SESEC V
China Standardisation Newsletter

May - June 2025

Seconded European Standardisation Expert in China
(SESEC)

Index

Takeaways

ETSI's China Visit in 2025

From 30 June to 4 July 2025, a group of ETSI delegation, Mr. Jan Ellsberger, Director General of ETSI, Mr. Ultan Mulligan, Chief Services Officer, Dr. Issam Toufik, Chief Technology Officer and Mr. Igor Minaev, Head of External Relations, visited ETSI's Chinese partners and other key stakeholders in Beijing, Tianjin and Shenzhen.

ETSI Meets with SAC for Collaboration

Beijing - On 30 June, 2025, Mr. Jan Ellsberger, Director-General of European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI), Mr. Ultan Mulligan, Chief Service Officer of ETSI, Dr. Issam Toufik, Chief technology Officer, and Mr. Igor Minaev, Head of External Relations visited the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) for a formal meeting. The meeting aims to exchange information on ICT standardization developments and discuss potential collaboration opportunities. Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC, also attended the meeting to provide support.

SESEC Participated in the Conference of EU-China Relations

May 14, 2025, Beijing – On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the EU, the *"Conference on 50 Years of EU-China Relations"* was held with great ceremony in Beijing. As a key EU-funded project supporting standardization cooperation, the *Seconded European Standardization Expert in China* (SESEC) was invited to attend the event, joining hundreds of representatives from political, business, and academic circles in Europe and China to discuss the current state and future direction of EU-China relations.

SESEC Attended ETSI Board and CEN-CENELEC GA

From June 17 to June 28, SESEC Expert Dr. Betty Xu visited Europe, attending key meetings like the ETSI Board and CEN-CENELEC GA to discuss China's ICT standardization and SESEC's activities, while addressing EU stakeholders' questions. She also conducted China standardization trainings, met with ETSI, CEN-CENELEC, European Commission, and EFTA representatives, and exchanged updates on EU and China standardization trends. These face-to-face engagements deepened European stakeholders' understanding of China's standardization and market access requirements, fostering future EU-China collaboration.

China Drafting Guidelines for Automotive Data Export Security 2025 Version

On 13 June 2025, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology launched a public consultation on the draft ***Guidelines for the Security of Automotive Data Cross-Border Export (2025 Version)*** (hereinafter referred to as the draft guidelines). The move comes amid rapid growth in the self-driving technology and connected car sector, where increasing data processing activities and export demands have led to rising compliance challenges. To address these concerns and mitigate compliance risks, Chinese authorities decided to develop the guidelines, reducing regulatory burden on the automotive businesses.

MIIT Kick-Off Meeting for the National Task Force on Recycling and Utilization of Traction Batteries of EVs

On May 26, 2025, Mr. Li Lecheng, the Party Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), convened a kick-off meeting for the National Task Force on Recycling and Utilization of Traction Batteries for New Energy Vehicles (i.e., Electric Vehicles). The meeting gathered relevant members from the task force and was conducted with the objective of coordinating deployment of key tasks to build a sound recycling and utilization system for traction batteries.

Updates on China's Establishment of Carbon Footprint Management System

On June 25, 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China (MEE) published the *Progress Report on the Construction of Management System of Product Carbon Footprint* (hereinafter referred to as the Progress Report). The Progress Report reflects China's work in the field of product carbon footprint and the practices and achievements so far.

20 - Year Anniversary Event Summarizes and Prospects on China Energy Labeling System

On June 27, 2025, the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) held a seminar in Beijing to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the implementation of the China Energy Label program, and it is also an event of the 35th National Energy Conservation Publicity Week of China.

Approximately 200 representatives participated in the event, mostly from relevant government agencies, research institutions, sector associations, and enterprises. The seminar featured discussions from academia, industry, and other sectors on the current state of energy conservation and policy development.

China's New Energy Efficiency Labeling Catalog (2025) and Implementation Rules Calls for Comments

In accordance with the *Energy Efficiency Labeling Management Measures* (Order No. 35, 2016), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) have jointly drafted the ***Notice on Issuing the "Catalog of Products Subject to Energy Efficiency Labeling in China (2025 Edition)"*** *and* ***Relevant Implementation Rules (Draft for Public Comments)*** (hereinafter referred as the Draft). The Draft is released for public consultation running from **July 1, 2025 to August 1, 2025**.

AI Terminal Grading Standards Underway in China

From May 26 to May 28, 2025, Beijing，the Artificial Intelligence Subcommittee of the National Information Technology Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC28/SC42) and the Artificial Intelligence Terminal Standards Group under the National Technical Committee on Audio, Video, and Multimedia Systems and Equipment (SAC/TC242), in collaboration with the Artificial Intelligence Terminal Working Group of the Artificial Intelligence Industry Work Committee, successfully held the Standards Working Meeting on Intelligent Ability Grading of AI Terminals.

A Series of Standards on Intelligent Connected Vehicles Underway

From 26 to 30 May 2025, the Secretariat of the Subcommittee on Intelligent Connected Vehicles of the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (SAC/TC114/SC34) organized the 17th Meeting of the Working Group on Automotive Information Security Standards and a series of seminars on relevant intelligent connected vehicle standards.

World's First Universal Framework for Digital Product Passport Launched in Beijing

On July 18, 2025, the Symposium on International Cooperation for Digital Product Passport (DPP) and International Standards for Entire Lifecycle Management was held in Beijing. At the event, China unveiled its independently developed world's first universal framework for Digital Product Passports, MA-DPP Universal Framework 1.0. This framework provides a unified and convenient global platform to support and facilitate the smooth and stable operation of global supply and industrial chains.

MIIT Issues 2025 Key Tasks for Automotive Standardization

SAMR Strengthens Household Appliance Standards on Mandatory Retirement and Energy Efficiency

On June 26,2025, China's State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) published an official response to Proposal No. 1481 from the Third Session of the 14th National People's Congress. The proposal called for the establishment of a mandatory retirement system for household appliances. SAMR addressed in the response that promoting the development of the home appliance industry through standardization has always been a top priority. The administration also summarized its completed initiatives as of June 2025 and outlined the next steps to further strengthen the standards system of home appliance industry.

Activities Supported by SESEC

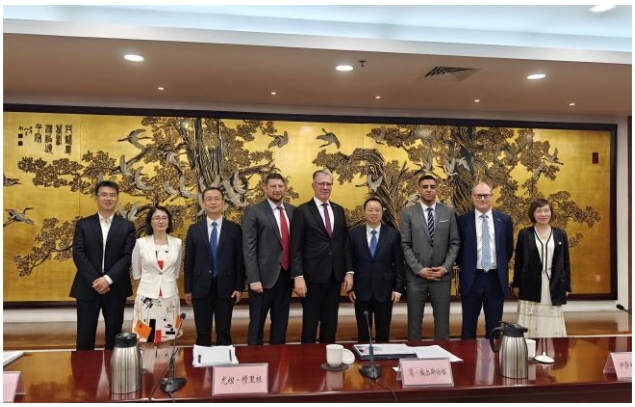
1. ETSI's China Visit in 2025

Dialogue with China

From 30 June to 4 July 2025, a group of ETSI delegation, Mr. Jan Ellsberger, Director General of ETSI, Mr. Ultan Mulligan, Chief Services Officer, Dr. Issam Toufik, Chief Technology Officer and Mr. Igor Minaev, Head of External Relations, visited ETSI's Chinese partners and other key stakeholders in Beijing, Tianjin and Shenzhen.

China has become an increasingly influential and ambitious player in the field of international ICT standardization, making strong partnerships with Chinese partners a top priority for ETSI. To deepen ties and explore further collaboration, Mr. Jan Ellsberger and his team, accompanied by Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC, undertook this visit to engage and collaborate with Chinese counterparts, experts and government officials who are involved in the ICT-related standardization work.

From 30 June to 2 July in Beijing, Mr. Jan Ellsberger and the delegation met government officials from the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC), and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), as well as experts from China Academy of Information and Communications (CAICT), China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) and China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI). ETSI and Chinese side exchanged updates on their recent activities in ICT standardization. ETSI also shared their efforts in supporting EU policies and regulations via standardization. Both sides expressed sincere appreciation for the long-standing cooperation and a shared commitment to expanding collaboration into emerging areas such as artificial intelligence and data. Several new cooperation opportunities were identified for follow-up discussion.



ETSI with SAC

ETSI with MIIT

ETSI delegation also met Chinese members and potential members in Beijing including OPPO and Xiaomi. Representatives of European companies in Euroepean Chamber of Commerce in China (EUCCC), officers of EU Delegation in Beijing shared their insights on EU-China ICT standardization collaboration with ETSI delegation as well.

ETSI with EUCCC

On 2 July in Tianjin, the ETSI delegation visited the China Automotive Technology and Research Center (CATARC). Both sides held a productive discussion on reconfiguring their collaboration around emerging technologies such as Intelligent Transportation, Autonomous driving and Interconnected Cars. Later, CATARC hosted the delegation for a guided tour of its laboratories and test sites, offering detailed insights into its research and testing practices.

ETSI with CATARC

From 3 July to 4 July in Shenzhen, the ETSI delegation visited Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation (Shenzhen SAMR), Shenzhen Institute of Standards and Technology (SIST), as well as the Hetao International Standardization Headquarters. During the visit at Hetao Headquarters, the ETSI delegation met local standardization organizations including the UHD World Association (UWA), the international Spark Link Association(iSLA) and Comentropy Industry and Standards Innovation Service Center. These meetings enabled in-depth exchanges on the progress of standardization efforts in South China and explored potential cooperation in cutting-edge areas such as ultra-high definition and short-range communication.

ETSI at Hetao International Organization Headquarters

ETSI with SIST

This is the first comprehensive visit of the ETSI leadership team in China since the new ETSI Director General got on board in July 2024. In 5 working days, ETSI delegation had totally 15 meetings, which enriched the ETSI's perspectives on China ICT standardization. The information and insights collected during these meetings will be of great help for ETSI on setting up its future China strategies.

2. ETSI Meets with SAC for Collaboration

Dialogue with China

Beijing - On 30 June 2025, Mr. Jan Ellsberger, Director-General of European Telecommunication Standards Institute (ETSI), Mr. Ultan Mulligan, Chief Service Officer of ETSI, Dr. Issam Toufik, Chief technology Officer, and Mr. Igor Minaev, Head of External Relations visited the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) for a formal meeting. The meeting aims to exchange information on ICT standardization developments and discuss potential collaboration opportunities. Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC, also attended the meeting to provide support.

The formal meeting was hosted by the Department of Standards Innovation Management in SAC, who is responsible for management of sector standards, local standards, association standards and enterprise standards. It also represents China in the development of international standards, foster ties with international and regional standardization bodies such as ETSI.

The following SAC officers participated in the meeting: Mr. Xiao Han, Director-General of SAC's Standards Innovation Management Department; Mr. Guo Chenguang, Deputy Director-General of Standards Innovation Management Department; Mr. Liu Dashan, Director of the IT & Automation Division, under Standards Technology Management Department; and Ms CHEN Ying from the International Cooperation Division.

The meeting focused on three key areas: mutual introductions, recent standardization progress, and ideas for future collaboration. Mr. Xiao Han opened the session with a warm welcome and an overview of SAC's institutional framework and its key achievements under the *National Standardization Development Outline* issued in 2021. He highlighted China's ongoing efforts to align standardization with innovation, strengthen industrial standards, promote green development, improve consumer-related standards, and enhance China's presence in international standardization.

Mr. Liu Dashan presented updates on China's progress in ICT standardization. As of 2025:

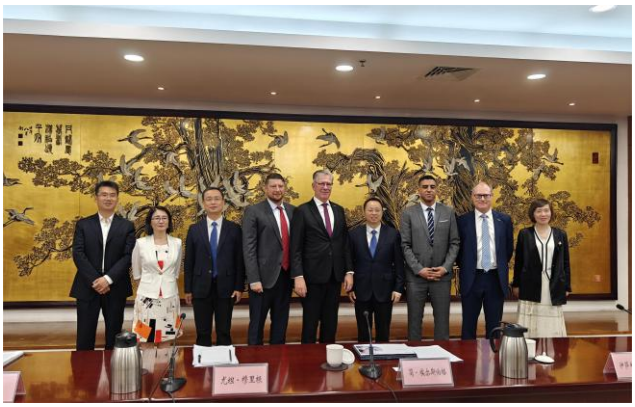
- The National AI Subcommittee (SAC/TC28/SC42) has issued 23 national standards and is developing another 24.
- The Cybersecurity Technical Committee (SAC/TC260) has released 405 national standards.
- The Data Technical Committee (SAC/TC609) has 27 national standards in development.
- The Quantum Computing and Metrology Technical Committee (SAC/TC578) has published 9 national standards and 8 English translations, with 2 more on quantum secure communication in progress.

