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Index

Takeaways	3
Horizontal Issues	4
Ten Official Documents of Standardisation Expected to be Released during the Course of 2022	4
Summary of 2021 National Key Standardisation Policy	5
Summary of National-level Standardisation Laws and Regulations	8
Summary of Ministry-Level Standardization Regulations	11
Shanghai Issues the Action Plan on Shanghai’s Standardisation Development	12
SAC Proposes Key Points for National Standardization in 2022	13
SAC and other 17 Ministries Issues the Opinions on Promoting the Sound Development of Association Standards	14
Notices: SAMR Carrying out Online Research on Technical Committees	15
Standards, the Key Element of the Guidelines on Building a Unified National Market	16
Information Security	18
Main Changes to the Administrative Measures for Data Security in Industry and Information Technology Sectors	18
2022 Work Focus of the National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (TC 260)	18
Development Guidelines on the Standards System for Internet of Vehicles Cybersecurity and Data Security	20
Green Transition	21
New Policy to Promote the Green and Low Carbon Energy Transition	21
China Issues the 14th Five-Year Plan on Developing Green Buildings and Energy-efficient Buildings	22
Establishment of National Carbon Peak and Neutrality Standardisation General Group	23

Takeaways

SAC Proposes Key Points for National Standardization in 2022

On 17 February 2022, SAC released the *Key Points of National Standardization (2022)* (hereinafter referred to as the Key Points), outlining the main areas and actions of national standardisation work in 2022. The Key Points are aimed at improving the standards quality and benefits brought by standards, optimising the national standards system, and strengthening the internationalisation of standards.

SAC and other 17 Ministries Issues the Opinions on Promoting the Sound Development of Association Standards

On 23 February 2022, SAC and other 17 ministries jointly issued the *Opinions on Promoting the Sound Development of Association Standards* (hereinafter referred to as the Opinions). The objective of the Opinions is to contribute to the implementation of the *Outline on the State's Standardisation Development*, regulate association standardisation, and thus promote high-quality development. To achieve this purpose, the Opinions put forward a set of measures to improve the standardisation capabilities of relevant organisations, to shift the formulation mode of the association standards from government-led to market-driven, to promote the application, evaluation and supervision of association standards, and to incubate a batch of high-level organisations for association standards, etc.

Notices: SAMR Carrying out Online Research on Technical Committees

On 25 March 2022, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued the *Notice on Carrying out Online Research on National Professional Standardisation Technical Committees* (hereinafter referred to as the Research). In accordance with the requirements of the *Outline for the Development of National Standardisation*, the Research is aimed at collecting information regarding the work of Technical Committees (TCs), good practices, as well as opinions and comments through an online survey. The survey was closed on 8 April 2022.

Main Changes to the Administrative Measures for Data Security in Industry and Information Technology Sectors

On 10 February 2022, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the second draft of the *Administrative Measures for Data Security in Industry and Information Technology Sectors* (hereinafter referred to as the Measures), calling for public comments. Compared to the previous edition (first draft for comments issued on September 30, 2021), the second draft contains several important changes.

New Policy to Promote the Green and Low Carbon Energy Transition

On February 10, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the National Energy Administration (NEA) issued the *Opinions on Improving Systems, Mechanisms and Policy Measures for the Green and Low Carbon Energy Transition* (hereinafter referred to as the Opinions). The Opinions propose the establishment of an institutional framework fully integrating policy, standards, market, and supervision; as well as a promotion system for green and low-carbon energy transition, led by the "double control of energy consumption" (refer to the governmental control over the total amount as well as the intensity of the energy consumption) and the non-fossil energy target system.

Establishment of National Carbon Peak and Neutrality Standardisation General Group

On 9 March 2022, in line with the overall planning, coordination and management of the standardisation work for carbon peak and carbon neutrality, SAC set up the National Carbon Peak and Neutrality Standardisation General Group, and released the list of its members. According to SAC, the secretariat of the General Group is hosted in the Division of Transportation, Energy, Resources and Environment under SAMR's Standardisation and Technology Department, and in the International Standardization Organization (ISO) Liaison Office under SAMR's Standards Innovation Department.



Horizontal Issues

1. Ten Official Documents of Standardisation Expected to be Released during the Course of 2022

#Horizontal and Policy Issues

On 15 February 2022, SAC released the *National Standardization Work Focus in 2022* (hereinafter referred to as “the Focus”). The Focus specifies 10 official documents that will be released during the course of 2022, specifically:

1. *The Three-year Action Plan for the Outline on the State’s Standardization Development*: As indicated in Article 2 of the Focus, i.e.: “to promote the formulation of the three-year action plan for the Outline on the Standardization Development.”
2. *Seven projects and five action plans for the Outline on the State’s Standardization Development*: As indicated in Article 4 of the Focus, i.e.: “to research and develop specific implementation plans for seven projects, including the project of *Standardizing the Manufacturing of Medium- and High-end Equipment for Consolidating the Industrial Base Construction*, and five initiatives, including the *Standardization for Rural Revitalization*.”
3. *Guidelines on the standardization of the platform economy*: As indicated in Article 7 of the Focus, i.e.: “to formulate guidelines on the standardization of the platform economy, organize and formulate standards for various segments of the platform economy, including housekeeping, e-commerce, central kitchen, shared mobility, and shared accommodation.”
4. *Guidelines for the establishment of the carbon peak and carbon neutrality standards system*: As indicated in Article 7 of the Focus, i.e.: “to organize and formulate guidelines for the establishment of the carbon peak and carbon neutrality standards system, and promote the development of common basic standards for carbon emission terminology, management systems, carbon emission accounting reports, and ecological carbon sinks.”
5. *Opinions on promoting the sound development of association standards specifications*: As indicated in Article 37 of the Focus, i.e.: “to issue and implement the opinions on promoting the sound development of association standards specifications, implement the plan of cultivating a batch of qualified organisations to formulate high-quality association standards, encourage academic organisations, associations, and chambers of commerce to standardize their work, and guide non-governmental organizations to develop original and high-quality standards.”
6. *Plan for the adoption of international standards in key areas*: As indicated in Article 56 of the Focus, i.e.: “to formulate and implement the plan for the adoption of international standards in key areas, carry out comparative analysis and verification of the applicability of international and national standards in key areas, and speed up the conversion and application of international standards.”
7. *Regulations for the Implementation of the Standardization Law*: As indicated in Article 70 of the Focus, i.e.: “to review, evaluate and optimizing existing laws, regulations and normative documents related to standardization, study and revise the *Regulations for the Implementation of the Standardization Law*, accelerate the revision of management measures related to national standards, sector standards and enterprise standards, and accelerate the formulation and revision of important rules and regulations in the field of article numbering.”
8. *Guiding documents for the interactive development of standardization and sci-tech innovation*: As indicated in Article 75 of the Focus, i.e.: “to formulate guiding documents for the interactive development of

9. standardization and sci-tech innovation, promote the inclusion of standards as important output indicators of sci-tech plans and projects, and carry out statistical work on the formation of standards in sci-tech projects.”
10. *Management Measures for National Technical Standard Innovation Bases*: As indicated in Article 78 of the Focus, i.e. ”to revise the management measures for national technical standard innovation bases, and issue guidelines on the application procedure for being officially qualified as national technical standard innovation base.”
11. *Guidelines on strengthening the establishment of national standard Verification Points*: As indicated in Article 78 of the Focus, i.e.: ”to issue guidelines on strengthening the establishment of national standard verification units, and issue guidelines on the application procedure for being officially qualified as standard verification units.”

