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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

Sector updates,
Sep-20 to Nov-21
Pilot projects
Milestones

9月20日至11月21日
行业最新动态
试点项目
里程碑

Foreword 前言



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On behalf of the British Embassy in Beijing, I am delighted to welcome you to the second edition of Insights, the UK-China Business Environment Programme Standards Strand's own magazine.

The UK-China Business Environment Programme is part of UK Government's Prosperity Fund which closed at the end of March 2021. The Prosperity Fund was a global portfolio of programmes contributing towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In China, we supported programmes in Energy and Low Carbon Economy, Financial Services, Health and Infrastructure, as well as improving the Business Environment in China.

Even though other programmes in China have closed, we have been able to continue the Standards Programme thanks to the quality of expertise provided by BSI as well as the importance of the nature of the Standards Programme in the UK's relationship with China.

This second edition of Insights highlights the impressive results which the programme has accomplished over the past 2 years.

We have continued to support the Standards Programme for many reasons. The Standards programme's link to work on climate action is timely as the UK is hosting the 26th UN Climate Change Conference (COP 26) in Glasgow in November. Through its work in Building Information Modelling (BIM), Sustainable Cities and Remanufacturing, the programme

can make a significant contribution to green growth, energy transition and carbon reduction. Secondly, the UK Government is committed to transparency in global trade and I am particularly pleased to see the progress which the Standards programme has made in proposing new standards in Anti-Bribery and Good Governance under the Organizational Governance sector.

The Embassy is also committed to inclusive economic development in China, particularly amongst small & medium enterprises where the fallout from the pandemic calls for renewed efforts on economic recovery on both sides and where we see many benefits in working together with China in adopting existing and developing new international standards, particularly through initiatives such as the Standards Programme. Importantly, we see increased trade opportunities if products are aligned to the same standards in China and the rest of the world.

Over recent months, I have had the pleasure of giving opening remarks at the high-level bilateral meeting between BSI and the State Administration for Market Regulation in China (SAMR) and the Standards Administration of China (SAC); a symposium with the Shenzhen Institute of Standard & Technology (SIST) involving over 80,000 participants live-streaming at one stage; and the launch of the Building Information Modelling (BIM) sector adoption programme. I have also taken part in several exchanges with BSI in this time.

We have also recently launched a research project to understand the economic and social impact of

international standards in China, managed by the UK's Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR). A similar research for the UK published in 2015 attributed 37% of UK productivity growth to standards. This is the first such analysis of China's economy and demonstrates the importance of using international standards in China.

The priority now is how we can take results forward beyond the lifetime of the Standards Programme and achieve genuine sustainability. We are fortunate that many of the working relationships were in place before the programme started in 2019, and the programme has strengthened these relationships. The programme has also fostered new working relationships, both between the Chinese and UK sides, or indeed within the UK's own sectoral working groups. I give E-commerce as a good example of this.

The Standards Programme continues to meet the needs and challenges of the UK Government's work with China and we strongly value the expertise which BSI and its Chinese partners brings in its sound working relations with its Chinese counterparts.

I trust that you enjoy this second edition of Insights and look forward to working with you all as the programme enters its final stages.

我很高兴代表英国驻北京大使馆欢迎您阅读 Insights 第二期。这是中英法化营商环境国际标准合作项目的专刊杂志。

中英法化营商环境国际标准合作项目是英国政府繁荣基金会的项目之一，该基金会已于2021年3月底关闭。繁荣基金作为一个全球项目组合，曾为实现联合国可持续发展目标做出贡献。在中国，繁荣基金会曾致力于能源和低碳经济、金融服务、卫生和基础设施以及改善中国的商业环境的众多项目。

即使该基金在中国的其他项目已结束，我们的中英法化营商环境国际标准合作项目仍在继续实施，这得益于英国标准协会所具备的专业能力以及中英法化营商环境国际标准合作项目在中英两国关系中的重要性。

Insights 第二期强调了该项目在过去两年里取得的令人印象深刻的成果。

诸多原因影响下，我们继续开展中英法化营商环境国际标准合作项目。由于英国将于11月在格拉斯哥主办第26届联合国气候变化大会(COP 26)，该项目在支持气候行动上的工作正好是顺应时势的。通过其在建筑信息模型、可持续城市和再制造方面的工作，中英法化营商环境国际标准合作项目可以为绿色增长、能源转型和碳减排做出重大贡献。其次，英国政府致力于全球贸易的透明度，我很高兴看到该标准合作项目在组织治理行业提出反贿赂和良好治理的新标准方面取得了进展。

英国大使馆也致力于促进中国经济的包容性发展。尤其是中小型企业，受到新冠肺炎的影响和为经济复苏而努力的号召，我们可以从中看到与中国

合作采用现有的和发展新的国际标准的诸多好处，特别是通过中英法化营商环境国际标准合作项目等举措。重要的是，如果中国和世界其他国家的标准有同样的标准，就会有更多的贸易机遇。

最近几个月，我有幸在英国标准协会、中国国家市场监督管理总局、中国国家标准化管理委员会的高级别双边会议上致开幕词；出席了深圳市标准技术研究院举办一场超8万人参与的线上研讨会；以及启动建筑信息模型行业应用计划。这段时间我也参加了英国标准协会的几次交流会。

我们最近还启动了一个研究项目，旨在了解国际标准对中国的经济和社会影响，该项目由英国经济和商业研究中心负责。2015年英国的一个类似研究将英国生产率增长的37%归功于标准。这是对中国经济的首次类似分析，表明了在中国使用国际标准的重要性。

当下的重点是我们如何在中英法化营商环境国际标准合作项目的生命周期之后继续推进成果，并实现真正的可持续性。幸运的是，在2019年该项目启动之前就已经建立了很多工作关系，该项目也加强了这些关系，同时还促进了新的工作关系，无论是在中英两国之间，还是在英国自己的行业工作小组内部。电子商务就是个很好的例子。

中英法化营商环境国际标准合作项目一直在应对英国政府与中国合作的需求和挑战，我们也非常重视英国标准协会及其中国合作伙伴在与中国同行的良好工作关系中所具备的专业能力。

我相信您会喜欢 Insights 第二期，期待在项目最后阶段与大家再次合作。

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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。



Overview of the UK-China Business Environment Programme - Standards Strand

中英法治化营商环境项目国际标准化合作项目概述

Overall objective

The strategic objective of the UK-China Business Environment Programme (BEP) is to improve the business environment in China, by strengthening the legal and regulatory framework and its implementation, compliance and enforcement. The Standards strand (BEP-S) complements the objectives of the Chinese Government to reform the standardization system and aims to improve the adoption and use of international standards in China.

Expected impact

- Increased domestic productivity and economic growth in China
- Increased trust and improved ease of doing business in China
- Increased economic flows between the UK and China
- Improved quality of Chinese products consumed in China and internationally, and in time, greater competition and improved market access leading to a reduction in prices
- Supporting delivery of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Expected outcomes

1. Improve the adoption and use of international standards in China
2. Improve the quality of Chinese proposals submitted to international standards bodies
3. Increase understanding of the impact of international standards adoption in China

总体目标

中英法治化营商环境项目的战略目标是通过加强法律和监管框架及其实施、合规和执行，来改善中国的营商环境。中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目与中国政府改革标准化体系的目标相辅相成，旨在促进国际标准在中国的采用和实施。

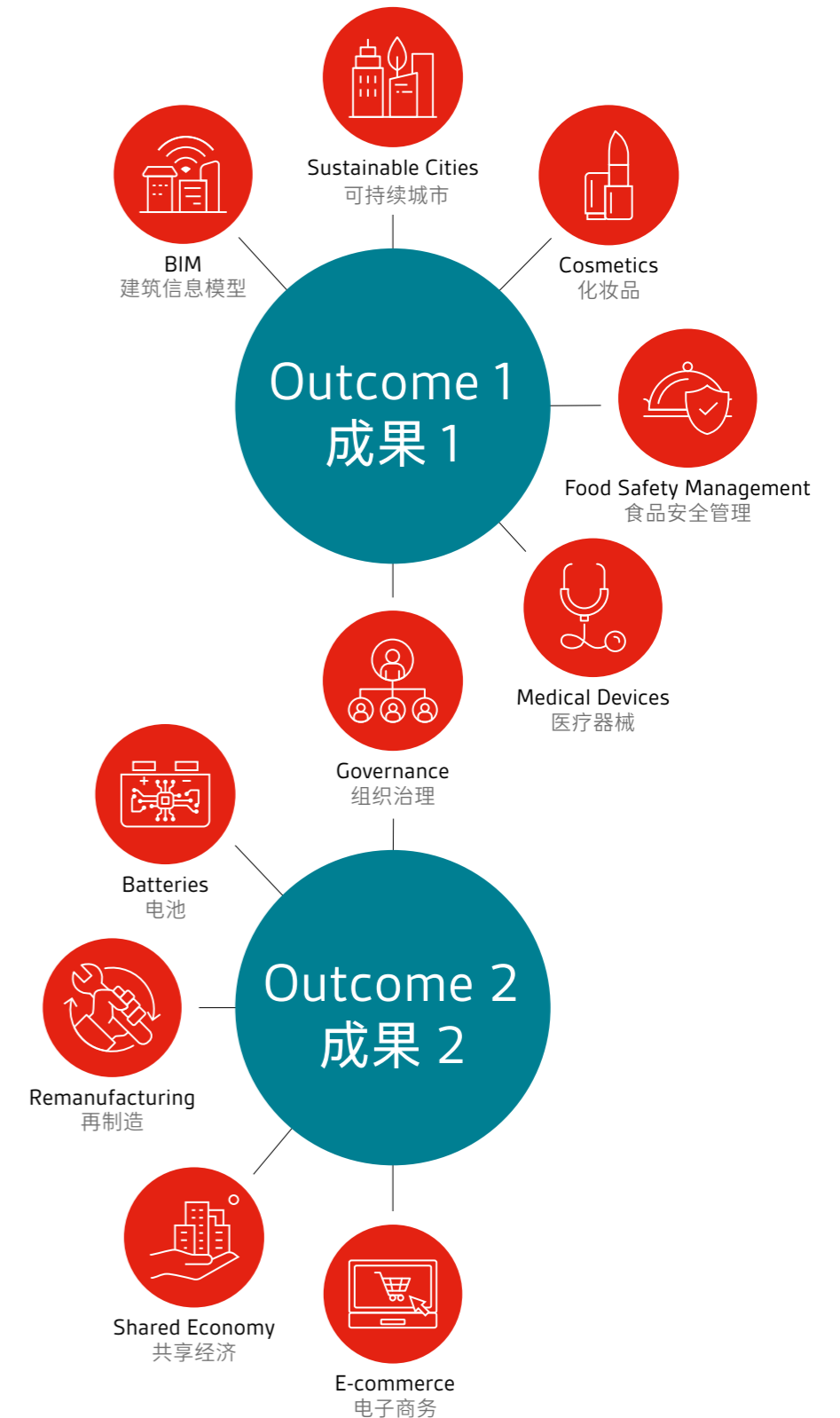
预期影响

- 国内生产力提高和经济增长加速
- 增强了在中国经商的信任度和便捷性
- 中英经济往来增加
- 提高了中国产品在国内外消费的质量，同时竞争加剧，市场准入进一步放宽，价格下降
- 有助于实现可持续发展目标

预期成果

- 中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目具体分为三个关键成果，来实现总体目标：
1. 促进中国采标和实施国际标准
 2. 提高中国向国际社会提交标准提案的质量
 3. 让人们更加理解中国采标国际标准的影响

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



Operating during Covid-19

Beginning just as BEP-S moved into its implementation phase, the pandemic impacted on the programme in many ways, including programme delivery; available funding; and although the BEP-S maintained a China office throughout, the international team's ability to travel to and within China.

Many Chinese and UK stakeholders commented that 'despite Covid', the programme has been successful to date.

"While, of course, it is important to have face to face meetings, before there would be long trips and delegations, this year has shown that we can reduce the need for this significantly and still work collaboratively on standards."

