should be inclusive by nature and the original grass roots examples of Sharing Economy activities were inclusive towards gender and accessibility for people from diverse socio-economic backgrounds."

Christina Allen, Sharing Economy

"共享经济本质上应该是包容性的, 共享经济活动的原始基层例子是包容来自不同社会经济背景的人们的可及性和性别。"

共享经济行业 Christina Allen

"Including experts from both UK and China that perhaps weren't involved in standard development previously, but whom are key experts in their field, allows for more diverse Working Group discussions and expert knowledge to be shared."

Nicola Young, Battery Technology

"专家们来自中英两国, 这些专家以前可能没有参与标准开发, 但是他们是各自行业的重要专家, 因此可以开展更多样化的的工作组讨论和分享专业知识。"

电池技术行业 Nicola Young

Building Information Modelling (BIM) 建筑信息模型(BIM)

Providing efficiencies and decision-making support through formalised information management
通过形式化的信息管理提供效率和决策支持

The main objective of this activity is to support China in achieving the benefits associated with BIM, including 'smart' buildings that are better designed, with more sustainable construction, and more sustainably operated. The adoption and implementation of relevant BIM standards will be considered as a pilot to demonstrate the benefits of using International Standards.

A significant benefit is expected to be an increase in trade in Construction services, BIM services and creating markets for UK expertise; a market for modelling services, Certification of models and other services by UK firms using BIM as part of their service delivery (e.g. construction firms). Opportunities for investment in Chinese construction projects by UK investors will be opened up by widescale adoption and application of internationally aligned BIM standards.

活 动主要目标是协助中国获得更多与建筑信息模型相关的益处,包括提高建筑和土木工程的设计水平,推升建筑施工与运营的可持续性。相关建筑信息模型的采购和应用将作为试点,来进一步阐释实施国际标准所带来的益处。

项目活动的次要目标是增加关于建筑服务、建筑信息模型服务的贸易机会以及为英国专业知识创造市场;一个能让英国公司(如建筑公司)提供有建筑信息模型应用的建模服务、模型认证以及结构化信息验证的市场。





The project will make a significant contribution to energy and carbon reduction through low carbon design models to optimize reduction opportunities; energy usage during the build; intrinsic energy related to material selection; and energy usage during operation including design towards optimizing energy and carbon footprint of buildings and the construction process; reducing resource waste through process efficiencies; and, reducing material waste through optimised construction; and optimised building maintenance and operations.

本项目将通过低碳设计模型来优化减排，从而为能源和减排做出重大贡献；建造期间的能源消耗；与材料选择有关的内在能量；运营期间的能源使用情况，包括旨在优化建筑物和施工过程的能源和碳足迹的设计；通过流程效率减少资源浪费；通过优化结构减少材料浪费；并优化了建筑物的维护和运营。



Dan Rossiter is the sector-lead at BSI for the built environment, with a focus on standards related to digital transformation. With BIM being identified as a domain, he is involved by providing sector expertise as well as subject matter expertise as an active committee member for standards related to BIM.

Dan Rossiter 是英国标准协会 (BSI) 建筑环境的行业领袖，专注于数字化转型相关的标准。随着建筑信息模型被确定为选定领域，他作为建筑信息模型相关标准委员会成员积极提供行业专业知识和主题相关的专业知识。

“ The standards that we are considering support structuring the production, review, approval, and delivery of information.

我们正在考虑的标准支持结构化信息的生产，审查，批准和传递。

Why is the BEP-S project important?

One of the reasons why I got involved with BIM and the digital aspects of the built environment is my belief in the financial and performance benefits structured information can provide. BEP-S enables me to support China in realizing these benefits.

What do you think will be the main tangible benefit(s) for China?

Considering the vast amount of construction work being done in China, there is a real opportunity to improve project efficiencies as well as remove barriers to trade; enabling Chinese organizations to compete to work on international projects as well as catalyzing international organizations to work on Chinese projects.

And for the UK?

Having successfully implemented these standards on several UK projects, the UK may benefit from the availability of a larger pool of international organizations to support the delivery of UK projects. In addition, the UK may also benefit from being able to guide and support Chinese firms in developing their maturity around BIM and information management.

