



# SESEC V

## Translation of Annual Report on Standardization Development in China (2022)

**April | 2023**



Seconded European Standardization Expert in China (SESEC)

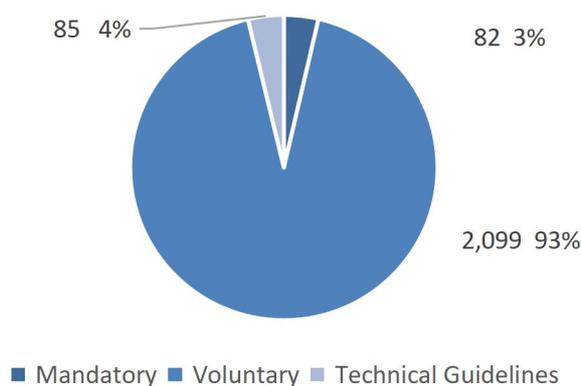
## Annual Report on Standardization Development in China (2022)

Standards, as an important part of a China's basic system, provide technical support for economic activities and social development. Standardization plays a fundamental and leading role in modernizing a country's governance system and governance capacity. In particular, as a key innovation resource, the level of standardization serves as a reflection of the innovation activity and maturity of market entities as well as of an indicator of economic and social development. In 2022, government departments across the country worked to implement the National Standardization Development Outline by pursuing high-quality development of standards system, enhancing the capability of market entities to innovate on standards, and promoting institutional opening-up with regard to standards. They have played an active role in facilitating high-tech innovation, promoting high-level opening-up and sound development.

### I. Overview of standardization statistics

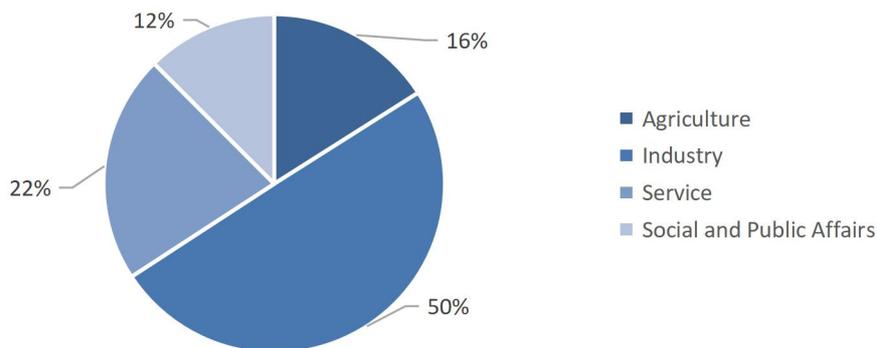
1. **National standards.** In 2022, the Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China (SAC) issued 2,266 national standards including 82 compulsory standards, 2,099 recommended standards and 85 guiding technical documents; Among those standards, 1,382 were newly developed and 884 were revised. In 2022, a total of 238 national standard samples were approved and released. By the end of 2022, there were 43,027 national standards, 2,117 mandatory standards, 40,378 recommended standards and 532 guiding technical documents as well as 4,080 national standard samples.

Percentage of Different Types of National Standards Released in 2022



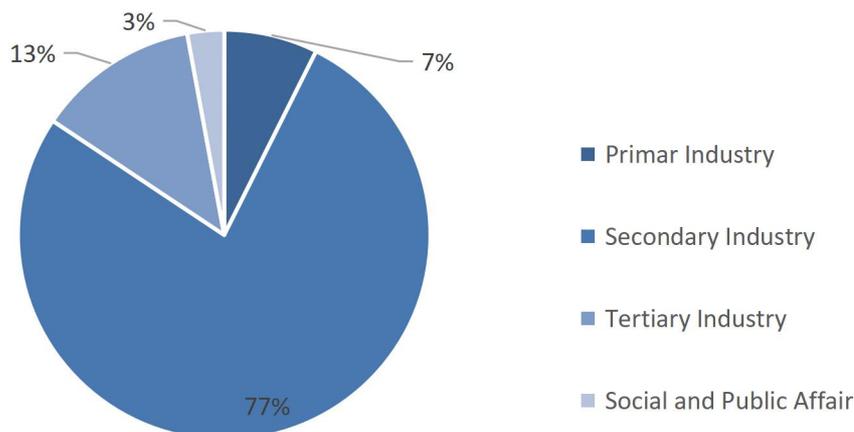
2. **Sector standards.** In 2022, 3,501 sector standards were registered. By the end of 2022, a total of 73 categories of sector standards has been set up, and 78,431 industrial standards has been registered.
3. **Local standards.** In 2022, a total of 8,600 local standards were registered. By the end of 2022, there were 61,969 local standards.
4. **Association standards.** In 2022, social groups published 17,675 association standards on the National Public Platform for Association Standards Information. By the end of 2022, a total of 51,078 association standards has been published by social groups on the platform. Among them, a total of 8,158 are agricultural standards, accounting for 15.97%; 25,434 industrial standards, accounting for 49.79%; 11,132 service standards, accounting for 21.79%; 6,354 social undertakings, accounting for 12.44%.