UK Sector Specialist, March 2021

The BEP-S rapidly adapted both operationally and in its delivery approach, with stakeholders highlighting many key successes since the pandemic began, including:

- Creation of a High-Level UK-China Working Group on Business Environment between BSI and SAC with the participation of the FCDO
- Establishment of joint UK-China sectoral Working Groups for selected project sectors
- Since the start of the programme, 68 Joint Working Group (JWG) meetings took place between the UK and Chinese experts in the Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 sectors, plus 120 Virtual meetings and workshops were delivered.
- 10 International Standards landscape mappings were developed for the selected project sectors
- Launch of a research approach to better understand the benefits of adopting international standards in China
- 4 Pilot cities active in the Sustainable Cities sector
- 3 Pilot organizations active in the Organizational Governance sector
- 1 Pilot organization active in the BIM sector
- Two Joint UK-China New Work Item Proposals NWIPs presented to ISO with one accepted (to date)
- Two new ISO 37001 anti-bribery publications produced in Chinese to enable SIST to further promote their work in this important area.
- 'Anti-Bribery Management Systems Forum' hosted remotely with 7,000 participants
- Training on increasing the adoption and uptake of International Standardization in China
- Round table on project achievements in the Cosmetics and Food Safety sectors, with the British Embassy and Department for International Trade (DIT)

新冠疫情期间的运营

大概在中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目进入实施阶段之际，新冠疫情开始影响到项目的诸多方面。包括项目交付、可用资金等。尽管中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目在中国一直设有办事处，但国际团队前往中国和在中国境内差旅的能力也深受其影响。

许多中英两国的利益相关者评论道，“尽管有新冠疫情”，但该项目迄今为止已有较好的成就。

“当然，面对面的会议很重要，之前也会有长途旅行和遣派代表团。但今年的情况表明这些需求可以大幅减少，同时仍然可以在标准方面顺利合作。”

英国行业专家，2021年3月

中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目在运营和交付方法方面迅速做出了调整，利益相关方强调了自新冠疫情开始以来项目的许多关键成就：

- 在英国外交，联邦和发展事务部的参与下，在英国标准协会和中国国家标准化管理委员会之间建立中英营商环境高级别工作组
- 为选定的项目行业建立中英联合行业工作组
- 自项目启动以来，在成果1和成果2行业中，中英专家举行了68次联合工作组会议，并举办了120次线上会议和研讨会
- 为选定的项目行业开发了10个国际标准展望图
- 开展一项研究，以便更好地了解在中国采用国际标准的好处
- 4个积极参与可持续城市行业的试点城市
- 3个积极参与组织治理行业的试点组织
- 1个积极参与建筑信息模型行业的试点组织
- 两项中英联合新工作项目提案已提交给国际标准化组织，其中一项已通过(迄今为止)
- 两本新的 ISO 37001 反贿赂中文出版物，以便深圳市标准技术研究院进一步推广他们在这一重要行业的工作
- “中英反贿赂管理实践分享论坛”线上举办，7000人参加
- 提高国际标准化在中国采用和推广的培训
- 与英国大使馆和英国国际贸易部就化妆品和食品安全行业的项目成果举行圆桌会议



Pros & cons of remote engagement

When interviewed, stakeholders commented that early remote engagement was initially challenging with strong relations yet to be built, sometimes linguistic limitations, and a transition in how the programme was to be delivered. Although there were issues, with in-person training shifting to online collaboration, and workshops often held virtually, many stakeholders felt that over time, somewhat paradoxically, the default shift to remote engagement often resulted in regular and more productive discussions between counterparts and operational sectoral working groups.

远程参与的利弊

在接受采访时，利益相关者认为，早期的远程参与最初是很有挑战性的，因为尚未建立牢固的关系，有时还有语言上的限制，以及项目的交付方式也会发生变化。尽管存在一些问题，但从面对面培训转变为在线协作，以及研讨会经常线上举行，许多利益相关者认为，随着时间的推移，有些矛盾的是，默认转向远程参与的操作反而常常促使了对应方和运营行业工作组之间的定期和更有成效的讨论。



The importance of early, and frequent communication

Nearly all stakeholders highlighted that they wished they had been able to engage earlier with counterpart teams and at a higher frequency earlier on, with the belief that this would have meant greater progress by this point. As understanding increased of how best to communicate with counterpart stakeholders, attention turned to unpacking together, as one Chinese counterpart commented, delivery issues:

'The main challenge is how to propose an international standard proposal that is suitable for the national conditions of the two countries through cooperation and win-win cooperation.'
Chinese Sectoral Stakeholder March 2021

Both UK and Chinese stakeholders highlighted that the on-going, and frequent online communications were important to gradually achieve parallel opinions across counterparts for issues and more broadly regarding international standards and how to deliver work related to them.

早期频繁沟通的重要性

几乎所有受访的利益相关者都强调，他们希望能够更早地与对应的团队接触，在更早的时候更频繁地接触对方，他们认为这可以带来更大的进展。随着对如何与利益相关者进行最佳沟通的理解加深，人们的注意力转向了合作，正如一位中国同行在讨论交付问题时所评论的那样：

“我们面临的主要挑战是如何通过合作共赢，提出符合两国国情的国际标准方案。”
中国行业利益相关方 2021年3月

同样，中英两国的利益相关者都强调，持续频繁的在线交流对同行之间就这些问题(如上所述)，以及更广泛地就国际标准和如何交付相关工作逐步达成一致意见非常重要。

A foundation for future joint working

Both international and Chinese stakeholders alike see working on the BEP-S, and the work that BEP-S is supporting on international standards as a good foundation for future bilateral joint working, going well beyond the achievements of the programme itself.

'This programme is a cornerstone for collaboration.'
FCDO, March 2021

For example, one UK E-commerce team member highlighted that following work on BEP-S their Chinese sectoral counterparts 'have an idea for another standard, which has stimulated one of our experts too, and they are now sparking off each other' with the possibility of potential future collaboration.

Building relations beyond the core counterparts

Multiple UK team members commented that going beyond strengthened relations with core BEP-S counterparts over the last year, now there was further engagement with local partners at municipal level, through sectors such as the Sustainable Cities pilot activities, where the pilots are being led by municipal government (such as the recent Sustainable Cities event in Quzhou in Zhejiang Province). This in turn enhances the impact of BEP-S beyond core counterpart stakeholders.

'Relations have strengthened absolutely over the last year – now we are not just talking to the main partner but local ones too.'
BEP-S Team Member, March 2021

未来联合工作的基础

国际和中国的利益相关方都认为，中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目的工作以及其在国际标准方面所支持的工作，是未来双边联合合作的良好基础，这远远超出项目本身的成就。

“这个项目是合作的基石。”
英国外交，联邦和发展事务部 (FCDO)，2021年3月

例如，一位英国电子商务团队成员强调，在中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目工作之后，他们的中国行业同行“有一个关于另一个标准的想法，这也激发了我们的一位专家的灵感”，这也为他们在未来潜在合作奠定可能。

建立核心伙伴之外的关系

多位英国团队成员评论称，除了去年增强与中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目核心同行的关系之外，现在还通过可持续城市试点活动等与行业与市级层面的当地合作伙伴进一步接触，这些试点由市政府牵头（例如最近在浙江衢州举办的可持续城市活动）。这反过来又增强了中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目在核心对应利益相关者之外的影响。

“在过去的一年里，关系绝对更紧密了——现在我们不仅与主要合作伙伴对话，而且也在与当地合作伙伴交谈。”
中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目团队成员，2021年3月





Changing practices and learning

Across sectors stakeholders highlighted that, through working on BEP-S on the adoption of new standards or improved Chinese proposals, both sides had gained from the skills and technical insights of the other over the last year. While, of course, there was progress and support on certain sectors more than others, both counterpart teams highlighted influencing on ways of working.

A number of UK stakeholders highlighted how Chinese counterparts are very driven and have the technical skills required around international standards and yet in some sectors, prior to BEP-S, their proposals were not always successful at ISO. Reflecting on the BEP-S Chinese counterparts highlighted the project was a 'new experience' for them and it took a short while to develop a clear understanding of what support they needed from UK counterparts. This resulted in the initial belief they needed technical standards support

but over time there was a shift to understanding that the focus of support needed was around the submission language, socialising the proposal prior to submission and better consensus building towards ISO submission.

'UK experts have a deep understanding of standards.'

China Association for Standardization (CAS) Stakeholder, March 2021

'There is certainly an improvement in our ability, including our team.'

China Sectoral Stakeholder, March 2021

Significantly, while the focus was of course UK support to international standards adoption and collaboration to improve the quality of Chinese submissions to international standards-setting bodies, work on the programme has also stimulated the UK standards sector. For example, within E-commerce there was no UK Working Group prior to the programme but following work by the BEP-S team this has now formed and is meeting regularly, with the UK speaking with one voice for cross-border E-commerce in international standards.

改变实践和学习

跨行业利益相关者强调，通过在采用新标准或改进中方提案方面的中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目工作，双方在过去一年中都从对方的技能和技术见解中获益。当然，虽然某些行业相比其他行业取得了更多的进展和支持，但双方对应团队都强调了对工作方式的影响。

一些英国利益相关者强调，中国同行非常有动力，拥有国际标准所需的技术技能，但在中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目之前，在一些行业他们的提案在国际标准化组织中并没有通过。在对中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目反思总结中，中国同行强调该项目对他们来说是一种“新体验”，他们花了一段时间清楚地了解到他们需要英国同行那里得到哪些帮助。这也造成了他们最初认为需要的是技术标准支持，但随着时间的推移，他们开始明白所需支持的重点是提交语言、提交前将提案社会化，并为提交给国际标准化组织更好地建立共识。

“英国专家对标准有着深刻的理解。”

中国科学院利益相关者，2021年3月

“我们的能力肯定会有所提高，包括我们的团队。”

中国行业利益相关者，2021年3月

重要的是，虽然重点是在国际标准的采用和合作上的英方支持，以提高中国向国际标准制定机构提交的提案质量，但该项目也带动了英国标准行业的工作。例如，在电子商务行业，之前没有英国工作组，但在中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目团队的工作之后，该工作组现已成立并定期开会，英方就国际标准在跨境电子商务行业发表一致意见。

Successful collaboration

“Based on this project, the mutual understanding and trust between the two parties have been enhanced, and the two sides learn from each other.”

Chinese Sectoral Stakeholder, March 2021

Both China and international stakeholders surveyed across sectors and institutes positively perceived working with counterpart teams over the last year on BEP-S:

And as a UK stakeholder commented, active collaboration has been key, 'the China side want to get things done and they have been good at progressing the project.'

Better understanding of working styles

Interestingly, Chinese stakeholders had some differing perceptions as to the key results from the programme.

For one, cited below, the experience of working with UK counterparts was the 'result' rather than the ultimate goal of ISO success.

'We do not take the [achievement of the] ISO as final goal. We take what we learn from the experience from the UK experts as the goal.'

Chinese Sectoral Expert, March 2021

For other China counterparts, it was developing a changed way of thinking around standards.

For UK team members, understanding of the wider Chinese standards ecosystem and operating environment has also been important and will allow for, they report, successful future collaborations:

'We've gained more knowledge of what is working in China – understanding what they have, similarly they understand the need to produce something that is purely international not just nationally focused.'

