



SESEC V Translation

Product Quality Law of the People's Republic of China (Draft for Comments)

October | 2023



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(SESEC)

Introduction

On 18 October 2023, China's State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) released the Product Quality Law (Draft 2023) (hereinafter referred to as the Draft) for public comments. The channel for opinions submitting will stay open until 18 November. To assist foreign stakeholders, SESEC translated the Draft as follows. If you or your organizations wish to provide any feedback to the SAMR, you may send an email to SESEC (assistant@sesec.eu) with your input and SESEC will help to translate them into Chinese and submit to SAMR.

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Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 [Purpose of legislation] This Law is formulated to ensure product quality and safety, improve product quality, clarify product quality responsibilities, and protect the legal rights and interests of consumers and operators.

Article 2 [Scope of application] Entities engaged in product manufacturing, sales, and related business activities, as well as their supervision and management within the territory of the People's Republic of China, shall comply with this Law.

The term of "Product" in this Law refers to items that have been processed or manufactured for sale.

Construction projects are not subject to the provisions of this Law; however, products within the scope defined in the preceding paragraph, such as construction materials, building components, and equipment used in construction projects, shall be subject to the provisions of this Law.

Article 3 [Basic principles for quality work] The product quality work shall follow the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and adhere to the principles of safety first, quality as a priority, strengthening the foundation, promoting supervision and development, and social co-governance.

Article 4 [Operators' main responsibility for product quality] Producers and sellers are responsible for the quality of the products they produce and sell.

Operators must comply with relevant product laws, regulations, and rules, act with integrity and self-discipline, accept social supervision, and assume social responsibilities.

Article 5 [Government's Organizational Support for Product Quality Work] The State Council and local people's governments at all levels should incorporate product quality work into their respective national economic and social development plans, allocate funds for product quality work in their budgets, and organize relevant departments to carry out product quality supervision and promotion duties in accordance with the law. They should guide and supervise producers and sellers to enhance product quality.

Article 6 [Management System for Product Quality Work] The State Administration for Market Regulation of the State Council exercises comprehensive administration over national product quality work and is responsible for national product quality supervision and promotion work. Relevant departments of the State Council are responsible for product quality supervision and promotion work within their respective scopes of responsibility.

The administration for market regulation departments of local people's governments at or above the county level are responsible for product quality supervision and promotion work within their administrative regions.

If laws and administrative regulations have separate provisions on the supervisory department for product quality, those provisions shall be followed in accordance with relevant laws and administrative regulations.

Article 7 [Coordination mechanism for product quality work] The State Council shall establish a coordination mechanism for product quality work, to study and develop quality policies, plan and implement key tasks, coordinate efforts to address major issues, and advance the quality work comprehensively.

The local people's governments above the county level may establish a coordination mechanism for the product quality work according to work needs, and comprehensively advance the quality work in their respective administrative regions.

Article 8 [Local government's product quality responsibility system] The local people's governments above the county level shall introduce the product quality work responsibility system. The people's government at the higher level will review and assess the product quality work of the people's government at the lower level.

Article 9 [Social governance] The people's governments at all levels shall strengthen product quality publicity and education, popularize quality knowledge, and create a favorable atmosphere conducive to the quality development. Encourage social organizations including industry associations, news media and individuals to popularize the laws and regulations on product quality and quality knowledge. Industry associations shall strengthen industry self-discipline, promote the building of industry integrity, and guide and urge operators to implement the principal responsibility for quality. Social organizations, news media and individuals shall supervise the illegal behaviors related to product quality according to law.

Article 10 [Innovation and exchange] The state encourages the promotion of scientific quality management methods, supports the development of basic and original research on product quality, accelerates the transformation and application of scientific and technological achievements, and promotes technological, management, and institutional innovation in the field of quality. Units and individuals who have made outstanding achievements in quality control and in bringing the product quality up to the advanced international levels shall be awarded. The country actively promotes participation in international quality activities, promotes the co construction, sharing, and interconnection of quality infrastructure such as metrology, standards, certification and accreditation, and inspection and testing, and carries out international exchanges and cooperation in quality work.

Chapter II Product Quality Obligations for Economic Operators

Section 1 General rules

Article 11 [Establishment and implementation of quality and safety management system] Producers and sellers shall establish and improve the internal product quality and safety management system, have full-time or part-time quality management professionals adapting to their business scales, product categories and risk levels, strictly implement the position quality norms, quality responsibilities as well as the corresponding assessment methods, and implement quality and safety control to ensure product quality and safety.

Article 12 [Quality and safety obligations] Producers and sellers shall ensure that the products they produce and sell are free from unreasonable dangers that jeopardize personal and property safety. The mandatory standards shall be observed if any.

Article 13 [General quality obligations] Producers and sellers shall ensure that the quality of the products they produce and sell meets the following requirements:

- 1) Conform to the implemented product standards stated on the product or its package;

- 2) Have the service performance that the product should have, except for the description of defects in the service performance of the product;
- 3) Conform to the quality status indicated by means of product description, physical sample, etc., as well as other agreements on product quality.

Article 14 [Obligation to mark product quality] The quality marks on the product or its package shall be true and clear, indicating the following information in Chinese:

- 1) Product quality inspection conformity certificate. The conformity certificate information may be stated by electronic means;
- 2) Product name, producer's name and address, production date, contact information, actual place of production, as well as number of product standard implemented;
- 3) According to the characteristics and use requirements of the product, the product specifications, grades, names and contents of main ingredients contained shall be indicated if required; where it is necessary to let the consumer know in advance, they shall be indicated on the outer package, or the relevant information shall be provided to consumers in advance by other means;
- 4) For the products that should be used within a limited period, the safe use period or expiration date shall be clearly indicated in a prominent position;
- 5) For products that are easily damaged or may endanger the personal and property safety due to improper use, the safety precautions, warning sign or warning instructions for the use of product shall be clearly indicated in a prominent position;
- 6) For products to which the licensing management or compulsory product certification management is implemented, the corresponding quality mark, certificate number or license code shall be indicated;
- 7) Other contents that shall be indicated according to the provisions of the relevant regulations issued by the State.

Unpacked products difficult to attach marks due to their characteristics may not be attached with product quality marks.