Percentage of Association Standards Released across industries in 2022 across industries



5. **Enterprise standards.** In 2022, a total of 470,738 enterprise standards were released through the enterprise self-declaration on the Public Platform for Enterprise Standards Information, covering 721,585 types of products. By the end of 2022, a total of 402,284 enterprises disclosed 2,621,816 standards on the Platform, covering 4,358,182 types of products.
6. **Standardization technical Committees.** In 2022, a total of 35 new national standardization technical committees were set up. Among them, there are 8 technical committees (TCs), 22 subcommittees (SCs), and 5 standardization working groups (SWGs). By the end of 2022, there were 1,319 national standardization technical committees, including 546 TCs, 756 SCs and 17 SWGs. Divided by industry, a total of 97 TCs are for the primary industry, accounting for 7.35%; 1,016 TCs for the secondary industry, accounting for 77.03%; 168 TCs for the tertiary industry, accounting for 12.74%; 38 TCs for social and public undertakings, accounting for 2.88%.

Percentage of Technical Committees across Sectors



7. **Standardization pilot and demonstration.** In 2022, a total of 500 national standardization pilot and demonstration projects were launched across the country. By the end of 2022, a total of 7,723 projects has been launched.
8. **Internationalization of standards.** In 2022, China actively promoted the implementation of the London Declaration on climate change, engaged in the formulation of the White paper on ISO and Climate Change, and facilitated the establishment of four new ISO technical bodies, including the ISO/TC341 small hydropower plants and ISO/TC 339 heat supply networks. In 2022, efforts were made to promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation on standardization. China signed cooperation documents and action plans on standardization with 14 national standardization bodies and regional standards bodies, including Pakistani,

Egyptian and the European Standards Organization, successfully held the 2022 Meeting of Heads of BRICS National Standardization Bodies and a series of supporting activities, and organized eight sessions of the Belt and Road Foreign-aid Training Course on Standardization, providing training for 275 standardization administration staffs in 26 countries. China has published 335 national standards in foreign languages.

## II. Key outcomes of standardization

### 1. Standard system for high-quality development has been further improved

More adequate supply of standards in agricultural industry. In 2022, a total of 170 national standards related to agriculture were issued. By the end of 2022, there are a total of 3,928 national standards in agricultural industry and 4,473 agricultural sector standards on record. A total of 8,158 agricultural association standards were published, and 45,617 agricultural enterprise standards were publicly implemented by 7,946 enterprises through the self-declaration on Public Platform for Enterprise Standards Information, covering 136,327 types of products. At the same time, China built 134 national agricultural standardization demonstration zones for improved rice variety breeding and launched 38 pilot programs for comprehensive rural reform and new type of urbanization standardization. At this, efforts were intensified to implement agricultural standards.

More solid foundation on standards for food and consumer goods. In 2022, a total of 308 national standards were issued for food and consumer goods. By the end of 2022, a total of 105 standardization pilot trial programs for consumer goods has been launched, and the Chinese standards of major consumer goods in key areas were 95% consistent with the international standards. In addition, China strengthened its efforts in developing standards in key areas such as products for the infants and the elderly as well as medical supplies. To be more specific, China established a joint working group on standardization of age-appropriate modification, coordinating the establishment of corresponding standard system. A total of 15 national standards for children's products were released, including children's watches. A total of 40 national standards were issued for medical equipment and 114 sector standards for the medical devices. The standards capability for people's livelihood is constantly improved.

