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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
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**Energy management systems - Guidance for implementing a
common energy management system in multiple organizations**

能源管理体系 多组织共用能源管理体系实施指南

(English Translation)

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Table of Contents

Preface

Introduction

1 Scope

2 Normative References

3 Terms, Definitions, and Abbreviations

3.1 Organization-related terminology

3.2 Terminology related to the management system

3.3 Terms related to requirements

3.4 Performance-related terminology

3.5 Energy-related terms

3.6 Abbreviations

4 The environment in which the Energy Management Alliance operates

4.1 Understanding the Energy Management Alliance and its Context

4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of stakeholders

4.3 Define the scope of the shared energy management system.

4.4 Energy Management System

5 Leadership Role

5.1 Leadership Role and Commitment

5.2 Shared Energy Policy

5.3 Organizational Positions, Responsibilities, and Authorities

6 Planning

6.1 Measures to address risks and opportunities

6.2 Objectives, Energy Targets, and Planning for Their Achievement

6.3 Energy Review

6.4 Energy Performance Parameters

6.5 Energy Benchmark

6.6 Planning for Energy Data Collection

7 Supports

7.1 Resource

7.2 Ability

7.3 Consciousness

7.4 Communication

7.5 Documented Information

8 Running

8.1 Operational Planning and Control

8.2 Design

8.3 Procurement

9 Performance Evaluation

9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis, and evaluation of energy performance and energy management systems

9.2 Internal Audit

9.3 Management Review

10 Improvements

10.1 Nonconformities and Corrective Actions

10.2 Continuous improvement undertaken by member organizations

Appendix A (Informative) Roles and Responsibilities of the Energy Regulatory Commission

A.1 Organizational Considerations

A.2 Roles and Responsibilities

A.3 Changes in the Role of the Energy Regulatory Commission

Appendix B (Informative) Examples of Energy Management Alliances and Shared Energy Management Systems

B.1 Example 1---Regional Activities for Implementing a Shared Management System

B.2 Example 2---Energy Savings Through Collaboration Among Independent Restaurants

B.3 Example 3---Energy-saving activities in industrial parks

B.4 Example 4---Member organizations collaborate to improve energy performance parameters

References

Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

Drafting.

This document adopts ISO 50009:2021 "Energy management systems - Guidelines for the implementation of shared energy management systems by multiple organizations".

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing

organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Energy Infrastructure and Management (SAC/TC20).

Introduction

ISO 50001 is capable of establishing an energy management system for a single organization to promote continuous improvement in energy performance. In some cases, several Organizations that collaborate on energy management by forming an Energy Management Alliance (EnMG) typically achieve better results.

This situation may be caused by technological changes and the popularization of distributed energy.

An energy management alliance may include the following organizations.

- Operating within the same geographical area, such as a city, administrative region, or industrial park;
- Being in the same industry, such as food processing, railway transportation, or higher education;
- Having common customers (supply chain members), such as supermarket supply chains or automobile manufacturers;
- Those who share the same service providers, such as building owners located in the same shopping mall;
- Shared utility facilities (steam, electricity, etc.);
- A department that forms a franchise group, which may (but is not required to) have shared suppliers, such as franchised fast food chains.
(With shared suppliers), or independent retail stores operating under the cooperative;
- forming part of a broader economic group with financial ties or common ownership;
- All different types of facilities of the municipal government (such as government offices, libraries, hospitals, etc.);
- Sharing a common goal or energy objective (voluntary or mandatory);
- Agree to improve the same Energy Performance Index (EnPI);
- Members of the same trade association.

The methods described in this document are also applicable to multi-site organizations with a single or shared management system.

By combining or sharing energy management methods among multiple organizations, an

organizational group can obtain energy management benefits that a single organization could not achieve.

Furthermore, by focusing on the energy flowing through each organizational boundary, new energy-saving opportunities can be identified. These opportunities are difficult to discover within a single organization.

In general, wider boundaries lead to more opportunities for energy performance improvement and more significant energy performance improvements.

The establishment of joint energy management organizations driven by shared energy demand aims to create synergies or share expertise to improve energy efficiency.

Performance.

Example 1. Large investments in energy efficiency can lead to greater efficiency (one large boiler instead of several small boilers).

Example 2. Sharing waste heat or local renewable energy supply.

Having at least one member in the organization with experience in energy management systems will greatly help the team implement them.

This document provides guidelines for establishing shared energy management based on ISO 50001, but focuses on the coordinated efforts of multiple organizations in energy management.

Problems that arise during management. The existence of multiple organizations necessitates guidance on the management of shared energy management systems, such as.

- The role of leaders;
- plan;
- Support for shared or joint operations;
- Shared or joint operations or execution;
- Knowledge transfer;
- Best Practice Sharing;
- Performance evaluation;
- Confirm continuous improvement.

An additional benefit of a shared energy management system is the ability to share experience, equipment, and other resources within the organization, thereby reducing costs and promoting system improvement.