In addition to indicating the contents of (3), (4) and (5) of the first paragraph of this article, imported products shall also state the product name, place of origin, name, address and contact information of the domestic importer.

Article 15 [Packaging and marking of products with special requirements for storage and transportation] For fragile, flammable, explosive, toxic, corrosive, radioactive and other hazardous substances, as well as products that cannot be inverted during storage and transportation and with other special requirements, the packaging quality must meet the corresponding requirements, and the warning sign or the Chinese warning instructions shall be made according to the provisions of the relevant regulations issued by the State, thus indicating the precautions for storage and transportation.

Article 16 [Obligations to report product quality and safety accidents] The State implements the product quality and safety accident report system. Producers shall report the accident information to the administration for market regulation department of the provincial people's government at the location where the accident occurs within two days after the occurrence of accidents such as personal injury and death, major diseases and large property damage during use of the product.

Where a seller and other operators find that the products they operate are subject to any accident mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they shall promptly inform the producer of the accident, and at the same time report the

accident information to the administration for market regulation department of the provincial people's government at the location where the accident occurs.

The producer shall investigate the accident in time, and submit the accident investigation report to the administration for market regulation department of the provincial people's government at the location where the accident occurs within seven working days from the date when the accident information is reported.

Where a law or administrative regulation otherwise provides for on the reporting of product quality and safety accidents, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 17 [Obligation to recall defective products] The State implements the defective product recall system. Where the same batch, model or category of products are generally defective due to design, manufacturing, warning and other reasons, the producer shall stop production, report to the administration for market regulation department according to the provisions of the relevant regulations issued by the State, notify consumers and relevant operators, and take the initiative to recall the products. Relevant operators shall stop the operation behaviors involving the defective products, and assist the producer to recall the defective products.

Article 18 [Traceability of whole chain of products] The State implements the product quality and safety traceability system. Operators engaged in the manufacturing, sales, storage and transportation of the products with major quality and safety risks and using the products for related services shall establish a product quality and safety traceability system, so as to ensure traceability in the whole process of the products.

Article 19 [Prohibited production and sales behaviors] Producers and sellers shall not be engaged in the following behaviors:

- 1) Produce and sell any product that has been officially eliminated by the State.
- 2) Forge the place of origin, forge or falsely use another producer's name and address, forge the production date, forge or fail to indicate the product ingredients as required;
- 3) Forge or falsely use access licenses, certifications, energy efficiency labels, water efficiency labels and other quality marks or certificates;
- 4) Mix impurities or imitations into the products, nor substitute a fake product for a genuine one, a defective product for a high-quality one, nor pass a substandard product off as a good-quality one.
- 5) Other products that are prohibited from being produced or sold as stipulated in the laws and administrative regulations

Section 2 Quality obligations of producers

Article 20 [Product access] Where a license or mandatory product certification needs to be obtained to produce and sell the products as stipulated in the laws and administrative regulations, producers shall obtain a license or mandatory product certification according to the law.

Article 21 [Quality management by producers] Producers shall establish a product quality management system, and accurately record incoming inspection and acceptance, product sales, etc. of raw & auxiliary materials and components. The record retention period shall be no less than two years, and the record retention period for products used within a limited period shall be no less than six months after expiration of the safe use period.

Article 22 [Factory inspection of products] Producers shall inspect the products to be sold in accordance with relevant standards. The products can leave the factory for sales after the inspection is passed and the quality inspection conformity certificate is issued.

Section 3 Quality obligations of sellers

Article 23 [Sellers' obligation for incoming acceptance] Sellers shall establish an inspection and acceptance system for incoming products, record the supplier, check and record the product quality inspection conformity certificate and license, compulsory product certification and other quality marks or certificates, and accurately record and save relevant vouchers in accordance with relevant provisions.

Article 24 [Obligation to maintain the quality of products sold] Sellers shall take measures to maintain the quality of products sold.

Article 25 [Obligation on the marking on the products sold] The marks on products sold by sellers shall conform to the provisions of Article 14 of this Law.

Article 26 [Prohibited sales of products deteriorated and of unknown origin] Sellers shall not sell the products that have failed or deteriorated, and shall not sell the products of unknown origin.

Article 27 [Obligation on the marking on the products sold online] Sellers that sell products via the Internet and other information networks (hereinafter referred to as network sellers) shall also explicitly indicate the product marking information as stipulated in Article 14 of this Law and the license or mandatory product certification obtained by the products on the product sales page. The explicit product marking information and relevant certificate information shall be true and accurate.

Section 4 Quality obligations of other operators

Article 28 [Obligation of product storage and transportation operators to maintain product quality] Operators engaged in product storage and transportation shall take measures to maintain the quality of stored and transported products.

Article 29 [Obligations of E-commerce third-party platform service providers for product quality] E-commerce third-party platform service providers shall request the network sellers in the platform to submit their identity, address, contact information, administrative licenses and other real information for verification and registration, establish the registration file, and perform regular verification and update.

For the products for which a license or mandatory product certification shall be obtained in accordance with the law, if the network sellers in the platform fail to provide the corresponding qualification certificate, E-commerce third-party platform service providers shall promptly stop providing online trade platform services.

Where E-commerce third-party platform service providers find that a network seller in the platform has violated the provisions of this Law, they shall promptly stop the violation, immediately report to the administration for market

regulation department of the people's government above the county level at the location where the violation occurs, and cooperate in the investigation and disposal; if any serious violation is found, they shall promptly stop providing online trade platform services.

For the products recalled by a producer, E-commerce third-party platform service providers shall promptly provide the administration for market regulation department responsible for the recall with the network sales and other operation situations, urge network sellers to assist the producer to recall the defective products and stop selling relevant products, and cooperate to provide the recall service.

Article 30 [Obligations of offline third-party operators for product quality] Initiators of centralized trading market, counter renters, fair organizers and other operators shall request the sellers to provide the product qualification certificates for trade products for which a license shall be obtained in accordance with the law. If there is no corresponding qualification certificate, the provision of related services shall be stopped in a timely manner.

Article 31 [Obligation of service industry operators] Service industry operators shall not use the products not conforming to the provisions in Articles 12, 13 and 14 of this Law in the commercial services.