On the ETSI side, Mr. Ellsberger provided a comprehensive introduction to ETSI's mission, historical background, and future strategic priorities. He emphasized ETSI's growing interest in expanding beyond traditional ICT to encompass broader digital domains such as Artificial Intelligence and Cybersecurity. Mr. Mulligan and Mr. Minaev elaborate on how ETSI leverages standards to facilitate alignment of EU regulations and policies, contributing to a seamless digital transformation across Europe.

During the meeting, SAC expressed strong interest in collaborating with ETSI at an expert level, such as joint research, collaborative proposals for international standards and regular technical meetings between experts from both organizations. Mr. Ellsberger agreed with SAC's proposal and suggested that software development could be a meaningful starting point for this collaboration.

The meeting concluded with Mr. Guo Chenguang's closing remarks, who expressed genuine appreciation to ETSI's visit and valuable shared information. He also convened SAC's interest in further dialogue on European and Chinese standardization policies in the future.

Both sides agreed to arrange more dialogues in the future, with the goal of establishing a practical collaboration mechanism between ETSI and SAC.



3. ETSI Meets China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology

Dialogue with China

Beijing – June 30, 2025 – Mr. Jan Ellsberger, Director-General of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), along with Mr. Ultan Mulligan, Chief Services Officer, Dr. Issam Toufik, Chief Technology Officer, and Mr. Igor Minaev, Head of External Relations, visited China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) for a high-level meeting on the latest developments in standardization. The meeting focused on China's progress in 5G/6G, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and Quantum Technology. Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC, also attended to provide support.

The meeting was co-hosted by MIIT's Department of Information and Communication Technology Development and Department of Science and Technology. Participating in MIIT officials included:

- Ms. Ji SUN**, Deputy Director-General, Department of ICT Development**
- Mr. Yang LU**, Director of Network Technology Division, Department of ICT Development**
- Ms. Shuang CUI**, Senior Researcher, Standards Division, Department of Science and Technology**
- Ms. Shuguang QI**, Senior Researcher, Standards Division, Department of Science and Technology**
- Ms. Ling MIAO**, Senior Researcher, Cybersecurity** Administration Bureau

Also, in attendance were:

- Mr. Nan Xinsheng, Vice Secretary General, China Communications Standards Association (CCSA)
- Mr. Zhao Shizhuo, Director of International Division, CCSA
- Mr. Liu Xiaofeng, Deputy Chief Engineer, China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT)

Ms. Ji Sun opened the meeting with a warm welcome and recognized ETSI for its global leadership in ICT standardization. She emphasized that ETSI's advanced practices and efficient working mechanisms have offered valuable reference points for China's standardization strategies. Over the years, ETSI has deepened its cooperation with Chinese industry, academia, and government, fostering mutual development and playing a key role in China's digital transformation.

The MIIT representatives then shared a detailed update on China's recent achievements. China has emerged as a key player in international standardization. According to MIIT officials, throughout the years of its participation in 3GPP, China has contributed over 10,000 drafts related to 5G and 5G-A standards. In 2024, China issued 37 national and 522 sector standards in telecommunications. The country's 5G infrastructure now includes 4.486 million base stations, providing full urban coverage and extending into rural areas. Meanwhile, China is actively progressing on 6G through the IMT-2030 (6G) Promotion Group, which has produced over 50 research publications with participation from more than 120 domestic and international members.

In AI, MIIT has launched its first dedicated standardization committee, **MIIT/TC01 – Artificial Intelligence**, with the secretariat in CAICT. **MIIT/TC01 is mainly responsible for sector standards**. As of 2025, MIIT/TC 01 has issued over 40 key domestic sector standards, and co-developed 55 international standards, while led global standardization efforts in large AI models and network intelligence through ITU, ISO, and IEC.

On ETSI's side, Mr. Ellsberger presented an overview of ETSI's strategic priorities, highlighting recent organizational reforms and ambitions to expand beyond traditional ICT standardization. The ETSI delegation also introduced the structure of the European Standardization System and its vital role in supporting the European Union's digital transformation goals.

This exchange reaffirmed the mutual interest in deepening collaboration on global standardization. Both sides acknowledged the strategic importance of aligning efforts to ensure openness, interoperability, and innovation in emerging technologies.

4. ETSI Meets China's Electronic Standardization Institute for Collaboration

Dialogue with China

Beijing – July 2, 2025 – Mr. Jan Ellsberger, Director-General of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), along with Mr. Ultan Mulligan, Chief Services Officer, Dr. Issam Toufik, Chief Technology Officer, and Mr. Igor Minaev, Head of External Relations, visited the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI) for a formal meeting to exchange updates on recent AI, Data and Cybersecurity standardization developments, as well as exploring opportunities for deeper collaboration. Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC, also attended the meeting in a supporting role.

The meeting was attended by several senior CESI officials, including:

- Mr. Daji Chen, Vice President of CESI
- Ms. Xiaoli Shangguan, Director of the International Cooperation Division
- Mr. Jian Dong, Director of the Information Technology Research Center
- Ms. Rui Liu, Deputy Director of the International Cooperation Division
- Mr. Wei Zhong Wang, Head of the Data Research Office, Information Technology Research Center
- Ms. Qun Zhang, Deputy Director of the Information Technology Research Center & Vice Secretary-General of SAC/TC609
- Ms. Ying Hu, Deputy Director of the Cybersecurity Research Center & Vice Secretary-General of SAC/TC260

Experts from national AI, cybersecurity, and data standardization committees within CESI also participated in the exchange, providing an overview of the national standardization committees' standardization efforts in these key areas.

During the meeting, Mr. Daji Chen highlighted the longstanding partnership between CESI and ETSI and expressed strong interest in elevating this cooperation to a new level. He emphasized that both organizations share numerous areas of mutual interest. Mr. Chen noted that the scope for collaboration extends well beyond the realm of Information and Communication Technology. Other CESI representatives also conveyed the hope that CESI and ETSI could discuss particularly two key strategic domains ---- green development and intelligent manufacturing.

In response, Mr. Jan Ellsberger expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome and echoed Mr. Chen's sentiments, affirming the need for more in-depth discussions on expanding and enriching the existing partnership.

Closing the meeting, Mr. Chen reiterated his desire for future engagements to move beyond the exchange of updates toward joint dialogue and action, aimed at delivering tangible, collaborative contributions to society through standardization.

5. SESEC Participated in the Conference of EU-China Relations

SESEC Participation

Conference on EU-China 50 Years of Relations

May 14, 2025, Beijing – On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the EU, the *"Conference on 50 Years of EU-China Relations"* was held with great ceremony in Beijing. As a key EU-funded project supporting standardization cooperation, the *Seconded European Standardization Expert in China* (SESEC) was invited to attend the event, joining hundreds of representatives from political, business, and academic circles in Europe and China to discuss the current state and future direction of EU-China relations.

SESEC Interactive Booth at the Conference

The forum featured three discussion sessions: one opening session and two parallel panel discussions. Participants engaged in in-depth exchanges on four core topics: strategic cooperation between the EU and China in a multi-polar world, the history and prospects of bilateral trade relations, cooperation in green development and climate governance, and technical cooperation cases in geographical indications and intellectual property.

In the opening remarks, EU representatives candidly stated China is a partner, but also a competitor and a systemic rival. This perception has evolved over time and continues to do so. EU representatives' perspective vividly reflected the multifaceted nature of current EU-China relations.

During the trade discussion session, Ms. Marjut Hannonen, Head of the Trade Section, EU Delegation to China, noted that since China introduced its dual circulation strategy in 2020, EU exports to China have continued to decline, and the issue of trade imbalance has become increasingly pronounced and urgent. She also remarked that China's rapid economic development has posed many challenges to European industries.

Chinese experts responded positively. Prof. Ding Chun, Dean of the Centre for European Studies at Fudan University, emphasized: "The transformation and upgrading of China's economic model is inevitable. We are working to build a more balanced internal and external circulation system." Prof. Su Qingyi, Head of the International Trade Department at the Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, added: "China has always valued economic and trade cooperation with the EU and is willing to explore new areas of collaboration with the European side."

In her concluding remarks, Ms. Elisa Hörhager, Chief Representative of the Federation of German Industries (BDI) in China, stated: building a more balanced trade relationship is crucial for both sides. The EU and China need to innovate cooperation mechanisms to adapt to a rapidly changing economic environment. Her view was widely supported by forum participants.

In the green governance discussion, Chinese representatives reiterated that green development is a cornerstone of bilateral cooperation. European

representatives emphasized while deepening dialogue, we also expect tangible progress on specific issues such as market access.

Amid today's complex global trade environment, SESEC reaffirmed its commitment to advancing China-EU standardization cooperation, pledging to continue providing technical alignment support to help build a more resilient bilateral economic and trade relationship.

6. SESEC Webinar 19 Review: China Standardization on Green Transition

SESEC Event

On May 27, 2025, SESEC hosted its 19th webinar, titled China's Standardization in the Green Transition: Key Insights, to explore China's latest advancements in green and decarbonization standards. The event attracted manufacturers, policymakers, and industry professionals seeking clarity on China's evolving regulatory framework for sustainability.

Dr. Betty Xu, SESEC's director, delivered a comprehensive overview of key initiatives, including updates to energy efficiency labeling, green product certification, China RoHS, and decarbonization standards. Highlights included the new energy efficiency standard proposal, the expansion of Energy Efficiency Labeling Catalogue, revisions to GB/T 33761 for green product assessment, and new mandates for product carbon footprint labeling. The session also covered emerging areas like digital product passports and battery recycling standards.

This webinar equipped stakeholders with actionable insights to align with China's green transition goals, ensuring compliance and competitive advantage in the market. SESEC remains committed to fostering EU-China dialogue on standardization, supporting businesses in navigating these critical developments.

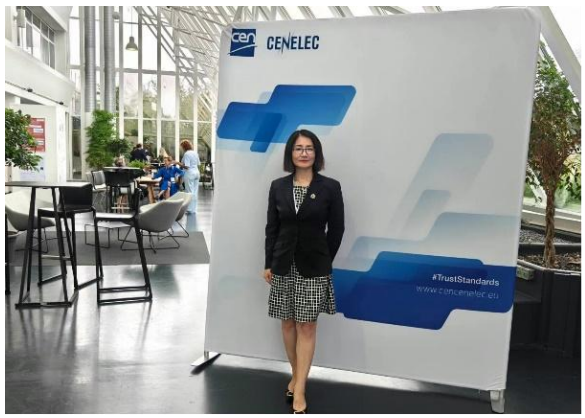
7. SESEC Attended ETSI Board, and CEN-CENELEC GA

SESEC Participation

From June 17 to June 28, SESEC Expert Dr. Betty Xu visited Europe and met European stakeholders in the standardization community.

First SESEC expert was invited to attend the ETSI # 153 Board meeting from June 17- June 19 as the guest speaker and reported current China ICT standardization situation and SESEC activities in 2024/2025. The ETSI board interested topics on China was discussed and questions were answered by SESEC.

Then, SESEC expert attended CNECENELEC GA and had broader discussion on China and EU standardization issues with CENCENELEC members.



Beside these two important events, SESEC also had meetings with ETSI colleagues, made China standardization trainings, met with CENCENELEC colleagues, and was updated with current hot topics on EU standardization. SESEC also updated China situation with colleagues from European commission and EFTA secretariats.

The regular trips of SESEC to EU and face-to-face meetings with EU stakeholders are of great importance for the SESEC project. It helped European standardization communities understand more and deeper on China standardization and market access requirements and supported on the future EU-China standardization collaboration.

Horizontal Actions

8. China State Council 2025 Legislative Work Plan

Legislative Updates

On May 14, 2025, the State Council of the People's Republic of China released its annual Legislative Work Plan for 2025. According to the plan, the State Council's legislative priorities this year are to coordinate the advancement of domestic and foreign-related rule of law, deepen reforms in the field of legislation, strengthen government legislative review, uphold a balanced approach of enacting, amending, repealing, and interpreting laws, and enhance legislation in key areas, emerging fields, and foreign-related domains.

SESEC has extracted several noteworthy items from about 200 from the 2025 work plan:

First, State Council has proposed drafting and revision projects for the following laws:

- The Revision of Metrology Law,
- The Revision of Electricity Law
- The Revision of Transportation Law
- New Draft of Railway Law
- The Revision of Highway Law and
- The Revision of Law on Lawyers

In addition, the State Council has proposed preparation projects to develop the following regulations:

- Regulations on the Management of the Motor Vehicle Production Admission
- Regulations on Road Transport
- Administrative Measures for Internet Information Services
- Regulations on the Protection of Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuit
- Regulations on the Graded Protection of Cybersecurity
- Regulations on the Management of the Direct Satellite Services for Terminal Equipment
- Regulations on Satellite Navigation
- Regulations on the Safety Supervision of Special Equipment

Notably absent from the State Council's plan is the Product Quality Law, which has been under active discussion for revision since 2022. The draft for public comments were released in 2023 and SAMR has also listed the revision of Product Quality Law in its 2025 legislative work plan. SESEC has been tracking its progress since the beginning.