2. Summary of 2021 National Key Standardisation Policy

#Horizontal and Policy Issues

In 2021, the central government and ministries released 15 policies in standardisation, specifically:

1. *Management Measures on Standardising Grain and Reserves*

By the National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration (NFSRA)

Abstract: These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Standardisation Law of the People's Republic of China and other laws and regulations, for the purpose of implementing the new development philosophy, strengthening the standardisation of grain and material reserves, giving full play to the leading role of standards, and promoting the high-quality development of grain and material reserves.

2. *Opinions on Standardising Food Waste to Promote Food Saving*

By the Ministry of Commerce (MofCOM), the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT)

Abstract: The Opinions indicate the following main lines of action: construction of a standard system, development and implementation of important standards, launch of standardisation pilots, supervision on the implementation of standards, and promotion of standardisation achievements. Specifically, the Opinions focus on food waste in three sectors: catering enterprises, network catering, and tourism catering. Also, the Opinions specify eight concrete measures to support the catering enterprises, tourist scenic spots and other offices to establish and implement the standardisation of food saving.

3. *The Action Plan on Promoting Agricultural Varieties, Standardisation, Quality and Branding*

By the General Office in Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)

Abstract: The main objectives of the Action Plan are to:

- Select and breed a batch of superior crop varieties and improved livestock, poultry and aquatic products
- Build a batch of green standardised agricultural production bases
- Nurture a batch of agricultural enterprise and corporations with strong driving force, as well as a batch of influential agricultural brands
- Accelerate the transformation and upgrading of the agricultural sector, and better meet the demands of consumers
- Provide strong support for promoting rural revitalisation and accelerating agricultural and rural modernisation

4. *Opinions on Further Promoting High-quality Development of Medical Device Standardisation*

By the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA)

Abstract: The Opinions were issued to strengthen the standardisation of medical devices, aimed at consolidating the foundations of medical device supervision and high-quality development of the industry with high standards, and at giving full play to the supporting and leading role of standards in China's efforts to leap from a manufacturing hub of medical devices to a great manufacturing power.

5. Management Measures for National Standard Samples

By the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)

Abstract: The term of "standard sample" as mentioned in these Measures refers to the standard in physical forms. The specified characteristics of the standard sample may be quantitative or qualitative, and shall be uniform, stable, accurate and traceable. If a standard sample needs to be unified throughout the country, a national standard sample shall be made.

6. Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Standardisation in the Commercial Sector during the 14th Five-year Period

By the Ministry of Commerce (MofCOM)

Abstract: Standardisation is an important foundation for commercial activities. Standards represent the technical support for leading industrial development, regulating market order, promoting circulation reform and promoting consumption upgrading. They are of great significance for increasing domestic consumption, promoting domestic and international 'dual circulation', and leading the high-quality development and high-level opening up of the commerce. The Guiding Opinions were formulated to further strengthen the "14th Five-year Plan" on standardisation work in the commercial sector.

7. The 14th Five-year Plan on Standardisation of Government Office Affairs

By the Standardisation Administration of China (SAC)

Abstract: The main objectives of the Plan are to:

- Set the goal of standardisation in enhancing the proficiency and management efficiency in government offices affairs
- Combine the standard formulation with standard implementation
- Emphasise indigenous innovation, opening up and cooperation in standardisation
- Improve the standard system of government office affairs
- Speed up the standard supply for key sectors, promote standards implementation, and integrate standardisation with business work
- Build an upgraded version of standardisation of government office affairs, and boost the high-quality development of government office affairs

8. The Three-year Action Plan for the Construction of a Technical Standards System for Land-based Spatial Planning (2021-23)

By the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)

Abstract: By 2023, the MNR will basically establish a system of technical standards for territorial space planning that integrates multiple existing standards. The system is expected to be coordinated, inclusive, open, and scientifically applicable. More than 30 standards have been formulated and revised, basically covering the drafting, approval, implementation, technology, methods, management, and information platforms in territorial space planning. Furthermore, the Plan is dedicated to promote the implementation of more than 60 promotional and training activities on standards, as well as to summarise and promote a number of typical and successful cases of standard implementation.

9. The Outline on the State's Standardisation Development

By the State Council, CCP Central Committee

Abstract: The main objectives of the Outline are to:

- Optimise the structure and enhance the efficiency of standardised management

- Raise the level of internationalisation of standards
- Speed up the construction of the standard system to promote the high-quality development of technology, promote high levels of openness in standardisation, and lead the high-quality development of standardisation
- Provide strong support for comprehensively building socialism modernisation, and realising the Chinese dream of great rejuvenation of the nation

10. The 14th Five-year Plan on Developing Transport Standardisation

By the Ministry of Transport (MoT), the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), the Standardisation Administration of China (SAC), the National Railway Administration (NRA), State Post Bureau (SPB)

Abstract:

- The Plan covers six areas: comprehensive transportation, railways, highways, waterways, civil aviation, and posts.
- The Plan sets out the vision for national, industrial, local, institutional and enterprises standards.
- The Plan articulates tasks and objectives from the dimensions of the policy system, technical standards, internationalisation, and supervision on implementation, aimed at guiding the standardisation activities of the industry throughout the period of the 14th Five-year.

11. The Three-year Special Action Plan for Standardising Personal Protective Equipment (2021-23)

By the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)

Abstract: The main objectives of the Action Plan are to:

- Implement the project of “public safety standardisation is the bottom line”
- Insist on the principles of “People First” and “Life Matters”
- Focus on key industries and key products
- Accelerate the pace of standard development, and give full play to the leading role of standards
- Promote the individual protective equipment industry, and continue to improve its quality and safety level
- Facilitate and ensure that relevant entities fully comply with the national standard requirements for equipping their workers with individual protective equipment
- Provide stronger support for safeguarding the safety and health rights of workers.

12. The Notice on Promoting Standardisation among Products Developed to be Sold to Domestic and International Markets

By the Ministry of Commerce (MofCOM), the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)

Abstract: In order to promote the connection, connectivity and integration of internal and external markets, and to drive high-quality domestic circulation with high-level external circulation, the Notices specifies a series of objectives and tasks concerning the promotion of uniform standardisation among products developed and sold to domestic and international markets.

13. Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Certified Reference Material System and Management

By the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)

Abstract: The main objectives of the Opinions are to:

- Set specific targets to safeguard the unity of the national metrology system, as well as reliable and accurate measurement results
- Adhere to the principles of “market-led, government-guided, reform, innovation, coordinated development, independent, self-reliance, opening up and cooperation, following the demands, combining both demands and supply”
- Improve the management working system of standard reference materials
- Improve the quality benefits and core competitiveness of the certified reference materials
- Consolidate the measurement foundation for comprehensively building a great modern socialist country

14. *The 14th Five-year Plan on Developing National Standards System*

By the Standardisation Administration of China (SAC), the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC), the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA), the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MoHURD), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), the Ministry of Commerce (MofCOM), and the Ministry of Emergency Management (MEM)

Abstract: The 14th Five-year Plan highlights the commitment to deepen supply-side structural reform in standards; increase the effective supply of national standards; further strengthen the management of mandatory national standard, recommended national standards and international sample standards; and strive to build a national standards system that fully promotes high-quality development.

