



SESEC IV

Selected Translation

Key Points of National Standardisation in 2021

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Key Points Regarding National Standardisation in 2021

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Standardisation work in 2021 will be guided by Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. It will comprehensively implement the spirit of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, as well as the second, third, fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the 19th Communist Party of China Central Committee. It will conscientiously implement the decision and deployment of the central economic working conference, grasp the new development stage, implement the new development concepts and serve the new development pattern according to the requirements of China's market supervision working conference. It will vigorously implement the standardisation strategy, continuously deepen the reform of standardisation, optimise the governance structure of standards, enhance the internationalisation of standards and speed up the construction of a standards system promoting high-quality development. Finally, standardisation work in 2021 will provide strong support for a good start to the 14th Five-Year Plan and celebrate the Party's centenary with outstanding achievements.

I. Pushing forward implementation of the standardisation strategy

The objectives are as follows:

1. Uphold overall Party leadership, strengthen the organisation and implementation of the standardisation strategy, stimulate enthusiasm for participation of society as a whole, build consensus and pool strength and form strong synergies to recommend implementation of the standardisation strategy.
2. Draw up and implement the strategic action plan for standardisation in accordance with overall deployment of the *14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development* and the *Long-Range Objectives through the Year 2035* and define work requirements and key tasks.
3. All regions and departments will draw up standardisation development plans in combination with the actual situation, strengthen the synergy and coordination of standardisation-related plans of regions and industries and concentrate efforts on implementation to ensure the various tasks are put into practice.

II. Speeding up the construction of a standards system for high-quality development

(1) Improving the level of standardisation for industrial and supply chains

The objectives are as follows:

4. Strengthen the standardisation of high-end equipment manufacturing industry, focusing on bottlenecks for core basic parts (components), sensors and scientific instruments, critical basic materials and advanced basic technology; enhance technological breakthrough and standard research and development of key segments, sectors and products.

5. Improve the standards system for metallurgy, chemical, building materials and other industries, and actively carry out standard research and development targeting complete sets of equipment in the fields of steel, cement, oil drilling and production.
6. Continue carrying out pilot actions on new material standards and promote the research and development of standards in the fields of new rare earth materials, carbon fibres and their composites, advanced semiconductor materials, civil aircraft materials, etc.
7. Develop guidelines and roadmaps to establish standards systems for new industries field by field and develop a batch of technical standards of significance for leadership and demonstration purposes.
8. Constantly improve the standards and quality of consumer goods, study and build a standards system for the quality grading of consumer goods; promote the intelligent, personalised and green upgrading of traditional consumer goods, such as textiles and clothing, household appliances, lighting appliances, leather and shoes, furniture, hardware and rehabilitation assistive devices; speed up the iterative upgrading of consumer goods standards and the conversion and application of international standards.
9. Strengthen the research and development of mandatory national standards and support recommended national standards for toys, baby products, children's furniture and children's shoes; actively promote the formulation of standards for elderly supplies, focus on the revision of standards for household appliances, disposable paper products and shoes for the elderly, and foster the establishment of a standards system for elderly supplies.
10. Actively promote the establishment of a national standards system for food quality and carry out the formulation of national standards on food quality, especially regarding basic general use, quality grading and food processing quality control.
11. Push forward the establishment of a standards systems for emerging areas, such as advanced rail transit equipment, new energy vehicles, intelligent and connected vehicles and intelligent ships; continue improving the standards systems for intelligent transportation, highway facilities, ports and shipping; actively foster the standardisation of strategic emerging industries, such as civil aircraft manufacturing, UAV, ship and marine engineering equipment, aerospace equipment manufacturing, space infrastructure and manned space flight.
12. Improve the establishment of the new-generation information technology system and promote research and development of standards in the fields of Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, big data, blockchain and IPv6; launch special actions for 'new infrastructure' standardisation and promote the transformation and upgrading of traditional infrastructure; foster standardisation development in the field of new information infrastructure, strengthen the formulation and revision of standards in the field of information infrastructure technology; promote the formulation of national standards in key areas such as network products and service security, critical information infrastructure security protection, data security, personal information protection, industrial Internet, and intelligent vehicle data collection.
13. Optimise and improve the national standards system for intelligent manufacturing and build the intelligent manufacturing standards system for relevant subsectors; accelerate research and development of standards in digital twin, supply chain management and collaboration; focus on typical scenarios of intelligent manufacturing and carry out pilot application of standards.