However, it is commented by some SAMR insiders that some parts of the revision still need further verification of their feasibility, and the overall maturity and completeness of the draft are not yet sufficient, therefore causing the long overdue of the final release and it is even deleted from this year's state council legislative plan. SESEC assesses that a new round of revision for the Quality Product Law is unlikely in the short term.

Original source *(in Chinese)*: https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202505/content_7023697.htm

9. China Drafting Guidelines for Automotive Data Export Security 2025 Version

Legislative Updates

On 13 June 2025, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology launched a public consultation on the draft ***Guidelines for the Security of Automotive Data Cross-Border Export (2025 Version)*** (hereinafter referred to as the draft guidelines). The move comes amid rapid growth in the self-driving technology and connected car sector, where increasing data processing activities and export demands have led to rising compliance challenges. To address these concerns and mitigate compliance risks, Chinese authorities decided to develop the guidelines, reducing regulatory burden on the automotive businesses.

The draft guidelines conclude 29 pages with 11895 Chinese characters and are structured into four chapters:

Chapter 1 - General Principles

This chapter establishes the foundational framework for enterprises to determine whether they must conduct security assessments for cross-border data activities. It clearly defines what constitutes data export and outlines permissible data transfer pathways.

Notably, the draft guidelines expand the existing regulatory framework by introducing several exemption scenarios, including:

- Operations within free trade pilot zones
- Security vulnerability remediation
- Emergency security incident response
- OTA software updates for product defect recalls

Chapter 2 - Cross-Border Transfer of Key Data

This chapter specifies six critical application scenarios and outlines a total of 49 data types requiring security assessment under these scenarios:

1. R&D Design Scenarios
2. Manufacturing Scenarios
3. Driving Automation Scenarios
4. Software Upgrade Services Scenarios
5. Network Operation Scenarios
6. Additional scenarios classified under the sector standard Y*D/T 4981-2024 Guidelines for Identification of Key Data in Industrial Fields*

Chapter 3 - Implementation Procedures for Data Cross-Border Transfer

This chapter establishes a structured three-phase compliance framework:

1. Data Type Identification: Categorization of data based on sensitivity and regulatory requirements
2. Transfer Pathway Determination: Selection of appropriate data transfer mechanisms in accordance with risk levels
3. Security Assessment Execution: Completion of mandated evaluations for high-risk data exports

Chapter 4 - Requirements for the Security Protection of Data Cross-border Transfer

This chapter establishes comprehensive safeguards governing cross-border data transfers, outlining three critical compliance dimensions:

1. Management Requirements
   - Mandates organizational measures including designated oversight roles and documented policies

2. Technical Protection Measures
   - Specifies implementation of encryption, access controls, and other cybersecurity protocols

3. Logging & Retention Obligations
   - Requires systematic recording of data transfers with mandated retention periods

The draft guidelines specifically target personal information and key data generated throughout the automotive lifecycle, including car design, manufacturing, sales, usage, operation, and maintenance. If China rolls out the draft guidelines, they will impact a wide range of stakeholders such as:

- Automotive manufacturers,
- Component and software suppliers,
- Telecommunications operators,
- Autonomous driving service providers and platform operators,
- Dealers/retailers
- Maintenance service providers, and
- Ride-hailing applications, etc.

SESEC will closely monitor the developments and updates of this draft guideline and provide timely updates on their implementation.

Original source *(in Chinese)*: https://www.cac.gov.cn/2025-06/13/c_1751439043533847.htm

10. China Renewed its Guidelines for Applying for Cross-border Data Security Assessment

Legislative-Updates

On 27 June 2025, Cyberspace Administration of China published the *Guidelines for Filing of Cross-border Data Security Assessment (Third Edition)* to guide and assist data processors in standardizing and declaring the security assessment for cross-border data transfers. Compared to the previous edition from 2024, the new guidelines optimize and simplify the relevant materials that data processors need to submit for declaring the security assessment for cross-border data transfers, and clarify the conditions, procedures, materials, and other contents for data processors applying to extend the validity period of the security assessment results for cross-border data transfers.

If data processors need to provide important data and personal information overseas due to business requirements and fall under the applicable circumstances of the security assessment for cross-border data transfers, they shall declare the security assessment for cross-border data transfers in accordance with the ***Measures for Security Assessment of Data Cross-Border Transfers*** **and the** ***Regulations on Promoting and Standardizing Data Cross-Border Flow***, following the declaration guidelines. If the validity period of the assessment results expires and the conditions for applying to extend the validity period are met, data processors may submit an application to extend the validity period of the assessment results within 60 working days before the expiration of the validity period.

Note for readers: The third edition is essentially the same as the second edition in terms of content, with the only changes being the simplification and optimization of the declaration procedures and form formats.

Original source *(in Chinese)*: https://www.cac.gov.cn/2025-06/27/c_1752652339765002.htm

11. China Guidelines for Building Smarter Society and Governance Framework

Legislative-Updates

On June 10, 2025, the Secretariat of the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) and the General Office of the State Administration for Market Regulation of China jointly released the *Guidelines for Standardization of Intelligent Social Development and Governance (2025 Edition)* (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines).

According to the Guidelines, the Standardization of Intelligent Social Development and Governance ensures intelligent technology innovation aligns with societal benefits. The Guidelines aim to:

- Establish a sound and scientific working mechanism for standards research, formulation, implementation, feedback, and continuous optimization.
- Build a comprehensive standard system that covers major social application scenarios of intelligent technologies, and
- Supports a healthy, full-life-cycle development of these technologies.

Actions guided by these goals will help the nation meet the demands of technological innovation and industrial growth, bolster the construction of an intelligent society, and contribute to the modernization of China's governance system and capabilities.

The Guidelines outline:

Fundamental principles and requirements for intelligent social development and governance,

Common application scenarios of intelligent technologies, classified into three levels with their social impacts and assessment indicators:

1. Micro-level (Individual-focused):

Autonomous Driving, Smart Home, Smart Customer Service, aspects that can impact individuals' mental health, behavioral patterns, value concepts and social relationships.

2. Meso-level (Organizational/Industrial):

Smart Education, Smart Healthcare, Smart Finance, aspects that can impact business workflows, organizational relationships, division of responsibilities and operational models.

3. Macro-level (Societal/Public Welfare):

Digital Government, Smart City, Digital Village, Smart Emergency Management, aspects that can bring changes to public governance, social service capability, emergency response procedures, and public participation models.

Additionally, the Guidelines define general procedures and requirements for AI social experiments. AI social experimentation serves as a core methodology for China's national intelligent social governance pilot bases to explore developmental pathways, while also functioning as a fundamental standardization tool.

These experiments systematically examine AI applications by:

(1) Identifying and defining social impact scenarios
(2) Observing and evaluating effects
(3) Analyzing governance challenges
(4) Developing responsive solutions and standards

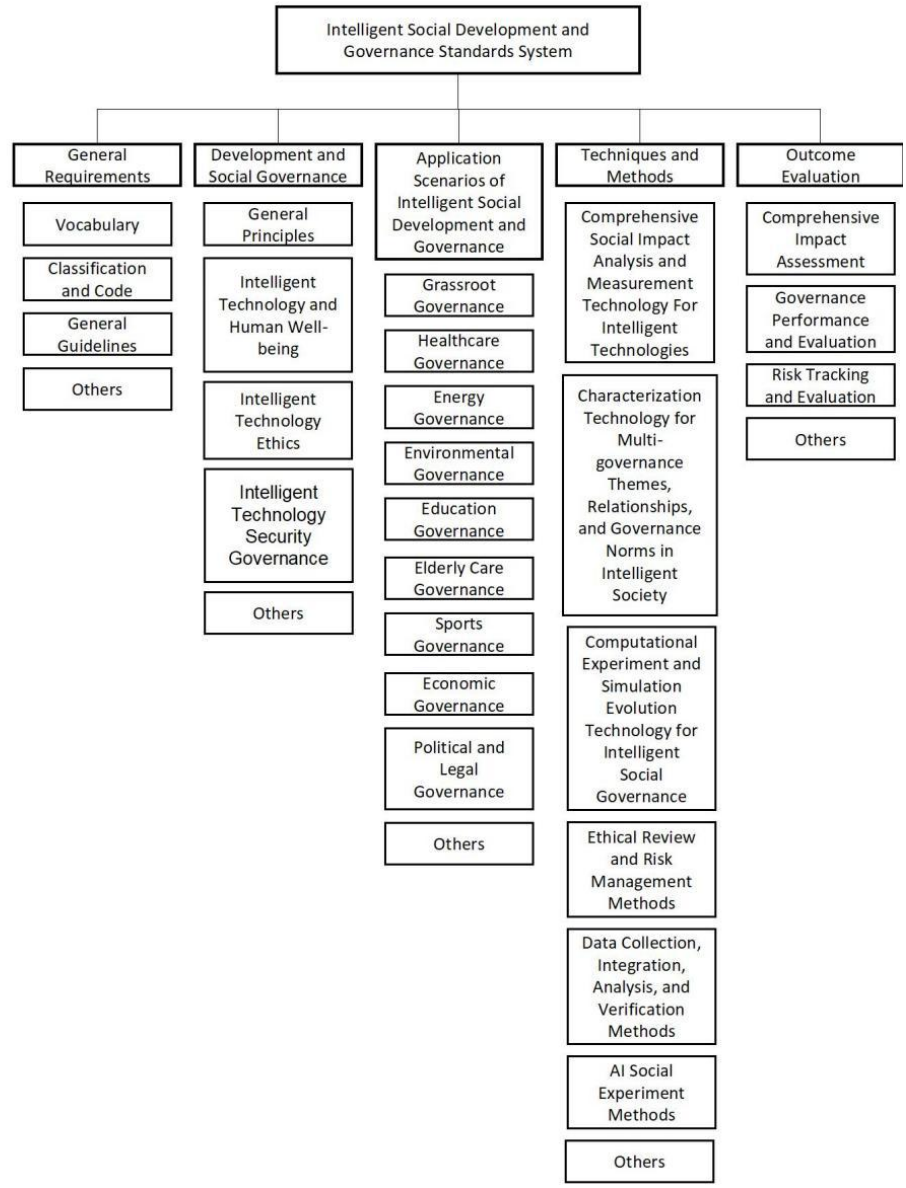
The structured process of AI Social Experiment follows three phases:

1. Organized implementation
2. Scientific measurement
3. Comprehensive feedback

The Guidelines also construct a standard system for intelligent social development and governance as shown in the diagram below. This standards system comprises five key components: foundational and general standards, development and governance principles, scenario-based applications, technologies and methodologies, and impact evaluation. These provide technical support and normative guidance for local governments, departments, research institutions, enterprises, and public institutions in conducting theoretical research and practical activities related to intelligent social development and governance.

Standards System Framework for Intelligent Social Development and Governance

Guidelines (2025)



Original source *(in Chinese)*: https://www.cac.gov.cn/2025-06/10/c_1751286506158221.htm?mc_cid=7b18358a76

12. Standard for Security Requirements on Processing of Sensitive Personal Information

Legislative-Updates

On April 25, 2025, China's National Technical Committee on Cybersecurity of the Standardization Administration of China (SAC/TC260) released the national recommended standard, ***GB/T 45574-2025 Data security technology-Security requirements for processing of sensitive personal information*** (hereinafter referred to as the Standard). The Standard, taking effect on December 1, 2025, aims to guide and regulate personal information processors in identifying and handling sensitive personal information, thereby enhancing their personal information protection capabilities. It was developed by the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI) in collaboration with other 30 organizations.

Overview of the Standard

Aligning with the provisions in *Section 2, Chapter II of China's Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL)*, the Standard defines the definition and category of sensitive personal information and specifies general and specialized security requirements for processing such data. It applies to personal information processors handling sensitive data and regulators and third-party assessors conducting compliance evaluations, supervision, or audits.

The key highlights of the Standard include:

- **Definition of Sensitive Personal Information**

  Personal data is classified as sensitive if its leakage or misuse could:

  (1) Infringe human dignity,
  (2) Endanger personal safety,
  (3) Cause financial harm,
  (4) Collectively impact individual rights when aggregated (if meeting the above criteria), or
  (5) Be legally designated as sensitive under applicable regulations.