15. *The 14th Five-year Plan on Railway Standardisation Development*

By the National Railway Administration (NRA)

Abstract: The main objectives of the Plan are to:

- Focus on the key areas and crucial links of the railway industry
- Focus on enhancing the capacity and level of scientific and technological innovation of the railway industry
- Strive to improve the scientific and technological innovation system of the railway industry
- Focus on the optimisation of the scientific and technological innovation environment for the railway industry
- Improve the scientific and technological innovation level of the railway industry
- Provide strong support for building a safe, convenient, efficient, green, intelligent, economic and modernised railway, and contributing to China's efforts to become a leading technological power and transportation power.

3. Summary of National-level Standardisation Laws and Regulations

#Horizontal and Policy Issues

Standardisation law

1. Revised and republished on November 4, 2017

Standardization Law of the People's Republic of China

Administrative regulations of standardisation

1. Published on April 6, 1990

Regulations for the Implementation of the Standardization Law of the People's Republic of China

2. Published on October 27, 1989

Notice by the State Council of Approving and Forwarding the 'Report on the Establishment of a Unified Code Identification System for Enterprises, Public Institutions and Civil Society' by State Bureau of Technical Supervision and 9 other departments

Standardization regulations

1. Published on July 24, 1990

Interpretation of Articles of Standardisation Law of the People's Republic of China

2. Published on August 24, 1990

Measures for the Administration of National Standards

3. Published on December 19, 2020

Measures for the Administration of National Standards (draft for comments)

4. Published on December 13th, 2019

Measures for the Administration of Mandatory National Standards

5. Published on August 24, 1990

Measures for the Administration of the Sector Standards

6. Published on January 16th, 2020

Measures for the Administration of the Local Standards

7. Published on August 24, 1990

Measures for the Administration of Enterprise Standardisation

8. Published on November 23rd, 2021

Measures for Promoting Enterprise Standardisation (draft for comment)

9. Published on February 26, 1999

Measures for the Administration of Agricultural Standardisation

10. Published on July 23, 2021

Measures for the Administration of Agricultural and Rural Standardisation (draft for comment)

11. Published on November 11th, 2008

Measures for the Administration of Organization Codes

12. Published on May 30th, 2005

Measures for the Administration of Commodity Barcodes

13. Published on December 4th, 2001

Measures for the Administration of Adoption of International Standards

14. Published on October 28th 1991

Measures for the Administration of Standards Archives

Standardization specification document

1. Published on May 31, 2021

Measures for the Administration of National Certified Reference Material

2. Published on April 14, 2020

Measures for the Administration of Standards Innovation and Contribution Award

3. Published on October 30, 2020

Measures for the Administration of National Professional Standardisation Technical Committee

4. Published on December 27, 2019

Measures for the Administration of Expenditures of Standards Revision and Formulation

5. Published on September 1, 2016

Measures for the Administration of National Standards in Foreign Languages

6. Published on March 17, 2015

Measures for the Administration of Participation in International Standardisation Activities of ISO and IEC

7. Published on July 12, 2013

Detailed Rules of Pilot Program of Integrated Standardisation of Social Management and Public Services (For Trial Implementation)

8. Published on May 15, 2011

Provisions on the Administration of Standardisation Projects of Special Scientific Research for Public Welfare Industry of Quality Inspection (For Trial Implementation)

9. Published on June 8th, 2010

Provisions on the Administration of National Standards Amendment

10. Published on May 17, 2010

Measures for Examination and Acceptance of National High-tech Industry Standardisation Demonstration Zones (For Trial Implementation)

11. Published on July 6, 2009

Opinions on further Strengthening Local Standardisation

12. Published on July 3, 2009

Detailed Implementation Rules of Pilot Programs of Standardisation of Service Industry

13. Published on July 3, 2009

Guidance on Pilot Programs of Standardisation of Circular Economy

14. Published on May 20, 2009

Notice on the Establishment and Management of Standard Formulation Working Group

15. Published on April 1, 2009

Provisions on the Administration of Geographic Information Standardization

16. Published on March 12, 2009

Provisions on the Administration of Enterprise Product Standards

17. Published on December 14, 2009

Opinions on Numbering for National Food Security Standards

18. Published on November 26, 2009

Provisions on the Administration of China Working Committee of ISO Permanent Member State

19. Published on October 29, 2009

Notice on the Announcement of the Release of Approved National Standards and the Format of the Announcement for the Filed Sector Standards and Local Standards

20. Published on January 22, 2009

Opinions on further Strengthening the Management of National Standards' Formulation and Revision for Ensuring the Quality of National Standards

21. Published on October 22, 2007

Measures for the Administration of National Agricultural Standardization Demonstration Areas (For Trial Implementation)

22. Published on January 15, 2007

Provisions on the Administration of Copyright Protection of ISO and IEC Standards' Publications (For Trial Implementation)

23. Published on May 29, 2006

Notices on further Strengthening the Protection of Standards Copyright and Regulating the Publication and Distribution of Standards

24. Published on August 31, 2005

Provisions on the Administration of Online Publication and Distribution of Standards (For Trial Implementation)

25. Published on May 29, 2006

Notices on further Strengthening the Protection of Standards Copyright and Regulating the Publication and Distribution of Standards

26. Published on June 21, 2004

Notice on the Distribution and Usage of Electronic Versions of International Standards

27. Published on March 29, 2004

Provisions on Initiating Fast-track Procedure for Formulating and Revising National Emergency Standard

Provisions on the the Administration of Initiating Fast-track Procedure for Formulating National Standards

28. Published on March 19, 2004

Implementation Opinions on the Project Management of National Standards' Formulation and Revision

29. Published on March 19, 2004

Implementation Opinions on the National Standard Review Management

30. Published on March 1, 2004

Notice on Adjusting the Compilation Method of National Standard Projects

31. Published on April 29, 2003

Interim Provisions on the Administration of Expenditure for Agricultural Standardization Demonstration Projects

32. Published on April 29, 2009

Interim Provisions on the Administration of Expenditure for International Standardization Activities

33. Published on July 23, 2002

Several Opinions on Promoting the Adoption of International Standards

34. Published on February 24, 2002

Several Provisions on Strengthening the Management of Mandatory Standards

35. Published on July 29, 2000

Measures for the Implementation of Qualification Accreditation of Commodities' Barcode Printing

36. Published on February 22, 2000

Several Provisions on Enforcing Mandatory Articles in Compulsory Standards

37. Published on August 24, 1999

Notice on Specifying the Code Usage of National Standard and Sector Standard

38. Published on December 28, 1999

Notice on the Implementation of the Announcement System for the Filed Sector Standards and Local Standards

39. Published on December 24, 1998

Provisions on the the Administration of Technical Guiding Document for National Standardisation

