



SESEC V

China Standardisation Newsletter

May - June 2023



GENELEC



Seconded European standardization Expert in China
(SESEC)

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Takeaways

SESEC and the Supporting Events

From May to June, representatives from CEN-CENELEC and ETSI attended several standardization events in China, remotely or face-to-face. In this process, SESEC, especially Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC, provided support. During those events, those representatives had discussion and communication with their counterparts in China, thus promoted understanding of each other. Those events include Zhongguancun Forum on Standardization, Bilateral Meeting between SAC and CEN-CENELEC at Qingdao Forum 2023, and Qingdao Forum on International Standardization 2023. Also, on 10 June 2023, supported by CCMC and DKE, Dr. Betty Xu, SESEC expert, introduced the LVDC standardization work in the EU at the Direct-Current (DC) Electronics and Electrical Appliance Industry Alliance Establishment Conference.

SESEC Contributes to the Book of Standardization in China and India

The book of *Normungs- und Standardisierungsstrategien in China und Indien* (namely, Standardization Strategies in China and India) is officially published by Springer Gabler. In this book, SESEC's director, Dr. Betty Xu, contributed to an article, named "A Comparison of the Standardization Systems in the EU and in China and the Role of SESEC". The article explains essential differences between China and the European standardization systems.

SESEC Webinar Review

On 7 June 2023, SESEC held the webinar on China SEP Policies and its Recent Development. To update foreign stakeholders on recent development of relevant policies, Dr. Betty Xu, SESEC's Director, introduced the background, current SEP provisions and standards, as well as the updates in SEP policies and standardization activities in China. On 5 July, to help relevant stakeholders to have a clear picture of role of standardization in facilitating the open source development in China, Dr. Betty XU, SESEC's Director, gave introduction on the overview situation, government policies, open-source standardization, issues and challenges, as well as possible trends and next steps.

China Revises the Administrative Measures for Sector Standards

On 19 May 2023, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued a call for public comments on the revised version of the *Administrative Measures for Sector Standards* (Draft for Comments). Stakeholders may submit their opinions and comments online, via email or by correspondence, before 18 June 2023. China's current standards system is defined by Standardization Law, which came into effect on the 1 January 2018. The standards system consists of five hierarchies of standards: national (i.e. GB/GBT), sector (or ministry) (i.e. JB/T, YY/T, etc.), local (i.e. DB/T), association, and enterprises standards. This new administrative measures only applies to management of sector standards.

China's Annual Report on Standardization Development

On 19 April 2023, the Standardization Administration of China released the *Annual Report on Standardization Development in China (2022)*. It reviews the China's Standardization in the past year with comprehensive statistics. In 2022, China's 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. The report consists of three parts: the overview of standardization statistics, key outcomes, and outlook for the future development.

China Convenes Consultation Meeting on Standard Deposit

On 15 June 2023, the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) convened a consultation meeting on the *Administrative Measures for Standard Deposit* (hereinafter referred to as the Administrative Measures), which are aimed at establishing a standard deposit mechanism. According to the official explanation, the mechanism will require the relevant standard publishing body to deposit the standard text to the standardization administrative department (namely, the Standardization Administration of China, SAC) or the institution designated by SAC. The purpose is to collect and preserve the standard, in line with the requirements of the *National Standardization Development Outline*.

China Releases Guidelines for Automotive Chip Standardization System

On 28 March 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology released the *Guidelines for the Establishment of the National Automotive Chip Standardization System (Draft for Comments)*. The document, which aims at guiding and regulating the R&D and matching application of automotive chips, was open for comments until 28 April 2023. In addition to the standard system, the document includes a list of 76 standards/standard projects. Among these, 59 are sector standards and 17 are national standards. All the standards listed are of voluntary implementation; but the possibility remains that these, in the future, will be cited by regulation or included as part of mandatory certification schemes, thus becoming *de facto* mandatory standards.

Guidelines for the Implementation of Cyber-data Security Risk Assessment

On 18 April 2023, China's National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (TC260) released the *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide — Guidelines for the Implementation of Cyber-data Security Risk Assessment (Draft for Comment)* (hereinafter referred to the Guidelines). In general, the ultimate goal is to address standardization needs that are specified in Data Security Law. Therefore, the Guidelines were developed by TC260 to facilitate data security assessment and to provide guidance and instructions to the competent authorities and individual enterprises carrying out the risk assessment.

Call for Comment: Standard System for Industrial Data Security

On 22 May 2023, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued the *Guidelines for Establishing Industrial Data Security Standard System (Draft for Comment)* (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines). The Guidelines, which are aimed at supporting the implementation of the data security and protection requirements outlined in the *Data Security Law* and *Cybersecurity Law*, are open for comment until 22 June. Stakeholders are free to submit comments via email or the contact number.

China Calls for Comment: Carbon Standardization System in the Industrial Field

On 22 May 2023, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the draft of *Guidelines on the Construction of Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality Standard System in the Industrial Field (2023 edition)* (hereafter referred to as the Guideline Draft). The document is calling for public comments until June 22 of 2023. It points out the standard formulating directions for industrial sectors in regard to carbon-relevant topics.



SESEC's Events Review

1. SESEC Attends China DC Electronics and Electrical Appliances Industry Alliance Establishment Conference #Electronics and Electrical Appliances

On 10 June 2023, the China Quality Certification Center and National Technical Standard Innovation Base of Household Appliances jointly held the Direct-Current (DC) Electronics and Electrical Appliance Industry Alliance (hereinafter referred to as the Industry Alliance) establishment conference. The conference was attended by Mr. Go Shanwu, the Party Secretary of Qingdao Administration for Market Regulation; Mr. Ma Dejun, the Vice Director of China Association for Standardization and the Vice Director of China Battery Industry Association; Mr. Zhang Xiuchun, the Secretary General of China Association for Standardization; and representatives from SDIC Inspection and Testing Certification Co., LTD, United Nations Development Programme China, etc. Nearly 150 representatives from stakeholder associations and enterprises attended the conference.



During the conference, supported by CCMC and DKE, Dr. Betty Xu, SESEC expert, introduced the LVDC standardization work in the EU. In her speech, Dr. Xu presented the LVDC standardization and research activities taken place on the three levels of IEC, EU, and Germany. She pointed out that EU's LVDC standardization highly aligns with IEC and most of European standardization are taking place directly on the international platform. She also reflected the willingness of European LVDC standardizers to work together with their Chinese counterparts at the IEC level and develop globally recognized international LVDC standards.

The Industry Alliance is initiated by China Quality Certification Center, National Technical Standard Innovation Base of Household Appliances, Haier Smart Home Co., Ltd., and SDIC Inspection and Testing Certification Co., LTD. Mr. Ma Dejun was appointed as the first chairman of the Industry Alliance and made a keynote report at the meeting. In the next step, it's expected that the Industry Alliance will devote effort in standard research and development of DC electronic and electrical technology innovation, coordinating the industry chains, thus promoting healthy and rapid development of China's DC electronic and electrical industry via standardization, inspection and certification.