- **Category of Sensitive Personal Information**

  (1) Biometric Data: Processed physical, biological or behavioral characteristics that can identify an individual.
  (2) Religious Beliefs: Affiliations and activities related to faith organizations.
  (3) Identity Data: Information affecting personal dignity/social standing, particular data that may lead to discrimination.
  (4) Health Data: Medical treatment records and physical/mental health status.
  (5) Financial Data: Bank/security accounts and transaction records.
  (6) Location Trajectories: Continuous movement patterns based on geographical positioning.
  (7) Minors' Data: All personal information of children under 14.
  (8) Other High-Risk Data: Any other information whose leakage could endanger dignity, safety or property.

- **General Requirements for Personal Data Processing**

  (1) Core Rules
  - Process only with specific purpose and explicit, separate consent (no bundled opt-ins).
  - Minimize collection (essential data only; prefer non-sensitive alternatives).
  - Ban hidden/deceptive collection and fully automated gathering.

  (2) Security Measures
  - Isolate storage from identifiable data.
  - Track & control access (approvals, audits, updated inventory).
  - Assess risks even for public sensitive data.

- **Specialized Requirements for Personal Data Processing**

(1) Key Prohibitions
- Biometric Data: Cannot be default; requires explicit consent for disclosure; must be deleted after use.
- Religious/Identity Data: No collection without consent; strict ban on profiling or recommendations.
- Minors' Data: Only collect if legally required; must publish dedicated processing rules.

(2) Critical Technical Requirements
- Health Data: De-identify using GB/T 37964;

restrict access with approval workflows.

- Financial Data: Encrypt & dual pseudonymize (client + server); never store external credentials.
- Location Data: Provide real-time collection notices; exclude sensitive areas; minimize collection frequency.

In conclusion, the Standard establishes China's compliance benchmarks for sensitive data processing and provides foreign stakeholders with clear operational guidelines for compliant sensitive data processing in China, helping mitigate regulatory risks while maintaining market access.

Original source *(in Chinese)*:
https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/AF8-02Ty3gc3_P99DZsfBQ

Digital Transition

13. China 2025 Key Points for Advancing Large-Scale IPv6 Deployment and Application

Cybersecurity

On May 20, 2025, the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) jointly issued the ***2025 Key Points for Advancing Large-Scale IPv6 Deployment and Application*** (hereinafter referred to as the *Key Points*).

The *Key Points* focus on driving innovation and integration in IPv6 technologies and applications, aiming to enhance endogenous development momentum, improve the technology and industrial ecosystem, and provide strong support for building China into a cyber power.

The *Key Points* set forth the targets for 2025:

- By the end of 2025, China aims to **fully establish** a globally leading IPv6 technology, industry, infrastructure, application, and security ecosystem.
- The number of active **IPv6 users is expected to reach 850 million**, with 1.1 billion IoT IPv6 connections. IPv6 traffic should account for 27% of fixed networks and 70% of mobile networks.
- The endogenous growth momentum of IPv6 will be significantly enhanced, with a more effective **market-driven dynamic**.
- The IPv6 user experience will be markedly improved, end-to-end network performance will be continuously optimized, and the scale of IPv6-enabled content sources will keep expanding.
- New networks, applications, services, and devices will adopt IPv6 **by default**. IPv6 deployment among **government and enterprise institutions** will be significantly improved, with government office networks undergoing accelerated IPv6 upgrades and enterprises seeing a substantial rise in IPv6 traffic over dedicated internet lines.
- IPv6 single-stack deployment will continue to advance, with broader promotion of single-stack applications.
- The IPv6 innovation ecosystem will be further refined, and **the IPv6 standards system will become more complete.**
- IPv6 security capabilities will continue to improve, with enhanced features and protection capabilities across various security products.

The Key points in 2024 emphasized on expanding the application of "**IPv6+"** innovation technology; yet this priority was removed from the 2025 Key Points. It is reasonable to infer that China at the moment prefers to prioritize accelerating the large-scale deployment of IPv6 and stabilizing its adoption over pursuing innovation of new technology. Deepening IPv6 penetration across the market is seen as a more urgent need. Moreover, the scope of IPv6 application is moving beyond home appliance and smart home device to include government network and enterprise systems. In line with the objective to achieve full market penetration of IPv6 technology, the completion of IPv6 standards system becomes imperative in 2025 to support rapid innovation and facilitate market maturity.

To achieve the above objectives, the *Key Points* outline 42 priority tasks across 9 key areas.

Key Areas	**Priority Tasks under the Key Areas**
1. Enhance internal development momentum	1. Strengthen policy support 2. Leverage market mechanisms 3. Unlock IPv6 technology advantages 4. Improve IPv6 address resource

	application and planning
2. Strengthen network service support	5. Optimize IPv6 networks 6. Improve IPv6 service quality 7. Enhance IPv6 interconnection capabilities 8. Accelerate IPv6 deployment in broadcast networks
3. Increase supply of application infrastructure	9. Improve IPv6 usability in cloud services 10. Optimize IPv6 service quality in content delivery networks 11. Expand IPv6 support in data centers 12. Promote IPv6 integration with AI development
4. Deepen large-scale single-stack deployment	13. Enhance IPv6 single-stack end-to-end capabilities 14. Expand the scope of IPv6 single-stack application deployment
5. Improve terminal device connectivity	15. Strengthen IPv6 testing for terminal devices 16. Accelerate upgrade and replacement of existing devices 17. Expand IPv6 support among smart home devices 18. Promote IPv6 applications in the IoT sector
6. Deepen integrated applications	19. Increase IPv6 traffic volume through commercial applications 20. Advance IPv6 evolution in e-government applications 21. Deepen IPv6 transformation in central SOEs 22. Expand IPv6 innovations in the financial sector 23. Promote IPv6 deployment in Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs systems 24. Enhance IPv6 network performance and access in the education sector 25. Advance IPv6 upgrades in the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security systems 26. Deepen IPv6 upgrades in civil affairs government information system 27. Strengthen IPv6 upgrades in the healthcare sector 28. Promote IPv6 applications in transportation digital infrastructure 29. Expand IPv6 applications in the industrial internet 30. Advance IPv6 development in the water

	resources sector 31. Accelerate IPv6 upgrades in natural resources and environmental protection systems 32. Promote full IPv6 access in emergency management business systems
7. Promote innovation ecosystem and standards development	33. Strengthen the "IPv6+" innovation ecosystem 34. Advance internet architecture innovation and pilot applications 35. Continue to develop and implement national IPv6 standards 36. Enhance China's influence on international IPv6 standards
8. Strengthen pilots and publicity	37. Deepen IPv6 pilot actions in key cities 38. Innovate publicity formats and content 39. Enrich industry exchange activities
9. Strengthen cybersecurity assurance	40. Enhance IPv6 network security protection and supervision 41. Improve IPv6 security risk assessment and technical practice capabilities 42. Promote the development and application of IPv6 security products

Notably, Key Area No.6 - Deepen integrated application carries the greatest weight which reinforces the analysis that China's top priority is achieving full market penetration of IPv6. The development of standards system is likely in alignment with this objective. SESEC will keep a close watch on China's IPv6 standardization activities and provide timely updates.

Original source (*in Chinese):* https://www.cac.gov.cn/2025-05/20/c_1749446498560205.htm

14. AI Terminal Grading Standards Underway in China

Artificial Intelligence

From May 26 to May 28, 2025, the Artificial Intelligence Subcommittee of the National Information Technology Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC28/SC42) and the Artificial Intelligence Terminal Standards Group under the National Technical Committee on Audio, Video, and Multimedia Systems and Equipment (SAC/TC242), in collaboration with the Artificial Intelligence Terminal Working Group of the Artificial Intelligence Industry Work Committee, successfully held the **Standards Working Meeting on Intelligent Ability Grading of AI Terminals in Beijing.**

Zhou Daming, Director of the Consumer Electronics Division, Department of Electronic Information, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), and Wang Hanqi, Director of the Strategic Planning Division, Department of Market System Development, Ministry of Commerce, attended the opening ceremony and delivered speeches. More than 200 experts from enterprises in fields such as AI smartphones, PCs, TVs, glasses, speakers, headphones, and vehicle cockpits participated

At the opening ceremony, Chen Lei, Director of the Immersive Technology Department of the Immersive Technology and Secretary-General of the AI Terminal Working Group at the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT), presented an overall report on the AI terminal intelligent ability grading work plan. Gao Ge, Engineer at the AI Center and Deputy Secretary-General of the AI Terminal Working Group at the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), reported on the promotion plan for the series of national standards on AI terminal intelligent ability grading.

Following the ceremony, participating organizations conducted closed-door group discussions over the course of two days according to the division of work for the standards development.

This AI Terminal Intelligent Ability Grading Standards Working Meeting resulted in the preliminary development of **nine draft project proposals** for national standards on **AI terminal intelligent grading**. These cover areas such as

- **Terminology and reference architecture,**
- **General requirements,**
- **Mobile terminals,**
- **Microcomputers,**
- **Televisions,**
- **Smart glasses,**
- **Vehicle cockpits,**
- **Speakers**, and
- **Headphones.**

The plan is to submit these proposals for approval and formally launch the drafting process **in June**, with the goal of publishing the standards **by the end of 2025**. SESEC will continue monitoring this standard-setting progress and provide timely updates.

Original source (*in Chinese)*: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/tvUE3T3hBLJ2KoPnn7mTEA

15. China Claimed BeiDou System Integrated With 11 International Organizations

Satellite System

On May 18, 2025, GNSS & LBS Association of China, which is China's only national industry association in the satellite navigation and location services, released a White Paper on China's recent satellite service progress. The White Paper announced that China's BeiDou System, recognized by the United Nations as a core global satellite navigation system provider, has been fully integrated into the standards system of 11 international organizations. BeiDou's presence has been expanded to civil aviation, maritime, and mobile communications sectors and continues to expand its international network for a greater strategic influence in the global digital economy.

It is reported that to date, China has signed cooperation agreements with **Russia, Pakistan, the Arab League, Saudi Arabia, Belarus and others**. Products incorporating BeiDou System are now exported to over 140 countries and regions. Over **30 countries** in Africa, such as Nigeria and Senegal have built BeiDou CORS stations. The satellite stations support high-precision positioning services like land surveying and mapping, transportation and vehicle management. Additionally, under the Belt and Road Initiative, Peru has become the first country in South America to possess a smart port combined 5G, BeiDou high-precision positioning & AI technologies. Moving forward, China and Russia are going to deepen cooperation in satellite navigation, promoting greater compatibility and interoperability between BeiDou and GLONASS systems and their augmentation systems.

In the consumer product sector, BeiDou continues to gain momentum in China's domestic market. Adoption is expanding rapidly across smartphones, wearable devices, passenger vehicles, consumer drones, and electric bicycles. In particular, the scale-up in smartphones is striking around 288 million units now support BeiDou

positioning, representing 98% of the market. However, according to the White Paper, despite massive deployment in some specific fields, BeiDou still has enormous growth potential within China's mass consumer market, especially the New Energy Vehicles. As the integration of BeiDou System in China's critical infrastructure has become mature, China's next priority for BeiDou System is to drive its penetration into the mass consumer market.

About China's BeiDou System:

The BeiDou System is China's global satellite navigation system, similar to the U.S. GPS. It provides positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) services to users on land, sea, and air.

BeiDou works by using a constellation of over 40 satellites in three types of orbits:

- **Medium Earth Orbit (MEO):** Provides global coverage.
- **Geostationary Orbit (GEO):** Offers continuous service over China and nearby regions.
- **Inclined Geosynchronous Orbit (IGSO):** Improves accuracy and availability in the Asia-Pacific region.

The system allows users to determine their location with high precision, typically within a few meters. It supports standard navigation for phones and vehicles, as well as enhanced services for military, industrial, and scientific applications. Some BeiDou services offer centimeter-level accuracy when combined with ground-based systems.

BeiDou also provides two-way communication in certain modes, allowing short text messages to be sent via satellite.

The system is used in transportation, agriculture, mapping, disaster response, and more. It is compatible with other global navigation systems, enabling multi-system receivers to increase accuracy and reliability.

Original source (in Chinese): https://cn.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202505/18/WS68298080a310205377033a1e.html

16. A Series of Standards on Intelligent Connected Vehicles Underway

Intelligent Connected Vehicles

From 26 to 30 May 2025, the Secretariat of the Subcommittee on Intelligent Connected Vehicles of the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (SAC/TC114/SC34) organized the 17th Meeting of the Working Group on Automotive Information Security Standards and a series of seminars on relevant intelligent connected vehicle standards.

More than 200 experts attended the event. They were from domestic and foreign vehicle manufacturers, parts suppliers, testing organizations, research institutes, and sectors including electronics, telecommunications, and the internet. The event was supported by Beijing Xinchangcheng Technology Development Co., Ltd.