Chapter III Product Quality Supervision

Section 1 Quality supervision of general products

Article 32 [Overall requirements for product quality supervision] The principles of safety first, prevention first, risk management and category-based supervision shall be followed in the product quality supervision work, to build a scientific and effective supervision and management system.

Article 33 [Product safety access] The State implements a licensing management or compulsory product certification management system for the products with higher safety risks.

The catalogue of products subject to licensing management shall be published and implemented by the administration for market regulation department of the State Council or other departments as stipulated in the laws and administrative regulations, according to relevant procedures.

The catalogue of products subject to compulsory product certification management shall be published and implemented by the administration for market regulation department of the State Council.

Article 34 [Product quality and safety risk management system] The State implements a product quality and safety risk management system, to monitor, assess and dispose of the product risks that may endanger the personal and property safety, collect and monitor relevant information on harms during consumption and use, and issue an early warning for products with higher safety risks.

Article 35 [Product quality supervision and spot check system] The State implements a supervision and spot check system for products that may endanger the personal and property safety, important industrial products affecting the national economy and the people's livelihood, as well as products with outstanding quality issues exposed by consumers and relevant organizations.

The costs required for supervision and spot check shall be put under expenditure items as specified by the State Council, and shall not be charged from the entities under supervision and spot check. The number of samples taken shall not exceed the reasonable needs for the inspection.

Article 36 [Organizations in charge of product quality supervision and spot check] The supervision and spot check work shall be planned and organized by the administration for market regulation department of the State Council. The administration for market regulation department of the people's government above the county level shall be responsible for organizing the supervision and spot check work in the administrative region.

Where a law or administrative regulation otherwise provides for on product quality supervision and spot check, such provisions shall prevail. Relevant departments of the people's government above the county level shall report the results of supervision and spot check performed in accordance with relevant laws and administrative regulations to the administration for market regulation department of the people's government at the same level.

The products that have gone through a supervision and spot check by the State shall not undergo a spot check by the local department repeatedly within six months; the products that have gone through a supervision and spot check by a superior department shall not undergo a spot check by the subordinate department repeatedly within six months

Article 37 [Follow-up measure after supervision and spot check] The administration for market regulation department that organizes the supervision and spot check shall timely inform the organization subject to spot check of the conclusion of spot check in writing. Where producers and sellers raise no objection to the inspection conclusion, the inspection conclusion shall be the results of supervision and spot check. Where producers and sellers have an objection to the inspection conclusion, they may apply to the administration for market regulation department that organizes the supervision and spot check for re-inspection within fifteen working days from the date when the test conclusion is received. The administration for market regulation department shall draw a re-inspection conclusion in time, and the re-inspection conclusion shall be the results of supervision and spot check. The results of supervision and spot check shall be announced publicly in time.

Where it is found through supervision and spot check that the products do not conform to the provisions of laws, administrative regulations and mandatory standards, the administration for market regulation department that organizes the supervision and spot check shall order the operator to make corrections within a time limit; if the producer does not belong to the administrative region, a report shall be made to the administration for market regulation department at the same level in the location of the producer to order the operator to make corrections within a time limit; if no corrections are made within the time limit, the administration for market regulation department responsible for result processing shall make an announcement; if the products are still unqualified through recheck after announcement, the producer shall be ordered to stop production and make rectification within a time limit; if the products are still unqualified through recheck after the rectification period, the business license shall be revoked.

Where a product under supervision and spot check has severe quality problems, the producer shall be punished in accordance with the provisions in Chapter V of this Law.

Article 38 [Product quality supervision and inspection system] The administration for market regulation department shall implement routine supervision and inspection of operators according to work needs. For the products that may have severe quality problems as found in the process of quality supervision such as supervision and spot check, a special supervision and inspection may be carried out.

Operators shall not refuse the product quality supervision and inspection performed by the administration for market regulation department in accordance with the law.

Article 39 [Investigation of defective products] The administration for market regulation department of the people's government above the provincial level may organize the investigation of the products with possible defects as found in the quality and safety risk monitoring, injury monitoring, supervision and spot check, supervision and inspection, as well as quality and safety accident reports. If necessary, the lower-level administration for market regulation department may be entrusted to investigate the defective products.

The administration for market regulation department of the people's government above the provincial level shall, in conjunction with the investigation situation, organize the assessment on risk conditions such as the possibility, severity and scope of harms to the personal and property safety, and identify the existence of defects.

Article 40 [Recall of defective products] If defects are identified through the investigation of defective products, the administration for market regulation department shall notify the producer to recall the defective products.

Where a producer fails to implement recall as required in the notice and raise objections within the prescribed period, or raise objections, but the administration for market regulation department identifies that there are defects, the administration for market regulation department shall order the producer to recall the defective products.

Article 41 [Law enforcement authority concerning product quality] When the administration for market regulation department of the people's government above the county level investigates and handles the behavior suspected of violating the provisions of this Law based on the suspected clues of violations that have been obtained or complaints and reports, the following authorities may be exercised:

- 1) Perform an on-site inspection of the operating activities of the concerned party suspected of violating this Law and related places thereof;
- 2) Investigate and understand the situation related to operating activities suspected of violating this Law from the legal representatives and actual controllers of the parties concerned, as well as other relevant organizations and personnel;
- 3) Review and copy relevant bank accounts, contracts, bills, account books and other relevant information of the parties concerned;
- 4) Order the operator not to transfer, conceal or destroy the products with possible defects or other quality problems;
- 5) Seize or detain the products believed not to conform to the mandatory standards that safeguard the personal and property safety, the products not meeting the management requirements of the license or mandatory product certification, the products with other severe quality problems, as well as raw & auxiliary materials directly used to produce and sell the products, packaging and production tools;
- 6) Seize the place suspected of involving illegal operating activities.

Article 42 [Investigation and handling of product quality and safety accidents] Where the administration for market regulation department of the provincial people's government at the location where the product accident occurs does not recognize the accident investigation report submitted by a producer, it shall order the producer to re-investigate the accident or directly organize the investigation.