UK Sectoral Specialist, March 2021



成功的合作

“基于这个项目，双方增进了理解和信任，并且相互学习。”

中国行业利益相关者，2021年3月

在过去一年里，中国和国际各行业和机构的利益相关者都对中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目与对应团队合作持积极看法。

正如一位英国利益相关者评论的那样，积极合作是关键，“中方希望把事情做好，他们一直很擅长推进项目。”

更好地理解对方的工作方式

有趣的是，中国的利益相关者对该项目的关键成果有一些不同的看法。一方面，如下所述，与英国同行合作的经验是“结果”，而非将国际标准化组织成功作为最终目标。

“我们不会将国际标准化组织（的成绩）作为最终目标，从英国专家那里学到经验才是我们的目标。”

中国行业专家，2021年3月

对于其他中国同行来说，这是围绕标准发展的一种思维方式的改变：

对于英国团队成员来说，了解更广泛的中国标准生态系统和运营环境也很重要，他们表示，这会有助于未来的合作成功：

“我们对中国的工作情况有了更多了解——了解他们所具备的，同样，他们也明白了需要生产完全面向国际的产品，而不仅仅是面向国内市场。”

英国行业专家，2021年3月

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

Key stakeholders

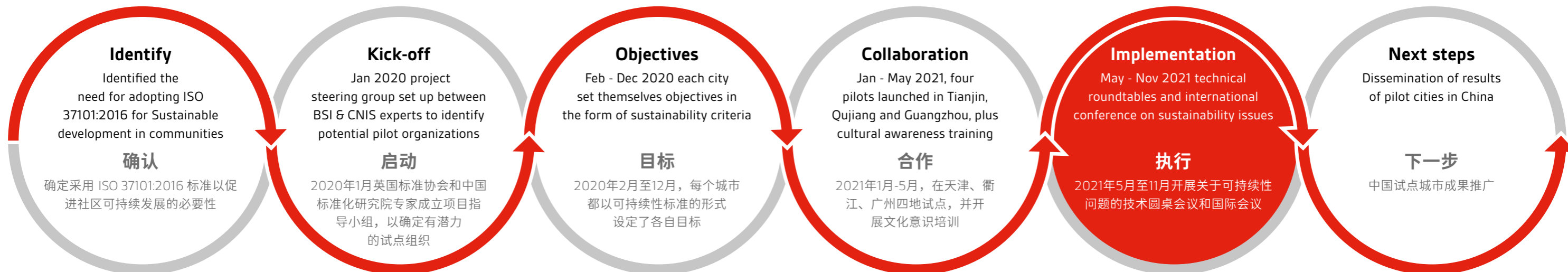
- China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS)
- Central Committee for Discipline and Inspection (CCDI)

主要参与方

- 中国标准化研究院
- 中央纪律检查委员会

Progress in the adoption and use of International Standards

采用和使用国际标准的进展





Shanfeng Dong, president of Utopath, has been involved with Sustainable Cities in China since the Dongtan eco-city project in 2005. His involvement with BEP-S is to provide overall technical support to all the pilot cities, especially the China-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City.

自2005年东滩生态城项目以来，御道十方集团总裁董山峰一直参与中国可持续城市的建设。他参与了中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目，为所有试点城市提供全面的技术支持，特别是中新天津生态城。

“ BEP-S has provided a good chance to collect practical needs of small towns and cities to understand what they care about according to their local context.

中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目提供了一个很好的机会，收集小城镇和城市的实际需求，了解他们根据当地的情况关心什么。

What challenges have the four pilot cities faced?

The common biggest challenge is how to be attractive enough for enterprises and talent to move in.

What significant contributions will BEP-S activities make?

Good lessons can be gathered in green technologies, clean energy solutions, and low-carbon growth. Also, to protect and improve the quality of the environment while realising societal and economic development.

Describe the main tangible benefits?

Residents can enjoy an improved environment,

better jobs available locally, and avoiding the burden of long commutes resulting in more free time. Business will benefit from more green markets accessible locally, more marketing information available in sustainable areas, also more capable labour available locally, because the small city has improved attractiveness, and more talent moving in.

To conclude, sustainable development implies a very long journey which may take more than 10 years to get fully prepared for. Therefore, it is very important for the small cities to have clear political commitment towards the goals and efforts should be made to assure a shared vision among all stakeholders..

四个试点城市面临哪些挑战?

共同面临的最大挑战是如何吸引足够多的企业和人才进入。

中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目活动将作出哪些重要贡献?

我们可以在绿色技术、清洁能源解决方案和低碳增长方面吸取有益的经验教训。在实现社会和经济发展的同时，保护和改善环境质量。

描述一下主要的实际收益?

当地居民可以享受到更好的环

境，更好的工作机会，并避免了长时间通勤的负担，从而有更多的空闲时间。企业将受益于当地更多的绿色市场，更多可持续发展领域的营销信息，以及当地更有能力的劳动力，因为小城市已经提高了吸引力，更多的人才进入。

最后，可持续发展意味着一个很长的旅程，可能需要10年以上的充分准备。因此，对于小城市来说，对这些目标有明确的政治承诺是非常重要的，应该努力确保所有利益相关者有共同的愿景。

Pilot update

The four sites selected for the ISO 37101 pilots involved implementation at the community level. In these pilots, capacity development events were held with the implementation teams from each city along with UK experts from different communities running similar implementations. At the first launch event in December 2019, all four pilot sites introduced their cities at a workshop in Beijing. In March 2020 a series of four workshops were held online with each of the cities to get a status update and more information related to the scope of the pilot projects in each. In June 2020, all project teams were invited to Guangzhou Higher Education Mega City (HEMC) for an on-site visit and workshop where all cities reported on their progress. In October 2021, a similar event was held in Tianjin Eco City, but this time due to travel restrictions no site visit took place; instead a worldwide webinar on sharing experiences in using the draft ISO 37111 as a phased implementation approach applicable to small cities was held. To date, 7 events have been held and due to the wider interest of both the Guangzhou HEMC and the Tianjin Eco City events, large online audiences were reached.

试点最新动态

四个选定的 ISO 37101 试点地点涉及社区层面的实施。在这些试点中，来自每个城市的实施团队和来自不同社区的英国专家共同举办了能力发展活动。在 2019 年 12 月的首次启动活动上，所有四个试点城市都在北京的一个研讨会上介绍了它们的城市。2020 年 3 月，每一个城市都在网上举办了四场系列研讨会，以获得有关每个城市试点项目范围的最新情况和更多信息。2020 年 6 月，项目团队受邀前往广州高等教育大城进行实地考察和研讨会，各城市汇报项目进展。2021 年 10 月，天津生态城举办了类似活动，但由于旅行限制，没有进行实地考察；相反，举办了一个全球网络研讨会，分享使用 ISO 37111 草案作为适用于小城市的分阶段实施方法的经验。到目前为止，已经举办了 7 场活动，由于对广州和天津生态城活动的兴趣浓厚，活动线上观众众多。



Pilot city 试点城市

China-Singapore Tianjin Eco City (CSTEC)

中新天津生态城



CSTEC was jointly developed by the governments of China and Singapore. Located 150 km from Beijing and 45 km from downtown Tianjin, it is a relatively independent, typical small/medium sized Chinese city, and is the only National Green Development Demonstrative Area of China's State Council. Up to now, CSTEC has piloted 8 International Standards developed by [ISO/TC268](#), and already has a well established mode for annual reporting. A well established KPI system continually guides all of the city's integrated planning and all indicator systems are in line with both the concept of green, circular and low-carbon development, and a compact, smart, green and low-carbon path of urbanisation. These indicators respond to the requirement of the 6 purposes and 12 issues of [ISO 37101](#) sustainable development in communities and comply with [ISO 37120](#) family. CSTEC has also established a system for the pilot city, including 63 sustainability-related indicators.

中新天津生态城由中新两国政府共同开发。距北京150公里，距天津市区45公里，是中国相对独立的典型中小城市，是中国国务院唯一的国家绿色发展示范区。到目前为止，中新天津生态城已经试点或测试了8项由 [ISO/TC268](#) 制定的国际标准，并已经有了完善的年度报告模式。完善的KPI体系持续指导城市整体规划，各项指标体系符合绿色、循环、低碳发展理念，符合紧凑、智慧、绿色、低碳的城镇化发展路径。这些指标响应 [ISO 37101](#) 的6个目的和12个问题的要求，并符合 [ISO 37120](#) 系列标准。中新天津生态城还建立了试点城市体系，包括63项可持续发展指标。

Standards being piloted 试行标准

All standards developed by [ISO/TC 268](#)
所有标准由 [ISO/TC 268](#) 开发

Key numbers 重要数字

- 30km² pilot & 150km² extended area
- 70k local residents
- 8,300 enterprises
- 试点面积30平方公里，拓展面积150平方公里
- 7万当地居民
- 8300家企业

Pilot city 试点城市

Qujiang District 衢江



Qujiang is a citizen-centric, environmentally friendly and resource-saving city located at the junction of four provinces, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, and Anhui. It is also an important node connecting the Yangtze River Delta, the Pan-Pearl River Delta and the Haixi Economic Zone, and by high-speed rail is just 1 hour from Hangzhou and 2 hours from Shanghai. The superior location of Qujiang ensures convenient transport and economic conditions.

衢江是一座以人为本、文明有礼、环境友好、资源节约的城市，地处浙、闽、赣、皖四省交界，也是连接长三角、泛珠三角和海西经济区的重要节点，位于杭州1小时、上海2小时高铁经济圈内。优越的地理位置也促进了交通便捷和经济发展。

Standards being piloted 试行标准

ISO 37101 Sustainable development in communities & ISO 37104 Guidance for practical local implementation of ISO 37101
ISO 37101 社区可持续发展与 ISO 37104 地方实施 ISO 37001 的指导

Key numbers 重要数字

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| • 1,748km ² area | • 面积1748平方公里 |
| • 413k population | • 人口41万3千 |
| • 19.847 bn yuan GDP (2019) | • 国内生产总值(2019年) 1984.7亿元 |
| • 20% annual fiscal revenue growth | • 财政收入年均增长20% |

Pilot city 试点城市

Guangzhou Huangpu Dev Zone 广州黄埔发展区



Guangzhou Development District was established in 1984 with the approval of the State Council, it is one of the first 14 state level development districts in China and was rated 2nd among the top ten industrial parks for investment attractiveness in 2020. It is deeply integrated with Huangpu District in terms of functional areas and administrative regions. In July 2020, it was designated a pilot city for International Standards in sustainable development of small and medium sized cities. The Bio-Island Science and Technology Innovation Business District includes over 500 biomedical enterprises in an area of 18,300 km².

广州开发区成立于1984年，经国务院批准，是中国首批14个国家级开发区之一，2020年被评为全国十大招商引资产业园区第二名。在功能区和行政区划上与黄浦区深度融合。2020年7月，被指定为中小城市可持续发展国际标准试点城市。生物岛科技创新商务区占地1.83万平方公里，拥有500多家生物医药企业。

Standards being piloted 试行标准

ISO 37101 Sustainable development in communities & ISO 37104 Guidance for practical local implementation of ISO 37101
ISO 37101 社区可持续发展与 ISO 37104 地方实施 ISO 37001的指导

Key numbers

- 649k permanent residents
- 100+ Patents authorised
- 100% of people within 300m of accessible open space
- 7sq m of space dedicated to cultural activities per hectare

重要数字

- 64万9千永久居民
- 完成知识产权（专利）授权超过100项
- 公共开放空间300米覆盖率100%
- 每公顷文化设施面积增加至7平方米

Pilot city 试点城市

Guangzhou Higher Education Mega Center (HEMC)

广州高等教育中心



HEMC, located on Xiaoguwai Island in southeast Guangzhou, boasts ten universities in five clusters. According to the overall plan, HEMC will become a centre for nurturing senior talent, as well as scientific research exchange in South China. It also aims to develop into a modern, ecological, first-class Chinese university zone of the 21st century, rich in cultural atmosphere and unique characteristics. A model for construction of new areas in Guangzhou, HEMC incorporates a distributed energy system, a comprehensive piping system and a comprehensive information integration system. A "smart all-in-one card system", the University City Museum and an energy conservation system have also been incorporated into the construction. Through an optimised project structure, the cost of construction has been effectively reduced.