From May 26 to May 29, the Secretariat of SC34 organized project meetings with industry experts to discuss the following standards research:

- *Technical Requirements and Testing Methods for Automotive Cybersecurity Intrusion Detection*
- *Technical Requirements for Automotive Cryptographic Applications*
- *Automotive Software Identifier*
- *Technical Requirements and Testing Methods for Automotive Gateway Chips*
- *Road Vehicles—Cybersecurity Validation and Verification*
- *Automotive Information Security Simulation Testing—Pioneering Research on Standards*
- *Intelligent and Connected Vehicles—Supply Chain Cybersecurity Technical Specification*

The meetings conducted in-depth discussions on the following topics for each standard:

- Standardization objects,
- Frameworks,
- Technical requirements, and
- Test methods,

These discussions advanced the development process of the relevant projects and successfully achieved the objectives set for the sessions.

On May 30, the Secretariat of SC34 convened the 17th Meeting of the Working Group on Automotive Information Security Standards. The meeting began with a summary of the work undertaken by the SAC/TC114/SC34 and the Automotive Information Security Standards Working Group and set out the plans for future activities.

Subsequently, the leading organizations of each project reported on the recent progress of the following standards research projects:

- *Technical Requirements and Testing Methods for Automotive Cybersecurity Intrusion Detection*
- *Automotive Software Identifier*
- *Road Vehicles—Cybersecurity Validation and Verification*
- *Automotive Information Security Simulation Testing—Pioneering Research on Standards*
- *Intelligent and Connected Vehicles—Supply Chain Cybersecurity Technical Specification*

The event facilitated technical discussions and contributed to the progress of several automotive information security standards. SC34 will continue to focus on advancing the development of the intelligent connected vehicle standards system.

Original source (in Chinese): https://www.catarc.org.cn/xwdt/gzdt/684182422343749.html

17. World's First Universal Framework for Digital Product Passport Launched in Beijing

Digital Product Passport

On July 18, 2025, the Symposium on International Cooperation for Digital Product Passport (DPP) and International Standards for Entire Lifecycle Management was held in Beijing. At the event, China unveiled its independently developed world's first universal framework for Digital Product Passports, MA-DPP Universal Framework 1.0. This framework provides a unified and convenient global platform to support and facilitate the smooth and stable operation of global supply and industrial chains.

A DPP is akin to a human passport—it serves as a digital record of a product's unique identity and its full lifecycle information, enabling proof of origin, authenticity, and sustainability levels in cross-border trade.

As data elements create greater value in industrial settings, the boundaries of manufacturing are being redrawn, global supply chains are undergoing rapid transformation, and trade rules are growing increasingly volatile. In this context, building a globally connected, agile digital supply chain system has emerged as a focal topic in global supply chain collaboration and technical governance. According to Chen Hongjun, former Deputy Director-General of the Standards and Technology Management Department of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and former Deputy Director of the Standardization Administration of China (SAC), the core value of DPPs lies in their role as a digital record spanning a product's entire lifecycle—from design, production, and distribution to usage, recycling, and reuse.

The event marked the official launch of several innovative achievements in DPPs and entire lifecycle information management, including the MA-DPP Universal Framework 1.0, the Steel Industry DPP Public Service Platform, and the MA-DPP Ecosystem Partnership Program.

Specifically, the MA-DPP Universal Framework 1.0 is independently developed by the Zhongguancun Industry & Information Research Institute of Two-dimensional Code Technology (ZIIOT). With the core mission of building a trusted, open, and shared entire lifecycle data chain infrastructure, it provides a foundational standards framework, technical framework, and public service framework to enable global DPP stakeholders, including product owners, technology developers, end-users, and regulators—to co-create standardized, interoperable, and trustworthy DPP solutions. By delivering unified DPP foundational services and public goods, the framework will support the smooth and resilient operation of global supply and industrial chains.

Moreover, the Steel Industry DPP Public Service Platform, one of the flagship achievements unveiled at this release, provides comprehensive end-to-end solutions to facilitate Chinese steelmakers' sustainable global expansion. This comes as the steel sector emerges among the first industries targeted by the EU's DPP implementation initiative.
The symposium also featured several strategic signings. ZIIOT and Siemens (China) agreed to collaborate on battery passport and carbon footprint solutions based on the MA-DPP Universal Framework 1.0, aiding Chinese companies in green globalization. Additionally, The Unified Identification Code Registration Management Center (UTC) of ZIIOT and Tianjin CRRC Leasing Co., Ltd. have entered a cooperation to establish a secondary node for the MA Identification System in the equipment manufacturing sector. This initiative will provide industry-wide unified identification registration and resolution services, accelerating the digital transformation and high-quality development of China's equipment manufacturing industry.

The event was co-hosted by ZIIOT and the IEC 63538 Working Group (Lifecycle-events), with co-organizers including the China Beijing Green Exchange, China Quality Certification Center, China Association for Standardization, Global Code-Chain Technology Cooperation Center, and UTC.

Original source *(in Chinese)*:https://www.peopleapp.com/column/30049766091-500006395561

Green Transition

18. MIIT Kick-Off Meeting for the National Task Force on Recycling and Utilization of Traction Batteries of EVs

Battery Recycling

On May 26, 2025, Mr. Li Lecheng, the Party Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), convened a kick-off meeting for the National Task Force on Recycling and Utilization of Traction Batteries for New Energy Vehicles (i.e., Electric Vehicles). The meeting gathered relevant members from the task force and was conducted with the objective of coordinating deployment of key tasks to build a sound recycling and utilization system for traction batteries.

The meeting emphasized that promoting the recycling and utilization of traction batteries is vital to **ecological and environmental protection**, **public safety**, and the **high-quality development** of China's NEV and traction battery industries. Balancing **high-quality development** with **high-level safety**, and accelerating the establishment of a **standardized, safe, and efficient** recycling and utilization system are critical.

The meeting further highlighted that the working group should adhere to a **people-centered development philosophy**, follow the requirements of the ***Action Plan for Improving the NEV Traction Battery Recycling and Utilization System*** *which was issued by MIIT earlier in 2025*, adopt a **problem-oriented** and **collaborative** approach, work with **clear targets and timelines**, and ensure that all tasks are implemented thoroughly and effectively.

Key priorities include:

- **Improving the regulatory and standards system**: speeding up the formulation of relevant laws and regulations; developing and revising mandatory standards such as lithium battery safety technical specifications; and guiding the industry's high-quality development through standards and legal tools.
- **Strengthening full-chain supervision and management**: focusing on key stages such as battery production, vehicle scrapping, and battery dismantling and reuse; addressing regulatory bottlenecks across the entire process; applying **digital technologies** to enhance battery flow monitoring; and cracking down on illegal dismantling, environmental violations, and unlicensed operations.
- **Enhancing industry capacity building**: increasing collaborative R&D and the promotion of **key technologies, processes, and equipment**; improving **industry governance** and implementing dynamic management of enterprises under the industry norms; supporting **leading enterprises** in becoming stronger and more competitive; and guiding the industry towards **healthy and sustainable development**.

In February 2025, the State Council of China revealed that the country had entered the stage of large-scale NEV battery retirements. Enhancing recycling and utilization capacity of the NEV batteries and establishing a sound management system are pressing priorities. There are statistics showing that by the end of 2024, the national stock of NEVs reached 31.4 million, with the installed capacity of traction batteries leading globally for many years. As the number of retired traction batteries increases year by year, their recycling and utilization have drawn much attention. A report predicts that by 2030, the market size of power-battery recycling will exceed 100 billion yuan.

This kick-off meeting signified China's strategic push to address the challenges of large-scale NEV battery retirements. With the battery recycling market projected to exceed 100 billion yuan by 2030, building a standardized, safe, and efficient system has become an urgent priority. The initiative will shape future regulatory and market dynamics, making it essential for European stakeholders to closely monitor developments and engage proactively to ensure alignment and competitiveness.

Original source *(in Chinese)*: https://www.miit.gov.cn/xwfb/bldhd/art/2025/art_bf32785b0fb64069b8b74b362a8d575d.html

19. Meeting on Carbon Footprint National Standards for EVs, Lithium Batteries and Photovoltaic Products Kicked Off in Tianjin

Carbon Footprint

On May 15, 2025, the Kick-off Meeting for National Standards on the Carbon Footprint of "New Three" Products, namely **electric vehicles**, **lithium batteries** and **photovoltaic products**, was held in Tianjin. Zheng Tianlei, Deputy Director of the China Automotive Standardization Research Institute (CASRI), attended and delivered remarks. Nearly 120 experts from Equipment Industry Development Center of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), as well as domestic and international vehicle manufacturers, component suppliers, circular economy enterprises, testing organizations, research institutes, and universities participated in the meeting.

During the meeting, Mr. Zheng stated that under China's dual-carbon strategy, which is carbon peak and carbon neutrality, the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (hosted by CATARC) has been putting efforts to systematically advance green and low-carbon automotive standards. Developing carbon footprint standards for the "New Three" products is well aligned with global trends and supports China's national green development goals. It also serves as a key tool for driving the green and sustainable transformation of the industrial value chain. Mr. Zheng emphasized that moving forward, it will be essential to align standard development with industry needs, accelerate the formulation process, strengthen engagement with international research organizations, and promote mutual recognition of carbon footprint accounting rules between domestic and international systems.

Background for the Meeting:

CATARC launch the project of carbon footprint management standards system in 2021 and published the ***Roadmap for Standardization of Low-Carbon Development of China's Automobile Industry (1.0)*** in 2023 which outlined the short-, medium- and long-term standardization plan. In December 2023, CATARC received approval to initiate two national standard-setting projects:

- ***20232444-T-339 Road vehicle - General requirements for greenhouse gas management - Part 1: Terms and definitions***
- ***20232445-T-339 Road vehicle - General requirements for greenhouse gas management - Part 2: Carbon footprint labels of road vehicle products***

Both standards were approved in 2025 and are expected to be released soon.

Additionally, on December 31, 2024, the National Standardization Committee (SAC) of China approved five more standard setting projects proposed by CATARC.

No.	Standards Project Code	Standard Name	Nature of the Standard	Status
1	20243770-T-339	Greenhouse gases - Quantification methods and requirements for carbon footprint of products - Electric vehicle	GB/T	New Draft
2	20243775-T-339	Greenhouse gases - Quantification methods and requirements for carbon footprint of products - Traction batteries used in	GB/T	New Draft

		electric vehicle		
3	20243773-T-339	Greenhouse gases - Quantification methods and requirements for carbon footprint of products - Driving motors used in electric vehicles	GB/T	New Draft
4	20243796-T-339	Requirements of the greenhouse gas emission accounting and reporting - Part XX: Whole vehicle manufacturing enterprise	GB/T	New Draft
5	20243765-T-339	Road vehicle - Information for plates, labels and electronic identifications of traction batteries	GB/T	New Draft

The newly approved project prioritizes three subfields within carbon management in the automotive sector: product carbon footprint accounting, greenhouse gas emissions accounting, information disclosure. These standards set quantitative carbon footprint accounting standards for EVs, Traction Batteries and Driving Motors, and will provide detailed procedures and definition covering:

- Accounting principles
- Functional unit
- Accounting boundaries
- Accounting methodologies, and
- Requirements for carbon footprint reporting

CATARC expects these standards to help automotive enterprises identify emission sources and quantify emissions within the defined scope, enabling them to explore emission reduction potential, promote sustainable development, and facilitate industry transformation.

Original source *(in Chinese)*: https://www.catarc.org.cn/xwdt/gzdt/677916169736261.html

20. Updates on China's Establishment of Carbon Footprint Management System

Carbon Footprint

On June 25, 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China (MEE) published the ***Progress Report on the Construction of Management System of Product Carbon Footprint*** (hereinafter referred to as the Progress Report). The Progress Report reflects China's work in the field of product carbon footprint and the practices and achievements so far.

In May 2024, MEE, together with 14 departments, issued the ***Implementation Plan for Establishing a Carbon Footprint Management System*** (hereinafter referred to as the Implementation Plan). MEE took the lead in advancing the implementation, marking the start for the construction of a national carbon footprint management system.

The Progress Report systematically summarizes the progress made by various departments in the field of product carbon footprint since 2024, and introduces related achievements from four aspects:

- Establishing and improving the management system,
- Building a multi-party participation work framework,
- Promoting international mutual recognition of rules,

- Strengthening capacity building,

The Progress Report provided a comprehensive overview of China's current product carbon footprint standards system.

In Aug, 2024, China issued a voluntary standard on the scope of activities, principles and quantification methods for research on product carbon footprint ***GB/T 24067-2024 Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification***.