为什么中英法治化营商环境项目国际标合作项目很重要?

我之所以参与建筑信息模型和建筑环境工程的数字化的原因之一是我相信结构化信息可以提供财务和性能收益。中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目使我能够为 中国提供支持来实现这些好处。

您认为中国的主要切实利益是什么?

考虑到正在进行的大量的建筑工作，有机会提高项目效率并消除贸易壁垒；使中国的组织能够通过竞争参与国际项目，并促进国际组织参与中国项目的工作。

您认为主要给英国带来什么样的益处?

英国会从大量支持英国项目交付的国际组织中受益。此外，英国还可以从能够指导和支持中国公司发展建筑信息模型和信息管理的成熟度中受益。





Cosmetics 化妆品

Promoting ethical approaches
in cosmetics standards
促进化妆品标准中的道德规范

The cosmetics supply chain extends to impoverished areas in China, and the industry supports job creation in rural communities. China currently favours (and in some cases mandates) animal testing requirements on cosmetics products and associated ingredients. However, regions including the European Union do not accept

cosmetics imports tested on animals. Alternatives to animal testing are not only seen as safer, cheaper and more ethical, but will increase the number of export markets open to Chinese cosmetics companies, hence supporting job creation for disadvantaged communities and inclusive sustainable economic growth.

The current animal testing requirement on imported cosmetics presents a barrier to UK (and international) exporters of cosmetics products who would benefit from adoption of better and safer cosmetics testing methods in China.

化妆品供应链延伸到中国一些相对落后的地区, 化妆品行业在农村地区创造就业岗位。目前, 中国对化妆品成品和原料的安全认证较为依赖(一些情况下强制进行)动物试验。然而, 包括欧盟在内的一些地区拒绝进口使用动物进行试验的化妆品。

许多非动物试验方法已经被证明更加安

全可靠、更节约成本, 更加符合伦理道德认知, 采用这些方法更可以为中国国产产品进一步打开出口市场, 创造更多就业机会, 帮助劣势企业发展, 实现包容性经济增长。

当前对进口化妆品的动物测试要求对向英国(和国际)出口化妆品产品的出口商们构成了障碍, 如果中国采用更好, 更安全的化妆品测试方法, 这些出口商将从中受益。

The Chinese cosmetics market was valued at around £35bn in 2018, and grows around 15% year on year. The current animal testing requirement on imported cosmetics presents a barrier to UK (and international) cosmetics companies selling into the Chinese market. The UK's Department for International Trade (DIT) estimate that should this barrier be removed – and China readily accepts alternatives to animal testing – the value to the UK would be £3-£5bn on an annual basis. The secondary benefit potential through the adoption of better and safer cosmetics testing methods in China is significant. DIT have prioritised cosmetics as one of the key market access priorities for 2020.

2018年, 中国化妆品市场价值约为350亿英镑, 同比增长约15%。当前对进口化妆品的动物测试要求阻碍了英国(和国际)化妆品公司进入中国市场。英国国际贸易部(DIT)估计, 如果消除这一障碍, 并且中国愿意接受动物试验的替代方法, 那么每年将为英国带来30到50亿英镑。通过中国采用更好, 更安全的化妆品测试方法, 其次生效益潜力巨大。DIT将化妆品列为2020年主要的市场准入优先事项之一。



Sarah Horsfield is a Standards Development Manager in the Business Improvement and Health and Safety department at BSI, UK, focusing on consumer goods. She was previously the Committee Manager for BSI's CW/217 Cosmetics committee.

Sarah Horsfield 是英国标准协会 (BSI) 业务促进与健康与安全部门的标准制定经理, 主要负责消费品。她曾担任英国标准协会 (BSI) CW/217 化妆品委员会的委员会经理。



“ The aim of the cosmetics sector proposal is to develop and promote adoption and implementation of suitable International Standards, in order to reduce the use of animal testing of cosmetics in China.

化妆品行业标准提案的目的是制定和促进采标和实施适当的国际标准, 让中国减少使用动物化妆品进行的动物测试。

Why is the BEP-S project important?