2. ETSI Attends Zhongguancun Forum on Standardization #Standardization Event

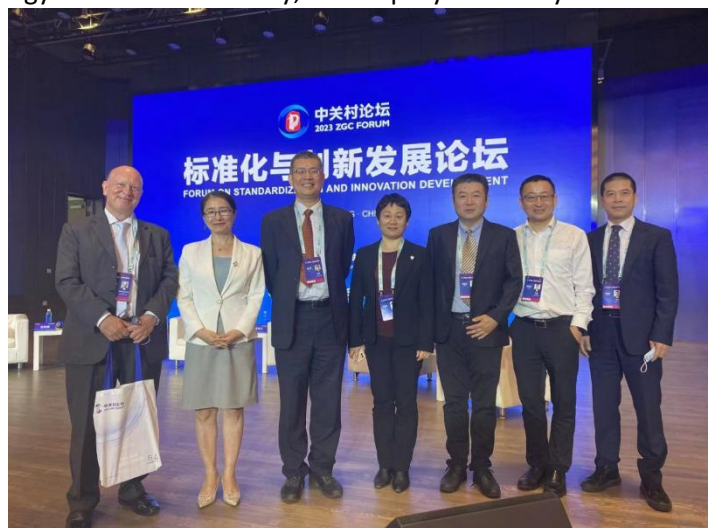
On 28 May 2023, Zhongguancun Forum on Standardization and Innovation Development in 2023 was held in Beijing. Experts from global standardization community shared their insights on the interaction between standardization and technical innovation.



In his recorded speech, Mr. Luis Jorge Momero, Director-general of ETSI, elaborated on the role of standardization in facilitating technical innovation. He said that standardization comes from innovation and consolidate innovation so ETSI has been emphasizing innovation from the very beginning. He likened technology and product development to building staircase, where innovation is the raw materials of steps and standardization makes these raw materials into each step on which next step will be build. Luis also

shared ETSI's good practices in integrating innovation into standardization, such as extensive engagement with innovation communities, contribution to R&D projects, implementation of standardization education to attract innovators, establishment of industry specification groups to share innovation with industry, etc.

At the forum, other speakers from ISO, IEC, IEEE, ITI, INBAR, Chinese Academy of Engineering, and Chinese research institutes and enterprises also made brilliant presentations and speeches. Specifically, Mr. Shu Yinbiao, the former president of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), gave a speech on international standardization strategy and future reform on technology. Mr. Silvio Dulinsky, the deputy secretary General of International Organization for Standardization (ISO), introduced the ISO strategy 2023 and technology innovation via recording. Mr. Zhao Xiangeng, the academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering, spoke on the role of standard as a facilitator for innovation and development at the forum. In addition, Mr. Tore Hoel, the expert from ISO/IEC JTC 1 on Information technology, Mr. James Matthews, the former president of the International Organization for Standardization (IEEE) SA and a member of the IEEE Board of Directors, Mr. Jayaraman Durai, the director of Global Programme at the International Bamboo and Rattan Organisation (INBAR), and Mr. Jason Matusow, the former chair of the Information Technology Industry Council (ITI) Standardization Policy Committee and General Manager of Microsoft's Corporate Standards Group also gave presentations at the forum (face to face or via recordings).



SESEC's director, Dr. Betty Xu, also attended the forum.

3. Bilateral Meeting between SAC and CEN-CENELEC at Qingdao Forum on International Standardization 2023

#International Communication

On 9 June 2023, on the occasion of the Qingdao Forum on International Standardization 2023, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) and European Committee for Standardization and European Electrotechnical Committee for Standardization (CEN-CENELEC) had a bilateral meeting in the afternoon.



Representatives from SAC include Dr. Tian Shihong, the vice minister of the State Administration for Market Regulation and administrator of the SAC, Mr. Xiao Han, the director general of SAMR's Standards Innovation Regulation Department, and other delegates. From EU side, on behalf of CEN-CENELEC, Mr. Stefano Calzolari, president of the CEN and Dr. Betty Xu, director of Seconded European Standardization Expert in China (SESEC) attended the meeting.

During this meeting, bilateral parties made discussions over standardization priorities in sustainability and exchanged ideas. Specifically, representatives from SAC introduced bilateral cooperation updates and next steps; Mr. Stefano Calzolari updated the EU sustainability development and standardization. Both believes that the forum is a great opportunity for China and Europe to communicate with each other and make progress together.

4. CEN President Attends Qingdao Forum on International Standardization 2023

#International Communication

On 9 June 2023, the Qingdao Forum on International Standardization 2023 was hosted by the State Administration of Market Regulation and Shandong Provincial Government that attracts around 300 participants from China and international communities.

The theme of this year's Qingdao Forum is "Standardization for Green, Low Carbon and High-Quality Development". The forum provided platform for experts at home and aboard to exchange ideas and share experiences over this theme. The forum was attended by Mr. Luo Wen, the minister of the State Administration for Market Regulation, Dr. Tian Shihong, the vice-minister of the State Administration for Market Regulation and administrator of the Standardization Administration of China, Mr. Zhou Naixiang, the governor of China's Shandong province, Mr. Sergio Mujica, the Secretary-General of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Mr. Philip Metzger, the Secretary-General of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and Mr. Stefano Calzolari, the president of European Committee for Standardization (CEN), etc.



Specifically, Mr. Stefano Calzolari, the CEN President, gave a keynote speech at the forum illustrating the role of standards, EU's policies, initiatives and legislation of relevancy, as well as CEN's cooperation relationship with international organizations and foreign countries. He highlighted that standards contribute to the fast transmission of innovation and new technologies and foster global trade, benefiting consumers, service providers and governments. At the same time, he recognized the importance of the cooperation

between SAC and CEN-CENELEC. In the afternoon, he attended the bilateral meeting with representatives from SAC over standardization priorities in sustainability.

The Qingdao Forum on International Standardization is a high-level international standardization event organized in China. The forum is held every two years, and has been successfully held for three sessions in 2017, 2019 and 2021, serving as a high-end dialogue platform for international standardization and enhancing the impact of international standardization activities. The forum this year includes 1 thematic forum, 5 parallel sessions and 2 bilateral meetings between China and foreign countries, aiming to further expand exchanges and mutual learning of international standards, explore the technical support role of international standards for global sustainable development, green, low-carbon and high-quality development, and promote international and regional cooperation in standardization.

SESEC's director, Dr. Betty Xu also attended the forum.

5. SESEC Contributes to the Book of Standardization in China and India #Standardization

The book of *Normungs- und Standardisierungsstrategien in China und Indien* (namely, Standardization Strategies in China and India) is officially published by Springer Gabler. It is composed of four chapters: context and framework, standardization in China, standardization in India, as well as the conclusion. A total of 29 articles from experts in this field are included in this book, presenting a comprehensive view on standardization strategy in China and India.