广州大学城位于广州东南部的小谷围岛，拥有五个集群的十所大学。根据总体规划，广州大学城将成为华南地区高层次人才培养和科研交流中心。园区的目标是建设成为21世纪中国一流的现代化、生态化、人文气息浓郁、特色鲜明的大学园区。作为广州新区建设的一种模式，广州大学城综合了分布式能源系统、综合管道系统和综合信息集成系统。“智能一卡通系统”、大学城博物馆和节能系统也已纳入建设。通过优化工程结构，有效降低了工程造价。

Standards being piloted 试行标准

ISO 37101 Sustainable development in communities & ISO 37104 Guidance for practical local implementation of ISO 37101
ISO 37101 社区可持续发展与 ISO 37104 地方实施 ISO 37101 的指导

Key numbers

- 18 km² area
- 10 universities in 5 clusters
- 150k students

重要数字

- 面积18平方公里
- 10所大学分5个集群
- 15万学生

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

Key stakeholders

Standards Administration of China/ National Technical Committee for Digital Standardization of intelligent buildings and residential areas (SAC/TC426)

主要参与方

国家标准管理局/全国智能建筑与住宅数字化标准化技术委员会(SAC/TC426)

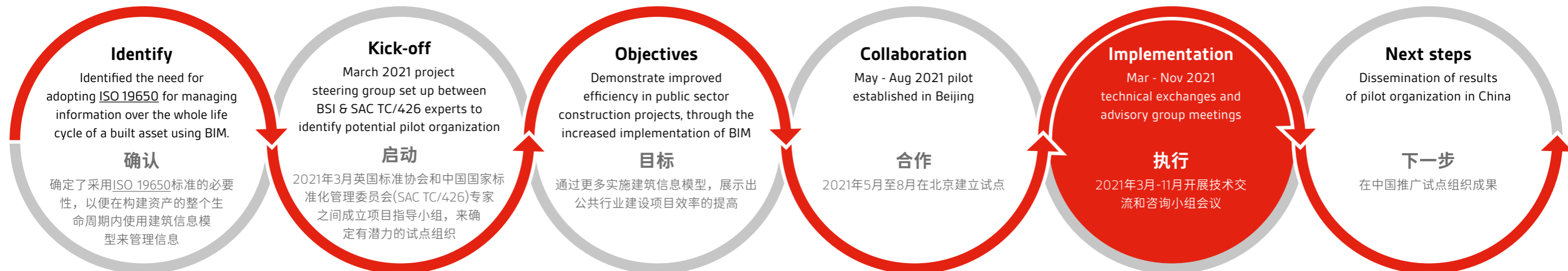
The management of information associated with the design and construction and operation of buildings and infrastructure works has steadily increased in the last few years and the concept of information modelling is not new in either the UK or China. However, the added advantages of information modelling using a common information management approach can allow for the consistent realisation of requirements, the consistent generation

of information and, the ability to share information often and securely, are only now becoming apparent. The ability to exchange structured information early and often between the commissioners of projects, designers, constructors, suppliers, regulators, users and affected parties can result in more sustainable and resilient assets that are more likely to meet the needs and requirements of the community and that utilise resources more effectively.

在过去几年中，与建筑和基础设施工程的设计、建造和运营相关的信息管理稳步增加，信息模型的概念在英国或中国都不是新概念。然而，使用公共信息管理方法的信息建模所带来的额外优势可以实现需求的一致实现、信息的一致生成以及经常和安全地共享信息的能力，这些现在才变得明显起来。尽早并经常在项目专员、设计师、建造商、供应商、监管机构、用户和受影响方之间交换结构化信息的能力，可以产生更可持续、更有弹性的资产，更有可能满足社区的需求和要求，并更有效地利用资源。

Progress in the adoption and use of International Standards

采用和使用国际标准的进展



Pilot organization 试点组织

Beijing Branch of China Construction Third Engineering Bureau Group

中国建筑第三工程局有限公司北京分公司



Since its establishment in 1953, the pilot organization has been the main force of Beijing's construction industry, making great contributions to the development and construction of Beijing and the whole country. The company tries its best to take on high-quality projects, as well as political and social responsibility, and has become one of the main industry leaders in China. The pilot is showing good progress with at least one of the construction projects already showing measurable material savings and a reduction of as many as 15 construction days.

自1953年成立以来，试点组织一直是北京建筑业的主力军，为北京乃至全国的发展建设做出了巨大贡献。公司全力承担高品质项目，承担政治和社会责任，已成为中国主要的行业领导者之一。试点项目进展良好，至少有一个建设项目已经显示出可衡量的材料节约，并减少了多达15天的建设时间。

Pilot update

An event to launch the programme and attract potential pilots was held in March 2021 and included representatives of UK BIM practitioner organizations and members of the UK national technical committee on BIM as well as the BIM Center of Beijing No. 3 Construction Engineering Co. and the National Intelligence Standard Committee. At this event, the benefits of using international standards for BIM in particular ISO 19650 were highlighted. At a follow-up meeting in September 2021, CNIS – which is driving the BIM pilot project - held a feedback session where one of the pilot projects presented the result of a BIM-supported construction project. Leading up to the event, several engagements with UK experts related to the interpretation of the requirements of the standard took place to ease implementation and lead to the development of a local guide on ISO 19650 implementation in the Chinese context which was developed during the pilot project by the China Number 3 Construction Company branch in Beijing which trialled the standard.

试点最新动态

项目启动和吸引潜在试点组织的会议在2021年3月举行，参与成员包括英国建筑信息模型医生组织的代表，英国国家技术委员会的建筑信息模型相关成员，中国建筑第三工程局有限公司的建筑信息模型中心和国家情报标准委员会。在这次活动中，强调了使用建筑信息模型国际标准特别是ISO 19650的优势。在2021年9月的后续会议上，推动建筑信息模型试点项目的中国标准化研究院开展了一次反馈环节，其中一个试点项目展示了建筑信息模型支持的建设项目的成果。在活动之前，与从事标准要求解读的英国专家几次交流中，我们放慢了项目的执行，推动ISO 19650在中国背景下的一次实践，由中国建筑第三工程局有限公司北京分公司作为试点单位来实践该标准。

Standards being piloted 试行标准

ISO 19650-1:2018 Parts 1 & 2 Building information modelling
ISO 19650-1:2018 Parts 1 & 2 建筑信息建模

Key numbers 重要数字

- Established 1953
- 2,600+ employees
- Revenue RMB 6 billion (2020)
- 成立于1953年
- 2600+员工
- 收入60亿元(2020年)

Cosmetics 化妆品

Beauty without cruelty
无伤害的美丽



Key stakeholders

- National Institutes for Food and Drug Control (NIFDC)
- National Medical Products Administration (NMPA)
- European Union Chamber of Commerce in China (EUCCC)

Key policy documents

- Regulations on the Supervision and Administration of Cosmetics (CSAR)

主要参与方

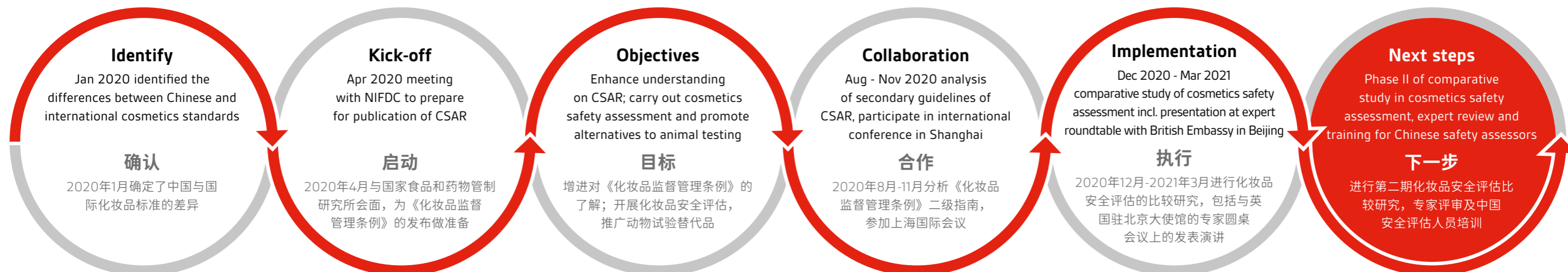
- 国家食品和药物管制研究所
- 国家药品监督管理局
- 中国欧盟商会

关键政策文件

- 化妆品监督管理条例

Progress in the adoption and use of International Standards

采用和使用国际标准的进展



Food Safety Management 食品安全管理

Assuring food quality and safety in supply chains in China and beyond
在中国及世界范围内确保食品供应链的质量和安

Key stakeholders

- National Engineering Research Center for Agricultural Products Logistics (NERAPL)
- University of Nottingham (UoN)

主要参与方

- 国家农产品物流工程研究中心
- 诺丁汉大学

Progress in the adoption and use of International Standards 采用和使用国际标准的进展



Pilot update

In this pilot the possibility of using the standards developed by ISO TC 315 - Cold Chain logistics, was explored with NERAPL as a possible way to ensure a safe supply of food even from new and small-scale suppliers. Due to project-wide spending reviews in December 2020, work on this pilot was paused and did not progress beyond the exploratory stage to implementing the pilot project.

试点最新动态

在这一试点中，我们与国家农产品物流工程研究中心探讨了使用 ISO TC 315 - 冷链物流标准的可能性，作为一种可能的方式，以确保甚至是来自新的小规模供应商的食品供应。由于2020年12月进行了全项目支出审查，该试点工作暂停，仍停留在试点项目实施的探索阶段。



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



SAC, SIST, British Embassy & BEP-S Team, Anti-bribery Management Systems Forum
中国国家标准化管理委员会、深圳市标准技术研究院、英国大使馆和中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目团队出席反贿赂管理实践分享论坛

Key stakeholders

- Shenzhen Institute of Standards and Technology (SIST)
- Shenzhen Technology University (SZTU)

主要参与方

- 深圳标准技术研究院 (SIST)
- 深圳科技大学

The work BEP-S undertakes with the Organizational Governance (OG) sector supports both the improvement in the adoption and use of international standards in China and improvements in the quality of proposals submitted by China to international standards setting bodies.

Over the course of the year, the programme has supported SIST counterparts in designing new communications materials that are more suited to small

中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目与组织治理 (OG) 行业开展的工作支持改进中国对国际标准的采用和使用, 以及改进中国向国际标准制定机构提交的提案的质量。

在这一年中, 该计划支持深圳标准技术研究院设计更适合中小型企业

to medium enterprise needs around implementing Anti-Bribery Management Systems.

There are now three pilot organizations in this sector, comprising the Jiangsu Yaomaitong Medical Technology Co. based in Taizhou in Jiangsu Province, Stora Enso (Shanghai) Enterprise which is engaged in production of packaging materials, wood pulp and paper, and the Shenzhen Investigation and Research Institute.

施反贿赂管理系统方面的需求的新通信材料。

目前, 该领域已有三个试点机构, 分别是位于江苏省台州的江苏药脉通医疗科技有限公司、从事包装材料、木浆和纸张生产的斯道拉恩索 (上海) 企业和深圳标准技术研究院。



New anti-bribery materials

Anti-bribery handout and implementation manual produced in Chinese to enable SIST to further promote their work in this important area.

新版ISO 37001 反贿赂材料

反贿赂手册和实施手册的中文版本促使深圳市标准技术研究院进一步推动他们在这一重要领域的工作。

Progress in the adoption and use of International Standards

采用和使用国际标准的进展





Jolin Liang Qiaoling - project leader at the Shenzhen Institute of Standards and Technology (SIST), and BEP-S pilot coordinator.

梁乔玲 (Jolin) - 深圳市标准技术研究院项目负责人, 中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目试点协调员。

“Cooperation with UK experts is of great help to China's standardization work in the field of organizational governance.

与英国专家的合作对中国在组织治理领域的标准化工作有很大帮助。

What are the biggest challenges for the three pilot organizations?

Communication with pilot enterprises can be challenging, time coordination requires a lot of patience and clear work plans.

Are the 3 pilots on track?

All three are planning to complete the ABMS system during the pilot period. At present, everything is going according to plan, except that the pilot project will end at the end of October, and their work needs to be further accelerated.

How do they rate the effectiveness of the Management system at this stage?

Mostly through internal audits and, if possible, third-party certification.

What worked particularly well that they will try in other implementations?

Anti-bribery compliance awareness training.

What did not work so well?

Time of communication, because the pilot unit, UK experts and Chinese experts need to coordinate, so it is

slow to determine the time of some activities, but the efficiency has been improved recently, which may be due to the full advance communication on the pilot launch events.

Why did they wish to implement the standard?

Mostly to improve the competitiveness of the enterprise, and some hope to get certification.

Was the importance of this standard communicated to all involved?

Yes, through the pilot unit solicitation notice, pilot launch events, negotiation meeting and other forms of interpretation of the importance of the standard. It worked very well.

Did they break the objectives down into aspects or indicators?

Yes, there was a very detailed target breakdown, and a baseline level was measured for each indicator.

What will be the main tangible benefits for the companies and their employees?