1. A contribution towards the sustainable and inclusive growth of China's Cosmetics industry, as their demand for imported cosmetics is high and growing, by increasing market access and trade flows, through harmonised standards and knowledge transfer by aligning Chinese standards for cosmetics safety assessment and research animal welfare with global standards.
2. Generating reputational benefit through the move away from animal testing such that larger Chinese cosmetics companies will be able to compete effectively in overseas markets;
3. Alleviating poverty for SMEs. As the majority of Chinese companies in this industry are SMEs, which lack the necessary skills in Safety Assessment, they therefore rely on animal testing, which is less precise and less reliable.
4. Contributing directly to gender and inclusion (GandI) through empowering women in the workforce, potentially resulting in job creation and leadership diversity.
5. Unlocking business opportunities for Chinese laboratories wishing to attract international clients, and for international companies wishing to do business in China; and



6. Generating UK-China scientific collaborations which will potentially lead to important medical advances becoming available globally e.g. new products in the lucrative "cosmeceutical" market.
7. Demonstrating how science diplomacy can exercise soft power and open up economies. It could evidence how we build trust through technical expertise and exchanges to influence the regulatory change needed by aligning Chinese standards for cosmetics safety assessment and research animal welfare with global standards.

What do you think will be the main tangible benefit(s) for China?

Generating reputational benefit through the move away from animal testing such that larger Chinese cosmetics companies will be able to compete effectively in overseas markets.

And for the UK?

Demonstrating support for China, an important business partner.

为什么中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目很重要?

1. 通过增加市场准入和贸易流量, 统一标准和知识转移, 统一中国化妆品安全评估和动物福利研究标准和相关国际标准, 为中国化妆品行业的可持续和包容性增长做出贡献, 中国消费者对进口化妆品的需求较大, 且继续扩大。
2. 通过取消动物试验而提高声誉, 大型的中国化妆品公司能够在海外市场上实现有效竞争。
3. 减轻中小企业的费用压力。由于该行业的大多数中国公司都是中小企业, 缺乏安全评估的必要技能, 因此它们依赖动物测试, 而后者的准确性和可靠性较低。
4. 为职场女性赋权, 直接为性别与包容性做出贡献, 有利于创造新的就业机会和实现领导多元化。

5. 为希望吸引国际客户的中国实验室以及希望在中国开展业务的国际公司释放商机。
6. 开展中英科学合作, 有可能有助于在全球范围内取得重要的医学进步, 例如利润丰厚的“药妆”市场上的新产品。
7. 展示科学外交如何发挥软实力并开放经济。它可以证明我们如何通过技术专长和交流来建立信任, 通过统一中国化妆品安全评估标准和研究动物福利和相关国际标准来影响监管变化。

您认为主要给中国带来什么样的益处?

通过取消动物试验而提高声誉, 大型的中国化妆品公司能够在海外市场上实现有效竞争。

您认为主要给英国带来什么样的益处?

表示对中国这个重要商业伙伴的支持。



Sustainable Cities 可持续城市

Making cities and communities more inclusive, safer, more resilient and sustainable
让城市和社区更具包容性,更安全,更具弹性和更具可持续性

With a large proportion of the Chinese population living in small cities and towns, the implementation of a sustainable approach to these communities will have a positive impact on the quality of life, including on those from vulnerable communities.

由于中国很大一部分人口居住在小城镇中,促进这些社区实行可持续发展将对生活质量产生积极影响,其中包括对弱势社区的积极影响。

View
online
在线阅读



The Programme aims to put in place a management system standard that provides a framework to manage the sustainable development of a community based on an agreed set of indicators of sustainability. This would include objectives and controls that seek to support inclusivity, an approach that has been tested successfully in several well-established large cities in China such as Tianjin, Hangzhou and Zhuhai. By piloting and developing agreed standards, the benefits of best practices in sustainability will be passed on to smaller cities in

China and improve access to services in smaller communities.