Where the administration for market regulation department confirms that the products do not meet the requirements of this Law, it shall, in accordance with relevant provisions of this Law, decide on technical or management measures

to dispose of them, supervise the organization responsible for the accident to eliminate quality and safety hazards, and hold the organization and personnel responsible for the accident accountable in accordance with the law.

The administration for market regulation department of the State Council may make specific provisions on the scope, level, reporting, investigation, handling, etc. of product quality and safety accidents.

Article 43 [Quality and safety work responsibility of an industry/sector] The competent authorities of relevant industries/sectors shall timely keep abreast of the product quality and safety situation in their own industry and sector, collect the information on product quality and safety risks, timely report them to the market regulation department at the same level, and dispose of quality and safety problems in the field of the industry and the sector.

Article 44 [Interviews with producers and sellers] Where the administration for market regulation department of the people's government at or above the county level determines that there are potential quality and safety hazards in the production and sales of products, they may conduct interviews with the legal representatives or actual controllers of the product producers, sellers, and other operators. The interviewee should take immediate measures to rectify and eliminate hidden dangers.

Article 45 [Interviews with local government] Where the local people's government fails to fulfill the responsibility for product quality and safety work, and there are regional major product quality and safety risks, the administration for market regulation department of the people's government at the higher level may interview the person in charge of the local people's government at the lower level.

The local people's government interviewed shall take immediate measures to make rectifications. The interview and rectification situation shall be included in the assessment records of product quality work of the local people's government.

Article 46 [Credit supervision] The administration for market regulation department of the people's government above the county level shall establish and improve the product quality credit supervision system, timely record the product quality credit information relying on the national enterprise credit information publicity system for public announcement in accordance with the law, and implement categorized supervision of product quality credit for operators.

The administration for market regulation department of the people's government above the county level shall include the operators who have seriously violated the provisions of this Law on supervision and management of product quality and safety, with a vile nature and serious circumstances, in the list of persons with serious violations and dishonesty. Relevant government departments shall restrict them in terms of government funding support, government procurement, tendering and bidding, policy-based financing and loaning, evaluation of excellence, etc.

Article 47 [Complaint and reporting system] Any organization or individual shall have the right to complain about or report a violation in terms of product quality. The administration for market regulation department of the people's governments above the county level shall publicize the procedure for receiving inquiries, complaints and reports, and timely handle them in accordance with relevant provisions.

The State establishes a reward system for reporting major violations concerning product quality and safety, and reward the reporter when a report is found true through an investigation. The relevant departments shall keep confidential the information of the reporter, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the reporter.

Article 48 [Safety requirements for products imported and products for export] The products that do not meet the quality and safety requirements of this Law, or have unreasonable risks that endanger the personal and property safety as identified by the administration for market regulation department of the State Council and the entry-exit supervision and administration bureau of the State Council shall not be imported.

The products for export shall meet the requirements for personal and property safety, and conform to relevant laws and administrative regulations of the importing country as well as contractual agreements.

Section 2 Quality supervision of special consumer goods

Article 49 [Scope of special consumer goods] The State implements special supervision and management for products used by special groups such as children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the disabled. The catalog of products used by children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the disabled, for which special supervision and management are implemented, shall be determined and announced by the administration for market regulation department of the State Council in conjunction with relevant departments of the State Council.

Article 50 [Developing strict standard requirements] The State develops mandatory standards for products for children as well as for pregnant and lactating women, so as to protect their health and safety. The State encourages the development and improvement of a technical standard system for products used by the elderly and the disabled, provide them with safe and convenient functional articles, and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests.

Article 51 [Safety assessment] Before the products for children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the disabled enter the market, the producer shall analyze and assess their safety risks. Materials related to safety risk analysis and assessment shall be retained for future reference.

Article 52 [Inspection by the third-party institution] Children's products in the catalog shall pass the inspection by the third-party product quality inspection and testing institution with statutory qualifications before they can be sold. Producers shall keep the relevant material of inspection for future reference.

Article 53 [Requirements for labeling and marking] In addition to observing the provisions on product labeling and marking in Article 14 of this Law, producers of children's products shall also conspicuously indicate "Children's Products" and applicable age range, and mark the product model and batch on the product or its package.

Chapter IV Quality Promotion and Quality Infrastructure

Article 54 [Comprehensive quality management] Encourage producers to adopt the advanced quality management method, strengthen comprehensive quality management, and continuously improve the product quality.

Article 55 [Quality innovation] Encourage operators, institutions of higher learning and scientific research institutions to carry out basic and applied research on quality technology and promote innovation in quality management, quality technology and quality work methods. Encourage greater investment in research and

development by all sectors, improve the scientific and technological innovation capacity and the effectiveness of transformation of scientific and technological achievements, and strengthen core competitiveness.

Article 56 [Upgrading the quality] Encourage producers to carry out quality comparison and standards comparison, organize actions to make quality-related breakthroughs for critical core technologies, raw materials and components, apply new technologies, new materials, new models and new processes, to comprehensively improve the product quality.

Article 57 [Testing and assessment of first (set of) major technical equipment] The State implements the testing and assessment system for the first (set of) major technical equipment, encourages demonstration and application of the first (set of) major technical equipment, improves the mechanism for fault tolerance, procurement, insurance and compensation of the first (set of) major technical equipment, and promotes the innovation and development of major technical equipment.

Article 58 [Fostering of quality-related talents] The State establishes a lifelong learning system for quality-related talents, to enhance further education of quality talents, improve the technical title system for quality-related talents, and promote international mutual recognition of the qualifications of quality-related professionals. Encourage operators to appoint a chief quality officer.

The State strengthens higher education on quality, and support the setup of quality-related disciplines and the establishment of specialties in colleges/universities, to foster quality specialists.

Article 59 [Statistical analysis on quality and third-party evaluation] The administration for market regulation department of the State Council shall establish a quality statistical indicator system in accordance with law. Key quality statistical indicators shall be included in the statistical bulletin on national economic and social development, which shall be announced publicly on a regular basis.

The administration for market regulation department of the people's governments above the county level shall regularly analyze and assess the quality situation of the region and industry.

Encourage consumer organizations, industry associations, third-party institutions, etc. to carry out a comparison-based product quality testing and comprehensive evaluation in a fair, impartial and normative manner.