40. Published on January 8, 1998

41. Published on August 18, 1997, *Measures for the Administration of Standards' Publication*
42. Published on September 4, 1996, *Notice on further Strengthening the Filing Management of the Sector Standards*
43. Published on May 10, 1994, *Detailed Rules of 'Measures for the Administration of Adoption of International Standard Product Marking (For Trial Implementation)'*
44. Published on July 13, 1993, *Measures for the Administration of Code for Public Institutions and Civil Society*

4. Summary of Ministry-Level Standardization Regulations

#Horizontal and Policy Issues

1. Published on February 7, 2022, *Administrative Measures for Sports Standardisation*
2. Published on January 20, 2021, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation of Food and Material Reserves*
3. Published on September 25, 2020, *Administrative Measures for Water Transport Construction Standards*
4. Published on August 12, 2020, *Administrative Measures for Sector Standards Formulation in Industrial Sector and Communication Industry*
5. Published on June 24, 2020, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation of Natural Resources*
6. Published on May 27, 2020, *Administrative Measures for Highway Construction Projects Standards*
7. Published on December 15, 2020, *Administrative Measures for Ecological Environment Standards*
8. Published on January 18, 2020, *Administrative Measures for Meteorological Standardisation*
9. Published on July 7, 2019, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation of Emergency Management*
10. Published on June 16, 2019, *Administrative Measures for Health Standards*
11. Published on April 2, 2019, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation of Water Conservancy*
12. Published on July 10, 2017, *Administrative Measures for Maritime Standardisation*
13. Published on April 17, 2017, *Administrative Measures for Medical Device Standards*
14. Published on June 23, 2016, *Administrative Measures for Maritime Standardisation*
15. Published on March 28, 2016, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation of Civil Aviation*
16. Published on May 5, 2014, *Administrative Measures for Standards' Interpretation of Engineering Construction*
17. Published on February 26, 2014, *Administrative Measures for Safe Production Standardisation of Small Power Plants*
18. Published on December 24, 2014, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation of Transport Vessels on Inland Rivers*
19. Published on June 7, 2013, *Implementation Measures for Qualification Standard of Engineering Survey*
20. Published on December 27, 2013, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation in Press and Publishing Industry*
21. Published on July 30, 2012, *Measures for the Administration of Green Food Logos*
22. Published on May 8, 2012, *Administrative Measures for Standardization in the Field of Commerce (For Trial Implementation)*

23. Published on December 16, 2012, *Measures for the Administration of Mandatory Provisions in Standards for Construction of Water Conservancy Projects (For Trial Implementation)*
24. Published on November 27, 2012, *Administrative Measures for Standards of Water Transport Project*
25. Published on November 20, 2011, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation of Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine*
26. Published on November 17, 2012, *Administrative Measures for Standardization in the Postal Industry*
27. Published on September 20, 2010, *Administrative Measures for National Food Safety Standards*
28. Published on June 11, 2007, *Administrative Measures for Grain Engineering Construction Standards*
29. Published on December 29, 2005, *Administrative Measures for Customs Sectoral Standards*
30. Published on July 21, 2003, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation in Forestry Sector*
31. Published on March 28, 2002, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation of Occupational Health Standards*
32. Published on April 22, 2001, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation in the Railway Industry*
33. Published on August 25, 2000, *Provisions on Supervising the Implementing Compulsory Standards of Engineering Construction*
34. Published on June 16, 1999, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation in Power Industry*
35. Published on December 30, 1992, *Administrative Measures for Engineering Construction Standards*
36. Published on December 30, 1992, *Administrative Measures for Engineering Construction Sectoral Standards*
37. Published on February 27, 1991, *Administrative Measures for Standardisation of Products of Chemical Industry*

5. Shanghai Issues the Action Plan on Shanghai's Standardisation Development

#Horizontal and Policy Issues

On 17 March 2022, the Shanghai municipal government issued the *Action Plan on Shanghai's Standardisation Development* (hereinafter referred to as the Action Plan), which outlines the state of play of Shanghai's standardisation development, as well as targets and actions to be taken in the future.

In line with the *Outline for National Standardisation Development*, the Action Plan was formulated while taking into account Shanghai's distinctive characteristics of socio-economic development and standardisation. Regarding socio-economic development, Shanghai is the largest city in China – its GDP accounted for 3.78% of China's national GDP in 2021. As for standardisation, Shanghai has always played a leading role in the formulation and revision of national standards, and has actively participated in international standardisation activities on behalf of China. For instance, by the end of 2021, Shanghai had led the formulation and revision of 4039 national

standards and 115 international standards. Furthermore, a total of 6 secretariats of ISO TC/SC and 117 secretariats of national TC/SC are hosted in Shanghai. Therefore, Shanghai's Action Plan will have a high impact on standardisation development nationwide and even worldwide.

According to the targets set in Action Plan, by 2025, Shanghai will have led the formulation or revision of 60 international standards and 80 national standards, and will have established 5 secretariats of national or international TC/SC; while the number of newly registered experts of international standardization organisations will have reached 200 by 2025. By 2035, a work pattern characterised by market-driven, government-guided, enterprise-oriented, publicly-participated, and open and integrated standardisation will have been fully formed, and a high-quality development standard system with Shanghai characteristics established, leading in China and ranking among the most advanced in the world.

The following is our summary of the Action Plan, highlighting aspects which may be relevant for foreign companies:

1. Facilitating industrial development and innovation.

- Integrating standardisation with scientific innovation. The Action Plan reflects the great importance attached to standard research in key technology areas, including quantum technology, computing science, gene and cell technology, hydrogen energy and energy storage, etc. At the same time, the process will benefit from achievements in scientific and technological research.
- Promoting the standardisation of the economy's digital transformation. The Action Plan requires the formulation of standards for the digital transformation in industrial manufacturing, agricultural production, finance, commercial circulation, shipping and logistics, and science and innovation ecology– aimed at promoting the integrated development of the digital economy with the real economy. In addition, the development and implementation of standards based on digital technologies such as the Internet of Things, big data and artificial intelligence, will also be promoted.
- Facilitating high-quality development through standardisation. The Action Plan focuses on the development of standardisation in the three leading industries– integrated circuits, bio-medicine and artificial intelligence – and in six high-end industries – new energy vehicles, high-end equipment, aerospace, information and communication technologies, new materials, and emerging digital industries. The aim is to continuously improve the core competitiveness of those industries.

2. Contributing to the municipal administration and public services. The Action Plan outlines the actions to be taken for improving municipal administration and optimising the public services. Also, according to the Action Plan, standardisation of the digital life and digital administration will become important tasks in the near future.

3. Supporting green development. The Action Plan outlines the standardisation of green development in two major aspects: (i) completing the standardisation system for ecological environment, and (ii) optimising the standardisation system of low-carbon emission and energy conservation. The former action requires the formulation of relevant standards and the establishment of a mechanism for promoting, implementing and assessing standards; the latter action involves the formulation of association standards and enterprise standards, as well as the formulation of technical standards for clean production, green products standards, and green building standards.