Stronger support of standards to the manufacturing sector. China formulated a work plan for standardization of high-end equipment manufacturing and infrastructure, continued to carry out a pilot action on standards for new materials, and issued 728 national standards in the field of materials and equipment manufacturing throughout the year, including more than 60 technical standards for etching machines and additive manufacturing. The adoption rate of international standards for equipment manufacturing in key areas reached 90%. The total number of standardization trials in the country's high-end equipment manufacturing industry reached 49, creating a good momentum for major breakthroughs to drive the overall improvement. In addition, China accelerated development of standards for new type of infrastructure: more than 130 national standards for IPv6, the industrial Internet, artificial intelligence, and biometric. In the meantime, China made progress in formulating the structure of standards for industrial chains such as machine tools, next-generation information technology, agricultural machinery and equipment, and rare earths. Besides, China continued to improve standards for new electric power systems. More efforts have been made to coordinate the formulation of domestic and international standards for artificial intelligence medical devices and new molecular diagnostic technologies, etc.

Wider range of service industry standards. In 2022, a total of 107 national standards and 3,889 new association standards in the service industry were issued. The total number of association standards in the service sector reached 11,132, accounting for 21.79% of the total, showing a fast growth rate and reflecting a strong supply of standards independently formulated in the service market. A total of 176 new trials for standardization in the service sector were launched, bringing the total to 1,304 by the end of 2022. Ten new standardization demonstration projects in service industry were newly launched, including the Fund Service Institution Demonstration Project of Beijing Fund Town and the Shanghai Information Software Evaluation Service Standardization Demonstration Project. A number of service industry standards have made remarkable achievements. For example, the national standards on green express packaging, such as the GB/T 41242-2022 Management specification for e-commerce logistics recyclable packaging, have effectively helped reduce, standardize and recycle express package. By September 2022, a total of 9.78 million recyclable express delivery

boxes has been put into uses in express industry and 640 million corrugated cartons has been recycled.

**More convenient social governance and public service standards.** In 2022, a total of 71 national standards for social governance and public services were issued, and 121 new trials for standardization were launched. The Cyberspace Administration of China has actively promoted the development of standards for data security and personal information protection. The State Council issued the Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Standardization and Facilitation of Government Services, which puts forward the tasks for establishing and completing the system of standards for government services, and promotes the standardization of government service items and implementation lists so to better meet the needs of enterprises and the public. The General Office of the State Council issued the Guidelines for the Construction of a National Integrated Government Affairs Big Data System to integrate and build a safe and reliable national integrated government affairs big data system with unified standards, reasonable layout, and coordinated management. The National Technical Committee for Standardization of Public Administration and Services (TC594) was established to promote the innovation in ways of public administration and services. The implementation of national standards on government services are well received by the masses, including the 20220893-T-434 Guidelines for integrated access to government services, GB/T 39554 National integrated government service platform, Digital textbook for primary and secondary school, Public employment service, GB/T 41461-2022 Requirements of self-service bank branches service, etc. A number of standards on ice and snow sports and equipment have given strong support to the post-Winter Olympic era.

**More progress in standards development for ecological conservation.** China has set up a Carbon Peaking Carbon Neutrality Standardization General Group led by academicians and with the participation of multiple parties, formulated the Plan on Establishing and Perfecting Standards and Metrology System for Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality, and Guidelines for the Establishment of the Standard System for Carbon Peaking Carbon Neutrality, as well as issued 72 dedicated plans for national standards for Carbon Peaking Carbon neutrality. Tianjin and Guangdong provinces have formulated localized implementation plans for the carbon-neutral standard system; Hebei and Inner Mongolia have formulated local standards for the carbon neutrality of large-scale activities and construction of zero-carbon industrial parks; and Jiangxi has released 46 association standards for green ecology.