14. Improve standards and specifications in the field of movement of goods; focus on supporting the development and revision of standards on cold chain logistics, pharmaceutical circulation, real-time distribution, multimodal transport and overseas warehouse; continuously improve standards on pallet, turnover box (basket) and express green packaging; support the optimisation of domestic logistics hubs and transportation corridors.

15. Carry out research and development into standards for supply chain risk assessment, supply chain digitalisation, supply chain finance, green supply chain and talents cultivation for supply chain.

(2) Strengthening the supporting role of standardisation to the carbon dioxide emissions peak target

16. Study and draft a standardisation action plan for achieving the carbon dioxide emissions peak target and improve the current standards system supporting this goal.

17. Accelerate the formulation and revision of mandatory national standards targeting energy consumption quotas for high energy-consuming industries and energy efficiency for end-user energy products; constantly improve the standards system for energy and water conservation, comprehensive utilisation of resources and carbon emission management; organise the evaluation of national energy conservation standardisation demonstration projects, revise and issue a batch of national standards for accounting and reporting methods for greenhouse gas emissions from enterprises.

18. Push forward the upgrading of standards in key areas, such as oil products, clean utilisation of coal, coal chemical industry and natural gas; accelerate the establishment of the standards system for spatial planning and strengthen the research and development of standards in key areas such as the economical and intensive development and utilisation of natural resources, geology and mineral resources, oceanography, surveying and mapping.

19. Gear up research and formulation of standards in the field of development and utilisation of new energy, power energy storage, hydrogen energy, ultra-high voltage AC/DC transmission, power system security and demand side management; push forward the standardisation of energy Internet, consolidate the establishment of the nuclear power standards system and drive the upgrading of the photovoltaic energy standards system.

20. Improve standards for ecological environment quality, pollutant emissions, ecological flow determination and evaluation and ecological environment risk management and control; improve mandatory national standards on content limits of toxic and hazardous chemicals in products.

21. Carry out top-level design of the green standardisation system, promote research and development into evaluation standards for green products, improve the green product standards system, develop evaluation standards for green public institutions by category and build the green life standards system.

(3) Promoting standardisation for rural vitalisation

The objectives are as follows:

22. Carry out standardisation for rural vitalisation, draw up the *Action Plan for Implementing the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Agricultural and Rural Standardisation*, revise the *Administrative Measures for Agricultural Standardisation* and continue to recommend construction of the whole industry chain standards system for modern agriculture.

23. Strengthen the research and development of standards for fertilizer classification and for usage requirements of fertilizer products; study and build a standards system for the whole process and for all factors from production of fertilizers to application.

24. Actively promote research and development into standards for agroforestry, such as resource utilisation for livestock and poultry manure, construction of nature reserve systems and ecological protection and restoration of forests, grasslands and wetlands; focus on improving the appearance of villages and rural toilets and continue to carry out the formulation and revision of national standards to improve the rural living environment.

25. Strengthen the research and development of standards for grain conservation, loss reduction and moderate processing and accelerate construction of the standards system on food security.

26. Focus on consolidating and expanding the achievements in alleviating poverty, further strengthen standards research and development in industries and consumption; make the foundations for alleviating poverty more stable and their effect more sustainable.

27. Promote the launch of standardisation pilot programmes for rural comprehensive reforms and new-type urbanisation; strengthen the management of national agricultural standardisation demonstration areas and push forward the construction of agricultural standardisation regions and service promotion platforms.

28. Study and develop service standards for village legal counselling, regulate the service provided by lawyers, play a positive role in improving the governance level of villages and promote harmony and stability among grassroots communities.

(4) Speeding up the standardisation process of social construction

The objectives are as follows:

29. Issue basic general national standards, such as the *Guidelines for the standardisation of basic public service* and intensify research and development into national standards in the fields of public education, employment and entrepreneurship, social insurance, public culture and sports, elderly care services, services for the disabled, social assistance and funeral services.

30. Intensify research and development into standards focusing on the government service hotline, *One-stop Service*, and *Online Services for the Whole Process*; establish the national standardisation technical committee for administration and services.

31. Strengthen the role of standards in financial risk prevention and resolution and improve standards for promoting science and technology, products, services, data and infrastructure in the financial sector.

32. Constantly improve the standards system in the field of public security and intensively introduce a batch of standards in the fields of drug control, identification of material evidence, security technology prevention, public security and anti-terrorism prevention and control, network and information security protection, explosives management and blasting safety, road traffic management and police equipment.