4. Promoting the development of coordinated and innovative standardisation. The Action Plan also outlined measures for promoting the regional coordination of standards, aimed at improving regional cooperation in economic development, public services as well as the environmental protection. In addition, the Action Plan also encourages Shanghai's proactive participation in international standardisation. For instance, Shanghai's enterprises, institutions and experts are encouraged to participate in international standardisation activities, while the affiliated agencies of international standardisation organisations are encouraged to establish representations within the city. In terms of innovative reforms of the standardisation system, the Action Plan shows Shanghai's determination in supplying high-quality and influential standards across industries and in optimising the structure of standards, by leveraging on the quality supply of advanced enterprise standards, association standards and local standards.

6. SAC Proposes Key Points for National Standardization in 2022

#Horizontal and Policy Issues

On 17 February 2022, SAC released the *Key Points of National Standardization (2022)* (hereinafter referred to as the Key Points), outlining the main areas and actions of national standardisation work in 2022. The Key Points are aimed at improving the standards quality and benefits brought by standards, optimising the national standards system, and strengthening the internationalisation of standards.

The following is a summary of the national standardisation work as outlined in the Key Points that may interest foreign enterprises:

1. Formulation of a dedicated three-year action plan – expected to be released in 2022 – mainly aimed at contributing to the practical implementation of the *National Outline for Standardization Development* (hereinafter referred to as the Outline).
2. Establishment of standards systems covering 26 key sectors. In line with the Outline, the establishment of standards systems will expand from industry and trade, towards the whole society and economy – including peak emission and carbon neutrality, digitalisation, epidemic prevention, etc.
3. Enriching the format of standards. The Key Points promote the use of machine-readable standards and expand the coverage of national certified reference materials, to complement text-based standards and enrich the supply of standards.
4. Optimisation of the standards system, especially the system of association standards, sector standards and local standards. According to the Key Points, it is expected that all standards will be reviewed in a dynamic manner, so as to ensure the consistency and quality of the standards. In addition, the filing information of local standards and sector standards will be disclosed in a timely manner to the public, which will contribute to greater and timely access by enterprises to these standards. More importantly, according to the Key Points, the Good Practices List for promoting the association standards will be developed to assist the public in identifying those quality standards.
5. Improvement of the quality and supervision of standards, and promoting the application of standards. The Key Points stress the research on the system of regulations citing standards, and the application of standards in the policy-making for macro-control, industry regulation, market access.
6. Alignment of domestic standards with international standards. The Key Points specify the areas in which domestic standards are expected to be aligned with international standards, i.e., digital economy, product safety, public health emergency, cycling economy, etc. Also, according to the Key Points, the alignment will be based on international scientific cooperation, participation in international standards formulation, and standards cooperation among RCEP countries, Belt and Road Initiative partners, and foreign aid programme
7. Strengthening the support of personnel, laws/regulations, and services for the formulation and application of standards. The Key Points require (relevant governmental departments) to revise the *Regulations for the Implementation of the Standardisation Law*, as well as other relevant laws, polices, and regulations. The Key Points also attach importance in publicising the knowledge of standards through online courses, which will contribute to stronger awareness of standards. At the same time, the process of standards formulation and application will be complemented by efforts to strengthen high-level education on standardization issues, and to establish service platforms for standards promotion, certification, and accreditation.

7. SAC and other 17 Ministries Issues the Opinions on Promoting the Sound Development of Association Standards

#Horizontal and Policy Issues

On 23 February 2022, after the approval of the Inter-ministerial Joint Conference System of the State Council for Coordinating and Promoting Standardisation, SAC and other 17 ministries jointly issued the *Opinions on Promoting the Sound Development of Association Standards* (hereinafter referred to as the Opinions). The objective of the Opinions is to contribute to the implementation of the *Outline on the State's Standardisation Development*, regulate association standardisation, and thus promote high-quality development. To achieve this purpose, the Opinions put forward a set of measures to improve the standardisation capabilities of relevant organisations, to shift the formulation mode of the association standards from government-led to market-driven, to promote the application, evaluation and supervision of association standards, and to incubate a batch of high-level organisations for association standards, etc.

The following is a summary of the key points of the Opinions that may interest foreign enterprises:

1. Association standards formulation in cybersecurity. According to the Opinions, association standards formulation in cybersecurity that involves national security and public interests shall still be guided by the Cyberspace Administration of China and other relevant ministries of State Council. Therefore, even though association standards will increasingly be encouraged to be driven by the market in general, the government will still play an important role in certain key areas, especially those involving national security and public interests.

2. Good Practice List for promoting association standards. The Opinions encourage relevant associations to meet the qualification requirements indicated in the Good Practice List of the Associations in Standardisation. At the same time, the Opinions support the establishment of an incubation list of high-level organisations for association standards: this list will be useful for foreign enterprises to identify high-quality and influential associations and their standards.

3. Association standards as the main interface of international standards formulation. The Opinions support qualified associations to act as technical counterparts units of international standardisation organisations. This is very significant, as in the past only governmental technical committees were allowed to act as such. Therefore, the

associations participating in the formulation of international standards will raise the influence of association standards and provide opportunities for domestic enterprises to participate in international standards formulation.

4. Incentive policies for promoting association standards. The Opinions support series of incentive policies for the development of association standards, including: completing the conversion system of association standards into recommended national standards, encouraging administrative departments to promote association standards as an important evaluation indicator of scientific research outputs, encouraging departments to grant rewards to association standards that greatly boost economic and social development, as well as establishing relevant financing credit system for encouraging enterprises to apply association standards.

5. Items awaiting further clarification. In the Opinions, there are two items that are not yet clarified, namely: “promoting the communication, cooperation and coordination among associations in standards formulation”, and “encouraging professional technical committees and standardisation development organisations to support the association standards development”. Further clarification from the government will be needed.

8. Notices: SAMR Carrying out Online Research on Technical Committees

#Horizontal and Policy Issues

On 25 March 2022, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued the *Notice on Carrying out Online Research on National Professional Standardisation Technical Committees* (hereinafter referred to as the Research). In accordance with the requirements of the *Outline for the Development of National Standardisation*, the Research is aimed at collecting information regarding the work of Technical Committees (TCs), good practices, as well as opinions and comments through an online survey. The survey was closed on 8 April 2022.

The survey contains three major subjects: (i) work on domestic standardisation, (ii) international standardisation, and (iii) capacity building/management. Each subject is entailed with various specific questions. The following is a summary of the most relevant aspects of the survey for our stakeholders:

1. Domestic standardisation.

- Formulation and revision of the standards. The survey in this part is designed to provide to SAMR a general view of TCs' work in domestic standardisation. Specifically, the survey raises questions regarding the priority arrangement of standards development, the interaction with scientific achievements, stakeholder engagement (i.e. private enterprise and foreign-funded enterprise), and the collection of standards requirement.

- Formulation of key standards. The survey intends to map key standards formulated since 2018, especially those in support of national strategies or being referred to by policies or regulations.
- Standards promotion. Apart from standardisation development, TCs are also responsible for the promotion of standards that they developed. Thus, as part of the survey, there are a series of questions related to TCs' work on standards promotion, including standards promotion on social media/websites, online courses, good practices and the follow-up.