On Dec 28, 2024, *Guidelines for Formulating Product Carbon Footprint Accounting Standards* was jointly issued by the MEE, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the State Administration for Market Regulation of China (SAMR). The guidelines clarify requirements for carrying out the standards work related to product carbon footprint accounting, along with the objective of pushing the alignment among association standards, sector standards and the national standards.

Since the inception of the Implementation Plan, China focuses on formulating standards for key sectors such as basic energy, raw materials, "New Three" (New Energy Vehicles, Batteries and Solar Panels), and transportation. Up until the end of 2024, 6 national standards on product carbon footprint accounting have been published (shown in Fig 1). 67 national standards projects on carbon footprint accounting have been launched. Over 100 association standards on industry-specific carbon footprint accounting standards have been published. In addition, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), MEE, NDRC and SAMR jointly released *the First Batch of Recommended Association Standards on the Industrial Product Carbon Footprint Accounting Rules*.

Standard Name	Standard Code
Plastics - Carbon and environmental footprint of biobased plastics - Part 1: General principles	GB/T 41638.1-2022
Plastics - Carbon and environmental footprint of biobased plastics - Part 2: Material carbon footprint - Amount (mass) of CO2 removed from the air and incorporated into polymer molecule	GB/T 41638.2-2023
Plastics - Carbon and environmental footprint of biobased plastics - Part 3: Process carbon footprint - Requirements and guidelines for quantification	GB/T 41638.3-2023
Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines for quantification	GB/T 24067-2024
Greenhouse gases - Quantification methodologies and requirements for carbon footprint of products - Livestock products	GB/T 44903-2024
Greenhouse gases - Quantification requirement and method of product carbon footprint - Electrolytic aluminium	GB/T 44905-2024

Figure 1. 6 national standards released in 2024

On Aug 30, 2024, SAMR, MEE, NDRC and MIIT jointly issued an announcement on the launch of Product Carbon Footprint Labeling Certification Pilot Program. The pilot program targeted lithium-ion batteries, photovoltaic, steel iron, electronic and electrical products. In March, 2025, China's National Certification and Accreditation Administration released Trial General Implementation Rules for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling Certification, as one of the achievements derived from the pilot program.

Internationally, relevant Chinese research centers had multiple in-depth discussion on unified data framework standards, unified data foundation and basic data with EU DG Environment, Life Cycle Initiative under UN Environment Program, Joint Research Centre under European Commission, World Steel Association (worldsteel) and EPD Italy (Environmental Product Declaration). Moreover, 27 international standard proposals were submitted and over 10 "dual carbon" international standards were led by China.

The Progress Report also provides an outlook on the future construction of China's product carbon footprint

management system. Moving forward, MEE will further improve the product carbon footprint accounting rule and standard system, accelerate research on carbon footprint factors for key products, explore the full-chain coordination of product carbon footprint management, strengthen international exchanges, promote international recognition of carbon footprint rules, continue to advance the implementation of all tasks under the *Implementation Plan for Establishing a Carbon Footprint Management System*, and ensure practical results in the work.

Original source (in Chinese): https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/xwfb/202506/t20250625_1121882.shtml

21. China's First National Standard for Green Data Center Evaluation Unveiled

Green Evaluation

On June 1, 2025, China's first national standard for green data center evaluation, ***GB/T44989-2024 Evaluation of Green Data Center,*** was officially implemented. The standard was developed under the leadership of the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), with oversight from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT).

With the rapid development of the industry, data centers have become one of the fastest-growing sectors in terms of energy and resource consumption in China. Reducing their energy usage and achieving green, low-carbon development are key priorities for the nation. Conducting comprehensive evaluations of green data centers is an effective means to drive their transformation toward sustainability.

GB/T44989-2024 Evaluation of Green Data Center specifies requirements across multiple dimensions such as:

- Efficient resource utilization,
- Green design,
- Green procurement,
- Green operations and maintenance, and
- Green services.

It also takes into account future development trends in data centers, strengthening metrics for efficient computing resource utilization in the evaluation framework and highlighting the application of advanced technologies such as liquid cooling and high-efficiency IT equipment. This effectively guides the green and low-carbon development path for data centers in China.

Driven by the MIIT and other relevant departments, the industry has continued to evolve toward high efficiency, clean operations, intensive development, and circular green and low-carbon high-quality practices through a series of measures, including the selection of "National Green Data Center," the release of advanced technology catalogs, and the formulation of key technical standards. By 2023, the average Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) of data centers in China reached around 1.4, a reduction of over 30% compared to 2011. To date, the state has selected a total of 246 "National Green Data Centers" across five batches, spanning key application fields such as telecommunications, the internet, public institutions, energy, and finance.

Importance on the Certification of the *GB/T44989-2024 Evaluation of Green Data Center*

1. Improving Energy Efficiency

Help promote the adoption of more efficient cooling technologies, power supply technologies, and intelligent operation and maintenance management in data centers, thereby reducing energy consumption and improving energy utilization efficiency.

2. Reducing Operational Costs

By optimizing energy use, reducing water consumption, and adopting renewable energy, operational costs, including electricity, water, and potential carbon emission fees—can be significantly lowered.

3. Enhancing Market Competitiveness

Help elevate the brand image and market competitiveness of data centers. Against the backdrop of green development becoming a global consensus, more clients are inclined to choose green, low-carbon data center services.

4. Accessing Policy and Financial Support

Many regions across the country offer policy support for green data centers, including financial incentives, tax benefits, and land-use advantages. These measures help further reduce operational costs and improve profitability.

5. Promoting Sustainable Development

By adopting renewable energy, reducing carbon emissions, and advancing the circular economy, data centers can contribute to environmental protection and climate change mitigation, driving sustainable development.

This standard will impact future data center equipment manufacturers and data center operations.

Original source *(in Chinese)*: https://ncem.nim.ac.cn/bzdt/1117079813606080512.html

22. China Unveils National Standardization Plan to Boost Green Development in Industry and Information Sectors

Green Development

June 2025 – The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) has released the ***Implementation Plan of Further Promoting the Green and Low Carbon Standardization Works for Industry and Information Technology Sectors*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Plan") to enhance the green and low-carbon standard system, supporting the transformation and upgrading of these sectors.

The Plan aligns with key national policies, including the ***National Standardization Development Outline*** **(published October 10, 2021)**, the ***Accelerating the All-round Green Transformation of Economic and Social Development*** **(published July 31, 2024)** and the ***Accelerating the Promotion of the Green Development of the Manufacturing Industry*** **(published March 1, 2024)**. Structured into five chapters and an annex, it outlines overall requirements, key focus areas for standard development, and supporting measures.

Key Targets

The Plan sets two-phase goals for establishing robust green and low-carbon standard systems in industry and information technology sectors:

- By 2027: The standard systems will be significantly improved, with over 100 new or revised standards introduced, boosting standardization efficiency.
- By 2030: The foundation for green and low-carbon standardization will be solidified, with a more comprehensive system playing a stronger supportive role.

Priority Standards

The Plan highlights the following key areas for standard development:

- Urgently needed standards, particularly for carbon footprint accounting and resource utilization.
- Innovation-driven standards, supporting green industries and the integration of digitalization with sustainable development.
- Upgraded standards, including energy and water conservation, as well as green manufacturing.

Next Steps for Foreign Stakeholders

The Plan emphasizes accelerating the establishment of **a Technical Committee (TC) on green and low-carbon topics under MIIT**, with key measures including:

- Coordinating standardization efforts and drafting guidelines for standardization system construction.
- Strengthening standard dissemination and implementation in policymaking, testing, inspections, and government procurement.
- Improving lifecycle management of standards and enhancing collaboration among standardization bodies.

Additionally, the Annex provides a detailed list of proposed standard research projects, signaling potential future regulatory developments in the sector. This initiative underscores China's commitment to fostering sustainable industrial growth through structured standardization, offering opportunities for international engagement and compliance alignment.

Original source *(in Chinese)* : https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202506/content_7029842.htm
https://www.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/jns/gzdt/art/2025/art_872238e4e1324c89898b24bfdcafdd97.html

23. 20-Year Anniversary Event Summarizes and Prospects on China Energy Label System

Energy Efficiency

On June 27, 2025, the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) held a seminar in Beijing to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the implementation of the China Energy Label program, and it is also an event of the 35th National Energy Conservation Publicity Week of China.

Approximately 200 representatives participated in the event, mostly from relevant government agencies, research institutions, sector associations, and enterprises. The seminar featured discussions from academia, industry, and other sectors on the current state of energy conservation and policy development.

During the event, the 2025 version of the energy efficiency label information platform was officially launched, and a joint initiative on energy efficiency label integrity was announced by all participating parties.

Summary and review of the China Energy Label system over the past two decades.

The seminar's keynote speeches, including one delivered by Ms. Li Aixian, Vice President of CNIS, reviewed the 20-year implementation of China's energy efficiency labeling system and shared recent advancements in energy-saving technologies and product standards, both domestically and internationally. A 20-year anniversary report was also published in both hard copy and digital version. Main contents of the report and the speech include:

- Through the collaborative efforts of government authorities, manufacturers, distributors, research institutions, laboratories, consumers, and international organizations, the energy efficiency labeling system has been applied to 45 product categories, covering more than 26,000 enterprises and over 4 million registered product models.
- China's energy efficiency labeling system has become one of the most extensively implemented, largest in market coverage, and most effective in energy conservation among similar systems worldwide.
- The report provides a comprehensive review and summary of the establishment, implementation, and continuous improvement of the energy efficiency labeling system across four dimensions, which specifically are Continuous System Improvement, Effective Implementation Promotion, Broad-Based Benefits Realization, and Innovation for Future Leadership.
- Abundant achievements have been made in energy efficiency enhancement, technological advancement, and carbon emission reduction in key product categories and sectors, including household appliances, refrigeration and air conditioning, industrial equipment, electronic information products, and lighting equipment.

Next steps on the development of China Energy Label system

Effectively support China's energy saving and carbon reduction policies:

- Accelerate and enhance relevant standard supply, especially the energy efficiency standards on products, equipment and facilities in emerging sectors.
- Improve the energy efficiency registration publicizing and verifying service to further support China's national policy in renewal of out-of-date appliance and consumer goods.
- Further implement the "forerunner" system in product energy efficiency management to facilitate green transition in sectors of consumer goods.
- Assist the transition from total volume and density controls on energy efficiency to those on carbon emission.

Fully promote digital and intelligent technologies

- Improve the service on official information platform of energy efficiency.
- Optimize the promotion mechanism of green and low-carbon products.
- Strengthen intelligent supervision on energy efficiency and enhance dissemination.
- Improve competence on experiments and testing.

Enhance the use of green and energy efficient products and extend the benefits worldwide

- Actively carry out international cooperation on energy efficiency through global platforms and organizations such as SPEC, IEA and EE Hub.
- Further extend international coordination to support global competitiveness of relevant sectors in China.
- Dedicate in constructing a worldwide leading labelling system and contribute to international community with good practice and experience within China.

Other key takeaways from the keynote speeches at the seminar

- Attending officials and experts stressed the importance of the China Energy Label system and its implementation, stating it as one of the key elements for achieving the country's carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals.
- The working goals and measures on China Energy Label in the 15th Five-year Plan period is under drafting. Along with further development and improvement across sectors in the field, the main challenge for setting statistical goals for the next stage is that a remarkable improvement may be difficult to achieve.
- Energy efficiency work in China has encountered certain deep-seated issues and may require a structural breakthrough.

24. China Leads Three Key IEC Standards for Energy Storage Systems

Energy Storage # IEC Standards

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) TC 120 Electrical Energy Storage (EES) systems has recently released and implemented three international standards, specifically:

- ***IEC TS 62933-2-3:2025 Electric Energy Storage (EES) Systems – Part 2-3: Unit parameters and testing methods – Performance assessment test during site operation***
- ***IEC TR 62933-3-200:2025 Electrical energy storage (EES) systems – Part 3-200: Planning and performance assessment of electrical energy storage systems – Design principles of electrochemical based EES systems***
- ***IEC 62933-4-2:2025 Electric energy storage (EES) systems – Part 4-2: Guidance on environmental issues – Assessment of the environmental impact of battery failure in an electrochemical based storage system***

The international standard *IEC TS 62933-2-3:2025* was officially approved for development in August 2022 and developed under the leadership of Shanghai Electric Power Research Institute (SEPRI) as the convener, in collaboration with experts from State-Grid Shanghai Electric Power Engineering Co., Ltd., as well as multiple countries including Canada, Australia, and Italy. Over the 33-month development process, SEPRI organized more than 20 international and domestic technical meetings and conducted extensive field research across multiple Chinese energy storage projects. The standard specifies the unit parameters and testing methods that validate and assess the performance of EES systems after commissioning, which fills the international standardization gap for this field and further improves the IEC's technical standard framework for electrical energy storage.