33. Promote the development of national standards in the field of hidden risk investigation into comprehensive disasters, monitoring and early warning, investigation and evaluation, equipment and material support, individual protective products, fire safety, hazardous chemicals safety, mine safety, dust explosion prevention, disaster statistics, risk prevention and control of earthquake disasters, etc.

34. Formulate standards and launch pilot projects in the field of legal services, legal aid, people's mediation, judicial appraisal, notarisation, arbitration, community correction, drug rehabilitation and prison management; promote new advances for standardisation in the judicial field.

35. Continue promoting the standardisation of urban management, improve the formulation of urban sustainable development standards and issue a batch of national standards in the field of urban infrastructure services, such as rural lighting, smart multi-functional poles and public facility services.

36. Carry out the construction of community service standardisation and study the establishment of standardisation technical organisations in the field of community services.

37. Actively promote the formulation of national standards in the fields of public health, medical devices and medical security; speed up the formulation and revision of key national standards for medical appliances and disinfection products.

38. Strengthen the development of standards for smart tourism, online education, e-commerce, health care services and ice and snow sports; foster the standardisation of child welfare, elderly care and home services; improve the standardisation of cultural and tourism services; establish standards systems for the health industry and for omnimedia communication.

39. Improve standards on national water grid and watershed protection and further consolidate the foundations of water resources management.

40. Establish and improve the standards system for national material reserves and boost the formulation of urgently needed standards in the fields of safety production, emergency support, warehouse management, material rotation and informatisation.

III. Continuously deepening the innovation of standardisation management

(1) Promoting the interactive development of standardisation and technological innovation

The objectives are as follows:

41. Deepen the synergy mechanisms between major science and technology projects and standardisation and intensify the support given to standards by the new batch of National Key R&D Programmes.

42. Explore the establishment of a service system for the conversion of scientific and technological achievements into standards, as well as of a standards system for scientific and technological innovation and entrepreneurship services; strengthen the synergy and collaboration between standards and scientific research.

43. Strengthen the construction and management of innovation bases for national technical standards, establish and improve incentive and exit mechanisms, improve effectiveness and promote the synchronous development of technological research and development, standards research and formulation and industrialisation.

44. Launch the establishment of national standard verification points, draw up guiding opinions to accelerate standards verification, issue guidelines on constructing the first batch of standard verification points and lay out a batch of national standard verification points.

(2) Strengthening the management of standards formulation and revision

The objectives are as follows:

45. Constantly optimise working procedures on formulating and revising national standards, further improve evaluation of the national standards established, promote the normalisation and institutionalisation of the national standards review and continuously optimise the structure and quality of existing national standards; introduce external expert evaluation mechanisms and promote the merger and abolition of existing national standards.

46. Adhere to the new situation and demands with regard to safeguarding human health, life and property security, national security and ecological environment security; strengthen top-level design and overall planning, systematically promote improvements to and strengthening of mandatory national standards; continuously improve the bottom line of standards, solidify the foundations and cushion the bottom line of mandatory national standards and constantly improve the mandatory national standards system.

47. Improve the common use of military and civilian standards and develop a batch of national standards for both military and civilian use.

48. Determine the code and management scope of sectoral standards and further promote the filing of sectoral and local standards.

49. Strengthen the guidance and regulation of association standards, promote the introduction of guiding opinions on the high-quality development of association standards, deeply implement the quality improvement plan for association standards and strengthen the establishment of excellent association standard organisations in key fields.

50. Continue to implement the 'front runner' system of enterprise standards, encourage more enterprises to declare higher quality standards and continue to promote good practices for enterprise standardisation and third-party evaluation.

51. Strengthen the management of national standards samples, enhance the construction of standards sample information platforms; focus on the research, development, promotion and application of national standards samples in key fields, such as new materials, ecological environmental protection and food consumer goods; focus on the review of current national standard samples.

52. Carry out experiments on machine-readable standards and database standards, explore new management methods and mechanisms for national standards in the context of digitalisation.

(3) Strengthening the implementation and supervision of standards

The objectives are as follows:

53. Further foster construction of the information feedback synergy mechanism for the implementation of standards, strengthen the sharing of standards information, unblock the channels of standards supervision and facilitate the synergy and integration of standardisation with law enforcement, quality supervision, certification and accreditation.

54. Evaluate on a regular basis the effectiveness of implemented national standards, improve and comprehensively promote the guidelines for evaluating the effectiveness of implemented national standards and push forward all-round evaluation of the effectiveness of the various standards implemented.