Article 60 [Sandbox regulation] The State establishes a product safety sandbox regulation system to encourage product technology innovations, reduce risks, and protect the personal and property safety of consumers.

Article 61 [Construction of a leading province (city and county) in quality and quality improvement] The State works to advance the program to build leading provinces (cities and counties) and leading industries in quality, launch pilot quality improvement projects for demonstration purpose, foster models in improving quality, and spread the advanced quality management concepts, methods and tools.

The local people's governments above the county level shall, based on local situation, launch actions to improve quality for key products, in key industries and regions.

Article 62 [Financing service based on quality-driven credit enhancement] Encourage financial institutions to

grant loans based on quality-driven credit enhancement, to build a quality-based financing credit enhancement system.

Article 63 [Giving support in government procurement] The State introduces government procurement measures conducive to quality improvement, and promote the model of “high prices for good quality” based on demand. Specific policies will be developed by the financial department of the State Council in conjunction with relevant departments of the State Council.

Article 64 [Positioning of quality infrastructure] The people's governments at all levels shall take quality infrastructures such as those for measurement, standards, certification and accreditation, inspection and testing, etc. as the novel critical infrastructure for socio-economic development, plan the construction and application of quality infrastructure as a whole, and ensure that the product quality and performance are accurately measured, meet the requirements and pass the verification, to promote sustainable development of the economy and society.

Article 65 [Construction of public service platform for quality infrastructure] The State establishes key laboratories for quality standards, plan the construction of national quality infrastructure integration service bases, national product quality inspection and testing center, industrial metrology and testing service platforms, and public service platforms for product quality inspection, testing and certification in key areas such as strategic emerging industries, high-tech industries, regional pillar industries, and industries with local specialties and advantages, so as to provide public technical services and promote product quality improvement and industrial development.

Article 66 [Quality certification] The State builds an authoritative quality certification system that is under unified management, implemented by all related parties, and has public confidence, with certification results widely accepted and recognized.

The State, based on the internationally accepted quality management standards, introduces a quality management system certification system. Operators shall apply for quality management system certification on a voluntary basis. The certification body shall issue the quality management system certificate once the certification is passed.

The State, by reference to the international advanced product standards and technical requirements, introduces a voluntary product quality certification system. Operators shall apply for product quality certification on a voluntary basis. The certification body shall issue the product quality certificate once the certification is passed, allowing operators to use product quality certification mark on the product or its packaging.

Article 67 [Principles for product quality inspection and testing and certification business] The product quality inspection and testing body shall have the corresponding testing conditions and technical capabilities, and can be engaged in the corresponding product quality inspection and testing activities after the qualification is determined by the administration for market regulation department of the people's government above the provincial level in accordance with the law. Where a law or administrative regulation otherwise provides for on the product quality inspection and testing bodies, such provisions shall prevail.

The certification body shall be approved by the administration for market regulation department of the State Council, and be engaged in the certification activities within the scope approved.

The product quality inspection and testing body and the certification body shall issue the product quality inspection

and testing data, results or certificate in accordance with the law and in an independent and impartial manner.

The certification body shall track and inspect the certified products, management systems and services. Where the certified products, services and management systems cannot constantly meet the certification requirements, the certification body shall suspend the use of the certificate until the certificate is revoked, which shall be announced.

Article 68 [Guidelines for product quality inspection and testing and certification business] The product quality inspection and testing bodies, the certification bodies and their employees shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) Do not forge, alter, transfer, rent or lend the qualification accreditation certificate or the approval certificate issued by a certification body;
- 2) Truly and accurately record the inspection, testing and certification process and keep the sampling records, original product quality inspection and testing data, as well as certification process records;
- 3) Do not entrust others with all or part of the work without the permission of the department assigning the task when undertaking the task of product quality supervision and spot check or mandatory product certification.

The product quality inspection and testing body and the certification body shall not be engaged in activities that affect their objectivity and impartiality in conducting business.

Article 69 [Equipment supervision] The State introduces a supervision system for major engineering equipment, to supervise major equipment related to national economy and people's livelihood, public safety, public interests, resources and the environment.

Chapter V Legal Liabilities

Section 1 Compensation for damage

Article 70 [Liability for breach of contract concerning product quality] The producer and the seller shall fulfill the obligations agreed in the contract. Where the producer and the seller fail to fulfill the contractual obligations involving product quality, or if the fulfillment of the contractual obligations does not conform to the agreement, they shall bear the corresponding responsibilities according to the laws and administrative regulations such as the *Civil Code of the People's Republic of China*.

Article 71 [Responsibilities for repair, replacement and return] The seller shall provide consumers with the vouchers for repair, replacement and return when selling the products, expressing the product quality warranty period, conditions for repair, replacement and return and other contents. Where the products do not meet the quality requirements, the seller shall be responsible for repair, replacement and return according to the national regulations and contractual agreement, and bear the necessary costs for transportation, etc. The provisions on the liabilities for product repair, replacement and return shall be developed by the administration for market regulation department of the State Council separately.

After repair, replacement, return and compensation for loss by the seller according to the provisions of this Law, the seller shall have the right to claim compensation from the producer or supplier if it is the responsibility of the producer or the responsibility of other sellers (hereinafter referred to as the supplier) who provide the products to the seller.

Producers, suppliers, sellers, repairers and other operators may agree on the assumption of responsibility for repair, replacement and return, but shall not infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of the parties concerned, and shall not be exempted from statutory quality obligations and responsibilities.

Article 72 [Tort liability for defective products] Where a defective product causes damage to other properties except for persons and defective products (hereinafter referred to as other properties), the producer shall bear the tort liability.

The producer shall not bear the tort liability if it can prove one of the following circumstances, unless otherwise specified in the law:

- 1) Where the products are not put into circulation;
- 2) Where the defects causing damage do not exist when the products are put into circulation;
- 3) Where the defects cannot be found using the science and technology when the products are put into circulation.

Article 73 [Sellers' liability for compensation] The seller shall bear the liable for compensation if any of the following behaviors exists:

- 1) Sell the products that have failed or deteriorated;
- 2) Deliberately delay or unreasonably refuse consumers' request for repair, rework, replacement, return, replenishment of product quantity, refund of goods payment and service fee or compensation for loss.