Additionally, the international standard *IEC TR 62933-3-200:2025* presents an overview and design cases of electrochemical based EES systems in power generation side, transmission and distribution side, and customer side. Furthermore, design principles for electrochemical based EES systems such as sizing and selection of subsystems, integration scheme, site and layout, and system safety measures are provided.

Furthermore, the standard *IEC 62933-4-2:2025*, initiated in 2020, was spearheaded by State Grid China Electric Power Research Institute, with joint efforts of experts from over 10 countries including the United

States, Switzerland, Japan, South Korea, Germany, Australia, and the United Kingdom. The standard addresses the environmental impacts of battery failures in EES systems and provides comprehensive risk evaluation guidelines by establishing a technology-specific classification framework, standardized failure categories, and environmental assessment procedures. As electrochemical energy storage undergoes rapid global deployment, the standard's unified risk assessment specifications for system design and operation will critically support the high-quality development of emerging storage technologies and facilitate the worldwide energy transition.

In conclusion, these three international standards comprehensively address the application requirements of EES systems and will serve as critical technical references for global manufacturers, end-users, and third-party organizations in product development, engineering design, and system operation and maintenance.

Original source *(in Chinese)*:
https://www.samr.gov.cn:8085/xw/sj/art/2025/art_b2f3d5ed25b7482eb06040d13a8e614e.html

25. SAC/TC 442 Water Saving Calls for Experts

Water Conservation Standards

On June 24, 2025, the National Industrial Water Conservation Technical Committee (SAC/TC 442) is calling for the nomination of experts to join the Working Group 1 on Recirculating Water Systems, aiming to accelerate the development of relevant standards for higher resource efficiency.

Scope and Conditions of Nomination:

According to the notice of solicitation, eligible candidates must be professionals engaged in the design, production, construction, operation, and maintenance of recirculating cooling water systems, including representatives from research institutes, universities, certification bodies, industry associations, and regulatory agencies. Moreover, the candidates must hold at least a mid-level professional technical title with institutional endorsement, possess substantial expertise and practical experience in the field, and demonstrate strong commitment to standardization work with excellent coordination and teamwork skills. The nomination period concluded on July 10, 2025.

Application Procedure:

The candidate shall submit the completed and officially endorsed *Working Group Member Application Form for Recirculating Water Systems Standardization* with institutional approval and seal after authenticity verification, along with supporting documents to the SAC/TC 442 Secretariat for comprehensive assessment under applicable regulations.

About the SAC/TC 442

SAC/TC 442 is established by the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), which also hosts its secretariat, and operates under the administrative supervision of the Standardization Administration of China (SAC). Its standardization scope covers fundamental norms, methodologies, management systems, technologies and products for water conservation across all societal water-use sectors, including industrial, agricultural, urban domestic, and unconventional water resource utilization.

For more detailed information regarding the nominations, please visit the official Chinese website here.

26. China's New Energy Efficiency Labeling Catalog (2025) and Implementation Rules Calls for Comments

Energy Efficiency

In accordance with the *Energy Efficiency Labeling Management Measures* (Order No. 35, 2016), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) have jointly drafted the ***Notice on Issuing the "Catalog of Products Subject to Energy Efficiency Labeling in China (2025***

Edition)" *and* ***Relevant Implementation Rules (Draft for Public Comments)*** (hereinafter referred as the Draft). The Draft is released for public consultation running from **July 1, 2025, to August 1, 2025**.

1. Background Information

Since 2005, China has implemented the energy efficiency labeling system to guide consumers to choose high-efficiency and energy-saving products, drive industrial technological upgrades and energy conservation. Driven by continuous technological advancements and rising international energy efficiency standards and committed to the national "Dual Carbon" strategic goals, NDRC and SAMR have systematically revised the current catalog of products subject to energy efficiency labeling and its implementation rules. These revisions aim to align the implementation rules with updates to the corresponding mandatory standards for product categories.

The updates are as follows:

Product Category	**New Standards**	**Effective Date**	**Superseded Standards**
High-voltage Three-phase Cage Induction Motors	*GB 30254-2024 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for cage three-phase high voltage induction motor*	September 1, 2025	*GB 30254-2013*
Commercial Refrigeration Appliances	*GB 26920-2024 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for commercial refrigerating appliances*	April 1, 2026	*GB 26920.1-2011* *GB 26920.2-2015* *GB 26920.3-2019*
Household and Similar Kitchen Appliances	*GB 21456-2024 Minimum allowable values of the energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for household and similar kitchen appliances*	September 1, 2025	*GB 21456-2014* *GB 12021.6-2017* *GB 24849-2017* *GB 39177-2020*
Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors (Revised)	*GB 30253-2024 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for permanent magnet synchronous motors*	October 1, 2025	*GB 30253-2013*
Air Purifiers (Revised)	*GB 36893-2024 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for air cleaner*	October 1, 2025	*GB 36893-2018*
Microcomputers (Revised)	*GB 28380-2025 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy grades for microcomputers*	February 1, 2026	*GB 28380-2012*
Gas Cooking Appliances	*GB 30720-2025 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for gas cooking appliances*	March 1, 2026	*GB 30720-2014* *GB 30531-2014*

2. Overview of the Draft

Based on the updated standards, newly added or revised products include high-voltage three-phase cage induction motors, commercial refrigeration appliances, household and similar kitchen appliances, permanent magnet synchronous motors, air purifiers, microcomputers, and gas cooking appliances. Hence, the catalog (2025 Edition) covers 38 product categories, including household appliances, electric motors, lighting equipment, commercial equipment, among others, with each category annotated with corresponding energy efficiency standards, implementation timelines, and regulatory basis. In addition, the implementation rules specify detailed requirements for the scope, label design, energy efficiency testing, information determination, labeling procedures, filing, and public announcements.

3. Key Contents of the Draft

In the draft, the implementation rules for the newly added or revised products are set on clear timelines, including **Implementation Effective Date**, **Validity Period** and **Transition Period**, to ensure smooth compliance for manufacturers and importers. Here are detailed explanations of the key terms.

Implementation Effective Date refers to the mandatory date when the new energy efficiency labeling rules must be applied to all newly manufactured or imported products. From this date, manufacturers must use the new labeling format, products must meet updated testing requirements, and market supervision begins.

Transition Period refers to a grace period allowing products manufactured/imported before the Effective Date to continue using old labels and be sold without meeting new requirements. Notably, it applies only to products physically existing before the Effective Date.

More details are listed below:

Product Category	Implementation Effective Date	Validity Period	Transition Period
High-voltage Three-phase Cage Induction Motors	April 1, 2026	5 years	April 2, 2026-April 1, 2028
Commercial Refrigeration Appliances	April 1, 2026	5 years	April 2, 2026-April 1, 2028
Household and Similar Kitchen Appliances	September 1, 2025	5 years	September 1, 2025-September 1, 2027
Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors (Revised)	October 1, 2025	5 years	October 1, 2025-October 1, 2027
Air Purifiers (Revised)	October 1, 2025	5 years	October 1, 2025-October 1, 2027
Microcomputers (Revised)	February 1, 2026	5 years	February 1, 2026-February 1, 2028
Gas Cooking Appliances	March 1, 2026	5 years	March 1, 2026-March 1, 2028

In conclusion, the proposed updates to China's energy efficiency labeling regime, currently under public consultation, introduce significant revisions affecting seven major product categories. As this remains a draft for public comment, stakeholders should:

- Review the proposed changes in detail
- Submit technical or implementation feedback during the consultation period
- Prepare for potential adjustments to final requirements
- Monitor for official publication of finalized rules

China Energy Efficiency Labeling Product Catalog (July 2025 Edition)

No.	Product Name	Relevant Implementation Rule
1	Household Refrigerators	*CEL 001-2016 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Household Refrigerators*
2	Electric Washing Machines	*CEL 003-2016 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Electric Washing Machines*
3	Unitary Air Conditioners	*CEL 004—2016 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Unitary Air Conditioners*
4	Self-ballasted Fluorescent Lamps for General Lighting Service	*CEL 005—2025 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Self-ballasted Fluorescent Lamps for General Lighting Service*
5	High-Pressure Sodium Lamps	*CEL 006-2016 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Self-ballasted Fluorescent Lamps for General Lighting*
6	Small and Medium Three-phase Asynchronous	*CEL 007-2021 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Small and Medium Three-phase*

	Motors	*Asynchronous Motors*
7	Heat Pumps and Water Chillers	*CEL 008-2025 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Water Chilling (Heat Pump) Packages* *CEL 032-2025 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Water-Source（Ground-Source）Heat Pumps* *CEL 033-2025 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Lithium Bromide Absorption Water Chiller (Heater)* *CEL 042-2025 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Low Ambient Temperature Air Source Heat Pump（Water Chilling）Packages*
8	Household Gas Instantaneous Water Heaters and Gas Heating Water Boilers	*CEL 009-2016 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Household Gas Instantaneous Water Heaters and Gas Heating Water Boilers*
9	Room Air Conditioners	*CEL 010-2020 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Room Air Conditioners*
10	Multi-connected (VRF) Air Conditioning (Heat Pump) Units	*CEL 011-2022 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Multi-connected (VRF) Air Conditioning (Heat Pump) Units*
11	Storage-type Electric Water Heaters	*CEL 012-2016 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Storage-type Electric Water Heaters*
12	Household and Similar Kitchen Appliances (household induction cookers, electric rice cooker, microwave oven)	*Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Household and Similar Kitchen Appliances*
13	Monitors	*CEL 014-2023 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Monitors*
14	Copiers, Printers, and Fax Machines	*CEL 015-2016 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Copiers, Printers, and Fax Machines*
15	Electric Fans	*CEL 017-2022 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Electric Fans*
16	AC Contactors	*CEL 018-2023 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of AC Contactors*
17	Displacement Air Compressors	*CEL 019-2025 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Displacement Air Compressors*
18	Power Transformers	*CEL 020-2025 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Power Transformers*
19	Ventilation Fans	*CEL 021-2021 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Ventilation Fans*
20	Flat Panel Televisions and Set-Top Boxes	*CEL 022-2021 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Flat Panel Televisions* *CEL 024-2021 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Set-Top Boxes*
21	Household Solar Water Heating Systems	*CEL 026-2016 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Household Solar Water Heating Systems*
22	Microcomputers	*Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Microcomputers*

23	Range Hoods	*CEL 028-2016 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Range Hoods*
24	Heat Pump Water Heaters	*CEL 029—2016 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Heat Pump Water Heaters*
25	Gas Stoves	*Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Gas Stoves*
26	LED Products for Indoor Lighting	*CEL 034-2020 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of LED Products for Indoor Lighting*
27	Projectors	*CEL 035-2016 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Projectors*
28	Household and Similar AC Ventilation Fans	*CEL 036-2025 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Household and Similar AC Ventilation Fans*
29	Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors	*Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors*
30	Air Purifiers	*Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Air Purifiers*
31	LED Luminaires for Road and Tunnel Lighting	*CEL 040-2020 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of LED Luminaires for Road and Tunnel Lighting*
32	Ducted Air Conditioning Units	*CEL 041-2020 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Ducted Air Conditioning Units*
33	Welding Machines	*CEL 043-2023 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Welding Machines*
34	LED Panel Lights for General Lighting	*CEL 044-2023 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of LED Panel Lights for General Lighting*
35	Commercial Induction Cookers	*CEL 045-2023 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Commercial Induction Cookers*
36	Tower and Rack Servers	*CEL 046-2025 Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Tower and Rack Servers*
37	Cage Three-Phase High Voltage Induction Motor	*Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Cage Three-Phase High Voltage Induction Motor*
38	Commercial Refrigerating Appliances (Refrigerated beverage vending machines, remote commercial refrigerated cabinets, self-contained commercial refrigerated cabinets)	*Implementation Rules for Energy Efficiency Labelling of Commercial Refrigerating Appliances*

Original source *(in Chinese)*: https://yyglxxbsgw.ndrc.gov.cn/htmls/article/article.html?articleId=2c97d16b-93251263-0197-ce33e073-0057

Others

27. MIIT Issues 2025 Key Tasks for Automotive Standardization

Automotive Industry

In May 2025, The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released the *2025 Key Tasks for Automotive Standardization*, setting out 23 initiatives across five priority areas. The overall objective is to improve the automotive standard system, enhance quality and effectiveness, and strengthen implementation to support the industry's transformation and high-quality development.