55. Organise and carry out pilot programmes of statistical analysis on the implementation of mandatory national standards.

56. Organise and carry out supervision and evaluation of sectoral standards as well as supervision and random inspection of local standards to improve the quality of sectoral standards and local standards.

57. Further improve the pilot management mechanism for standardisation within the service industry and promote pilot programmes for standardisation in the fields of commercial circulation, consumer goods and social management.

58. Further expand application of – and give full play to – the basic role of article numbering and unified social credit code on economic and social development.

59. Strengthen the popularisation and publicity of standardisation in combination with World Standards Day and other important activities; strengthen publicity and implementation of key standards and promote the implementation and application of standards.

(4) Broadening the innovation of local standardisation activities

The objectives are as follows:

60. Explore the establishment of new mechanisms for the standardisation of regional coordinated development, focusing on the coordinated development of the macro regions of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta, Yangtze River Economic Belt, Yellow River Basin and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; actively promote construction of the Xiong'an standards system in accordance with the requirements of building a national high-quality development model.

61. Continue promoting the comprehensive reform of local standardisation and carry out comprehensive pilot programmes of urban standardisation.

62. Promote the construction of local standardisation service systems and enhance the ability of professional and technical services for standardisation.

63. Promote experience of the pilot cities of *'100 cities, 1,000 industries and 10,000 enterprises'* in benchmarking actions, establish and improve long-term mechanisms and carry out benchmarking activities nationwide.

IV. Pushing forward the institutional opening-up of the standards system

(1) Participating actively in international standardisation governance

The objectives are as follows:

64. Further optimise and improve channels for enterprises to participate in international standardisation activities; promote a new layout for international standardisation, in which governments indicate the way and enterprises play the leading role in collaboration with universities and research institutes.

65. Actively fulfil China's obligations as a permanent member of ISO and IEC, strengthen research into new ISO governance models and major policy rules and procedures and fully participate in reform of the IEC governance system and in formulating the new IEC strategic planning.

66. Enhance the contribution of China's participation in the international standardisation activities of ISO and IEC; organise and cultivate Chinese experts to participate in the drafting groups of international standards; strengthen cooperation with ISO and IEC members in the key fields of global technological innovation.

(2) Promoting the coordinated development of domestic and international standards

The objectives are as follows:

67. Promote the establishment of an international standards conversion system, improve the scientific nature and effectiveness of the adoption of international standards and enhance the consistency of domestic and international standards.

68. Focus on areas lacking domestic and international standards, promote the synchronous development of domestic and international standards, actively submit international standardisation proposals in the field of new technologies and encourage more advanced technologies and innovative achievements to be converted into international standards.

69. Strengthen the formulation of national standards in foreign languages, promoting the simultaneous establishment, formulation and issuance of national standards and their foreign versions.

70. Strengthen the regulation and management of domestic technical counterparts, study and draw up assessment schemes.

71. Implement provisions of the *Foreign Investment Law* and support foreign-funded enterprises and other stakeholders to participate in China's standardisation on an equal basis.

(3) Carrying out extensive cooperation on standardisation

The objectives are as follows:

72. Intensify the standardisation cooperation mechanism in Northeast Asia and between China and Russia, China and Germany, and China and the UK; promote bilateral and multilateral standardisation cooperation in relevant fields and foster the strategic synergy of domestic and international standards.

73. Expand the scope of exchanges and cooperation on international standardisation and carry out liaison and communication on standardisation issues with broader countries and regions, such as Pakistan, Costa Rica and the African Regional Standards Organisation; take active part in the regional standardisation activities of the Pacific Area Standards Congress (PASC), the APEC Sub-Committee for Standards and Conformance (SCSC) and the Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT); broaden cooperation with regional standards organisations in Europe and Arab states of the Gulf.

74. Carry out follow-up research and response on WTO-related issues, research and participate in relevant activities relating to standardisation issues in free trade zone negotiations; conduct research into standardisation coordination and cooperation under the framework of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

75. Strengthen management of regional standardisation research centres, study and improve management and assessment systems, give full play to the role of regional centres, intensify research into standardisation strategies, policies and systems in key regions and countries and support international standardisation cooperation and exchanges.

76. Continue in the role of establishing the national standards information platform of the *Belt and Road Initiative*; promote joint efforts and facilitate information exchanges on domestic and international standards.