Access to services and the benefits of economic development have generally not reached communities in smaller cities in the same way as their counterparts in larger, more prosperous, cities currently have access to. Implementation of standards to develop cities and communities provides the opportunity for urban planners to adopt an inclusive approach to green growth, energy and carbon reduction.

本计划旨在建立一个管理系统标准, 该标准基于一套各方商定的可持续性指标, 为社区的可持续发展管理提供框架。这将包括一些支持包容性的目标和控制措施, 该方法已在中国几个成熟的大城市 (如天津, 杭州和珠海) 成功进行了测试。通过试行和制定各方商定的标准, 可持续性最佳实践的好处将传递给中国的小城市, 并改善小型社区的服务获得机会。

小型城市的社区无法像大城市和更富裕的城市目前那样, 获得服务或是享受经济发展带来的收益。实施相关标准以促进城市和社区发展, 让城市规划者有机会采用更具包容性的方法实现绿色增长, 利用能源和实现碳减排。

The project can contribute to sustainable development through the sharing of experience in education, culture, healthcare and the service industry in the development and construction of small towns in China.

Project activities may also make significant contributions to green growth, energy and carbon reduction as energy and carbon usage will be included in the indicators of sustainability as part of the implementation process.

通过在中国小城镇发展和建设中分享教育, 文化, 医疗保健和服务业经验, 该项目可以为可持续发展做出贡献。

项目活动也可能为绿色增长, 能源和碳减排做出重要贡献, 因为能源和碳使用量将作为实施过程的一部分纳入可持续性指标中。



John Devaney is sector lead at BSI for Sustainable Cities.

John Devaney 是英国标准协会 (BSI) 可持续城市的行业领袖。

“ China is taking a more active role in international standardization and is keen to develop ISO and IEC standards.

中国在国际标准化中扮演着更加积极的角色, 并乐于制定国际标准化组织 (ISO) 和国际电工委员会 (IEC) 的标准。

Why is the BEP-S project important?

Small cities are being left behind on what is possible at scale, for smartness and sustainability. This project will share the expertise and enthusiasm for city standards in the UK, and the experiences of running impactful trials of city standards.

为什么中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准化合作项目很重要?

从智慧程度和可持续性的角度看, 小城市在规模上落后了。该项目将分享英国城市标准的专业知识和热情, 以及进行具有影响力的城市标准试点的经验。

What do you think will be the main tangible benefit(s) for China?

Mainly speedier development and understanding, which in turn should lead to budget savings and better quality of life.

您认为主要给中国带来什么样的益处?

主要是加速发展和增进了解, 这反过来又有利于节省预算和改善生活质量。

And for the UK?

Cultural understanding, access to Chinese markets, positive influence.

您认为主要给英国带来什么样的益处?

增进文化了解, 进入中国市场, 产生积极影响。





Organizational Governance 组织治理

Promoting inclusive societies and building effective, accountable and transparent institutions
促进构建包容性社会, 建立有效, 负责和透明的制度

Well governed organizations tend to be more trusted by their suppliers, clients and the environment in which they operate. This means that they can more readily access (and remain in) markets; they can more readily enter into deals with lenders, suppliers and buyers; leading to increased trade and commercial exchanges which in turn leads to increased prosperity.

Anti-bribery is already covered by existing laws in China and extends

to Chinese organizations operating in other territories. This allows them to better work with regulators to achieve compliance and to provide ongoing assurance that essential commitments are kept.

Improving the levels of trust across UK-China businesses will lead to an increase in opportunities for trade, such as increasing options for supply chain and other forms of investment by UK and other international investors in Chinese organizations (and Chinese organizations operating in other countries).



理良好的组织更能受到供应商, 顾客和运作环境的信任。这意味着它们更容易进入(并留在)市场中; 它们更容易与贷款机构、供应商和买家达成交易; 这会催生更多的贸易和商业活动, 进而又促进繁荣。

反腐败已经囊括在中国现有法律中, 并适用于在其他国家运营的中国组织。这使它们能够更好地与监管机构合作, 以遵守监管要求, 并长久确保基本承诺和保证得到遵守。

提升中英贸易信任水平将能够带来更多贸易机会, 比如丰富供应链的选择, 以及中英国际投资者以其他形式向中国组织(或在其他国家运营的中国组织)进行投资。



Katerina Busuttil is the Senior Standards Manager covering mobility, materials and manufacturing standards development at BSI, the UK's national standards body. She is the coordinator for Outcome 2 of the BEP-S project, providing guidance and advice to each sector and ensuring objectives are met for Outcome 2.