Article 74 [Infringement Liability for Discovering Product Defects After Circulation] If a product is found to have defects after being put into circulation, and the producer or seller fails to take timely remedial measures in accordance with the law or the remedial measures are ineffective, resulting in the expansion of damage, they shall bear infringement liability for the expanded damage.

Article 75 [Right to request compensation] Where a product has any quality problem, causing damage to others, the victim may request compensation from the producer, and can also request compensation from the seller.

If it is the producer's responsibility and the seller makes compensation, the seller shall have the right to claim compensation from the producer; if it is the seller's responsibility, and the producer makes compensation, the producer shall have the right to claim compensation from the seller.

Where a product has any quality problem due to the fault of a third party, such as an operator engaged in the storage or transportation of the product, the producer or the seller shall have the right to claim compensation from the third party after making compensation.

Article 76 [Ex Ante Facto remedy] Where a product defect endangers the personal and property safety of others, the victim shall have the right to request the producer or the seller to stop the infringement, remove the obstruction and eliminate the danger.

Article 77 [Joint liability of E-commerce third-party platform service providers] Where an E-commerce third-party platform service provider knows or should know that the products sold by an online seller in the platform on an online product trading platform infringe upon the civil rights and interests of other persons, but fails to take necessary measures, it shall bear joint liability with the online seller.

Article 78 [Joint liability of the product quality inspection and testing body and the certification body] Where a product quality inspection and testing body issues a false product quality inspection and testing report, or the product quality inspection and testing data and conclusion issued are seriously inconsistent with the facts, causing losses to consumers, it shall bear joint liability together with the producer and the seller.

Where the certification body falls under any of the following circumstances, causing losses to consumers, it shall bear the joint liability together with the producer and the seller:

- 1) A false certification conclusion is issued, or the issue certification conclusion is seriously inconsistent with the facts;
- 2) Fail to implement effective tracking and investigation of the certified products, or fail to timely suspend or revoke the certificate and request to stop using the certification mark when it is found that the certified products cannot continue to meet the certification requirements.

Article 79 [Punitive damages] Where a producer or seller knows that a product is defective, but still produces or sells it, or where a product is found to be defective after being put into circulation, but no effective remedial measures are taken in accordance with the law, resulting in the death or serious damage to the health of others, the victim shall have the right to request compensation for the loss, and request punitive damages up to two times the amount of the loss suffered.

Article 80 [Limitation of action and scheduled period] The limitation of action for claiming compensation for damage caused by any quality problem of a product shall be three years, calculated from the date when the party concerned knows or should have known that its rights and interests have been harmed.

The right to claim compensation for damage caused by any quality problem of a product will be lost twenty years after the delivery of the product causing the damage to the initial consumer, unless the express period of safe use or warranty period is exceeded.

Article 81 [Litigation for public interests] For behaviors that violate the provisions of this Law and infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of many consumers, the people's procuratorate, consumer organizations, etc. may bring a civil public interest litigation to the people's courts.

Article 82 [Handling of disputes involving a third party] The State encourages relevant social organizations, consumer organizations, professional institutions, arbitration institutions, etc. to establish a product quality dispute settlement mechanism.

Section 2 Penalty provisions

Article 83 [Penalty for violation of quality and safety obligations] Where the production and sales of products do not conform to the mandatory standards, or the production and sales are still performed while knowing that the products have unreasonable dangers that jeopardize the personal and property safety, the producers or sellers shall be ordered to stop the production or sales, the products illegally produced or sold shall be confiscated, and a fine more than one time but less than five times the amount of goods value of the products illegally produced or sold (including

the sold and unsold products, same below) shall be imposed concurrently; the illegal income shall be confiscated concurrently if any; if the circumstances are serious, a fine more than five times but less than ten times the amount of goods value shall be imposed, until the license or the license and business license are revoked. For the legal representative and actual controller, a fine more than 50,000 yuan but less than 100,000 yuan shall be imposed.

Where a producer, in violation of Article 20 of this Law, produces and sells the products without obtaining a license or mandatory product certification in accordance with the law, the preceding paragraph shall apply to the penalty.

Article 84 [Penalty for violation of general quality obligations] Where the production and sales do not conform to the non-mandatory standards expressly implemented on the product or its package, the corresponding service performance is not provided, or the quality conditions indicated by the means of product description, physical samples, etc. are not met, it is necessary to order to stop production and sales, confiscate the products produced and sold illegally, and concurrently impose a fine more than 50% of but less than three times the amount of goods value of the products illegally produced or sold; the illegal income shall be confiscated concurrently if any; if the circumstances are serious, a fine more than three times but less than five times the amount of goods value shall be imposed, until the license or the license and business license are revoked.

Article 85 [Penalty for violation of prohibited production and sales behaviors] Where a producer or seller, in violation of Article 19 and Article 26 of this Law, engages in a prohibited production or sales behavior, and a law or administrative regulation or other provisions of this Law otherwise provides for on such violation, such provisions shall prevail; if there are no provisions, it is necessary to order to stop production and sales, confiscate the products produced and sold illegally, and concurrently impose a fine more than one time but less than three times the amount of goods value of the products illegally produced or sold; the illegal income shall be confiscated concurrently if any; if the circumstances are serious, the business license shall be revoked.

Article 86 [Penalty for violation of the obligation to mark product quality] Where the products produced or sold do not conform to the provisions on product quality marks in Article 14 and Article 15, they shall be ordered to make corrections; if no correction is made when overdue or the circumstances are serious, a fine more than 50% of but less than three times the amount of goods value of products produced or sold illegally shall be imposed; the illegal income shall be confiscated concurrently if any; if the circumstances are serious, a fine more than three times but less than five times shall be imposed.

Online sellers who violate the provisions in Article 27 of this Law shall be punished in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Article 87 [Penalty for violation of the obligation to report product quality and safety accidents] Producers, sellers, and other operators who fail to report product accident information in accordance with Article 16 of this Law shall be ordered to make corrections, and shall be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan for producers, and not more than 10,000 yuan but not more than 50,000 yuan for sellers and other operators; Those who conceal or falsely report product accidents or conceal, forge, or destroy relevant evidence shall be ordered to suspend production and business, and shall also be fined not less than 100,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan; If serious consequences are caused by concealing or falsely reporting product accidents or concealing, forging, or destroying relevant evidence, the business license shall also be revoked.