## 2. Market entities continued to improve their ability to innovate standards

**Robust supply of association standards.** China released 17,675 association standards on the National Public Platform for Association Standards Information in 2022, an increase of 53% over 2021. Among them, industrial standards accounted for 49.79%, agricultural standards 15.97%, service standards 21.79%, and social undertakings 12.44%. Specifically, those association standards mainly cover sectors of manufacturing, agriculture, construction, information transmission, software and information technology services, etc. The manufacturing standards, accounting for 38.72% of the total, is the main field for market standard innovation. Association standards are standards jointly formulated by social organizations in coordination with relevant market entities to meet the needs of market and innovation. The supply of association standards is robust and it plays an important role in promoting the innovation of market entities.

**Continuous increase in activity degree of enterprise standardization.** In 2022, a total of 470,738 new standards were disclosed by enterprises, an increase of 32,767 standards compared with 2021, with a year-on-year growth of 7.48%. Among them, 441,748 enterprise standards were implemented, accounting for 93.84%. Standards are an important technical basis for enterprise production. The continuous increase in the number of standards disclosed by enterprises reflects the continuous enhancement of production and management capacity of enterprises, as well as the its continuous development and the continuous improvement of confidence for development.

**Significantly increase in the guiding effect of "front-runner" program of enterprise standard.** By the end of 2022, a total of 2,856 enterprise standards of 1,679 companies are identified as "front-runner" standards. Among them, a total of 881 enterprise standards of 564 companies were newly-added as "front-runners" in 2022. In terms of products, "front-runner" standards have covered hundreds of categories such as electrical machinery, general equipment, metal smelting, textile and clothing, chemical products, automobile manufacturing, electronic devices, furniture manufacturing, cultural and educational toys, paper printing and so on. The

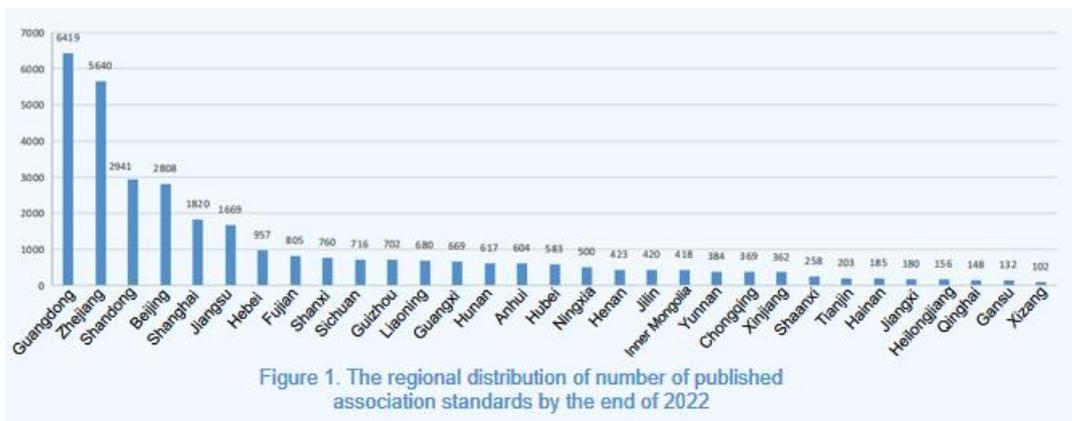
selection of "front-runner" standard index is closely related to the market frontier demand, and the index level is higher than the standard requirements at home and abroad. In terms of services, the "front-runner" standard has covered more than 20 sectors, such as logistics, Internet, recycling management of renewable resources, second-hand retail services, vehicle rescue services, used car appraisal and evaluation services, health care services, sewage treatment and waste incineration operation services, bank branches services, financial information services, etc. Led by high-level standard, China will increase the effective supply of medium and high-end services.

More proactive at enterprise standardization development. By the end of 2022, a total of 223 cities (prefectures) in 30 provinces and municipalities and more than 50,000 enterprises has carried out benchmarking and compliance activities in line with advanced domestic and international standards, and issued more than 110,000 benchmarking results covering more than 1,800 types of product and service. The adoption rate of international standards in key equipment manufacturing and new generation information technology exceeded 90%, and the conformity of standards for major consumer goods with international standards reached 95%. In 2022, a total of 239 companies obtained certificates of good conduct in standardization, an increase of 69% from 2021. Of the 1,286 new national standards in 2022, enterprises participated in the formulation of 1,170, accounting for 90.98%. The improvement in standardization capability has become an important driving force for enterprises to improve quality and efficiency.