- Expands the vision of international standardization.
- Helps implement the system or enhance the current controls.
- Helps to reduce the risk of bribery occurring and can demonstrate to your management, employees, owners, investors, customers and other business associates.
- Provides evidence in the event of a criminal investigation that you have taken reasonable steps to prevent bribery.
- Standardizes the governance of the organization and improves market competitiveness.
- Fosters the concept of organization sustainable development and brings sustainability to the next level of your company with the support and engagement from customers, employees, and investors as much as from business partners and society as a whole.

三个试点组织面临的最大的挑战是什么?

与试点企业的沟通可能具有挑战性, 因为协调沟通时间需要很大的耐心和明确的工作计划。

这些试点走上正轨了吗?

三个试点都计划在试点期间完成反贿赂管理系统的应用。目前, 一切都在按计划进行, 只是试点工作将在10月底结束, 还需进一步加快步伐。

这些试点组织如何评价现阶段管理体系的有效性?

主要通过内部审核, 有条件的话可通过第三方认证。

他们会在其他举措中尝试哪些特别有效的方法?

反贿赂合规意识培训。

有哪些方面不尽如人意?

沟通时间。因为试点单位、英国专家和中国专家需要协调时间, 所以确定一些活动的时间比较慢, 但是最近效率有所提高, 可能是试点进行了充分地事前沟通。

他们为什么希望实施这个标准?

大多数组织是为了提高企业的竞争力, 有的希望拿到认证。

这个标准的重要性是否传达给了所有相关人员?

是的, 通过试点单位征集通知、试点启动活动、谈判会议等形式解读标准的重要性。它适用得很好。

是否向所有相关人员传达了该标准和实现目标的重要性? 是怎样做的? 成功了吗?

是的, 通过试点单位征集通知、试点启动活动、洽谈会等形式解读标准的重要性。在这点上做的很好。

公司和员工的主要实际利益是什么?

- 拓展国际标准化视野。
- 帮助系统实施或增强当前控制。
- 有助于降低发生贿赂的风险, 并可向您的管理层、员工、所有者、投资者、客户和其他业务伙伴展示。
- 在刑事调查中提供证据, 证明您已采取合理措施防止贿赂。
- 规范组织治理, 提高市场竞争力。
- 在客户、员工和投资者以及商业伙伴和整个社会的支持和参与下, 培养组织可持续发展的概念, 并将可持续发展提升到您公司的下一阶段的发展。

Pilot update

The Anti Bribery Management System (ABMS) standard that is being trialled in the 3 pilots is in essence a system to support the behaviour in an organization; while taking, soliciting or paying bribes remains a crime in China, the ABMS instils and supports a system to prevent these and to celebrate good governance practices. The initial capacity development activities with the 3 pilot organizations therefore revolved around creating greater awareness of the need for such systems and the benefits of using an international standard. These events were conducted virtually due in part to travel restrictions, but also to allow for larger audiences to participate as these often included staff from several sites where the management shared their commitment to implementing the standard and external experts re-affirmed the benefits. In two of the 3 pilots a second, more technical, capacity development session was held with the implementation team to run through practical aspects of implementing the standard. To date, 6 such events have been held with excellent support from SIST.

试点最新动态

反贿赂管理系统标准正在3个试点中试验, 本质上是一个支持组织中行为的系统。在中国, 收受、索取或支付贿赂仍属犯罪行为, 反贿赂管理系统灌输并支持的系统, 可以防止这些行为, 并鼓励良好的治理行为。因此, 与3个试点组织开展的初步能力提升活动旨在提高对这种系统的需要和使用国际标准的好处的认识。举办这些活动的部分原因是由于出行限制, 同时也允许更多的观众参与。这些活动通常包括一些网站的工作人员, 这些网站的管理层分享了他们实施标准的承诺, 外部专家再次肯定了这些标准的好处。在组织治理的两个试点中, 与实施团队一起举行了第二次更具技术性的能力开发会议, 探讨标准实施的实操方面。迄今为止, 在深圳市标准技术研究院的大力支持下, 已在组织治理试点地区举办了6场能力提升活动。

Pilot organization 试点组织
Stora Enso
 斯道拉恩索



Stora Enso develops and produces solutions based on wood and biomass for a range of industries and applications worldwide, leading in the bio-economy and supporting their customers in meeting demand for renewable eco-friendly products. As a multi-national company, Stora Enso needs to satisfy a wide range of stakeholders and regulators that it is well governed and in compliance with all legal requirements wherever it operates or trades and for this reason is implementing ISO 37001 under this pilot to provide that assurance.

斯道拉恩索开发和制定基于木材和生物质的解决方案，用于全球范围内的广泛行业和应用，在生物经济领域处于领先地位，并尽力满足客户对可再生环保产品的需求。作为一家跨国公司，斯道拉恩索需要让广泛的利益相关者和监管机构满意，认可它的管理良好，并且在哪儿经营或交易，都遵守所有法律要求。为此该公司正在实施 ISO 37001 标准，来作为保证。

Standards being piloted
 试行标准

ISO 37001:2016 Anti bribery Management systems
 ISO 37001:2016 反贿赂管理系统

Key numbers

重要数字

- 23k employees
- 2万3千员工
- EUR 8.6 bn sales (2020)
- 86亿欧元销售额(2020年)

Pilot organization 试点组织

Shenzhen Investigation & Research Institute

深圳市勘察研究院



Shenzhen Investigation & Research Institute provides engineering services including engineering surveys, geographic information mapping and geotechnical engineering design consultation. As an information and services company, the organisation places high value on governance and has, to date, won several awards in China for its commitment to good governance. In this pilot, they are using the international standard as the benchmark against which to provide assurance to a wider, international audience.

深圳市勘察研究院提供工程勘察、地理信息测绘、岩土工程设计咨询等工程服务。作为一家信息和服务公司，该组织高度重视治理，迄今为止，因其对良好治理的承诺在中国赢得了几个奖项。在这一试点中，它们使用国际标准作为基准，以向更广泛的国际受众提供保证。

Standards being piloted 试行标准

ISO 37001:2016 Anti bribery Management systems
ISO 37001:2016 反贿赂管理系统

Key numbers

- Employees: 360 (for Anti-Bribery Management)
- Revenue: RMB 350 million (2020)
- Classification: State-Owned Enterprise

重要数字

- 员工人数: 360 (反贿赂管理)
- 收入: 3.5亿元(2020年)
- 分类: 国有企业

Pilot organization 试点组织

Jiangsu Yaomaitong Medical Technology 江苏药脉通医疗科技有限公司



Founded in 2015, Yaomaitong is a specialist in Health Information Systems research and development. It owns two pharmaceutical internet products, Quxuesheng and Yaomaitong, which are used by 4 million medical practitioners and 200,000 doctors in the industry. Health information is a key asset of the Yaomaitong business, whose value is determined directly by how this resource is governed. For this reason, they have chosen to apply ISO 37001 and the current best practice to govern the organisation and guard their reputation.

药脉通成立于2015年，是一家专业从事卫生信息系统研发的企业。旗下拥有曲血生和药脉通两款医药互联网产品，服务于400万医疗从业人员和20万医生。健康信息是药脉通业务的关键资产，其价值直接取决于如何管理这些资源。因此，他们选择应用ISO 37001标准，也是当前的最佳实践，来管理组织和维护声誉。

Standards being piloted 试行标准

ISO 37001:2016 Anti bribery Management systems
ISO 37001:2016 反贿赂管理系统

Key numbers

- Products serve 200k doctors
- 4 million medical practitioners

重要数字

- 产品服务20万名医生
- 400万医疗从业人员



David Adamson is Lead Standards Development Manager – Risk, Business Continuity Management (BCM) and Security, at BSI.

David Adamson 是英国标准协会的首席标准开发经理 - 负责风险, 业务连续性管理和安全。

Tell us a little about the process

In establishing the groups between China and the UK we got a feel for what each country felt comfortable doing in terms of the subject areas, and critically, we got a sense of what we were comfortable doing together. Small groups were created to do the work, and they had to find what would be beneficial both from an organizational and an individual perspective. At the organizational level, the groups had to agree on what areas

they felt were the most appropriate. Once we had the groups together, we had discussions and developed a number of proposal ideas, both sides subsequently agreeing that Internal Investigations would be particularly worthwhile. We then looked at the structure that carries it forward, in this case China leading the Working Group.

What did the partners gain?

We certainly learned a lot from working with our Chinese counterparts and I'm sure this was mutually beneficial. I think the value the UK provided was in putting the proposal together, making it more likely to succeed in the ballot, and it was in fact approved unanimously. The key point is that together we were able to create a formalised mechanism to identify certain projects that our Chinese partners felt were worthwhile. Now that we have the mechanism... it will be easier to explain it better and attract even more relevant stakeholders, i.e. professional associations, government bodies, NGOs, etc. Finally, at the individual level, working across cultures satisfies a certain purpose or need and this was a very effective driver and benefit for all those involved.

Your thoughts on the next steps?

It's important to consider what each side takes away from the programme and can continue with afterwards. I think it would be helpful to have a dedicated small group of experts

“ Once the initial standard was drafted our Chinese partners championed it. 最初的标准起草后, 得到了我们中国合作伙伴的一致拥护和支持。

from each country to help identify and explore the feasibility of various other proposals. To delve a little bit into areas we may not otherwise have looked at, build on what we've achieved, and put in place a more permanent structure or mechanism to help continue and develop the great working relationships we've made.

Overall, this programme really formalised a mechanism for working with a specific partner to identify the projects that they felt were really worthwhile.

请为大家简单介绍一下流程

在建立中英之间的小组时, 我们清楚要让来自不同国家的在主题领域都能感到舒服, 更重要的是, 我们需要对在一起合作感到自在。通过创建小组来完成工作, 大家必须从组织和个人的角度找到合适的方式。在组织层面上, 团队必须就他们认为最合适的领域达成一致。一旦我们把小组召集在一起, 我们讨论, 提出了一些提案想法, 都认为内部调查是非常重要的。然后我们研究了推动其自身发展的结构, 在这种情况下, 中方领导工作组。

合作伙伴有哪些收获呢?

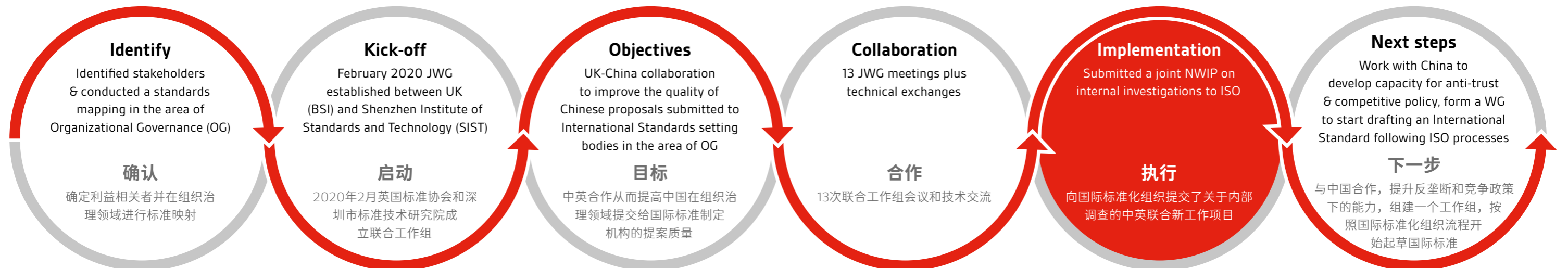
我们确实从与中国同行的合作中学到了很多, 我相信这对双方都是有利的。我认为, 英国提供的价值在于将提案整合在一起, 使其更有可能在投票中获得成功, 事实上, 该提案获得了一致通过。关键是, 我们能够共同创建一个正式的机制, 以确定我们的中国合作伙伴认为有价值的某些项目。现在我们有机制, 就可以更好地解释, 吸引更多的利益相关者, 如专业协会、政府机构、非政府组织等。最后, 在个人层面上, 跨文化工作满足了特定的目的或需求, 这对所有参与其中的人来说是一个非常有效的驱动力和优势。

您对下一步有何想法?