Katerina Busuttil 是英国国家标准机构英国标准协会 (BSI) 负责移动性, 材料和制造标准制定的高级标准经理。她是中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目成果2的协调人, 为每个行业提供指导和建议, 并确保达成成果2的目标。

“ Collaborating internationally on standards development is important as we try to work towards standards that can be used globally.

在我们致力于制定可在全球范围内使用的标准的 过程中, 在标准制定方面进行国际合作非常重要。

Why is the BEP-S project important?

Working with China on this project allows us to share experience and knowledge and develop robust standards that help enable industry to develop and grow.

What do you think will be the main tangible benefit(s) for China?

China is taking a more active role in international standardization and is keen to develop ISO and IEC standards. BSI is a founding member of ISO and has a great deal of experience in standards development. By working together we can strengthen Chinese proposals and at the same time provide feedback from UK experts on the technical aspects of the standards.

And for the UK?

The UK understands the need to cooperate with other countries on standards development. International Standards are used across borders and facilitate trade. Working with countries such as China enables both countries to exchange knowledge and expertise in areas where the UK is strong on one aspect and China is strong on another. By working together we can develop standards that help UK industry and facilitate trade.

为什么中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目很重要?

在这个项目上与中国合作, 我们可以分享经验和知识, 并制定稳健的标准, 帮助行业发展和壮大。

您认为主要给中国带来什么样的益处?

中国在国际标准化中扮演着更加积极的角色, 并乐于制定国际标准化组织 (ISO) 和国际电工委员会 (IEC) 的标准。英国标准协会 (BSI) 是国际标准化组织 (ISO) 的创始成员, 在标准制定方面拥有丰富的经验。通过共同努力, 我们可以提升中国标准议案的质量, 同时提供英国专家对标准技术方面的反馈。

您认为主要给英国带来什么样的益处?

英国了解在标准制定方面与其他国家合作的必要性。国际标准跨境使用, 贸易得到促进。与中国这样的国家合作可以使两国在优势互补的领域交流专业方面和其他方面的知识。通过合作, 我们可以制定有助于英国工业发展和促进贸易的标准。

While the obligation to control bribery is already an existing law covering organizations operating in China and in Chinese organizations operating in other territories, implementation of the voluntary standard helps to support this by developing a supporting culture and systems to ensure ongoing commitment.

虽然中国现行法律中已经包括控制贿赂的义务, 该法律适用于中国境内的公司和境外的中国公司, 但是实施自愿性标准通过发展一种支持性的文化和体系来确保承诺的持续性, 从而有助于控制贿赂。





Sharing Economy 共享经济

Promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and independent income opportunities
促进具有包容性和可持续的经济增长及提升独立收入机会

International Standards contribute to independent income opportunities and the Sharing Economy presents new ways for people who might not otherwise be economically active to participate in a wider range of businesses.

In particular, it encourages the uptake of goods and services moving away from an ownership-focused economic model. As such, lower income individuals may have an easier access to some goods and the services they provide (shared cars, shared bikes) without the cost associated with ownership.

Shared resources can cut down on individual energy consumption, lead to an increased interconnection with other circular economy activities and help to tackle climate change.

Given the cross-border context, with differing parties in different jurisdictions, it is important to focus on International Standards to build

trust and in so doing, access to wider market opportunities. The Sharing Economy lowers barriers to entry into the market, leading to wider and more inclusive participation.

Other significant benefits include increased opportunities for buyers, suppliers and investors and in the long term the Programme can lay the foundation for UK Sharing Economy services in China.