In this book, SESEC's director, Dr. Betty Xu, contributed to an article, named "A Comparison of the Standardization Systems in the EU and in China and the Role of SESEC". The article explains essential differences between China and the European standardization systems. Specifically, concerning the concept of standards, China provides for a larger scope with five different kinds of standards and the division between a government-led and a market-driven sector of standards. Dr. Betty Xu particularly stated in the book that further



differences are associated with the role and function of standards, standards development organizations, the operation of standardization system as well as the participation in international standardization activities.

6. #SEP Review of SESEC Webinars

SESEC Webinars 8: China SEP Policies and its Recent Development

On 7 June 2023, SESEC held the webinar on China SEP Policies and its Recent Development. With the advancement in technology and the rise of the strategic role of standards in geopolitics and international trade affairs, the integration of high-end technologies with standardization has already become a key element of development. Consequently, issues derived from standards essential patents (SEP) have also received significant attention. China has been proactively exploring solutions to balance the interests among patent owners and the society – which includes patent implementer.



To update foreign stakeholders on recent development of relevant policies, Dr. Betty Xu, SESEC's Director, introduced the background, current SEP provisions and standards, as well as the updates in SEP policies and standardization activities in China. She informed the audiences that SEP is a complicated issue in China and some disputes are still need to be solved in the courts. The key players in China for SEP policies/regulations are SAC, MIIT and CCSA while some new comers (like car industry associations) are becoming increasingly important role.



SESEC Webinar 9: China Open Source Standardization

The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035 specifically reflects its supports to the development of open source community for digital technology and encourages enterprises to open the source code, design of hardware and application services. Facilitated by the Outline, China has established more than 500 open-source communities as of 2022, covering sectors of database, Internet of Things, Big Data, Artificial Intelligence, and Cloud computing, etc.

To help relevant stakeholders to have a clear picture of role of standardization in facilitating the open source development in China, on 5 July, Dr. Betty XU, SESEC's Director, gave introduction on the overview situation, government policies, open-source standardization, issues and challenges, as well as possible trends and next steps. In the webinar, Dr. Betty Xu points out that:

- Insufficient standardization level in the open-source rules and governance bring quality and security issues;
- The open-source community has a poor understanding of the value of standardization;
- Standardization organizations need to improve their understanding on the value of open source;
- Intellectual property issues in standards are challenges in collaboration with open source

In general, though challenges do exist, high priority is given in this field by China.



Horizontal Movement

7. China Revises the Administrative Measures for Sector Standards

#Sector Standards

On 19 May 2023, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued a call for public comments on the revised version of the *Administrative Measures for Sector Standards (Draft for Comments)*. Stakeholders may submit their opinions and comments online, via email or by correspondence, before 18 June 2023. China's current standards system is defined by Standardization Law, which came into effect on the 1 January 2018. The standards system consists of five hierarchies of standards: national (i.e. GB/GBT), sector (or ministry) (i.e. JB/T, YY/T, etc.), local (i.e. DB/T), association, and enterprises standards. This new administrative measures only applies to management of sector standards.

The objective of the current revision is to integrate and reflect the standardization-related reforms and requirements outlined in the Standardization Law and the National Standardization Development Outline. In addition, the administration of sector standards faces significant challenges at the moment, such as sector standards overlapping with national standards, creating barriers for market access, etc. To address these issues, SAMR delegated the China National Institute of Standardization to draft the text, a process which involved the contribution of representatives from 11 other sectors and administrative authorities.

According to the draft, the revised Administrative Measures consist of five chapters and 33 provisions, covering the scope of sector standards, management responsibilities, formulation procedures, implementation and review, as well as supervision and management. The major changes compared to the current version are summarized below:

(1) Clarifying the positioning and scope of sector standards

The purpose of the regulation is to strengthen the management of sector standards. The revised version clarifies the relationship between sector standards and national standards, by stipulating that the former are complementary to the latter, and by clarifying the voluntary nature of sector standards.

In addition, the revised version specifies that sector standards should be formulated only for important products, engineering technology, services and industry management, within the scope of the responsibilities of relevant administrative departments under the State Council. To avoid misinterpretation, the draft doc also includes circumstances where sector standards cannot be formulated.

(2) Specifying the main body of responsibility for sector standards

The revised version clarifies the responsibilities of the standardization administrative body under the State Council (namely, the Standardization Administration of China, SAC) and the other relevant administrative departments in the management of sector standards. Moreover, the document stipulates that sector standards code without approval shall not be used, and that the development of sector standards should not exceed the scope approved and published by SAC.

(3) Clarifying the formulation procedure of sector standards

The revised Administrative Measures provide a whole set of procedures for the development of sector standards, including initiation of new projects, drafting, soliciting opinions, technical review, publicizing standard codes, and filing. Of particular relevancy are several special provisions relating to foreign stakeholders that were added in this new draft, including:

- Provisions for the equal participation of foreign-invested enterprises in the formulation process;
- Dedicated provisions for principles guiding the disposal of patents involved in sector standards;
- Dedicated provision of sector standards adopting international standards and foreign standards.

(4) Adding a new chapter related to the implementation and review of sector standards

The older version of the Administrative Measures only stipulated the requirements and procedure for the development of sector standards; whereas the proposed revised version also add a dedicated chapter for the implementation and review of sector standards. In particular, the results of the review will be publicly announced, while different review result shall entail different procedures. For instance, if it is decided to withdraw certain standards, public opinions shall be solicited before official withdrawal.

(5) Dedicating one chapter to supervision and administration

The revised Administrative Measures increased the requirements for self-supervision of the relevant administrative departments of the State Council, supervision and spot check by SAC, as well as social supervision. In addition, the fourth chapter of the revised version includes several articles for challenges (aforementioned) identified. For instance, the Article 28 stipulates that, when the sector standards overlap or contradict national standards, relevant administrative departments shall work and negotiate with SAC to identify a solution. Based on the negotiation outcome, the relevant administrative departments shall be responsible for carrying out follow-up work.

In general, the revised version would contribute to a more standardized and transparent structure of sector standards. However, its influence might be limited. This is because, currently, the document has not yet been endorsed by other ministries, like MIIT and MPS, which are the bodies actually in charge of managing sector standards in their administrative jurisdictions. 2) Only 11 sectors participated in the drafting of these rules, which means other sectors might not follow the provisions, at least in short term.

8. China's Annual Report on Standardization Development (2022) #Standardization

On 19 April 2023, the Standardization Administration of China released the *Annual Report on Standardization Development in China (2022)*. It reviews the China's Standardization in the past year with comprehensive statistics.

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, China's 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.