下一步重要的是要考虑每一方都从该计划中获得了什么, 并且可以在之后继续有所收获。我认为每个国家都有一个专门的专家小组来帮助确定和探索各种其他建议的可行性会对项目很有帮助。通过深入研究我们未曾涉足的领域, 已经取得成就的基础上再接再厉, 并建立一个更持久的结构或机制, 以帮助继续和发展我们建立的良好工作关系。

总体而言, 该计划确实形成了一种机制, 是可以与特定合作伙伴一起确定他们认为真正值得的项目。

Progress in the quality of Chinese proposals submitted 中国提交的提案质量的进展



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

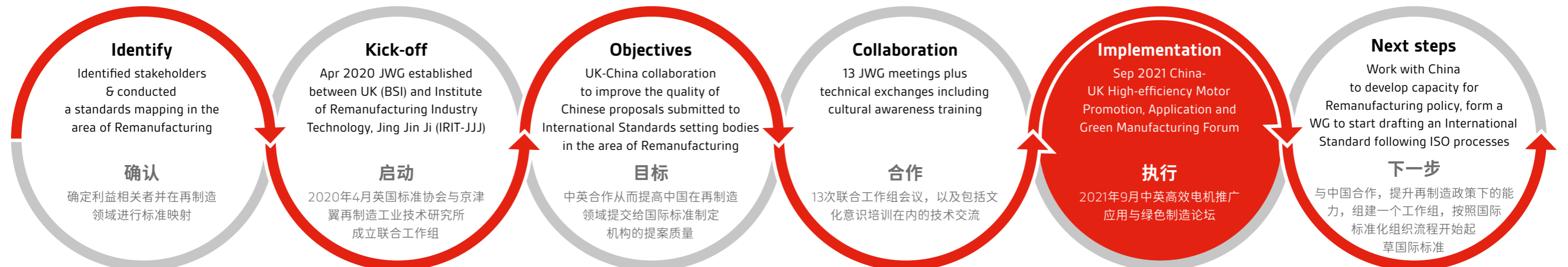
Key stakeholders

- Members of China and UK mirror committees to ISO/TC 323 Circular Economy
- State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)
- Research institutions involved in developing guidelines for Remanufacturing

主要参与方

- 中国和英国 ISO/TC 323 循环经济镜像委员会成员
- 国家市场监督管理总局(SAMR)
- 参与再制造指南制定的研究机构

Progress in the quality of Chinese proposals submitted 中国提交的提案质量的进展



Sarah Kelly is the UK Sector Lead for the Outcome 2 work on Remanufacturing.

Sarah Kelly 是成果2中再制造的英国行业领袖。

What has been achieved?

We made a successful recommendation to submit a new proposal to the ISO TC 323 Circular Economy committee, and this proved to be a game-changer, this is absolutely the right area, technical content-wise for the work on Remanufacturing, which is seen as a key element of the move to a Circular Economy and sustainability. At BSI we take national standards to international level all the time and we have a lot of experience in the groundwork, the internal lobbying to build trust and make it happen. Being able to share this extensive experience

“ While we all agree that the standards are necessary, what this project has allowed us to do is accelerate and focus more intently.

我们都认同这些标准的必要性之外，这个项目还让我们能够加快速度，集中精力。

in ISO and how we can help ensure that the proposals we submit have the best possible chance of success.

What challenges did you face and how did you overcome them?

Initially, just getting used to the online environment and having our Chinese counterparts be able to share information. We managed to establish a solution for sharing agendas and documents and being able to get comments back which could then be shared throughout the team. Fortunately, in this sector we already had long-standing relations with China, dating back to 2013 (half of the UK group knew half of the Chinese group), and this made a big difference when working online. Having regular meetings, both in the UK and with the joint WG, really helped iron out any sticking points and areas where we needed more clarity or transparency.

取得了什么成就?

我们成功建议向 ISO TC 323 循环经济委员会提交了新提案，这也被看作是一个重大改变。这绝对是再制造行业的技术内容相关的正确区域，被视为转向循环经济和可持续发展的关键元素。在英国标准协会，我们一直把国家标准提升到国际水平，在基础工作方面经验丰富，通过内部游说以建立信任从而实现目标。可以分享在国际标准化组织方面的广泛经验，以及我们如何尽力确保我们提交的提案有最高的成功率。

你遇到了哪些挑战，又是如何克服的？

最初，我要去适应通过线上的方式让我们的中国同行能够分享信息。我们设法共享议程和文档，并能够获得反馈意见，然后可以在整个团队中共享。幸运的是，早在2013年，我们就与中国建立了长期的合作关系（一半的英国团队认识一半的中国团队），这对线上工作有很大影响。定期召开会议，无论是英国团队还是在联合工作组，确实有助于应对任何需要更多透明度和清晰度的症结和领域。



E-commerce 电子商务

Encouraging responsible consumption and production to stimulate economic growth 为刺激经济发展, 鼓励有责任的生产和消费

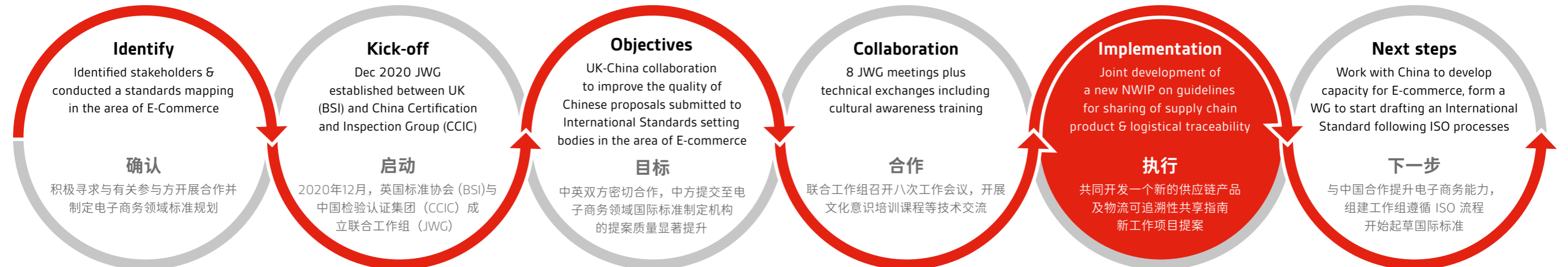
Key stakeholders

- Members of China and UK mirror committees to ISO/TC 321 Transaction assurance in E-commerce
- SAC TC 321 including the China Certification and Inspection Group Testing Technology Co. (CCIC)

主要参与方

- 国际标准化组织电子商务交易保障技术委员会 (ISO/TC 321) 的中英双方对口委员会成员单位
- 由中国检验认证集团有限公司(CCIC)等组成的中国国家标准化管理委员会技术委员会 (SAC TC 321)

Progress in the quality of Chinese proposals submitted 中国提交的提案质量的进展



Work has focused on the development of joint proposals for new international E-commerce standards, including SAC TC 321, which focused on trust in E-commerce platforms and the products listed on them. With its establishment stimulated by BEP-S, the UK-China Joint Working Group on E-commerce has been particularly successful in Outcome 2.

There has been good communication between UK and China experts, and this has also supported good communication between ISO Technical Committees: ISO/TC 321 Transaction assurance in E-commerce and ISO/TC 154 Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration, so that there

is no duplication of effort and less chance of conflicting standards being produced by the two groups.

The UK and China agreed on the need for a standard on sharing of product and logistics traceability information, and how this might help to give the consumer more confidence in E-commerce. Working collaboratively on a product traceability submission, the UK and China teams re-wrote a proposal together to enhance chances of success. Once the proposal had been completely re-worked it was presented as a joint SAC and BSI proposal at the ISO/TC 321 Transaction assurance in E-commerce Plenary session on the 2nd of February 2021 as a joint UK-China proposal, the SAC

and BSI NWIP is entitled: 'Guidelines on sharing of product traceability information in E-commerce supply chains'. The scope is to give guidelines on sharing of product traceability and logistical traceability information in E-commerce supply chains.

The Joint UK-China Working group has engaged with stakeholders within the ISO/TC 321 study group that is responsible for new work at ISO to achieve consensus from all nations for a ballot to go ahead. UK/China experts worked together to respond to all the remaining questions raised by one nation and sent out the updated proposal to the Convenor of ISO/TC 321 SG2 in June 2021.

中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目以推进高质量国际标准制定为工作重点, 联合提案制定包括旨在强化电商平台及其上线产品消费者信心的 SAC TC 321 标准化项目在内的电子商务领域新国际标准。在中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目的推动下, 中英电子商务联合工作组在成果2中取得显著成效。

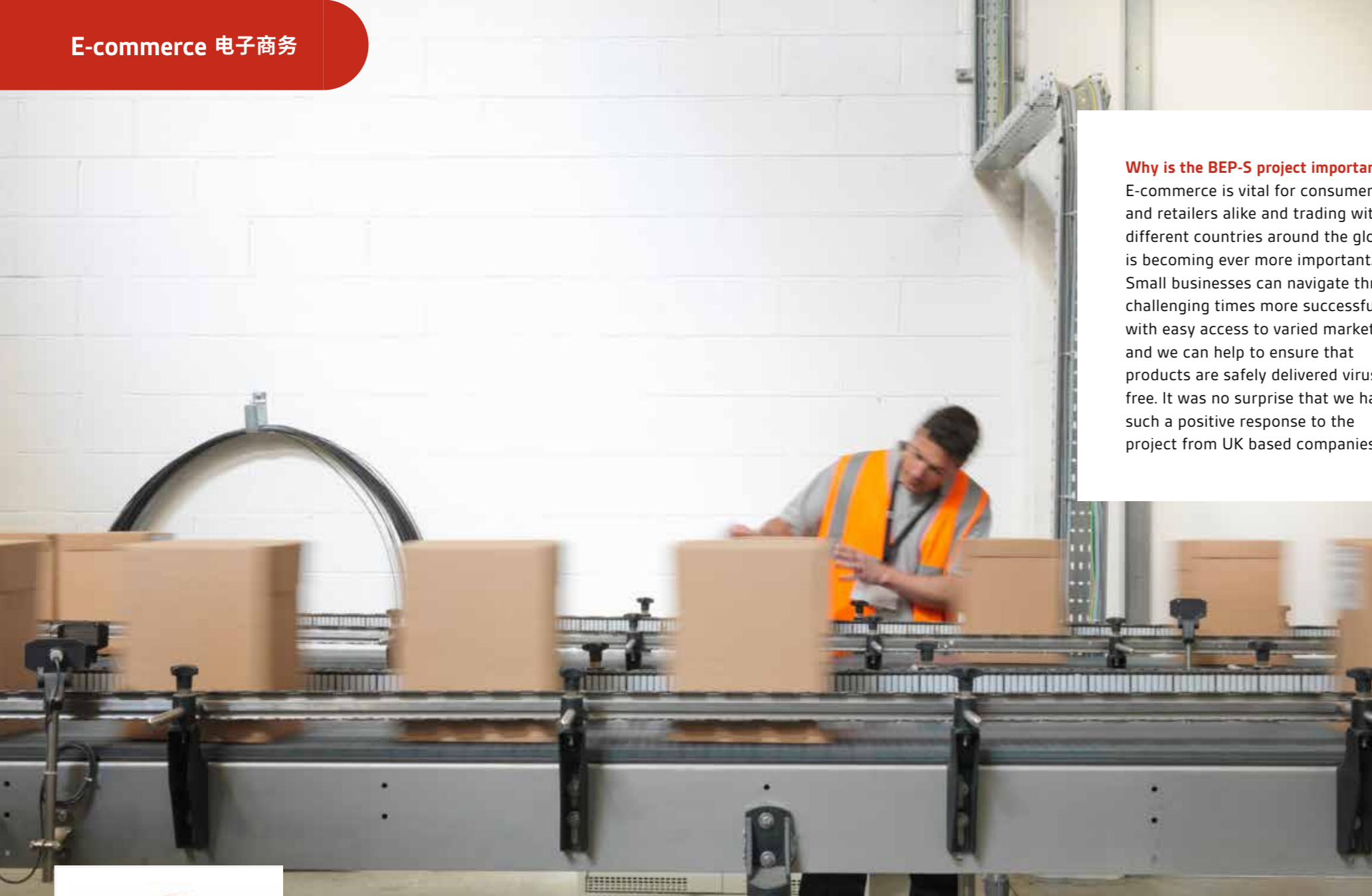
以中英双方专家之间的友好交流为纽带, 国际标准化组织电子商务交易保障技术委员会 (ISO/TC 321)、国际标准化组织商贸、产业和行政领域流程、数据要素和文档技术委员会 (ISO/TC 154) 等技术委员

会之间保持了良好沟通, 有效避免了重复劳动, 切实降低了制定的标准相互冲突的可能性。

中英双方一致认为, 实现产品和物流追溯信息共享标准化具有重要意义, 有助于提振电子商务环境下的消费者信心。为保证提案能顺利通过, 在双方联合提交产品可追溯性提案的基础上, 中英双方团队紧密协作制定了一份全新的提案。该提案作为中英联合提案, 经过修改完善后, 由中国国家标准化管理委员会(SAC)和英国标准协会(BSI)牵头, 已于2021年2月2日提交至 ISO/TC 321 电子商务交易保障技术委

员会全体会议。这项新工作项目提案以“电子商务供应链中产品追溯信息共享指南”为主题, 旨在为电子商务供应链中产品追溯和物流追溯信息共享提供指导。

去年, 中英联合工作组举行了四次会议, 并与负责国际标准组织新工作项目的研究组 (ISO/TC 321) 中有关方面开展密切接触, 积极推动该提案达成广泛共识, 尽快进行投票表决。中英方面专家对各个国家提出的问题进行了处理和回复, 于2021年6月向 ISO/TC 321 SG2 项目召集人提交了最新提案。



Why is the BEP-S project important?