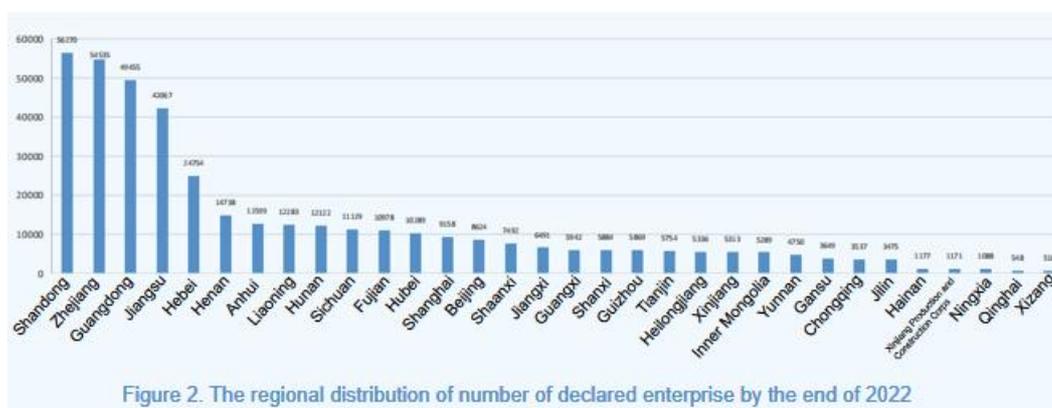
Strengthened capability of ensuring standardization development of market entities. In 2022, the State Administration for Market Regulation and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce jointly issued the Action Plan for Standardization to Promote High-quality Development of Private Economy (2022-2023), and held the "2022 Private Economy Standards Innovation Conference and Private Economy Standards Innovation Week". The State Administration for Market Regulation and the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council jointly held the Standards Innovation Conference for Central Enterprise Quality Improvement, and jointly issued the Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening the Quality and Standardization Work of Central Enterprises; The Standardization Administration of China and 16 other departments jointly issued the Opinions on Promoting the Quality Development of Association Standards; The Standardization Administration of China and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade signed a memorandum of cooperation for the first time and formulated an action plan to implement in 2022 so as to explore new approaches to international standardization and serve enterprises in expanding overseas markets. The Standardization Administration of China organized the selection of the 2022 China Standards Innovation Contribution Award, and the whole society increased its support for standards made by market entities. The Standardization Administration of China carried out the 2022 annual assessment and evaluation of ISO and IEC technical counterparts in China to enhance their capability and level of participation in international standardization activities.

### **3. The effectiveness of local standardization development has been continuously demonstrated**

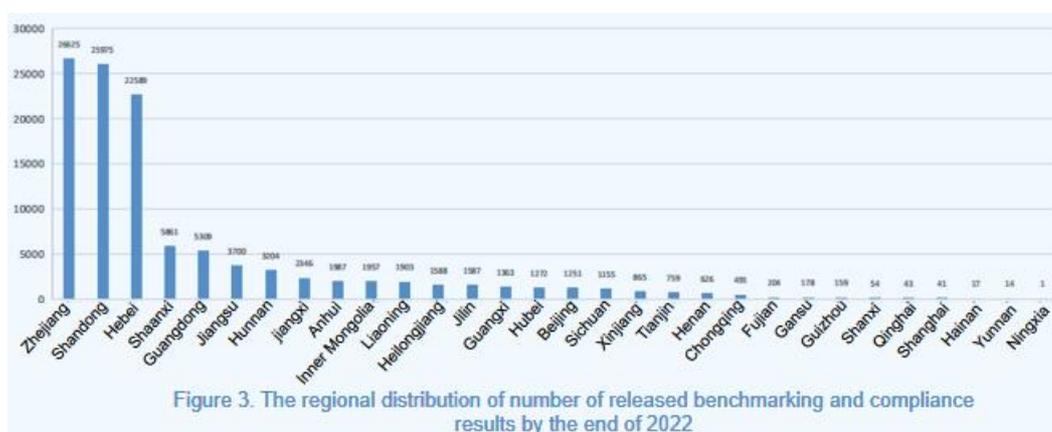
Relatively high activity degree of standardization in economically developed areas. In terms of the number of published association standards, by the end of 2022, the distribution of the number of published association standards in each region presents in a ladder form. The top 10 provincial regions are Guangdong, Zhejiang, Shandong, Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Hebei, Fujian, Shanxi and Sichuan. Guangdong and Zhejiang provinces ranked first and second with 6,419 and 5,640 standards, respectively. Shandong, Beijing, Shanghai and Jiangsu ranked third to sixth with 2,941, 2,808, 1,820 and 1,669 standards, respectively. Please refer to Figure 1 for details.