2. International standardisation. The survey focuses on the TCs' participation in international standardisation. At the same time, TCs were encouraged to elaborate on the challenges they face while facilitating the integrated development of international domestic standardisation. They were also required to provide comments/advice to facilitate the development.

3. Capacity building and management. Since wider participation in standards development of stakeholders of all kinds is encouraged by the administration, the survey, therefore, included questions about the efforts of TCs in this regard. Other than that, TCs were also encouraged to report the situation in terms of the membership management, work evaluation, establishment of connection systems across various TCs, skills training, subcommittee management, and other relevant difficulties.

9. Standards, the Key Element of the Guidelines on Building a Unified National Market

#Horizontal and Policy Issues

On 4 April 2022, the State Council and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China released the *Guidelines on Building a Unified National Market* (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines). The key goal of the Guidelines is to expand the scale of the domestic market through the removal of local protectionism rules and regional barriers, thus facilitating the market-based allocation of production factors and contributing to the implementation of the *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and Vision 2035*.

In the past, China largely relied on exports to sustain its economic growth. However, against the backdrop of uncertainties in external market and the needs for quality and stable economic growth, the country has started to attach greater importance to the growth of the domestic market through the establishment of a unified national market. Therefore, in support of this, the Guidelines outline five major actions and detailed instructions to be taken, specifically including:

- Unifying the basic systems and rules for the market;
- Strengthening the connection among facilities and platforms;
- Building unified markets for the smooth flow of various production factors (i.e. land, labour, capital, technology, data and energy) across the country;
- Promoting a unified market for goods and services;
- Facilitating the standardised market supervision, law enforcement and the corresponding capacities across the country.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the various tasks, the Guidelines highlight the importance of the role of standards. Consequently, the Guidelines specify a wide spectrum of areas in need of standardisation: the registration of market entities, to anti-monopoly investigation, logistics, supervision, law enforcement, technical requirements of electronic tenders, general guidance, etc.

Among those, the key areas more relevant for foreign enterprises are:

- **Data factor market** To facilitate the establishment of the data factor market, the Guidelines lay down requirements for standards development, specifications and basic rules, so as to ensure data security, data ownership protection, data cross-border management, data transaction and circulation, data sharing and certification, etc. Therefore, a more comprehensive approach to the standards system for data factor market establishment is expected.
- **Ecological market.** The Guidelines require the establishment of harmonised sector standards for public resources transactions, such as carbon trade and water trade. In addition, the Guidelines emphasise green product labeling systems and certification of relevancy, with the aim to promote the green production and consumption.
- **Consumer product.** Domestically, the Guidelines support the maximised utilisation of non-governmental forces in carrying out inspection and testing, and promote cross-industry and cross-regional interoperability and mutual recognition of certification results. Regarding international cooperation, the Guidelines put forward the commitment of aligning domestic standards with the international standards in key consumer goods, and promote mutual recognition of quality certification.
- **Improving standards system.** The Guidelines reflect on the needs to establish effective standards system in various sectors, including the IoT, 5G, blockchain, AI, big data, energy storage, etc. In addition, several technologies for intelligent identification are required to be standardised, according to the Guidelines.

Fair treatment in requirements for inspection of standards. The local governments are required to provide fair treatment to all enterprises (local or non-local) while certifying their qualifications and licensing business permits. Furthermore, without legal basis, enterprises shall not be required by the government to carry out any self-test or self-inspection, nor provide any certificates before government provide their due services.



Information Security

10. Main Changes to the Administrative Measures for Data Security in Industry and Information Technology Sectors

#Information Security

On 10 February 2022, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the second draft of the *Administrative Measures for Data Security in Industry and Information Technology Sectors* (hereinafter referred to as the Measures), calling for public comments.

Compared to the previous edition (first draft for comments issued on September 30, 2021), the second draft contains ten important changes:

1. Radio data (radio frequency, radio wave parameters, etc.) are included into the scope of the regulation, and electromagnetic security is considered as one of the judging criteria for identifying important data and core data.
2. The three levels of data – i.e., general data, important data, and core data – can be further divided by data processors into more levels for the purpose of management and handling.
3. Costs for recovering data or eliminating negative influences are no longer considered as a criterion to identify whether the data is general data or important data.
4. Local authorities shall complete review within 20 working days after a data processor submits an application for the filing of their inventories of important data and core data.
5. A modification of the filing is needed if important data and core data change by more than 30 percent in data categories or scales, or if any major change has taken place in other filing information. Data processors shall complete the modification filing within three months.
6. An update of the filing is needed if data processors are to destroy important data and core data.
7. The provisions prohibiting the cross-border transfer of core data are canceled; the process can be done upon MIIT's approval.
8. New requirements are included for core data processed by multiple processors: security assessment, safeguarding measures, and local authorities' review are necessary.
9. The original requirement for security audit is canceled.
10. The original requirement for data processors to establish a customer complaint system is canceled.

11. 2022 Work Focus of the National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (TC 260)

#Information Security

On 15 March 2022, the National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (TC 260) issued the *Work Focus of National Technical Committee on Information Security of Standardization Administration in 2022* (hereinafter referred to as the Focus). The document aims to contribute to the implementation of relevant laws and regulations, especially the *Cybersecurity Law*, the *Data Security Law*, and the *Personal Information Protection Law*.

The following is a summary of the key tasks to be completed by TC 260 in 2022, as outlined by the Focus:

1. Accelerating the standardisation development in the field of Generally, the Focus requires TC 260 to proactively research and formulate cybersecurity standards in a timely manner, supporting national major programmes and initiatives. Specifically, the Focus identifies the following priority areas for standardisation:

- Data security: protection of important data, risk assessment for data security, service security of data transaction, data processing of governmental affairs, etc;
- Personal information protection: pre-installation of apps in smartphones, sensitive personal information processing, supervision agency requirement for large Internet enterprises on personal information protection, etc;
- Security protection of critical information infrastructure: security assessment requirements for critical information infrastructure, etc;
- Cybersecurity technology (for regulating the industrial development): interconnectivity frameworks for cybersecurity products, cybersecurity service capability, safety of office equipment, IPv6 address coding, etc.

2. Carrying out forefront research and establishing the standards In 2022, TC 260 is expected to carry out research and release a number of documents, including:

- Technical documents, including: comprehensive defense against attacks by commercial monitoring tools, Windows7 operating system security reinforcement, dynamic authentication of Internet users, etc;
- Reports/white papers, including: security issues and risks brought by the application of new technology (i.e. AI and trusted identities in cyberspace);
- National standard system, including: *National Standards System of Cybersecurity (2022 Version)*, *National Standards System of Data Security (2022 Version)*, *National Standards System of Personal Information (2022 Version)*, and *National Standards System of Critical Information Infrastructure Security (2022 Version)*.

3. Promoting cybersecurity standards through innovative forms of activities. According to the Focus, numerous activities will be organised in 2022 to contribute to the promotion of standards. These include the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of National Standards of Cybersecurity showcasing the achievements realised during the period. In addition, various thematic activities, training courses, talents' incubators, knowledge contests, and diversified new media platforms will also represent act as key channels and measures for interpreting and publicising cybersecurity standards.