V. Improving the basic capacities of standardisation

(1) Carrying out party history learning and education

The objectives are as follows:

77. Carry out in-depth learning and education into party history, highlight study of the party's history, understand its theories, do practical work and make new advances; continuously improve political judgement, understanding and execution; promote standardisation with higher standards and requirements.

78. Organise and implement the *Protecting Juveniles* initiative on national standards for baby products, as well as the special initiative '*helping the elderly and benefiting the people*', which focuses on key areas of concern for children and the elderly; carry out practical activities on behalf of the people.

(2) Strengthening the institutionalisation of standardisation

The objectives are as follows:

79. Speed up revision of the *Administrative Measures for National Standards* and *Administrative Measures for National Standards Samples* and further improve supporting rules and regulations.

80. Support revision of the *Administrative Measures for Sectoral Standards* and intensify legal protection for reform measures.

81. Revise the *Administrative Measures for Enterprise Standards*, stimulate the vitality of enterprise standardisation activities and improve the level of enterprise standards.

82. Study and draw up *Measures for Promoting Association Standards*, further regulate the management of association standards and promote the quality development of association standards.

(3) Improving the supporting capacity of standardisation technical organisations

The objectives are as follows:

83. Step up the establishment of national professional standardisation technical committees by category, enhance support for national professional standardisation technical committees, synchronously implementing domestic and international activities, and support the establishment of standardisation working groups focusing on the development of new technologies, new industries and new formats.

84. Continuously strengthen the supervision, inspection, assessment and evaluation of national professional standardisation technical committees and standardisation working groups; promote the application of assessment results and continuously optimise the system of standardisation technical organisations.

85. Explore the establishment of liaison mechanisms among national professional standardisation technical committees with a view to promoting horizontal coordination, exchanges and cooperation among national professional standardisation TCs.

(4) Accelerating talent cultivation for standardisation

The objectives are as follows:

86. Promote general and vocational education in the field of standardisation, accelerate the promotion and pilot application of vocational skills registration certificates in standardisation-related fields, and promote the convergence of academic certificates and relevant vocational certificates; support the development of vocational skills training for standardisation; encourage the construction of online learning platforms for standardisation education and training.

87. Strengthen professional training for administrative personnel in standardisation; improve the professional skills of standardisation frontline staff for grassroots units, especially in western regions and ethnic minority areas.

88. Meet the needs of high-level talents participating in international standardisation activities, organise and promote talent cultivation for international standardisation and strengthen the training and selection of young talent for international standardisation; continuously organise the selection, training and participation in competitive activities of international standard Olympic teams.

(5) Intensifying basic theoretical research into standardisation

The objectives are as follows:

89. Strengthen basic theoretical research into standardisation and encourage innovation in standardisation methods and principles by all kinds of professional research institutes.

90. Closely monitor development of the application of digital technologies in standardisation activities, intensify research into cutting-edge technologies for standardisation and promote the innovative development of standardisation.

Introduction of SESEC Project



The Seconded European Standardization Expert in China (SESEC) is a visibility project co-financed by the European Commission (EC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) secretariat and the three European Standardization Organizations (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI). Since 2006, there has been three SESEC projects in China, SESEC I (2006-2009), SESEC II (2009- 2012) and SESEC III (2014-2017). In April 2018, SESEC IV was officially launched in Beijing, China. Dr. Betty XU was nominated as the SESEC expert and will spend the next 36 months on promoting EU-China standardization information exchange and EU-China standardization cooperation.

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

- **Promote European and international standards in China;**

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

The following areas have been identified as sectorial project priorities by the SESEC project partners: Internet of Things (IoT) & Machine-to-Machine(M2M) communication, communication networks & services, cybersecurity & digital identity, Smart Cities (including transport, power grids & metering), electrical & electronic products, general product safety, medical devices, cosmetics, energy management & environmental protection (including eco-design & labelling, as well as environmental performance of buildings).

SESEC IV China Standardization and Technical Regulation Bimonthly Newsletter

SESEC IV China Standardization and Technical Regulation Bimonthly Newsletter is the gathering of China regulatory and standardization intelligence. Most information of the Monthly Newsletter was summarized from China news media or websites. Some of them were the first-hand information from TC meetings, forums/workshops, or meetings/dialogues with China government authorities in certain areas.

In this Bimonthly Newsletter

In this Bimonthly Newsletter, some news articles were abstracted from Chinese government organizations. All new published standards, implementation or management regulations and notice are summarized; original document and English version are available.