际标准有利于创造独立的收入机会，共享经济为那些可能没有经济活动能力的人们提供了新的方式来参与更广泛的商业活动。

尤其是，它鼓励从以所有权为中心的经济模式转变为重视利用商品和服务。因此，收入较低的个人可能更容易获得他们提供的某些商品和服务的益处（共享汽车、共享自行车），而不需要付出与商品所有权相关的成本。

共享资源可以减少个人能源消耗，密切与其他循环经济活动之间的联系，并有助于应对气候变化。

鉴于跨境背景，不同的当事人在不同的司法管辖区，重点关注国际标准以建立信任是很重要的，这样做可以获得更广泛的市场机会。共享经济降低了进入市场的门槛，推动更广泛、更包容的参与。

其他重要好处包括为买家，供应商和投资者提供了更多机会，从长期来看，本项目可以为英国在中国提供共享经济服务奠定基础。



The COVID-19 pandemic has led to increased opportunities for buyers and suppliers in the longer term by shaping the market through a well-established and organized consumer voice, allowing the UK to influence and shape regulations and the trading environment for a shared economy in consumer interests.

The economic model of sharing rather than owning and disposing of assets has potential to reduce waste and a resultant positive impact on the environment. Shared resources can cut down on individual energy consumption, lead to an increased interconnection with other circular economy activities and help to tackle climate change.

The UK's Sharing Economy has been the fastest growing in Europe since 2015 and experts expect the UK's Sharing Economy to grow to an estimated £140 billion in 2025.

新冠肺炎疫情从而从长远来看为买家和供应商增加了机会，通过良好且有条件的消费者的发声来塑造市场，使英国能够为符合消费者利益的共享经济影响法规和塑造交易环境。

共享而不是拥有和处置资产的经济模型具有减少浪费和对环境产生积极影响的潜力。共享资源可以减少个人能源消耗，与其他循环经济活动之间的联系更加紧密，并有助于应对气候变化。

自2015年以来，英国的共享经济一直是欧洲增长最快的，专家预计，到2025年，英国的共享经济将增长到1400亿英镑。



Christina Allen is Standards Development Manager at BSI. She manages BSI's national committees, on sustainable resource management.

Christina Allen 是英国标准协会 (BSI) 的标准制定经理，曾在企业CSR工作，她管理英国标准协会 (BSI) 的全国委员会，涉及可持续资源管理，可持续性，塑料和电工产品的环境方面以及能源管理。

Why is the BEP-S project important?

Increasing awareness and embedding of sustainable business practices as a result on the focus of the standards streams covered by China BEP. Helping organizations contribute towards global sustainability aims and goals, including the UN Global Goals.

What do you think will be the main tangible benefit(s) for China?

Increased take up of ISO standards by Chinese organizations and alignment in international supply chain requirements.

And for the UK?

Opportunity to learn what the drivers and market needs are in China and consider these to enhance the quality of New Work Item (NWI) submissions to international standardisation in the future. Sharing and leveraging UK expertise on a global scale.

“ UK / China collaboration and an enhanced profile for International Standards as tools to help organizations deliver their strategic aims and improve resilience in a changing world.

中英两国的合作以及国际标准的增强形象，可以帮助组织实现其战略目标并在瞬息万变的世界中提高应变能力。

为什么中英法德化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目很重要？

由于中英法德化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目对标准的关注，提高了对可持续商业实践的意识并嵌入了这些规则。有利于组织为包括联合国全球目标在内的全球可持续性目标做出贡献。

您认为主要给中国带来什么样的益处？

中国组织增加对国际标准化组织 (ISO) 标准的采标，并与国际供应链要求保持一致。

您认为主要给英国带来什么样的益处？

有机会了解中国的驱动因素和市场需求，并考虑利用这些因素提高将来向国际标准化机构提交新工作项目 (NWI) 的质量。在全球范围内共享和利用英国的专业知识。

Remanufacturing 再制造

Encouraging responsible consumption and production to stimulate economic growth
鼓励负责任的消费和生产以刺激经济增长

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在线阅读

As there are currently no International Standards for remanufacturing, one of the main aims is to submit new proposals to ISO and to set up a new international area for the work such as a new committee or sub-committee. By working with China to improve the quality of common standards for remanufacturing, we hope to stimulate the industry, creating opportunities for new businesses and new employment in the sector.

remanufacturing are linked to overall economic and social benefits. With processes that require significantly less raw materials, energy and water, and which produce less carbon and waste, remanufacturing has a critical role to play in meeting carbon and waste reduction targets, and safeguarding shared resources.