E-commerce is vital for consumers and retailers alike and trading with different countries around the globe is becoming ever more important. Small businesses can navigate through challenging times more successfully, with easy access to varied markets and we can help to ensure that products are safely delivered virus free. It was no surprise that we had such a positive response to the project from UK based companies.

What challenges have you faced?

An early challenge was finding Chinese experts in the sector. Eventually, we found a lot of appetite for one of the topics, Product Traceability, within Study Group 2. From there we made contact with two experts from CCIC, and it really just took off then, it was just about finding the right people. But in fact, the delay in finding China experts gave us the opportunity to develop the UK side: at the very start we also had very few UK experts, so we went outside the UK mirror group and adopted a 'light touch' approach. This was an opportunity to do some fresh stakeholder engagement, find out the pain points and find out what motivated the experts to get involved. We drew up a long list of objectives, held a lot of group meetings and came up with a lot of ideas. Overall, it's been a great exercise in teamwork; with lots of people who want it to happen and are willing to be positive.

What did BSI & UK stakeholders gain?

It's allowed us to tune into where the sector was at in the UK and where the current experts were. By the time we'd found good quality China experts that

were enthusiastic and keen to work with us, we had a long list of objectives, so it was quite easy to find one that both sides were willing to work on. It kick-started a lot of work. Another area where the UK mirror groups have benefitted is that we've enhanced the liaison between the Blockchain and E-commerce committees and identified Supply Chain as being a key application of Blockchain technology. This will be important for the future, hopefully we'll get a standard out of it!

What has been achieved?

The objective of the joint UK-China New Work Item Proposal (NWIP) was to have transparency from raw materials to the point of purchase, through logistics and delivery. Our working group included some very insightful people with lots of practical knowledge of what we were trying to achieve, and the ability to communicate it.

Thoughts on the future?

The pandemic allowed a lot of experts, from SMEs etc, to devote more time to the programme and we're now putting together a new presentation for a preliminary work item.



Sophie Erskine is a Standards Development Manager at BSI with responsibility for e-Business, amongst many other varying sectors.

Sophie Erskine 是英国标准协会负责电子商务等多个领域标准制定部门负责人。

“ The Chinese experts came with enthusiasm, sector knowledge and well-developed ideas on what they needed the standards to do, while the UK contributed technical knowledge and how to communicate the ideas in non-ambiguous language.

中国专家干劲儿十足，具有深刻的行业洞察，并且对标准的预期效果有着成熟思考，英国方面贡献了技术知识以及如何明确清晰地阐述观点。

为什么开展中英法德化营商环境国际标准合作项目具有重要意义？

通过网络等方式开展线上交易对消费者和零售商都是不可或缺的，与全球不同的国家和地区进行贸易愈发重要。在市场不景气的情况下，小微企业可以借助电子商务打通至其他市场的销路，从而渡过难关，我们也有助于保证交付的产品安全无毒。这也是为什么该项目受到英国企业的热烈反响。

项目过程中曾经遇到哪些挑战？

在初期阶段，我们遇到的挑战是如何与电子商务领域的中国专家取得联系。最终，我们发现很多人对研究组2中的其中一个话题——产品可追溯性，非常感兴趣。于是我们顺藤摸瓜，与中国检验认证集团的两位专家取得了联系，从而找到了问题的突破口，就是为了找到正确的人。事实上，

由于迟迟未能找到中方专家，我们反而因祸得福，在英国方面取得了重要进展：最开始，英国的专家只有寥寥几人，因此我们不再局限于英国对口单位，采取了“轻触”的方式。这为我们引进其他利益相关方参与、找出痛点并如何调动专家参与的积极性创造了机会。我们列出了一长串目标，开了很多次小组会议，思考了很多方案。总的来说，我们的团队协作经受住了这次考验，大家齐心协力，斗志昂扬。

英国标准协会及英国有关参与方有哪些收获？

我们从中了解到英国在电子商务领域所处的位置以及当前专家的水平。在找到感兴趣又愿意合作的中国专家理想人选之前，我们已经明确了一系列目标清单，因此，双方很容易就感兴趣的点达成共识。我们由此开展了大量启动工作。除此之外，英

国对口团队加强了与区块链和电子商务等委员会之间的联系，并且认定供应链是区块链技术的关键应用领域。这为今后的工作奠定了重要基础，希望双方能够合作制定这方面的标准！

目前已取得哪些成果？

英中新工作项目联合提案（NWIP）旨在通过物流和交付提高从原材料到采购的透明度。工作组内的一些专家既具有远见卓识，同时在目标领域具有丰富的实践经验，而且沟通能力非常强。

对接下来的工作有哪些思考？

受疫情影响，很多中小企业领域的专家，得以投入更多的时间到项目中，目前我们正在为一个初步工作项目制作新的演示文稿。



Research into economic benefits of International Standards

国际标准创造的经济效益有关研究

36 firms and organizations in key sectors in China were asked to think about the general and detailed effects of standards on their operations. A survey was used to provide additional material for the research to:

- Establish how standards boost turnovers and exports.
- Understand the role of standards in enhancing productivity and efficiency of firms, cost of production, and access of markets.
- Analyze the reasons of using international standards.
- Identify the effect of standards on competition and quantify the economic impact of standards on the supply chains.

The firms and organizations sampled spanned across 10 sectors (see chart), and evidence showed that, on balance, standards unanimously generate net benefits.

The majority of survey respondents

reported that using or meeting international standards provided a net benefit for their on-going turnovers. About 59% of large firms and organizations viewed that turnovers were higher.

The survey confirmed that, on balance, international standards act as a stimulant of productivity, with 64% of firms surveyed stating that they had experienced increase in productivity as a result of adopting international standards. The Chinese survey showed that over 64% of large firms reported an overall increase in productivity as a result of using or meeting international standards and 63% for SMEs. About 71% of large firms or organizations viewed that their market share in China was higher after their using or meeting international standards, while about 53% of SMEs viewed the same.

The survey results highlighted that enhancing competitiveness is the main reason why firms and organizations

adopt international standards, with 47% citing that international standards can bring advantages for businesses in both the domestic and foreign markets.

Close to 60% of large firms viewed that adopting international standards provide a great advantage in enhancing competitiveness.

Compared to other economies, more Chinese firms/organizations are engaged with exports to foreign markets. International standards thus may have a unique role on the production side.

Meeting or usage of international standards benefited firms and organizations in a supply chain much more significantly than those that are not. For firms not in supply chains, only after the initial three years did the majority of firms (52%) view that international standards increase turnovers. For firms in supply chains, in contrast, 82% of firms

experienced increase in turnovers.

We can confirm that international standards are beneficial for business operations both in the Chinese market and particularly markets abroad. Overall, close to 82% of firms in supply chains viewed that market shares increased, while only 52% of firms not in a chain viewed the same.

The benefits from adopting international standards are significant in terms of improving productivity and market shares. The adoption can enable better access to local/global supply chains by signalling quality and conveying information about products to international consumers and trade partners. Improved communication enables the efficient functioning of markets as it ensures that business needs and demands are matched to supply.

The benefits of enhanced relationships between firms are most likely to be witnessed in industries where product compatibility is vital. Industries that have more technical standards are likely to benefit most from savings that result from the improved quality of supplier products and services.

我们访问了中国主要行业领域的 36 家企业和机构，了解其对标准在大体上以及具体方面如何影响经营的有关看法。我们采用调查问卷的方式，积累更多资料，达到以下研究目标：

- 确定标准如何提高营业额和出口额。
- 理解标准在提高企业生产力和经营效率、降低生产成本、拓宽市场销路等方面的作用。
- 分析采用国际标准的原因。
- 明确标准对竞争造成的影响以及量化说明标准对供应链产生的经济影响。

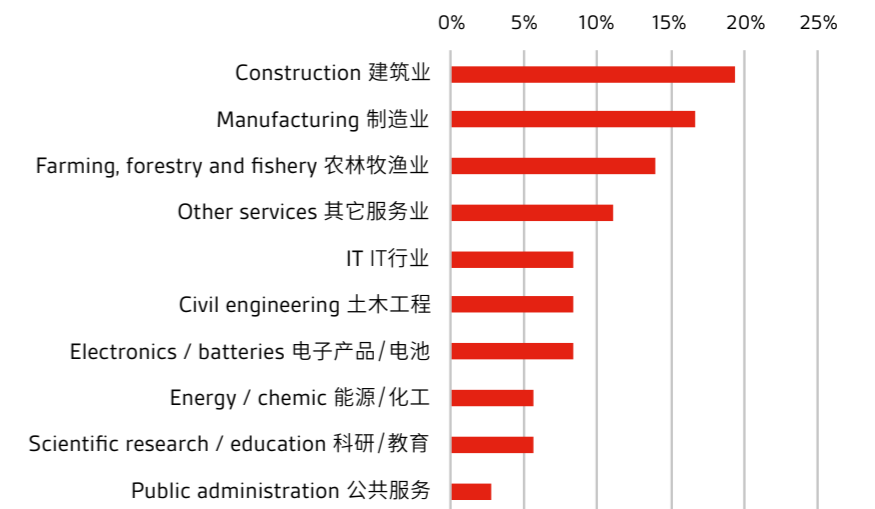
参与问卷调查的企业和组织来自 10 个行业领域（如图），证据表明，整体而言，受访对象一致认为，标准可以为企业和组织创造净收益。

“ International standards are the most useful productivity tools, which should not be affected by any political reason.

国际标准是最有用的生产力工具，不应将其政治化。

Survey respondent 受访对象

Industry distribution in sample 样本企业行业分布



多数受访对象表示，采用或达到国际标准为持续营业额创造了净收益。约 59% 的大型企业和组织认为营业额因此提高了。

该项调查证实，总的来说，国际标准可以提高生产力，64% 的受访企业表示，采用国际标准以后，企业生产力有所提高。中国样本的问卷结果显示，超过 64% 的大型企业表示，采用或达到国际标准以后，企业生产力总体提高，63% 的中小企业持有同样观点。约 71% 的大型企业或组织认为，采用或达到国际标准后，提高了中国市场份额，而约 53% 的中小企业持相同看法。

该项调查结果强调，提高竞争力是企业 and 组织采用国际标准的主要原因，47% 的受访对象表示，国际标准将为企业在国内外市场创造竞争优势。

根据问卷结果，近 60% 的大型企业认为采用国际标准有助于提升企业竞争力。

与其他经济体相比，中国参与出口贸易业务的企业或组织更多。因此，国际标准在企业生产方面可能起着独一无二的作用。

相比之下，供应链体系中的企业更加显著地从采用或达到国际标准中受益。而供应链体系外的企业，多数（52%）表示，在采用或达到国际标准至少三年后，营业额才有所提高。而供应链体系中的企业，高达 82% 的受访对象表示，（采用或达到国际标准后，）营业额得到提升。

可以肯定，国际标准有利于在中国市场尤其是海外市场的业务运营。总体而言，供应链体系中的企业，近 82% 认为市场份额增加，而供应链体系外的企业，这一比例仅占 52%。

采用国际标准有助于提高生产力和市场份额。采用国际标准可以向全世界的消费者和贸易伙伴传递质量信息和产品信息，从而更好地融入本地甚至全球的供应链体系。良好的沟通，可以保证市场供应更好的满足企业需求和需要，提高市场运行效率。

对产品兼容性要求更高的行业更有可能从企业间密切协作而受益。行业内技术标准更多，更有助于提高供应商产品和服务质量，从而节约大量成本。

BSI introduced a training programme to three BEP-S organizations to support the development of inclusive standards:

1. In the sustainable cities sector - China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS)
2. In the E-commerce sector - China Certification and Inspection Group (CCIC).
3. In the remanufacturing sector - Institute of Remanufacturing Industry Technology (Jing-Jin-Ji).