In terms of the number enterprises that have made self-disclosure, by the end of 2022, the distribution of number of enterprises also presented in a ladder form, with Shandong, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Hebei, Henan, Anhui, Liaoning, Hunan and Sichuan ranking the top 10. Shandong, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Jiangsu and Hebei, which ranked among the top five, had 56,270, 54,535, 49,455, 42,067 and 24,754 self-declared enterprises, respectively. Please refer to Figure 2 for details.

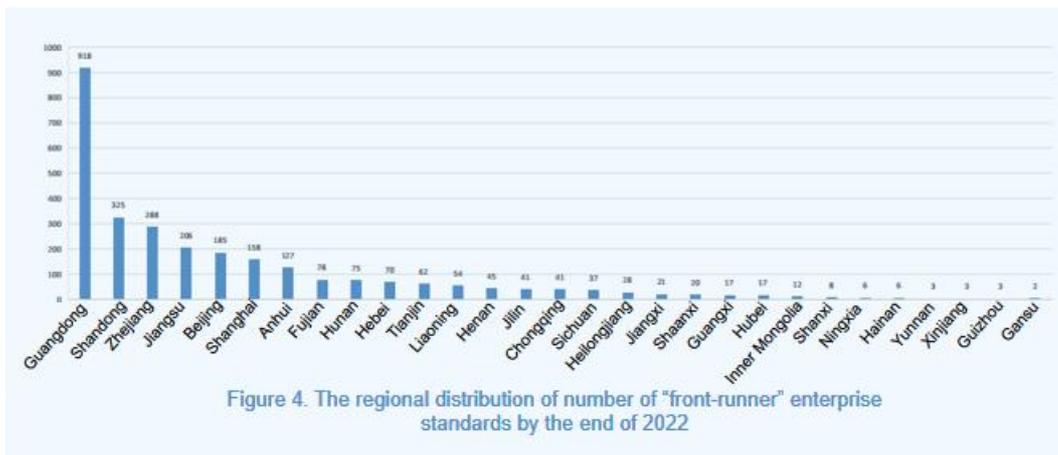


According to the publication of benchmarking results, as of the end of 2022, Zhejiang, Shandong, Hebei, Shaanxi, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui, and Inner Mongolia were among the top ten provincial regions in terms of the number of benchmarking results released nationwide. Among them, Zhejiang, Shandong, and Hebei ranked top three, releasing 26,625, 25,975, and 22,589 benchmarking results respectively. Please refer to Figure 3 for specific details.



Based on the distribution of "front-runner" enterprise standards, as of the end of 2022, the top ten provincial regions in the national ranking are Guangdong, Shandong, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Beijing, Shanghai, Anhui, Fujian, Hunan, and Hebei. Guangdong ranks first with 918 standards listed as "front-runner" mainly in the fields of electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing, and general equipment manufacturing. Shandong ranks

second with 325 standards listed as "front-runner" mainly in the field of electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing. Zhejiang ranks third with 288 standards listed as "front-runner" mainly in the field of specialized equipment manufacturing. Please refer to Figure 4 for specific details. Additionally, the top five provincial regions all have 100 or more "front-runner" companies.



Uni-multipolarity feature of the regional distribution of standardization technical capacity. Regarding the provincial distribution of national standardization technical committees, as of the end of 2022, there were a total of 12 provincial regions that holds more than 30 secretariats, including Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Guangdong, Shandong, Liaoning, Tianjin, Zhejiang, Henan, Shaanxi, Sichuan, and Hubei. Among them, Beijing alone has 643 secretariats, accounting for 48.75% of the total number. Please refer to Figure 5 for specific details.