4. Facilitating the coordinated development of domestic and international standards.

- International standards development. TC 260 is required to have at least two new work item proposals of international standards approved in advanced computing areas, such as confidential computing; as well as to carry forward at least two proposals of international standards (e.g. big data security and privacy protection, and virtual network security) into the next stage.
- Reinforce personnel's expertise in international standardisation. The Focus attaches great importance to recommending a group of experts familiar with international standard rules, and at the same time proficient in network security technologies, to become international standard experts. Also, the Focus highlights the need to reinforce the capacity building of China's experts in mastering and applying international rules, through activities and practices such as regular technical salons on international standards.

5. Strengthening the capacity building of the technical committee. The Focus lists a series of measures to be taken with regards to the requirements on the personnel of secretariat units, committee members, and the working groups. For instance, the secretariat units shall report, on a monthly basis, information on cybersecurity standards, so as to improve the transparency in standards development. This reveals the technical committee's determination in ensuring and delivering high-quality, high-efficiency and transparent standards.

12. Development Guidelines on the Standards System for Internet of Vehicles Cybersecurity and Data Security

#Information Security #IoV

On 7 March 2022, MIIT issued the *Development Guidelines on the Standards System for Internet of Vehicles Cybersecurity and Data Security* (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines), which outline the key areas as well as the structure of standards formulation in the field of cybersecurity and data security of Internet of Vehicles (IOV). A detailed list of standards, either released or yet to be released, is attached, clearly reflecting the standards structure outlined by the document.

Specifically, the standards system outlined in the Guidelines is structured on six aspects: (i) general requirements and generic standards, (ii) cybersecurity of IOV terminals and facilities, (iii) security of network communication, (iv) data security, (v) security of application services, and the (vi) safety safeguards and support. Combined with the perspectives and information from CAICT's *White Paper on Internet of Vehicles 2021*, the following is a summary of the key points of particular interest for vehicles manufacturers and IOV app developers.

For a vehicle manufacturer, the risks that threaten the cybersecurity and data security are mainly from:

1. Network safety of the components of the vehicle. Attackers often take advantage of system vulnerabilities of networked devices to carry out attacks, and then interfere with the functions of vehicle components. To ensure the network safety of the onboard equipment, the Guidelines indicate that a series of standards of network security of the onboard equipment shall be formulated, including the *Technical Requirements for Network*

Security Protection of Automotive Electronic Control Units, and the *Technical Requirements for Network Security of Automotive Safety Chip*.

2. Communication safety of the vehicles. Attackers usually leverage on the defects in identity authentication or data encryption to launch attacks, resulting in security risks such as forgery, tampering, and theft. In this regard, the Guidelines outline a series of standards that are expected to be formulated and completed in the near future, covering onboard network safety, inspection requirements for network facilities and system security, security of network communication, and data security.

3. Security of IOV service platforms. When vehicles are connected to relevant Internet platforms to obtain services, they face security threats from those information service platforms. Attackers can launch remote denial-of-service, brute force cracking, and malicious script injection attacks. To avoid those risks, the Guidelines urge the formulation of the *Technical Requirements for Security of Interaction between IOV Service Platforms and Vehicle Terminals*.

For IOV app developers, the risks mainly exist in the back-end connection between the onboard app and the third-party app service system, which may face security threats such as network attacks, communication protocol cracking, code decompilation, and theft of users' data. If the third-party app is involved in vehicle control, there may even be the risk of remote malicious control of the vehicle. In order to reduce those risks, the Guidelines especially propose the formulation of the *Technical and Testing Requirements for Security of IOV apps*.



Green Transition

13. New Policy to Promote the Green and Low Carbon Energy Transition

#Energy Efficiency

On February 10, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the National Energy Administration (NEA) issued the *Opinions on Improving Systems, Mechanisms and Policy Measures for the Green and Low Carbon Energy Transition* (hereinafter referred to as the Opinions).

In order to promote green and low-carbon energy development during the 14th Five-Year period (2021-2025), the Opinions propose the establishment of an institutional framework fully integrating policy, standards, market, and supervision; as well as a promotion system for green and low-carbon energy transition, led by the "double control of energy consumption" (refer to the governmental control over the total amount as well as the intensity of the energy consumption) and the non-fossil energy target system. By 2030, it is expected that a complete basic institutional system and policy system for green and low-carbon energy development will have been basically established. Under the guidance of the policy and relevant institutions, a new energy production and consumption pattern will be formed in which non-fossil energy can basically meet both the increase in energy demand and replace fossil energy stocks on a large scale; this will lead to a comprehensive enhancement of China's capacity to ensure energy security.

The Opinions highlight that efforts should be made to build an energy supply system dominated by clean and low-carbon energy. Especially in sandy desert, Gobi desert and other desert areas, the establishment of clean and low-carbon energy supply system shall start by intensifying the construction of large wind power and photovoltaic power generation bases, upgrading and renovating existing coal-fired power generating units, exploring the establishment of a system for coordinating the transmission of new energy electricity between the supplying and receiving ends, and supporting the construction, integration and development of new power bases dominated by

clean and low-carbon energy. Furthermore, regarding the new power system, the Opinions emphasize the importance of strengthening top-level design, completing a market system which adapts to the new system, and establishing a unified national electric power market system. In turn, the establishment of the unified market system requires intensifying the construction of the power ancillary services market, promoting the pilot trial of power spot market in key regions, improving the coordination among power forward transaction, spot transaction and ancillary services transaction, exploring the transaction system of the capacity market, as well as deepening the reforms of key areas such as electricity transmission and distribution. In essence, the Opinions intend to promote the development of green and low-carbon power through a more central and active role of the market.

Finally, the Opinions propose to promote the construction of a unified green product certification and labeling system, establish a green energy consumption certification system, and encourage all kinds of social organizations to adopt certification results. Furthermore, the Opinions require the establishment of a promotion system for the electric energy substitution, and the strengthening of technical guidance on electric energy substitution by improving relevant standards. The Opinions are dedicated to improving and promoting the trading of Renewable Energy Certificates to promote green electricity consumption. According to the Opinions, the public is encouraged to give priority to the use of green energy and to the procurement of green products and services; among these, public institutions shall take the lead in green energy consumption. All regions should adopt standards of advanced energy efficiency and green energy consumption in light of their local conditions, vigorously promote energy conservation and green consumption, and carry out initiatives to promote green living. High-quality demonstration projects will

be encouraged for green energy consumption in places where conditions allow, while energy conservation will be strongly encouraged and promoted across all sectors of society.

14. China Issues the 14th Five-Year Plan on Developing Green Buildings and Energy-efficient Buildings

#Carbon Emission #Green Buildings

On 1 March 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development issued the 14th *Five-year Plan on Developing Green Buildings and Energy-efficient Buildings* (hereinafter referred to as the Plan), outlining the background, general requirements, key tasks, safeguarding measures and governmental implementation approaches.

The general target of the Plan is that by 2025, the total consumption of primary and secondary energy in building operations (tons of standard coal) shall be limited to 115 million tons of standard coal; while the energy efficiency of newly-built residential buildings in urban areas shall increase by 30%, and by 20% for newly-built public buildings.