The environmental benefits of



于目前没有再制造的国际标准，因此主要目的之一是向国际标准化组织 (ISO) 提交新提案，并为开辟新的国际工作领域，例如成立新的委员会或小组委员会。通过与中国合作以提高再制造通用标准的质量，我们希望刺激行业发展，为该行业的新业务带来机会，创造就业岗位。

再制造的环境效益与整体的经济和社会效益相联系。由于再制造过程需要的原材料、能源和水很少，产生的碳和废料也很少，因此，再制造在实现减少碳排放和废料的目标以及保护共享资源方面可以发挥关键作用。



Sarah Kelly is the UK Sector Lead for the Outcome 2 work on remanufacturing. In her role as Lead Standards Development Manager at BSI she looks after a number of national, European, and international committees in the mechanical engineering area. One of her national committees, TPR/1/7, is responsible for the BS 8887 series of Design for MADE standards which includes a part on remanufacture, BS 8887-220.

Sarah Kelly 是成果2中再制造的英国行业领袖。作为英国标准协会 (BSI) 的首席标准制定经理，她负责机械工程领域的许多国家、欧洲和国际委员会。她负责的国家委员会之一 TPR/1/7 负责 BS 8887 系列 MADE 标准设计，其中包括部分再制造 BS 8887-220。



“ In terms of remanufacture, the project is important in terms of raising awareness internationally about the sector.

在再制造方面，本项目对于提高国际对该行业的认识非常重要。

Why is the BEP-S project important?

One of the ultimate goals of the project would be to create International Standards for remanufacturing.

为什么中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准合作项目很重要?

本项目的最终目标之一是创建再制造的国际标准。

What do you think will be the main tangible benefit(s) for China?

With regards to remanufacturing, taking some of the Chinese national standards into ISO and creating International Standards from them would be the key benefit.

您认为主要给中国带来什么样的益处?

在再制造方面，关键利益是将一些中国的国家标准纳入国际标准化组织 (ISO) 并从中创建国际标准。

And for the UK?

The UK is also keen to see International Standards for remanufacture as well as growing the UK industrial base. One of the main benefits of this project - along with a number of other related UK initiatives - is to raise awareness of current remanufacturing efforts in the UK as well as encouraging others to get involved.

您认为主要给英国带来什么样的益处?

英国也乐于看到出台再制造的国际标准以及扩大英国的工业基础。该项目的主要好处之一是，与许多其他相关的英国倡议一起，提高人们对英国当前再制造所做努力的认识，并鼓励其他人参与其中。

The Centre for Remanufacture and Reuse (CRR) estimates that reuse and remanufacturing currently contribute to approximately 7 million tonnes of CO2 reduction every year with a further potential to contribute towards over 800 million tonnes of cumulative savings by 2050.

再制造和再利用中心 (CRR) 估计，目前，再利用和再制造每年可减少约700万吨的二氧化碳排放，到2050年，其进一步节约潜力将超过8亿吨。

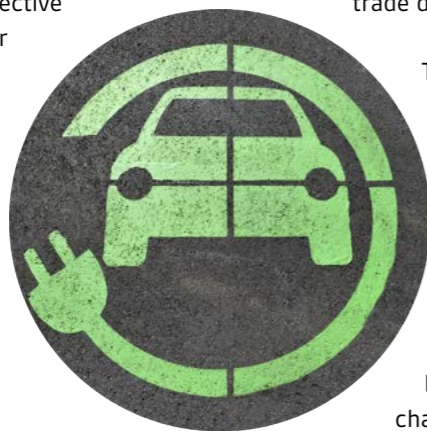
Battery Technology 电池技术

Ensuring access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy
确保获得负担得起、可靠和可持续发展的能源

As a high-tech industry, modern battery technology requires significant investment in skills and education. International Standards can facilitate the development of an effective global supply chain for batteries. This can create opportunities for trade and employment in these supply chains as well as associated product supply chains such as electric vehicles. Employment and job opportunities create opportunities for improved prosperity.