The report consists of three parts: the overview of standardization statistics, key outcomes, and outlook for the future development. For the translation of the full report, please click <https://sesec.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/SESEC-Translation-Annual-Report-on-Standardization-Development-in-China-%EF%BC%882022%EF%BC%89.pdf>

9. China Convenes Consultation Meeting on Standard Deposit

#Standard Deposit

On 15 June 2023, the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) convened a consultation meeting on the *Administrative Measures for Standard Deposit* (hereinafter referred to as the Administrative Measures), which are aimed at establishing a standard deposit mechanism. According to the official explanation, the mechanism will require the relevant standard publishing body to deposit the standard text to the standardization administrative department (namely, the Standardization Administration of China, SAC) or the institution designated by SAC. The purpose is to collect and preserve the standard, in line with the requirements of the *National Standardization Development Outline*.

CNIS was delegated by the Standardization Administration of China the responsibility to draft the Administrative Measures for standard deposit. The June meeting was attended by government officials from Department of Standards Technology Regulation under SAMR, as well as experts from various organizations, such as SAMR's National Center of Standards Evaluation, China Quality and Standard

Publishing & Media Co., Ltd., National Library of China, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences Library, China University of Political Science and Law, etc. CNIS's Wang Bin, i.e. the curator of National Library of Standards, acted as moderator.

During the meeting, the drafting group of the Administrative Measures introduced the background, purpose, and research on standard deposit mechanism, the potential structure, drafting process, and major contents. Afterwards, the meeting initiated a discussion on the basis for the development of the Administrative Measures, the application scope, as well as the expected use of deposited standards. Mr. Guo Huanxin, the Level I Bureau Rank Official of SAMR's Department of Standards Technology Regulation, emphasized the significance of the standard deposit mechanism, at the same time asking the drafting group to improve the draft based on the opinions received from the experts, and to solicit opinions from the industry and local authorities.

10. 2023 International Standardization (Chilin) Forum in China

#International Event

On 7 June 2023, the 2023 International Standardization (Chilin) Forum was held in Nanjing, Jiangsu. The Forum was organized by the Nanjing Municipal government, the Chinese Society for Electrical Engineering, and China Huaneng Group Co., Ltd, with the support of the Standardization Administration of China, the German Commission for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies (DKE), the British Standards Institution (BSI), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

The theme of this year's Forum was "All-Electric Society". The major participants that addressed the forum include Tian Shihong, Vice-Minister of State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and Administrator of Standardization Administration of China (SAC); Chen Zhichang, the Mayor of Nanjing; Philippe Metzger, IEC Secretary-General & CEO; Seizo Onoe, the director of ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Bureau; Shu Yinbiao, 36th IEC President and academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE); Michael Teigeler, the managing director of DKE and Secretary of the German National Committee of the IEC; and Oliver Hateley, Senior Policy Manager at BSI and Manager of the UK National Committee of the IEC. During the meeting, several white papers on IEC emerging technology strategy, produced by Chinese stakeholders were officially released, including the Chinese version of Zero carbon power system based primarily on renewable energy, Multi-energy Coupling System, and Multiple Solid Waste to Energy: Coupled Power Generation with MSW.

In order to jointly promote the transformation to the all-electric society, achieve the IEC's strategic objectives, and promote global sustainable development and scientific and technological innovation with international standards, the conference also put forward the following proposals:

- Accelerating the decarbonization of the energy system through standardization, promoting technological innovation and the development of renewable energy, as well as providing clear guidance for all parties;
- Strengthening communication and cooperation between IEC members and other parties, establishing a closer cooperation mechanism, and promoting the development and implementation of global standards based on market needs;
- Strengthening practical international cooperation on standardization issues, sharing standardization knowledge, experience and technology, and promoting the exchanges and cooperation among all parties;
- Working together to promote the concept and vision of the "All-electric Society", aimed at raising public awareness through education, publicity and social media.



Digital Transition

11.

China to Enforce New Rules for Specialized Cybersecurity Products

#Cybersecurity

On 17 April 2023, several ministerial departments jointly released the *Announcement on Adjusting the Security Management of Specialized Cybersecurity Products* (hereinafter referred to the Announcement).

The main purpose of the Announcement is to strengthen the security management of specialized cybersecurity products via new standards developed in 2022, and promote the mutual recognition of certification, thus avoiding repetitive product testing and certification. The Announcement is in line with the requirements set in the 23rd Article of the *Cybersecurity Law* which specifically outlines requirements for (i) mandatory compliance with national standards, (ii) certification carried out by qualified bodies, and (iii) establishment of a specialized cybersecurity product catalogue. Consequently, in accordance with those requirements, relevant ministries published a series of notices and announcements, including the *Cybersecurity Product Catalogue (first batch)*, the *Catalogue for Certification and Testing Bodies (first batch)*, and the notice of unified announcement of certification and testing results. The newly-released Announcement, which will become effective on 1 July 2023, is an official notice for enforcing the new rules for supplying specialized cybersecurity products.

The detailed adjustments made in the newly-released Announcement are summarized as follows:

1. From 1 July 2023, the specialized cybersecurity products listed in the Cybersecurity Product Catalogue (first batch) shall be sold or supplied only after they pass the security certification, thus meeting the mandatory security testing requirements of the qualified bodies stipulated in *GB 42250-2022 Information security technology—Security technical requirements for specialized cybersecurity products* (to be effective from 1 July 2023). Qualified bodies refer to those bodies listed in the Catalogue for Certification and Testing Bodies (first batch). CAC, MIIT, MPS, and CNCA are responsible for updating the product catalogue of critical network devices and specialized cybersecurity products, and the catalogue of qualified certification and testing bodies.
2. From 1 July 2023, China will cease to issue the "Sales License for Specialized Products in Computer Information System": relevant product manufacturers will not need to apply anymore, while those that have already obtained the Sales License may continue to sell or supply the products within the validity period of the license.
3. From 1 July 2023, the Announcement on Adjusting the *Implementation Requirements of Mandatory Certification of Information Security Products* and the *Notice on the Implementation of Government Procurement of Information Security Products* will no longer be enforced.
4. CAC, together with MIIT, MPS and CNCA, shall publicly publish, update and disclose the list of critical network devices and specialized cybersecurity products that meet the requirements.

In short, the Announcement is a predictable move of the Chinese administration in managing the security of specialized cybersecurity products – as indicated in the *Cybersecurity Law*. Relevant foreign stakeholders are advised to closely analyze GB 42250-2022, and carry out product testing and certification as required.