Article 88 [Penalty for violation of product quality obligation of E-commerce third-party platform service providers] Where an e-commerce third-party platform service provider has one of the following behaviors, it shall be ordered to make corrections within a time limit; if no corrections are made within the time limit, a fine more than 20,000 yuan but less than 100,000 yuan shall be imposed; if the circumstances are serious, it is necessary to order to suspend business for consolidation, and impose a fine more than 100,000 yuan but less than 500,000 yuan concurrently:

- 1) Fail to fulfill the obligations of verification, registration, etc. as stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 29 of this Law;
- 2) Fail to timely stop providing the online trade platform service to the online seller in the platform, which cannot provide the corresponding qualification certificate, according to the provisions in the second paragraph of Article 29 of this Law;
- 3) Fail to take necessary disposal measures for illegal activities or report in a timely manner according to the provisions in the third paragraph of Article 29 of this Law;
- 4) Fail to cooperate to recall defective products according to the provisions in the fourth paragraph of Article 29 of this Law.

Article 89 [Penalty for violation of product quality obligation of offline third-party operators] Where the initiators of centralized trading market, counter renters, fair organizers and other operators violate the provisions of Article 30 of this Law, and fail to request the provision of the qualification certificate or stop the provision of related services for the products not obtaining a license or mandatory product certification in accordance with the law, a fine more than 20,000 yuan but less than 100,000 yuan shall be imposed; if the circumstances are serious, it is necessary to order to suspend business for consolidation, and impose a fine more than 100,000 yuan but less than 500,000 yuan.

Article 90 [Penalty for violation of the obligation to recall defective products] Where a producer fails to fulfill the recall obligation in accordance with the relevant provisions of Articles 17 and 40 of this Law, it shall be ordered to make corrections and fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan; If the circumstances are serious, a fine of not less than 100,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed. If other operators do not cooperate with producers to fulfill their recall obligations, they shall be ordered to make corrections; If the circumstances are serious, a fine of not more than 50,000 yuan shall be imposed.

Article 91 [Responsibility of service industry operators and responsibility for product quality of gifts or prizes provided in business] Where a service industry operator uses the products specified in Article 83 to Article 86 of this Law for business services, it is necessary to order to stop using; where it is known or should be known that the product used belongs to the products prohibited from being sold under the provisions of this Law, the penalty shall be imposed based on the amount of goods value of the products provided in violation of the law (including the products that have been used and the products that have not yet been used) and based on the provisions on penalty on sellers in this Law.

Where producers, sellers and service industry operators fail to fulfill the quality obligations under this Law for the gifts and prizes provided, causing damage, the product quality responsibility shall be borne.

Article 92 [Exemptions for sellers] Where a seller has fulfilled the obligations for incoming inspection, etc. under this Law, there is evidence proving that he/she does not know that the products sold are in violation of the provisions

of this Law, and the lawful purchase source can be stated truthfully, the punishment may be lighter or reduced, or administrative penalties other than confiscation of illegal products may be exempted.

Article 93 [Penalty for violation of three-guarantee responsibility] Where an operator intentionally delays or unreasonably refuses to fulfill the responsibility for repair, replacement and return, the legal liability shall be investigated as stipulated in the laws and administrative regulations such as the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Consumers*.

Article 94 [Penalty for false advertising] Where false publicity of a product is performed in the advertisement, or the consumers are deceived and misled, the legal liability shall be investigated as stipulated in the laws and administrative regulations such as the *Advertising Law of the People's Republic of China*.

Article 95 [Other liability for violating the provisions on the products that are prohibited from being produced or sold] Where the facilitating conditions for transportation, storage, warehousing, etc. are provided, or the production technology and information technology are provided for relevant products when it is known or should be known that they are products that are prohibited from being produced or sold as specified in this Law, all income from transportation, storage, warehousing or provision of production technology or information technology shall be confiscated, and a fine more than 50% of but less than three times the illegal income shall be imposed; the illegal income shall be confiscated if any; the personnel providing the production technology and information technology shall be fined less than 100,000 yuan. If the circumstances are serious, a fine more than 100,000 yuan but less than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed.

Article 96 [Penalty for violation of general rules for product quality inspection and testing] Under any of the following circumstances, the product quality inspection and testing body shall be ordered to make rectifications, the illegal income shall be confiscate, and a fine more than 10,000 yuan but less than 50,000 yuan shall be imposed; if the circumstances are serious, a fine more than 50,000 yuan but less than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed:

- 1) Where the product quality inspection and testing personnel do not have the corresponding qualification that shall be provided as required in the laws and administrative regulations;
- 2) Fail to perform product quality inspection and testing according to relevant standards and technical specifications for, or issue the inaccurate inspection and testing reports not meeting the requirements of the standard and technical specifications;
- 3) Fail to save the original records and the product quality inspection and testing report as specified.

Where the product quality inspection and testing activities are performed without qualification accreditation or beyond the scope of qualification accreditation, the illegal income shall be confiscated, and a fine less than 100,000 yuan shall be imposed; if the circumstances are serious, a fine more than 100,000 yuan but less than 1,000,000 yuan shall be imposed.

Article 97 [Penalty for serious violations by product quality inspection and testing bodies] Where a product quality inspection and testing body forges or alters the product quality inspection and testing data and results, or otherwise issues the false product quality inspection and testing data and results, it is necessary to order to make rectifications, confiscate the illegal income, and impose a fine more than five times but less than ten times the inspection and testing cost; if the inspection and testing cost is less than 10,000 yuan, a fine more than 50,000 yuan

but less than 100,000 yuan shall be imposed; the practicing qualification shall be revoked from the supervisors and inspectors directly responsible, which shall not be engaged in related work within five years. If the circumstances are serious, the qualification accreditation certificate of the inspection and testing institution shall be revoked, and permanent occupational ban shall be issued for the main sponsor or the actual controller.