The EV market growth continues to rise globally as cities plan to ban petrol and diesel cars in the coming years, leading to a reduction in carbon emissions thereby addressing climate change.

China is one of the main leaders in the EV market and therefore working on this project collaboratively could help to produce a single ISO Standard that could be used internationally and that could encourage more harmonised trade deals worldwide.



The Programme provides an opportunity to collaborate in developing the standards infrastructure which underpins international battery supply chains. This may lead to increased opportunities for UK and international suppliers. A significant benefit is the networking potential for UK innovation and the opportunity to influence sustainable manufacturing practices through voluntary use of appropriate process standards.

作为高科技行业，现代电池技术需要在技能和教育上进行高额投资。国际标准能够促进电池全球供应链的发展。这样可以在这些供应链以及电动汽车这样相关的生产供应链中创造贸易机会，提供工作岗位。创造就业岗位有助于经济更加繁荣。

随着各个城市计划在未来几年内禁止使用汽油和柴油车，全球电动汽车市场持续增长，从而减少碳排放量，应对气候变化。

中国是电动汽车市场的主要领导者之一，因此合作开展该项目可以帮助制定能够在国际范围内使用的单一ISO标准，并可以鼓励全球范围内应用更统一的贸易协议。

该项目提供机会来合作开发支持国际电池供应链的标准基础设施。这可能会为英国和国际供应商带来更多机会。很重要一个益处在于有潜力为英国创新搭建关系网以及有机会通过自愿使用适当的流程标准来影响可持续生产实践。



Nicola Young joined BSI as a Standards Development Manager in May 2019 and has managed the battery committees since then.

Nicola Young 于2019年5月加入英国标准协会(BSI)，担任标准制定经理，此后一直管理电池委员会。

“Knowing that China has drafted/published standards on EV batteries already, I think it could be a great step for them to have these adopted into the IEC work programme and applied internationally.

鉴于中国已经起草/发布了电动汽车电池的标准，我认为，如果这些标准被纳入国际电工委员会(IEC)工作计划并在国际上应用，这将是一个巨大的进步。

Why is the BEP-S project important?

As the world becomes more sustainable, it is pivotal that new technologies are discovered, or existing processes are adapted, to make them cleaner and more sustainable globally.

What do you think will be the main tangible benefit(s) for China?

Being one of the leading countries on battery technology, China should be a central-hub for developing standardization.

And for the UK?

Being able to participate in this project and to work collaboratively with China will ensure that key steps are introduced to improve battery technology and its impact globally. UK stakeholders acknowledged that now is the time to act in terms of re-use and recycle of such large batteries so that we can make certain that we do not create a bigger economic impact.

为什么中英法治优化营商环境项目国际标准化合作项目很重要?

我认为中英法治优化营商环境项目国际标准化合作项目是在电动汽车电池这个如此重要的发展上将两个领先国家进行标准化结合的好方法。随着世界变得更加可持续，发现新技术或改变现有工艺以使其在全球范围内更清洁，更具可持续性至关重要。

您认为主要给中国带来什么样的益处?

中国作为电池技术的领先国家之一，应该成发展标准化的中心。

您认为主要给英国带来什么样的益处?

能够参与该项目并与中国合作将确保采取关键步骤来改善电池技术及其在全球的影响。英国利益相关者同意，现在是时候采取行动对此类大型电池进行再利用和回收，以便我们可以确定不会产生更大的经济影响。

Development of high performance, high quality, safe, and environmentally-safe batteries is an important step in migration towards wide-scale implementation of electric vehicles. Reduction in the carbon emissions associated with road transportation is an important step towards mitigating climate change and protecting our environment.

高性能，高质量，安全和环保电池的开发标志着向电动汽车大规模投放迈出重要一步。减少与公路运输相关的碳排放是缓解气候变化和保护环境的重要一步。



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Taking cooperation to the next level 提升合作

16个月, 2019年6月-2020年10月



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