Course overview

Defining the concepts of culture; raising cultural awareness, and understanding how the diversity of people and their cultures can enrich organizations through inclusion.

Key objectives

- To raise awareness of the key cultural differences between China and elsewhere, and how these can impact

- on communication and work.
- To raise awareness of how communication styles and approaches may be perceived by contacts and partners from different cultural backgrounds.
- To explore how stereotyping and unconscious bias impact on diversity and inclusion at work.
- To review and put in place best practices in cross-cultural written and verbal communication.

Sessions included

- Defining the problems with stereotypes.
- Defining the value (and limitations) of generalisations.
- Exploring the impact of cultural differences on global working.
- A look through our own cultural lenses.
- Defining unconscious bias and how it impacts human behaviour including at work.
- Understanding prejudice, discrimination, privilege, and complicity and how they can harm some people by preventing inclusion.
- In depth exploration of gender, diversity, and inclusion.
- Gender and assertiveness development.
- Understanding how unconscious bias

- has an impact on language.
- How cross-cultural team diversity impacts on work styles, decision making, and conflict resolution.
- Best practice for effective cross-cultural communication.
- Language challenges across cultures.
- Working with native English speakers.
- Six practical steps to global business effectiveness.

Main outcome

Attendees will leave with the ability to put in place tools and techniques for improved cross-cultural communication and global working.

英国标准协会为中英法治化营商环境国际标准合作项目中的三家中国机构推出了一项培训计划,旨在提高以下领域标准制定的包容性:

1. 可持续城市领域-中国标准化研究院
2. 电子商务领域-中国检验认证(集团)有限公司
3. 再制造领域-京津冀再制造产业技术研究院

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

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

课程概述

培训内容包括:定义文化的概念;增强文化意识,以及了解不同的人群和多样的文化将如何通过包容使组织更加多姿多彩。

主要目标

- 认识到中国文化与其他文化之间的主要差异,以及这些差异对沟通与工作的影响。
- 认识到来自不同文化背景的联系人和合作方如何看待沟通方式与方法。
- 探讨刻板印象以及无意识偏见如何影响工作中的多样性和包容性。
- 回顾跨文化领域书面与口头交流的正确做法并付诸实践。

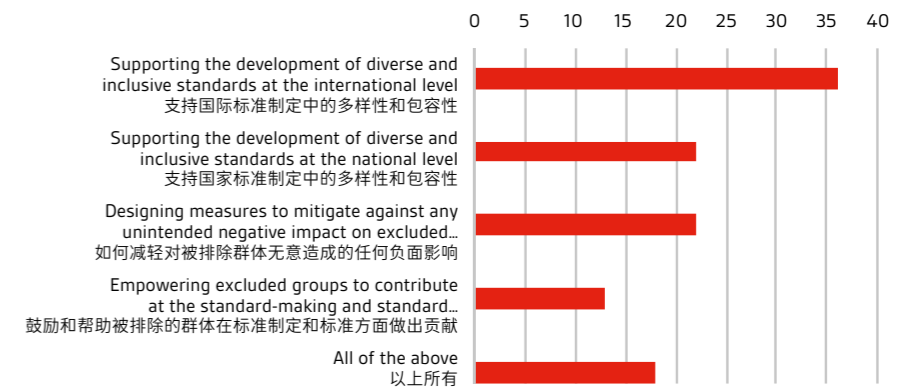
培训课程包括

- 定义刻板印象带来的问题。
- 定义泛化的价值(和局限性)。
- 探讨文化差异对全球性工作的影响。
- 透过自己的文化视角看问题。
- 定义无意识偏见以及无意识偏见如何影响工作等人类行为。
- 了解偏见、歧视、厚此薄彼以及拉帮结派等如何抑制包容性,对一些人造成伤害。
- 深入探讨性别平等、多样性和包容性。
- 性别平等和自信提升。
- 了解无意识偏见对语言的影响。
- 跨文化团队的多样性如何影响工作风格、决策制定和冲突化解。

What sessions did you find most useful? 你认为最有用的课程是?



Following the training what area do you think you will feel more confident in? 参加培训后,你更有信心的领域是?



主要成效

- 进行跨文化沟通的最佳实践。
- 跨文化环境下的语言挑战。
- 与以英语为母语的人共事。
- 提高全球商业效率的六个实用步骤。

完成课程培训后,学员将能运用工具和技巧更好地开展跨文化沟通和全球性工作。

Gender & inclusion in International Standards setting

国际标准制定中的性别平等与包容性

1. 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.

1. 将性别平等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。

2. 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.

2. 与中国国家标准化管理委员会(SAC)及其技术委员会合作,确保制定的标准符合女性以及可能受到有关标准影响的任何潜在群体的需求,最终目标是改善这些群体的状况。

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

3. 审慎选择用于制定这些标准的指标。



Transition to low or 'zero' carbon 向低碳或“零”碳转型

A recent announcement by President Xi Jinping that China will aim to achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2060 is expected to raise the ambitions of key stakeholders across industries to act on climate change.

Standards help companies to meet climate change commitments, move towards carbon neutrality and are an essential tool for ensuring that commitments are both measurable and credible. In China, there is a growing interest in the corporate sector for transitioning towards carbon neutral and Net Zero, however the process for doing so and required steps are fairly new concepts.

中国国家主席习近平最近宣布，中国将在2060年之前实现碳中和，此举将大幅提振关键行业领域有关方面应对气候变化的雄心。

标准有助于企业履行应对气候变化的承诺，朝着碳中和的目标向前迈进，同时也是确保做出的承诺既可衡量又可信的重要工具。在中国，越来越多的企业关注向碳中和和“净零碳”转型，然而实现途径以及具体步骤尚停留在新兴理念阶段。

Climate change - the need to act

- Global warming likely to reach 1.5 C middle of century
- Implications for human and natural systems
- Impacts on resource availability
- Impact on economic activity
- Cost of carbon in the future
- Legal duties to act

Transition to low / 'zero' carbon

- Transition will be different for different organizations
- Define what you're measuring – a site, an organization, a project
- Selecting offsets
- Emissions and energy reduction need to be woven into strategic decision making
- Create a culture of feedback and constant improvement
- Tackling Scope 3 emissions
- Don't be put off by complexity – start now
- Standards provide credibility, consistency and transparency
- ISO 14068 Carbon Neutrality – being written at ISO – due 2023

气候变化-如箭在弦

- 本世纪中叶全球地表温度可能上升1.5摄氏度
- 对人类和自然系统的影响
- 对资源可用性的影响
- 对经济活动的影响
- 未来的碳成本
- 采取行动的法律责任

向低碳/“零”碳转型

- 组织不同，转型方式不同
- 明确衡量的对象—一个地点、一个组织或者一个项目
- 选择补偿方式
- 将碳排放和节能纳入战略决策
- 创建一种反馈和持续改进的文化
- 解决范围3的排放问题
- 不要因复杂而却步—立即行动
- 标准提供可信度、一致性和透明度
- ISO已开始行动-编写ISO 14068碳中和标准-2023年完成

Sponsored by the "Climate Diplomacy Fund" of the British Embassy in China, BSI held a webinar on the role of standards in supporting carbon neutrality in China. Lesley Wilson, Lead Standards Development Manager, Sustainability, delivered a presentation from BSI and Ian Byrne of IBECCS joined the panel for Q&A. Ian has 30 years of experience in sustainability including energy efficiency, energy & carbon management and renewables.

UK's PAS 2060 designed by BSI, is a world-leading standard that helps companies to demonstrate their carbon neutral credentials. The standard was introduced to a Chinese policy and corporate audience, outlining the 'what, why and how' for working towards PAS 2060 certification, and useful information was collected on the current challenges for adopting strict carbon neutral standards in China.

The level of attendance and the discussions during Q&A demonstrated that there is interest in understanding how standards can support carbon neutrality in China, in particular around the measurement of emissions and how organizations can demonstrate emission reduction.

The pre-existing good collaboration between the Embassy, BSI, CNIS and Carbon Trust China was key to the successful delivery of the webinar.

在英国驻华大使馆“气候外交基金”的赞助下，英国标准协会举办了一场在线研讨会，主题为中国实现碳中和的过程中标准所扮演的角色。Lesley Wilson，英国标准协会可持续性标准开发主管作了专题汇报，专业咨询机构IBECCS负责人Ian Byrne在问答环节参与了讨论。Ian在能源效率、能源和碳管理以及可再生能源等可持续发展领域拥有30年的经验。

英国碳中和承诺新标准 PAS 2060 由英国标准协会设计，是全球领先的推动企业碳中和认定的标准。此次研讨会向关注中国政策和企业的听众介绍了该标准的情况，概述了PAS 2060 认证是什么，为什么要制定 PAS 2060 认证标准以及如何认证，也了解到中国严格执行碳中和标准当前面临哪些挑战。

从与会人数和问答环节的讨论情况可以看出，标准如何支持碳中和，尤其是碳排放如何测量以及如何证明减少了碳排放等，在中国国内是热点问题。

此次网络研讨会的成功举办，得益于英国驻华大使馆、英国标准协会 (BSI)、中国标准化研究院 (CNIS) 和碳信托中国之间的良好合作。



Over 12 months of progress 12个月的进展

2020年9月-2021年10月

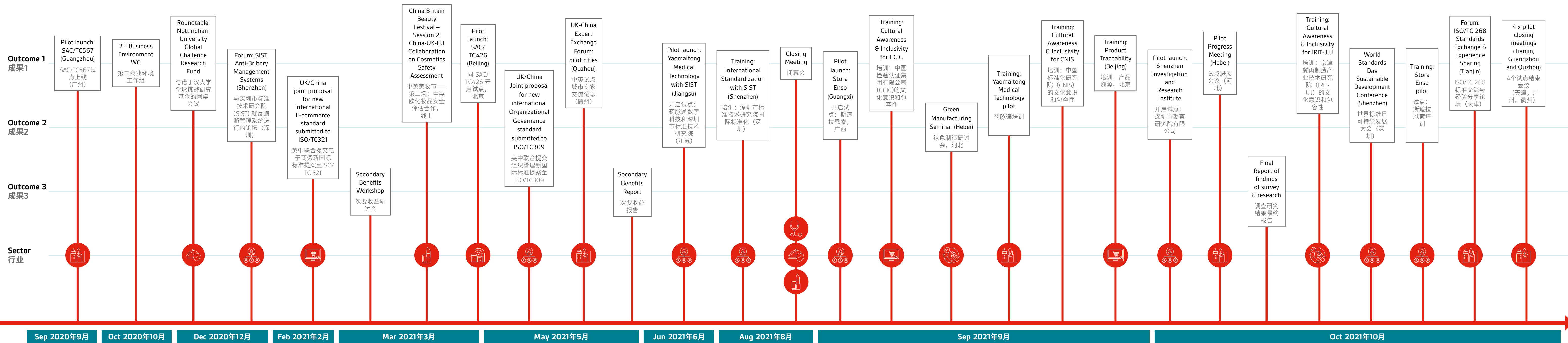
10
Standards Mappings
10项标准规划

68+
JWG meetings
68+联合工作组会议

40+
Capacity building & dissemination activities
40+能力提升和宣传活动

8
Pilots launched
8个试点项目启动

70+
Project team members
项目成员70多个



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