In terms of the contribution to standard development, the top ten provincial regions with the highest number of organizations that participated in development of national standards are Beijing, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shandong, Shanghai, Fujian, Anhui, Sichuan, and Henan, respectively. Beijing ranks first with 1,887 organizations that were involved in the development of national standards. Please refer to Figure 6 for specific details.



Increasing attention attached to the role of standardization in promoting regional coordinated development. The State Administration for Market Regulation issued the Guidelines for Standardization in support of Implementing Major Regional Development Strategies, promoting coordinated development in regions such as the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Delta region, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Beijing Municipal Government have issued the Capital Standardization Development Outline 2035 which fully implement strategic positioning of the capital city. In 2022, the Yangtze River Delta Regional Market Regulation Joint Conference was held in Shanghai, where market regulation departments from Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, and Shanghai jointly signed the Cooperative Agreement on the Integration of Market Access Systems in the Yangtze River Delta Region. In February 2022, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Standards Promotion Association was officially established in Guangdong Province to promote the development of common standards in the Greater Bay Area. The 4th Central China Six Provinces Standardization Strategic Cooperation Alliance Conference was held in Datong, providing strong standard support for the high-quality development of the central region and promoting pragmatic cooperation in regional standardization.

Strengthened efforts of standardization at local level. Conferences on quality and standardization innovation have been respectively held in Shandong, Shanghai, and other places. Henan has issued the Opinions on Fully Implementing the Standardization Strategy and Accelerating the Construction of Standardized Henan, comprehensively deploying the construction of "Standard Henan". Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, and other provincial regions have signed standardization cooperation agreements between its provincial governments and China's national ministries to enhance work collaboration. Jilin, Heilongjiang, Ningxia, and other regions have incorporated "14th Five-Year Plan" standardization planning into their key provincial dedicated plans. Shanghai, Shandong, Zhejiang, and other provincial regions have taken the lead in launching pilot projects for standardization innovation and development. Chengdu Tianfu New Area, Zhejiang Longgang City, and other places have conducted comprehensive pilot projects on urban standardization. Yiwu of Zhejiang has initiated the construction of a "Standard City," effectively connecting standardization work with local development.

#### 4. Steady Improvement in the Internationalization Level of Standards

Encouraging the participation of experts from foreign-funded enterprises in the development revision of national standards. In 2022, China's national standardization technical committees added 752 members from foreign-funded enterprises.

Emphasizing the adoption of international standards. The consistency between Chinese standards and international standards has been enhanced. In 2022, a total of 792 national standards adopted ISO and IEC international standards.

Proactively engaging in international standardization activities. In 2022, China proactively participated in formulation of climate change policy documents by international standardization organizations. The ISO website specifically recognized China's contributions to participating in international standardization work for

addressing climate change.

Actively engaging in international standardization exchanges and cooperation. Cooperation mechanisms in Northeast Asia, Sino-European, Sino-German, and Sino-Russian standardization cooperation have been further deepened. China signed cooperation agreements with 14 national and regional standardization organizations. As of the end of 2022, China has signed 106 bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with 63 standardization institutions at regional, national or international level.

Continuing to promote the publication of foreign-language versions of national standards. In 2022, a total of 335 foreign-language versions of national standards were published, covering areas such as commodity goods, overseas contracted projects, energy conservation and low-carbon development, equipment manufacturing, services, etc. Standards in the fields of hydropower and highways have been widely applied in overseas projects.

## 5. Further Consolidation of the Foundation for Standardization Work

Continuous improvement of the standard supply mechanism. The dual-track standard system, with coordination between the government and the market, has been optimized. The Measures for the Administration of National Standards were revised and issued, and over 6,000 standards underwent review. New sector standard codes have been introduced for government office affairs, market regulation, etc. In addition, the scope of 50 industry standards in areas such as finance and judiciary was optimized.

Continuous progress in standard implementation supervision. In 2022, a total of 2,266 national standards were made available for free access, with 21,088,144 times of online reading and 1,027,169 downloads, effectively supporting the information needs of market entities regarding standards. Feedback on national standards was collected and processed, with 1,799 pieces of feedback received. Pilot statistical analysis was conducted on the implementation of 49 key mandatory national standards. Over 600 sector and local standards were randomly inspected, and issues such as out-of-scope development and overlapping were identified and rectified.