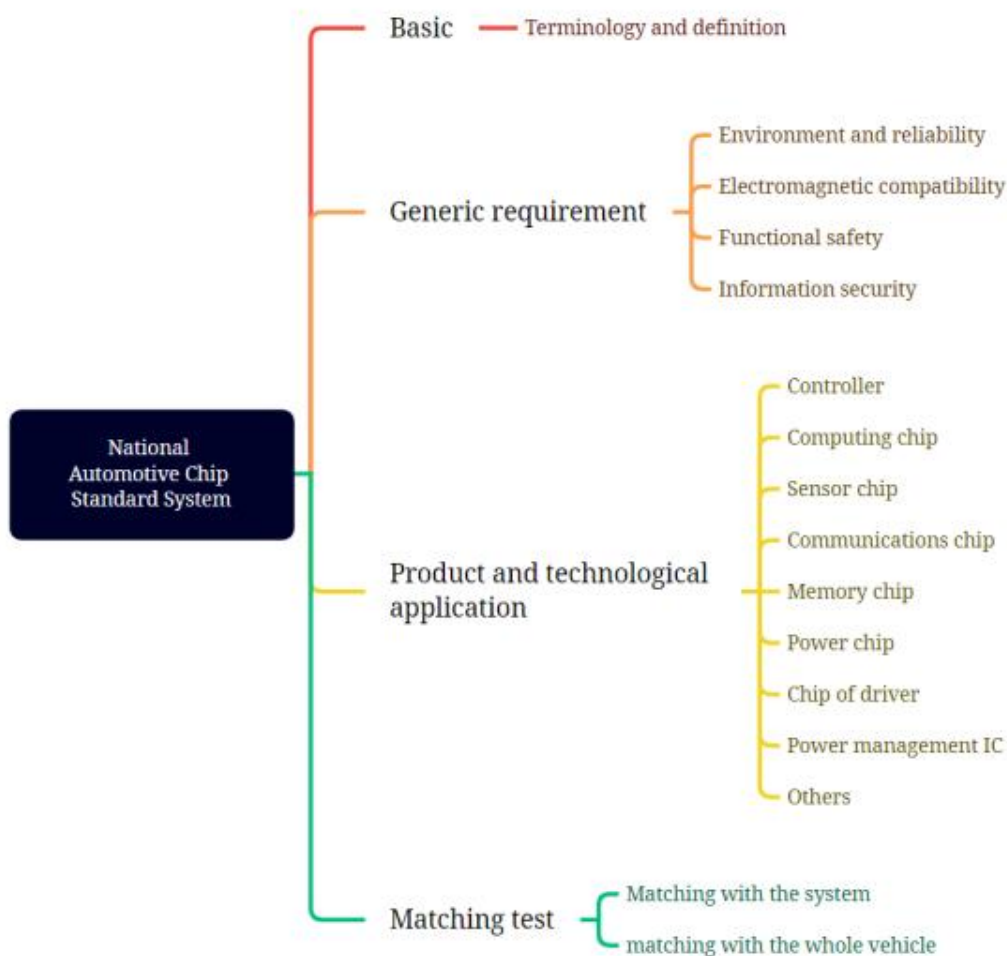
12. China Releases Guidelines for Automotive Chip Standardization System

#Automotive Chip

On 28 March 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology released the *Guidelines for the Establishment of the National Automotive Chip Standardization System (Draft for Comments)*. The document, which aims at guiding and regulating the R&D and matching application of automotive chips, was open for comments until 28 April 2023.

Automotive chips, as the core components of vehicles' electric systems, are essential to the transformation and upgrading of automotive industry. Yet, the application scenario of automotive chips make them significantly different from other types of chips, as they have higher requirements in terms of adaptation to the environment, reliability, security, etc. In this regard, standardization becomes an effective tool for supporting the government's efforts, and therefore has great importance. Standardization activities also benefit from the booming development of new energy vehicles in China, the application of intelligent and connected vehicles technology, as well as advancements in the coverage, technology and application of automotive chips.

The document elaborates on the structure of the automotive chip standardization system. Specifically, please refer to the figure.



In addition to the standard system, the document includes a list of 76 standards/standard projects. Among these, 59 are sector standards and 17 are national standards. All the standards listed are of voluntary implementation; but the possibility remains that these, in the future, will be cited by regulation or included as part of mandatory certification schemes, thus becoming *de facto* mandatory standards. Nearly the totality of the standards listed are still at the preliminary development stage, therefore their

impact on market access of foreign chips is not clear at this stage. At the same time, as explicitly stated by the draft document, the list of standards may not be final. Foreign stakeholders are recommended to closely track the dynamics of three technical committees, namely TC599 on Integrated Circuits (newly-established), TC114 on Road Vehicle, and TC78 on Semiconductor Devices: these are expected to be the main platforms for the development of automotive chips standards.

13. Guidelines for the Implementation of Cyber-data Security Risk Assessment

#Cyber-data

On 18 April 2023, China's National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (TC260) released the Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide — Guidelines for the Implementation of Cyber-data Security Risk Assessment (Draft for Comment) (hereinafter referred to the Guidelines).

According to TC260's analysis of Data Security Law (Article 22 and Article 30), the data security assessment system is one of the four data security systems to be established in China. From the perspective of standards the establishment of the data security assessment system involves the development of standards aimed at clarifying the methods, processes, compilation of assessment reports for data security risk assessment, while developing detailed relevant requirements for data security assessment institutions and personnel management, qualification assessment, technical proficiency, etc. In general, the ultimate goal is to address standardization needs that are specified in Data Security Law. Therefore, the Guidelines were developed by TC260 to facilitate data security assessment and to provide guidance and instructions to the competent authorities and individual enterprises carrying out the risk assessment.

The Guidelines do not constitute a national standard, rather a type of standard-related technical document, aimed at publicizing cybersecurity related standards and knowledge, and providing practical guidelines for standard implementation. Still, there may be the possibility in the future that the Guidelines are transformed into a national standard or cited by certification rules – as it has previously been the case for the Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide — Security Certification Rules for Personal Information Cross-border Processing.

It is expected that the cyber-data security risk assessment will highlight the role of prevention, and combine proactive identification of risks with responsive actions. The main targets of the risk assessment will be data protection measures and data processing activities implemented by relevant enterprises. The benefit of the risk assessment is that it enables data processors or the competent authorities to master the general situation of data security, identify potential loopholes, and outline suggestions to enhance relevant capacity against attacks, destruction, theft, disclosure, and abuse of data.

To this end, the Guidelines:

- Lay out the logic, processes and methods of cyber-data security risk assessment (see as follows Figure 1 and 2)
- Define the procedures and work content of cyber-datasecurity risk assessment
- Identify and evaluate security risks based on data security management, data processing activities, data security technology, personal information protection, and other aspects.