Comparing with the previous 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020), we summarise the key points of the Plan which may be relevant for foreign enterprises:

1. Shifting the focus of development of green and energy-efficient buildings.
 - Green buildings. The Plan shifts the focus from the promotion of both quality and quantity development of green buildings, towards quality and management of green buildings. This means that the importance of management of the buildings operations has been increased. For instance, in addition to promoting the high-quality construction of the green building, the Plan particularly specifies a set of requirements regarding the management of green buildings operations, including encouraging the establishment of management platforms for green building operations, using ICT for real-time monitoring and analysis of energy consumption and indoor air quality.
 - Energy-efficient buildings. As the standards system is in the process of being completed and major standards have already been released, the new Plan focuses more on the application of standards and the improvement of energy efficiency levels. For instance, according to the Plan, various campaigns for improving energy efficiency of civil buildings shall be initiated, which will be in line with the target of energy conservation set in General Specification of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Resources Utilisation in Construction Sector (GB 55015-2021) (hereinafter referred to as the General Specification).
2. Completing the standards system of green and energy-efficient buildings. Before releasing the Plan, the government had issued two major standards: the *General Specification (GB 55015-2021)*, and the *Assessment Standard for Green Building (GB/T 50378-2019)*. Apart from but in line with these two major standards, the Plan urges the formulation of corresponding standards, such as the national standards *Design Standard for Green Buildings*, and *Acceptance and Quality Specification for Green Building Construction*, which will in turn contribute to the application of the two major standards. Taking *Design Standard for Green Buildings* as an example, according to relevant local authorities with experience in applying the relevant local standard, it represents a practical interpretation of *Assessment Standard for Green Building (GB/T 50378-2019)* in a language easily comprehensible and acceptable by designers, thus providing them clearer guidance when designing green buildings.
3. Developing technical standards for zero carbon building. In 2021, China made progress regarding the standardisation of zero carbon building. For instance, the association standard *Guidelines for the Identification and Evaluation of Zero Carbon Buildings (T/CASE 00-2021)* was released in 2021, representing the first zero carbon building standard in China. Besides, the formulation of the national standard *Technical Standard of Zero*

Carbon Building was initiated in 2021 and is expected to be released in near future. In general, the standardisation system of low carbon / near zero carbon / zero carbon buildings is regarded as the foundation for building low-carbon cities, and will be further optimised during the 14th five-year period.

4. Detailing the plan on the usage of renewable energy, electrification of buildings and green construction.

- Promoting the safe and environment-friendly usage of renewable energy. Compared with the mere promotion of expanding the usage of renewable energy in the 13th Five-Year Plan, the new Plan highlights the safety and environmental protection of the For instance, according to the Plan, if the building installs photovoltaic systems, the structural safety of the building or facilities shall be guaranteed. As to the usage of geothermal energy, for instance, the underground water heat pump can only be promoted under the premise of 100% recharge in order to reduce the environmental impact.
- Carrying out electrification programs for buildings. The Plan aims to build energy consumption systems, centering on electricity consumption, so as to reduce direct greenhouse gas emissions from buildings. Specifically, by 2025, the electricity consumption shall account for more than 55% of building energy consumption.
- Promoting the green construction and usage of green building materials. According to the Plan, various programmes will be launched focusing on how to use standardised components for integrated design, guiding suppliers to carry out standardised mass production, and thus gradually reducing production costs and promoting the sustainable industrial development of new buildings.

5. Highlighting the coordinated development within a city/region. Instead of focusing on reducing the carbon emissions of individual buildings, the Plan outlines the particular requirements on promoting regional coordination in terms of energy consumption and supply, and on building green cities. After all, coordinated development can generate a cluster effect and further sustain the development and promotion of green and energy-efficiency buildings.

15. Establishment of National Carbon Peak and Neutrality Standardisation General Group

#Carbon Emission

On 9 March 2022, in line with the overall planning, coordination and management of the standardisation work for carbon peak and carbon neutrality, SAC set up the National Carbon Peak and Neutrality Standardisation General Group, and released the list of its members.

The General Group is responsible for putting forward recommendations on: the establishment of China's carbon peak and carbon neutrality standards system; guiding the development of national standards (including national certified reference materials), standard application, implementation and internationalisation; coordinating technical feedback and suggestions of relevant standards; and providing support to ensure the technical consistency of carbon

peak and carbon neutrality standards (including national certified reference materials).

According to SAC, the secretariat of the General Group is hosted in the Division of Transportation, Energy, Resources and Environment under SAMR's Standardisation and Technology Department, and in the International Standardization Organization (ISO) Liaison Office under SAMR's Standards Innovation Department. The members of the group include experts mainly from academic organisations and enterprise associations across various sectors, including energy, transportation, sciences and technology, agriculture, etc. The establishment of the General Group shows the Chinese government's determination in accelerating the standardisation of carbon peak and carbon neutrality.

The coverage of the General Group reflects the key tasks for carbon peak and carbon neutrality outlined in the *Opinions on Comprehensively Grasping the New Development Philosophy to Improve the Work in Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality*, jointly issued by CCP Central Committee and State Council. Specifically:

- Promote comprehensive green transformation of the economy and society
- Adjust the industrial structure
- Speed up the construction of a clean, low-carbon, efficient and safe energy system
- Accelerate the construction of a low-carbon traffic system
- Improve the quality of green low carbon development in urban and rural construction
- Strengthen the R&D, application and promotion of major low-carbon technology
- Promote carbon sink capacity
- Increase the level of green and low-carbon development within the efforts for opening-up
- Improve laws, regulations, standards and statistical monitoring systems
- Improve policy formulation system

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.

Abbreviations

SAMR	State Administration for Market Regulation	国家市场监管总局
CAS	China Association	中国标准化协会
CCC	China Compulsory Certification	中国强制认证
CCSA	China Communication Standardization Association	中国通信标准化协会
CEC	China Electricity Council	中国电力企业联合会
CEEIA	China Electrical Equipment Industrial Association	中国电器工业协会
CELC	China Energy Labeling Center	中国能效标识中心
CESI	China Electronic Standardization Institute	中国电子标准化研究所
CMDSA	Center for Medical Device Standardization Administration	医疗器械标准管理中心
CNCA	Certification and Accreditation Administration of China	中国国家认证认可监督管理委员会
CNIS	China National Institute of Standardization	中国国家标准化研究院
CNREC	China National Renewable Energy Center	中国国家可再生能源中心
EPPEI	Electric Power Planning and Engineering Institute	电力规划设计总院
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission	国际电工委员会
ITEI	Instrumentation Technology and Economy Institute	机械工业仪器仪表综合技术与经济研究所
MEE	Ministry of Ecology and Environment	中国生态环境部
MIIT	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of People's Republic of China	中国工业和信息化部
MoH	Ministry of Health	卫生部
MoHURD	Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development	住房与建设部
MOT	Ministry of Transport	中国交通运输部
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology	中国科学技术部
NDRC	National development and reform commission People's Republic of China	中国国家发改委
NIFDC	National Institute of Food and Drug Control	中国食品药品检定研究院
SAC	Standardization Administration of China	国家标准化管理委员会
SGCC	State Grid Corporation of China	国家电网
TC	Technical Committee for Standard Development	标准化技术委员会