Continuous growth of the standardization talent pool. As of the end of 2022, the national standardization technical committees had a total of 56,697 members, including 15,863 members from private enterprises. In 2022, a total of 1,342 new ISO and IEC Chinese experts were registered, including 1,077 ISO experts and 265 IEC experts. Chinese experts were honored with over 30 awards, including the IEC Thomas Edison Award, 1906 Award, and ISO Excellence Award.

Significant achievements in standardization education and training. In 2022, the major of standardization technology was included in the higher vocational undergraduate education, and standardization technology has been included in the disciplines of management and law bachelor degrees awarded to higher vocational undergraduates. A total of 14 regular higher education institutions, including China Jiliang University, offered undergraduate or double-degree programs in standardization engineering, and 2,461 students obtained the 1+X Standard Development and Review Vocational Skill Level Certificate. An education and training system combining "regular higher education + vocational education + vocational skills training" in standardization has been initially formed. Active efforts were made to organize international standardization talent training, with 37 training sessions held in 2022 and a total of 9,880 trainees. The Chinese student delegation participated in the 17th International Standard Olympiad and won four awards, including a Platinum Award. Their performance was outstanding.

Continued progress of work in the Unified Social Credit Code. The central database for the Unified Social Credit Code has been established, and by the end of 2022, a total of 460 million code segments has been pre-assigned to registration management departments, with a total of 164 million registered institutions. The database provides unified code data query services to various users, with an average of 174 million queries per year. A mechanism for unified code verification and notification has been established, reducing the error rate from 1.67% in the early stages of the reform to the current 0.01%, comprehensively improving the quality of Unified Social Credit Code data.

Continuous enhancement of article numbering service capabilities. A comprehensive and widely covered application network for article numbering has been established, covering more than 20 fields such as retail and manufacturing by the end of 2022. The number of enterprise users has reached 590,000, and the total volume of domestic product data has reached 170 million, ranking first in the world. Jointly issued documents with relevant departments actively promoted the work of general material codification.

### III. Outlook for the Development of Standardization

In the next step, the State Administration for Market Regulation will take Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as the guide, fully implement the spirit of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, firmly grasp the essential requirements of Chinese-style modernization, and comprehensively implement the National Standardization Development Outline. Efforts will be made to shift the focus of standard supply from government-led to a balanced approach with government and market participation, transform the application of standards from industry and trade to the entire economic and social domains, shift the development of standardization from domestic-driven to a mutually reinforcing process between domestic and international standards, and transform the work of standardization from pursuing a quantity to quality. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening work in four areas:

Firstly, efforts will be focused on promoting the construction of a high-quality development standard system, increasing the formulation of standards in emerging technological fields, enhancing the level of industry standardization, improving the standardization's support for green development, using standards to ensure security and safety, and strengthening the supply of standards in areas related to people's livelihoods.

Secondly, efforts will be focused on both ends of standardization, promoting the interaction between standards and scientific research, strengthening the feedback and supervision of standard implementation, improving the traceability, supervision, and error correction mechanisms that cover the entire process of government standard formulation and implementation, and enhancing the integration of scientific research achievements into standards.

Thirdly, efforts will be focused on strengthening the coordinated development of local standardization, changing the imbalance between developed and less developed regions in terms of standardization work, leveraging the leading role of advanced standards to drive progress, and promoting common prosperity through the overall improvement of standardization levels.

Fourthly, efforts will be focused on institutional opening-up of standards, actively participating in the development and revision of international standards, strengthening the adoption and application of international standards, promoting compatibility between Chinese standards and the international standard system, creating a fair environment for domestic and foreign enterprises to participate in standard formulation in accordance with the law, enhancing standard coordination across countries of Belt and Road Initiative, strengthening the incubation of an international talent pool, and promoting high-level openness with high standards.

## 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 & labeling, as well as environmental performance of buildings).

## SESEC V China Standardization and Technical Regulation Newsletter

SESEC IV China Standardization and Technical Regulation 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 Newsletter

In this 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.