Figure 1. The logic of cyber-data security assessment

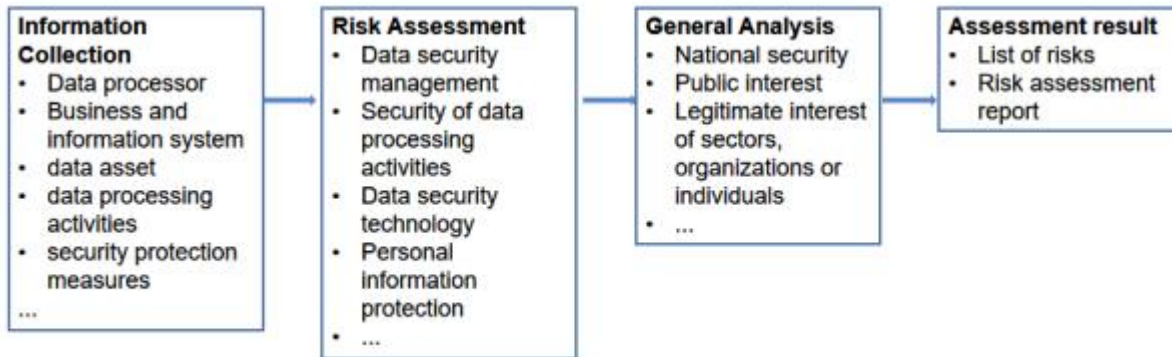
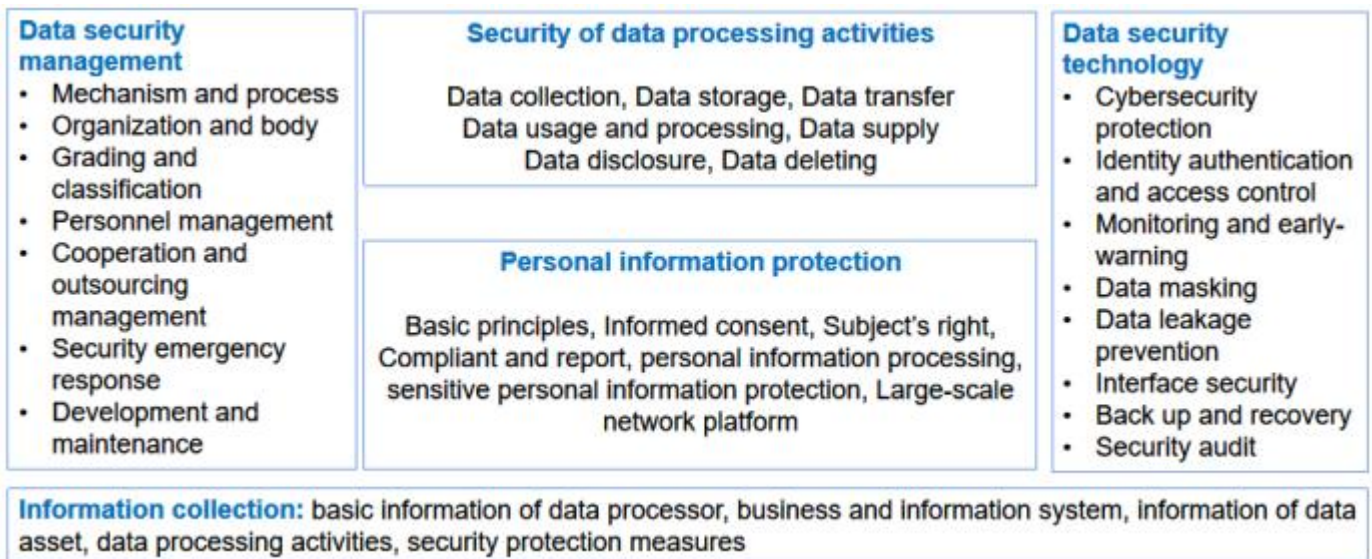


Figure 2. The assessment items for cyber-data security



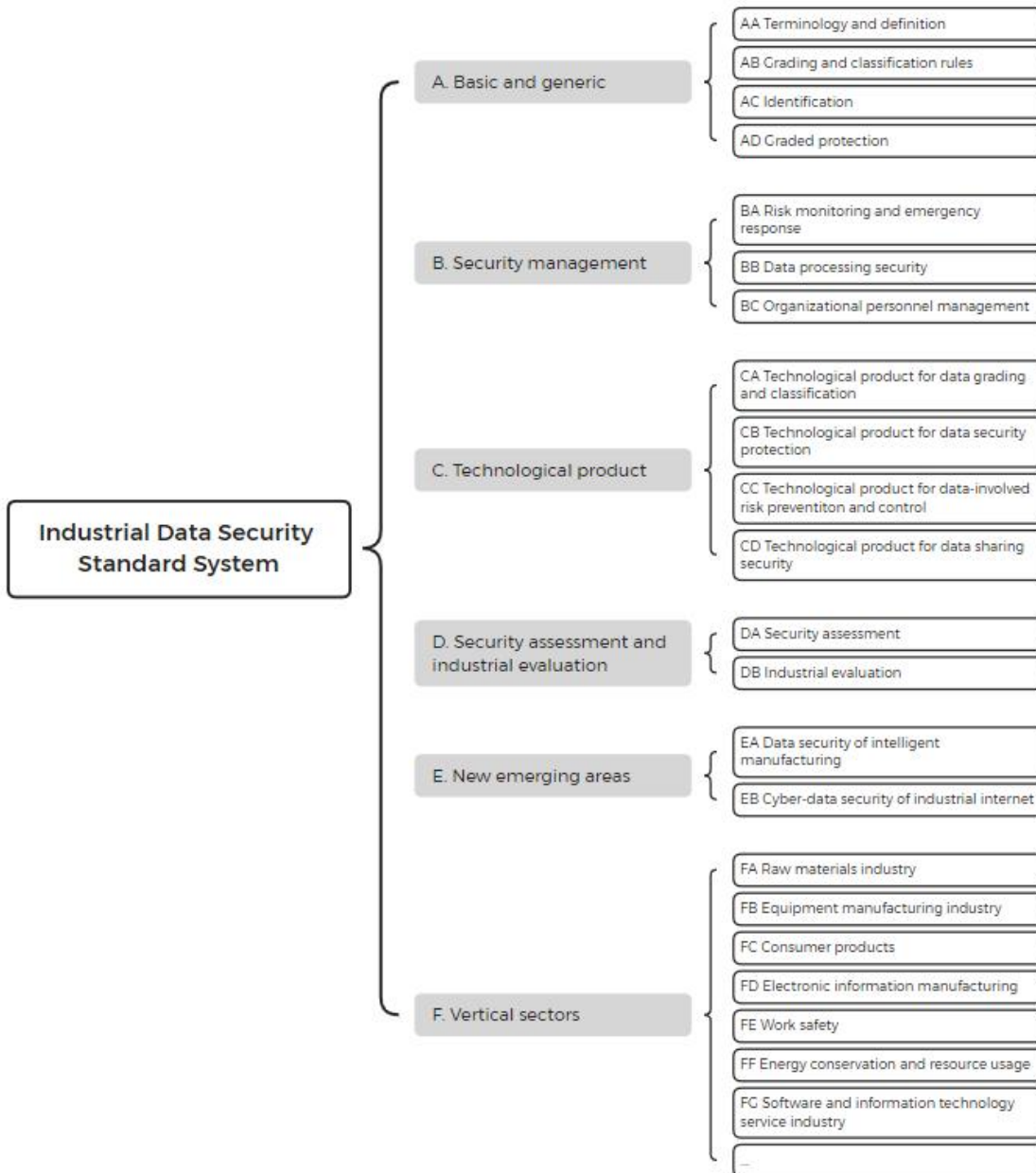
Foreign stakeholders should pay attention to their relation with the risk assessment required by certain data or personal information cross-border data transfer rules. The cross-border data transfer rules include the Measures for Security Assessment of Data Outbound Transfer, the Implementation Rules for Personal Information Protection Certification, and the Measures for the Standard Contract for Outbound Transfer of Personal Information. Of particular relevancy, the Guidelines clarify that, if their data activities fall under the scope of the above rules, relevant assessment shall be completed accordingly. In addition, the assessment for ensuring the security of cross-border data transfer focuses on:

- Whether the scenario for data outbound sorting is reasonable and complete, and whether it covers all business scenarios and product categories;
- Whether the outbound route is reasonable and complete, and whether it covers outbound transfer via a public network or private line;
- For transfers via public networks, the assessment shall monitor and verify whether the actual cross-border data transfer is consistent with the declared content.

14. Call for Comment: Standard System for Industrial Data Security

#Industrial Data

On 22 May 2023, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued the *Guidelines for Establishing Industrial Data Security Standard System (Draft for Comment)* (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines). The Guidelines, which are aimed at supporting the implementation of the data security and protection requirements outlined in the *Data Security Law* and *Cybersecurity Law*, are open for comment until 22 June. Stakeholders are free to submit comments via email or the contact number.



The Guidelines target national standards, sector standards and association standards. The goal for the short to medium term is to establish a standard system, support the requirements of data security management, and meet relevant regulatory and industry demand. In addition, the Guidelines also set quantitative goals, including the development of more than 30 standards (national, sector, or association) by 2024, and more than 100 by 2026.

Similar to standard systems in other fields, the Guidelines mainly consist of three parts: basic principles, goals, and structure of the standard system (see below); implementation measures; as well as two annexes listing relevant standards already published, standards currently under development, as well as the standards or priorities for future development. In general, the lists included in the annexes are comprehensive and detailed. Yet from what perspective and with what considerations that those standards in each vertical sectors will be developed is still vague based on the Guidelines. For instance, the Guidelines list development of key data determination, data grading and classification, as well as data protection for the sector of energy conservation and resource usage as one of the priorities. Yet it's hard to tell from that priority what type of data it will cover and to what extent its protection shall be differentiated from other sectors.

15. China Convenes Meetings for Standardization on Automotive Chips

#Automotive Chips

From 22 to 26 May 2023, the secretariat of the Subcommittee on Automotive Electronics EMC (SC29) and the Subcommittee on Intelligent and Connected Vehicle (SC34), both under China's National Road Vehicles Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC114), jointly convened a series of meeting on standardization issues for automotive chips. The meetings were hosted by the National New Energy Vehicle Technology Innovation Center, and saw the attendance of more than 300 experts, representing domestic and foreign enterprises operating in the production of complete vehicles, components, chips and relevant technologies. In general, the meetings can be seen as a response to the requirements set by MIIT's Guidelines for the Establishment of the National Automotive Chip Standardization System (2023).

Specifically, the meetings reviewed the work completed so far, and outlined upcoming plans. From 22 to 25 May, in accordance with the work plan, the secretariat held a total of 12 meetings, including: inaugural meetings for the establishment of drafting groups for automotive memory chips standards and

automotive infrared thermal imaging chips standards; first meeting of the drafting group for automotive microcontroller unit chip standards; meetings for various standardization projects, such as *Automotive chip information security technical specifications*, *Intelligent and connected vehicles – Intelligent driving computing chip*, *Technical requirements and test methods of automotive satellite positioning chip*, etc. Detailed discussions took place on the drafting progress and content of the standards, and consensus was reached on the work plan.

In addition, on 26 May, the secretariat organized the 2023 First Meeting of the Automotive Chip Standards Research Working Group. During the meeting, the secretariat reported on the 2022 work summary and the 2023 work plan. Specifically, the progress of six standard drafting groups was illustrated in detail, including for information security of automotive chips, automotive security chips, automotive computing chips, automotive in-car communication chips, automotive cellular and direct communication chips, and automotive Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system chips.



Green Transition

16. China's New Rules for Vehicle Emission

#Emission #Vehicle

On 8 May 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the State Administration for Market Regulation and other three ministries issued the *Announcement of Matters Concerning the Implementation of the China VI Emission Standards for Vehicles* (hereinafter referred to as "the Announcement").

Based on the Announcement, the planned introduction of a stricter national emission standard, known as China VI stage 6b, for all new vehicles will proceed as scheduled from July 1, and will prohibit the production, import and sales of vehicles that do not meet the two standards:

- *GB 18352.6—2016 Limits and measurement methods for emissions from light-duty vehicles (CHINA 6)*
- *GB 17691 —2018 Limits and measurement methods for emissions from diesel fueled heavy-duty vehicles (China VI)*

Revealed in 2018, the China VI standard is largely equivalent to Euro VI, and China VI-b introduces slightly more stringent testing requirements and a remote emission monitoring system. Specifically, the China VI stage 6b standard features reductions in nitrogen oxides and particulate matter emission limits by around 70 percent from the previous China V standard.

For the definition of importation or sales date (to conform with the China VI stage 6b deadline as July 1), the date of import shall be the arrival date of the goods endorsed in the import certificate; the sales date is subject to the date of motor vehicle sales invoice.



17. CNIS Expert Elected Chair of APEC EGEE&C

#Energy Efficiency & Conservation

The 60th Meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Expert Group on Energy Efficiency & Conservation (EGEEC 60) was held on March 27 in Hong Kong, China.

Recommended by National Energy Administration, Liu Meng, Associate Research Fellow from Resource and Environment Sub-institute of CNIS, was elected the Chair of EGEE&C, whose term of office is tenable for two years from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2025. And Jovian Cheung, recommended by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department of Hong Kong, was elected the Vice Chair of EGEE&C.

Established by the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG) in 1993, the EGEE&C works on energy efficiency and conservation, which is open to all APEC member economies. Meetings are held regularly for experts to exchange

the information of the policies, standards and projects in their countries, and to put forward technical suggestions on EWG's work in the field of energy efficiency and conservation.

The EGEE&C elects one member economy as chair and one member economy as vice chair for a two-year term of office. It is the responsibility of the chair to organize researches and technical communications of the expert group, and to periodically report to the EWG. Approved by National Energy Administration, as China's counterpart of EGEE&C, CNIS participates in relevant activities and the implementation of APEC cooperative projects in the field of energy conservation and low carbon. Since 2015, CNIS experts have served as chair and vice chair of EGEE&C, and played a crucial role in facilitating the sustainable development of the group, which has been highly recognized by representatives from other economies. CNIS will more actively take part in APEC's activities in the field of energy efficiency and conservation, support the regional coordination of technologies, standards and policies for energy saving and low carbon, share China's experience in this aspect, and help achieve the goal of reducing 45 percent of energy density in the APEC area by 2035, compared with the data in 2005.