First, MIIT aims to build a comprehensive standard framework covering the full lifecycle of vehicles. This includes evaluating the 14th Five-Year Plan implementation and launching the 15th Five-Year Plan for technical standards. Key focuses include intelligent connected vehicles, NEVs, automotive chips, and dual-carbon targets. Forward-looking standards in AI for vehicles, solid-state batteries, and flying cars will also be explored. Meanwhile, China will accelerate internationalization of its standards and cultivate globally competent experts.

Second, the plan addresses emerging technologies. For NEVs, MIIT will introduce standards related to battery safety, battery swapping, motor systems, and thermal management. For autonomous driving, it will push forward mandatory standards on operational design domains (ODD), parking, simulation testing, and V2X communications. Standards for cybersecurity, data governance, intelligent cockpits, and human-machine interaction will also be advanced. In the chip sector, MIIT will standardize reliability, security, and consistency requirements to guide component selection. Automotive electronics and EMC standards will be improved to ensure functional safety. Green and low-carbon standards will cover carbon accounting, product footprints, and fuel efficiency labeling.

Third, MIIT will drive upgrades in traditional automotive sectors. This includes enhanced safety standards for occupant protection, active safety systems, and structural safety. Basic standards for dimensions, axle load, reliability, NVH, lightweighting, and durability will be revised. Standards for user experience—such as hidden door handles, seatbelt systems, and intelligent lighting—will also be researched.

Fourth, China will expand international cooperation. This includes translating national standards into foreign languages and improving alignment with international standards. China will take on leadership roles in UN WP.29 working groups, promoting global rules on autonomous driving and EV battery durability. It will also push international standards on battery swapping, in-vehicle sensors, and vehicle radar. Regional cooperation with ASEAN, Europe, Central Asia, and South America will be deepened.

Fifth, MIIT will improve the governance of automotive standardization. Standards will be aligned with national strategies and industry policies. The national technical committee on auto standardization will be restructured to improve efficiency and inclusiveness. A "green channel" will streamline approvals for urgent standards. AI-based tools will be piloted to support standard development. Public outreach will be expanded through new media, and collaboration with energy, ICT, and transport sectors will be strengthened. Talent cultivation programs—including expert selection, student competitions, and university textbooks—will support future standardization efforts.

This plan outlines China's roadmap for intelligent, green, and globally integrated automotive standardization.

This document will have several implications for European stakeholders:

Increased Market Access Barriers

- MIIT plans to develop several **mandatory national standards**, particularly related to autonomous driving system safety, electric vehicle power systems, automotive chips, and cybersecurity.
- For European automakers and suppliers selling in China, this means **closer tracking of**

regulatory changes is needed to ensure compliance.

Greater Pressure for Localized Technical Adaptation

- The document highlights efforts to strengthen standards for **intelligent connected vehicles, power battery systems, battery swapping, and automotive-grade chips**. European suppliers that cannot provide compliant solutions may lose competitiveness in local procurement processes.
- It calls for the development of new standards in areas such as **megawatt charging, solid-state batteries, AI cockpits, and in-cabin biometric monitoring**, which may diverge from European technical roadmaps, pushing foreign companies to adapt their product design to Chinese requirements.

Increased Pressure on International Standards Coordination

- While the document encourages standard internationalization, it clearly emphasizes enhancing the **global influence and adoption of Chinese standards**, signaling an ambition to lead.
- European stakeholders should **actively participate in Chinese-led international standardization efforts** (e.g., GRVA, ADS IWG, EVE IWG) to maintain influence and ensure alignment.

In summary, Chinese standards strategy on automotives in 2025 could raise higher certification thresholds and local adaptation requirements, with more requirements on safety and cybersecurity.

Original source *(in Chinese):* https://www.gov.cn/lianbo/bumen/202504/content_7021759.htm

28. SAMR Strengthens Household Appliance Standards on Mandatory Requirement and Energy Efficiency

Home Appliance Standards

On June 26,2025, China's State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) published an official response to Proposal No. 1481 from the Third Session of the 14th National People's Congress. The proposal called for the establishment of a mandatory retirement system for household appliances. SAMR addressed in the response that promoting the development of the home appliance industry through standardization has always been a top priority. The administration also summarized its completed initiatives as of June 2025 and outlined the next steps to further strengthen the standards system of home appliance industry.

1. Completed Initiative

(1) Strengthen Industrial Policy Guidance

On March 13, 2025, China's State Council issued the "*Action Plan to Promote Large-Scale Equipment Renewal and Trade-ins of Consumer Goods*". SAMR immediately responded to the Action Plan and issued the "*Action Plan for Leading Equipment Upgrading and Consumer Goods Trade-in Programs with Standard"* on March 27 of the same year, aiming to upgrade the home appliance standards.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued three action plans that aim to accelerate technological breakthrough, enhance design capability, and promote high-efficiency energy-saving household appliances:

- *Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement Action Plan* (Published in June 2022)
- *Action Plan for Promoting High-Quality Development of Home Furnishing Industry (*Published in Aug 2022）
- *Light Industry Growth Stabilization Work Plan (2023-2024)*

(2) Continuously Improve Safety Standards for Appliance Use

China has issued several national standards under this initiative.

Three mandatory national standards on ensuring product safety:

- ***GB 4426-2024 Household and similar electrical appliances, electrical parts of sporting goods and electric toys - Safety technical specification*** (effective from Aug 1, 2026)
- ***GB 44499-2024 Household and similar electrical appliances - Energy saving and environmental protection specification*** (effective from Sep 1, 2026)
- ***GB 44498-2024 Household and similar electrical appliances - Health technical specification*** (effective from Sep 1, 2026)

Three national standards on energy efficiency grading:

- ***GB 12021.2-2025 Maximum allowable values for energy consumption and energy efficiency grade for household refrigerating appliance*** (effective from June 1, 2026)
- ***GB 12021.2-2013 Maximum allowable values for energy, water consumption and grades for household electric washing machines*** (currently effective)
- ***GB 21455-2019 Minimum allowable values for the energy efficiency grades for room air conditioners*** (currently effective)

One voluntary national standard:

- ***GB/T 21097.1-2007 General requirements on fixed number of years of safety use and recycling for household and similar electrical appliances*** (currently effective)

In addition, SAMR has launched several standard formulation and revision projects on home appliance safe use and recycling:

- ***GB/T 21097-2025 General rules on safe service life and recycling for household and similar electrical appliances*** (effective from Jan 1, 2026)
- ***20242113-T-607 Safety service life for household and similar electrical appliance - Particular requirements for air-conditioners*** (in development)
- ***20242160-T-607 Requirements of take-back on waste household electrical products 20242120-T-607 Specification on recycled materials for household electrical products*** (in development)

(3) Promote Energy-Saving Technologies

MIIT released *National Recommended Catalog of Energy-Saving and Carbon-Reduction Technologies and Equipment in Industrial and Information Technology Fields,* which highlights highly efficient energy-saving innovation like:

- Smart inverter dual-cycle air conditioning systems
- Multi-connected AC units exceeding Tier 1 energy efficiency.

In addition, MIIT organized national campaigns (e.g., Energy Conservation Week) to publicize successes in energy-efficient appliance adoption.

(4) Appliance Replacement Programs

A 2024 initiative for 8 categories of home appliances (e.g., fridge, AC, washing machine) drove sales of 62 million units with 30% being Tier 1 energy-efficient products. Over 37 million consumers participated.

(5) Strengthen Law Enforcement

SAMR's *Iron First* campaign targeted counterfeit and substandard appliances, handling 10,126 cases in 2024 to ensure consumer safety.

2. Next Steps

(1) Accelerate the formulation and revision of **safe service standards** for typical appliances and **energy efficiency standards** for household appliances. Enhance public education on appliance safe service standards. Evaluate the need and feasibility of formulating mandatory safe service standards for appliances. Further improve standards for home appliance disassembly to minimize environmental harm and resource waste.

(2) Expand the Appliance Replacement Program from 8 to 12 categories, leveraging green and smart appliance upgrades to drive the phase-out of obsolete models.

(3) Fully implement the "*Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement Action Plan*", regularly update the *National Recommended Catalog of Energy-Saving and Carbon-Reduction Technologies and Equipment in Industrial and Information Technology Fields*. Facilitate wider adoption and better supply-demand alignment of high-efficiency energy-saving appliances.

Original source *(in Chinese)*:
https://www.samr.gov.cn/zw/zfxxgk/fdzdgknr/bzjss/art/2025/art_6916520ba676405dbf56bd494aad3b0c.html#:~:text=%25E8%2591%25A3%25E6%2598%258E%25E7%258F%25A0%25E7%25AD%25897%25E4%25BD%258D%25E4%25BB%25A3%25E8%25A1%25A8%25EF%25BC%259A%25E6%2582%25A8%25E6%258F%2

29. China Hosts National Conference on Standardization Education to Promote Global-Ready Talent Development

Talent Development

On May 30, 2025, the **Annual Meeting of the National Standardization Education Working Group (SAC/SWG27)** and the **Standardization Education Week** concluded successfully in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, bringing together key representatives from academia, government, industry, and international organizations to explore the future of standardization education in the context of global digital transformation.

The five-day event was co-organized by **Taiyuan University of Science and Technology**, **North University of China**, and **Shenzhen Technology University**, and it focused on fostering **high-quality talent aligned with future societal needs** through diversified and technology-driven education models.

Strengthening International Dialogue and Educational Innovation

The event was launched with an opening ceremony attended by **Mr. Guo Xinan**, Deputy Director of the Shanxi Administration for Market Regulation; **Prof. Liang Weiguo**, President of Taiyuan University of Science and Technology; and **Ms. Anna Gallet**, Education Manager at the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In their remarks, speakers emphasized the importance of standardization education in driving high-quality development and global competitiveness.

Notably, the ISO's newly developed **"Standardization Exploration Game"** was unveiled, providing an engaging and educational tool to promote public awareness and interest in standardization.

Key Achievements and New Standards

A significant highlight of the conference was the official release of **four new national standards** on standardization education, developed under the leadership of SAC/SWG27. This marks a **substantial breakthrough** in aligning national educational practices with strategic standardization objectives.

The event also showcased award-winning student research papers and original short videos from the 2024 "Standardization+" competition, reflecting the creativity and insight of the younger generation in the field.

Deepening Industry-Academia Cooperation

A major focus was placed on the integration of standardization into professional education. In a special forum themed **"Standards-Driven Collaboration for**

Innovation", universities and enterprises—including ZTE Corporation—shared best practices in curriculum design, hands-on teaching, and industry partnerships. These discussions offered actionable pathways to deepen **industry-academia collaboration** and build a sustainable talent pipeline.

In parallel, working groups convened to refine the **"Standardization Education Curriculum Development Guidelines"**, focusing on priority sectors such as **automotive, elderly care, logistics, automation**, and **pharmaceuticals**. This effort reflects China's commitment to developing a **forward-looking, internationally relevant** standardization education framework.

Talent Development and Global Vision

The event featured training sessions aimed at enhancing university educators' capacity to teach standardization-related subjects. Experts from academia and industry delivered lectures on standardization competencies, curriculum frameworks, and pedagogical strategies, reinforcing professional readiness for a digital and standards-based economy.

In her annual report, **Ms. Huang Manxue**, Secretary-General of SAC/SWG27, highlighted the group's accomplishments in 2024, including the publication of five national standards and progress in international cooperation. Looking ahead to 2025, the group will continue expanding its work on **standard initiation, curriculum integration**, and **digital teaching resources**.

Toward a Collaborative Global Future

Prof. Chen Gang, Chair of SAC/SWG27, concluded the conference by reaffirming the group's commitment to fostering a more **integrated, digitalized, and collaborative** standardization education system. He called for deeper cooperation with international partners, including European standardization bodies, to jointly address the evolving demands of global education and industry.

The 2025 Standardization Education Week demonstrates China's active role in shaping a **globally responsive standardization education ecosystem** and presents new opportunities for collaboration in areas such as **joint curriculum development, talent exchange, and cross-border standard implementation**.

Original Source *(in Chinese)*:
https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/xFHX3Kst1R9Aqub7X5Nv5w

Annex 1 - SESEC V Translation – MIIT's 2025 Key Tasks for Automotive Standardization
Annex 2 - SESEC V Translation – CATARC 10-Year Anniversary Report on ICV Development
Annex 3 - SESEC V Presentation – China's Standardization in the Green Transition: Key Insight

Introduction of SESEC Project

The Seconded European Standardisation 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 Standardisation 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 standardisation information exchange and EU-China standardisation cooperation.

The SESEC project supports the strategic objectives of the European Union, EFTA and the European Standardisation 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 standardisation bodies;
- Improve the visibility and understanding of the European Standardisation System (ESS) in China;
- Gather regulatory and standardisation 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 Standardisation and Technical Regulation Bimonthly Newsletter

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

In this Bimonthly Newsletter

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

Abbreviations

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