Article 98 [Penalty for violation of general rules by the certification body] Under any of the following circumstances, the certification body shall be ordered to make rectifications, the illegal income shall be confiscated, and a fine more than 10,000 yuan but less than 50,000 yuan shall be imposed; if the circumstances are serious, a fine more than 50,000 yuan but less than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed:

- 1) Add, reduce or omit the basic specifications for certification or the procedures specified in the certification rules;
 - 2) Fail to make complete records of the certification process or put them on archives for retention as specified.
- Where the basic specifications for certification or the procedures specified in the certification rules are added, reduced or omitted in the laboratory related to certification, a penalty shall be imposed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where the certification activities are performed without approval or beyond the scope of approval, the illegal income shall be confiscated, and a fine less than 100,000 yuan shall be imposed; if the circumstances are serious, a fine more than 100,000 yuan but less than 1,000,000 yuan shall be imposed.

Article 99 [Penalty for serious violations by certification bodies] Where a certification body falls under any of the following circumstances, it is necessary to order to make rectifications, confiscate the illegal income, and impose a fine more than five times but less than ten times the certification cost; if the certification cost is less than 10,000 yuan, a fine more than 50,000 yuan but less than 100,000 yuan shall be imposed; the practicing qualification shall be revoked from the supervisors and certification personnel directly responsible, which shall not be engaged in related work within five years. If the circumstances are serious, the approval document shall be revoked, and permanent occupational ban shall be issued for the main sponsor or the actual controller:

- 1) A false certification conclusion is issued, or the issue certification conclusion is seriously inconsistent with the facts;
- 2) Fail to implement effective tracking and investigation of the certified products, or fail to timely suspend or revoke the certificate and request to stop using the certification mark when it is found that the certified products cannot continue to meet the certification requirements.

Article 100 [Penalty for refusing to accept the supervision] Where the product quality supervision and management performed in accordance with the law are refused, it is necessary to order to make rectifications; if no rectification is made, a fine more than 10,000 yuan but less than 50,000 yuan shall be imposed; if the circumstances are serious, it is necessary to order to stop business and production; where the behavior constitutes a violation of the public security administration law, the public security organ shall impose a public security administration penalty in accordance with the law.

Article 101 [Penalty for concealment, transfer, sales and destruction] Where the articles seized and detained by the administration for market regulation department are concealed, transferred, sold or destroyed, a fine more than one time but less than three times the amount of goods value of articles concealed, transferred, sold or destroyed shall be imposed; the illegal income shall be confiscated concurrently if any.

Article 102 [Legal liability of supervision officers] Where employees of the people's governments at all levels and employees in other state organs fall under any of the following circumstances, constituting a crime, the criminal liability shall be investigated in accordance with the law; if no crime is constituted, an administrative sanction shall be given in accordance with the law:

- 1) Harbor or indulge violations of the provisions of this Law during the production and sales of products;
- 2) Drop a dime to the concerned parties engaged in the operating activities violating the provisions of this Law, and help them to evade the investigation and handling;
- 3) Obstruct or interfere with the administration for market regulation department and relevant departments to investigate and handle violations of the provisions of this Law in the production and sales of products in accordance with the law, resulting in serious consequences.

Article 103 [Legal responsibilities of market supervision personnel] In case of abuse of power, malpractice and corrupt practices by workers of the administration for market regulation department, constituting a crime, the criminal liability shall be investigated according to the law; if no crime is constituted, an administrative sanction shall be given in accordance with the law.

Where the administration for market regulation department requests for samples in excess of the required number during spot check for product quality supervision or charge the inspection cost from the inspected person, the superior administration for market regulation department or the supervisory authority shall order it to return the samples or cost; if the circumstances are serious, the directly responsible supervisors and other directly responsible persons shall be given administrative sanctions in accordance with the law.

Article 104 [Authorities imposing penalties] The administrative organ imposing a penalty specified in this chapter is the administration for market regulation department of the people's governments above the county level. Where a law or administrative regulation or a decision of the State Council otherwise provides for on the organ exercising the right to impose administrative penalties, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 105 [Disposal of confiscated items] Products confiscated in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the relevant regulations issued by the State.

Article 106 [Criminal liability] Where a violation of this Law constitutes a crime, the criminal liability shall be investigated according to law.

Article 107 [Priority of civil compensation payment] Where a violator of this Law should bear the liability of compensation for damage and also pay fines but its assets are insufficient to make all payments, the liability of compensation for damage shall come first.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 108 [Meanings of terms] Meanings of the following terms in this Law are as follows:

Operators refer to organizations or individuals that provide products or services for the purpose of making profits, including producers, sellers, product storage and transportation operators, network sellers, E-commerce third-party platform service providers, initiators of centralized trading market, counter renters, fair organizers and service industry operators as referred to in this Law.

Producers means operators who are actually engaged in the production of a product, or operators who are not actually engaged in the production of a product, but label their names, designations, trademarks or other identifiable marks on the product, indicating that they are the operators of product manufacturers. A seller or service industry operator who substantially modifies or assembles a product during service provision and then sells it publicly or provides it for a pay is considered to be a producer.

Sellers refer to operators who sell products to consumers in their own name, and suppliers selling products to other operators.

Defects refer to a product's unreasonable dangers that jeopardize personal safety or other property safety.

The amount of goods value refers to the sum of stated price of a product produced and sold. If there is no stated price, it shall be calculated on the basis of the market intermediate price of eligible products of the same category.

Article 109 [Product quality obligations of importers and others] The product quality obligations of this Law on producers and sellers apply to importers or authorized representatives of overseas producers.

The quality requirements for products such as used products, re-manufactured products and handmade customized products shall follow the provisions of the relevant regulations issued by the State.

Article 110 [Military products as an exception] Measures for supervision and administration of military product quality will be formulated separately by the State Council and the Central Military Commission.

Article 111 [Effective date] This Law shall come into force on MM/DD/YY.

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 four SESEC projects in China, SESEC I (2006-2009), SESEC II (2009- 2012), SESEC III (2014-2017), SESEC IV (2018- 2022) and SESEC V (2022-2025). Dr. Betty XU is 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 sectoral 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).