Source: *China Standardization Magazine*, 3rd issue, 2023

18. China Calls for Comment: Carbon Standardization System in the Industrial Field

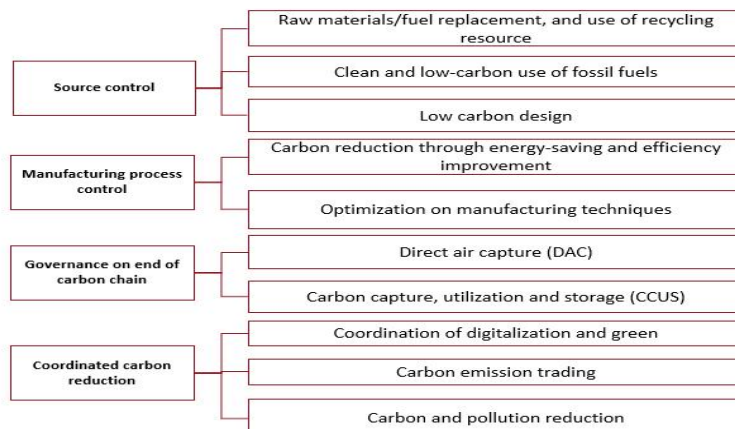
#Carbon Emission

On 22 May 2023, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the draft of *Guidelines on the Construction of Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality Standard System in the Industrial Field (2023 edition)* (hereafter referred to as the Guideline Draft). The document is calling for public comments until June 22 of 2023.

It points out the standard formulating directions for industrial sectors in regard to carbon-relevant topics. In general, the standardization system that is outlined in the Guidelines Draft will:

- Cover manufacturing process, technological development, product life cycle, and industrial chain, particularly in carbon reduction in key products and manufacturing process, etc.
- Focus on coordination of standard systems in energy-saving, green manufacturing, etc.
- Promote coordinated development of national, sector, and association standards.
- Integrate emerging technologies like 5G, industrial internet and AI, etc.
- Learn from international standardization existing works and developing trend, and enhance international communication and cooperation.

The framework design is as follows:





Others

19. China Holds the Secretariat of ISO/TC 341 on Heat Supply Network

#Heat Supply Network

The inauguration of the secretariat of ISO/TC 341, Heat supply network, was held in Beijing on April 1. China Urban Construction Design & Research Institute, a subordinate enterprise of China Construction Technology Consulting Co., Ltd. (CCTC), holds the secretariat, which is China's first ISO secretariat for standardization in the field of housing and urban-rural development.

The secretariat is important to the international standardization work on heat supply network, said Li Yubing, Deputy Director-General of Standards Innovative Management Department, SAMR. She suggested that experts engaging in the secretariat must be carefully selected to enhance the capability of participating in international standardization. Also, global resources should be pooled to develop the business plan for the next 3 years and promote the relationship with interconnected standards.

Sun Ying, President of CCTC, stressed that CCTC will support the secretariat for cooperation and mutual benefits. More efforts will be put into talent cultivation to boost the sustainable development of international standardization.

Source: *China Standardization Magazine*, 3rd issue, 2023.

20. Open Compute Technology Committee Established in Beijing

#Open Compute

The development and successful experience of open compute in the internet industry have greatly stimulated the innovation of hardware infrastructure and deepened the recognition of the value of open compute. It has become the main innovation impetus of data centers, which facilitates the sustainable development of data center infrastructure through innovative global collaboration.

Therefore, the inaugurating ceremony and first summit of the Open Compute Technology Committee (OCTC) were held on April 24 in Beijing, which connected end users, system manufacturers, core component suppliers and scientific research institutions. The event was participated by representatives from founding members including China Electronics Standardization Association (CESA), Baidu, China Mobile, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, State Grid Corporation of China, and Inspur Electronic Information Industry Co., Ltd. and over 40

members covering upstream and downstream industrial chain.

Currently, OCTC has initiated the development of several standards for liquid cooling, rack-scale server, AI computing and relevant technologies. Its technical specifications under development are expected to fill the gap of open compute in standards for liquid plate cooler applied in data centers, which will promote the standardization and industrialization development in this field.

To promote open compute, Chen Yanling, Deputy Secretary-General of OCTC, believes that the most important is to develop new standards and establish new industrial types, in order to enable better accessibility, stronger ability of technological innovation and better product support.

OCTC will carry out its work in four aspects, namely innovation ability promotion, open compute

standards system development, improvement of open compute industrial chain, and sound development of data centers. Developing open compute standards system is key to promote the efficient coordination, common prosperity and universal technological

benefits of the open compute industry, said Duo Jing, Executive Secretary-General of CESA.

Source: *China Standardization Magazine*, 3rd issue, 2023.

21. China Plans to Develop and Revise Elderly-oriented National Standards

#Elderly-oriented #National Standards

China's State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) recently released the special plan on developing and revising a batch of elderly-oriented national standards to assist in implementing the national coping strategy for aging population.

The plan includes 39 national standards basically covering the common life scenarios of the seniors, which fully considers the elderly-oriented requirements and services on facilities, articles and appliances.

In terms of household environment and products for the elderly, the development of general standards on elderly-oriented design of household products is put in the first place, and the elderly-oriented technical requirements in the standards on consumer products for the elderly will be strengthened.

In terms of transportation, the basic and general standards on public information guidance system and graphic symbols, and the standards on elderly-oriented allocation of facilities and equipment in the areas of urban rail transit, bus and electric vehicle, and civil aviation will be developed to continuously improve the transportation services for the seniors.

In terms of elderly care, the standards on friendly environment setting and evaluation will be developed for providing the community-oriented, home-based and institution-based senior care, especially taking into account the special requirements of seniors with cognitive disorder, to ensure their safety, comfort and dignity.

In terms of travel and leisure activities, the elderly-oriented requirements for hotels, scenic spots, and centers for leisure and health purposes will be systematically raised, and the requirements for the quality of travel agencies' tourism products for the seniors will be provided to further regulate the order of the senior tourist market and safeguard the legal rights and interests of the seniors.

In terms of culture, sports and fitness, the standards on the quality of books with large fonts will be developed to meet the reading demands of people with low eyesight. The elderly-oriented requirements for venues and equipment for fitness and sports as well as sports and health monitoring equipment will be developed to help the seniors to hold fitness and rehabilitation activities in a more reasonable, efficient and safer manner.

Source: *China Standardization Magazine*, 3rd issue, 2023.

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 Bimonthly Newsletter

SESEC V 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	国家市场监督管理总局
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
SGCC	State Grid Corporation of China	国家电网
TC	Technical Committee for Standard Development	标准化技术委员会