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Seconded European Standardisation Expert in China
(SESEC)

Index

Takeaways

SAC Introduces New System to Evaluate the Performance of Association Standards Organizations

On August 7, 2024, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released the *Comprehensive Performance Evaluation Index System for Association Standards Organizations* (hereinafter referred to as the "Index System"). This document is designed to guide association standards organizations (i.e., social organizations that develop association standards) in formulating original, high-quality standards, and in promoting the regulated and high-quality development of China's association standards.

Statistical Analysis on the Implementation of Mandatory National Standards

On July 5, 2024, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released the *Notice on Initiating the Statistical Analysis on the Implementation of Mandatory National Standards* (hereinafter referred to as the Notice). The exercise can be effectively seen as a follow-up to the *Opinions on Establishment of a Statistical Analysis and Reporting System for the Implementation of Mandatory Standards*, which were issued by SAC on April 25, 2024.

Statistics on China's Standardization Performance in the First Half of 2024

Recently, SAMR unveiled the statistics on Chinese standardization activities in the first half of 2024. Specifically, the statistics cover China's engagement in international standardization, its performance in the formulation of national standards and association standards, as well as the state of play of implementation by enterprises.

Follow-up on China's ICV Standardization Activities

Following the release of *Guidelines for the Construction of the National Internet of Vehicles Industry Standard System* (Intelligent and Connected Vehicles) (2023 Version) (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines) in July 2023, China has been dedicated to Intelligent and Connected Vehicles (ICV) standardization, both domestically and internationally. This progress was recently reviewed by China Standardization Magazine and published on its social media platform. To assist foreign stakeholders in grasping the key points, SESEC has provided the summary.

New Radar Regulations in China: What You Need to Know

From July 31 to August 31, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) is inviting public feedback on its draft *Provisional Regulations on Radar Radio Management*. These new rules are set to impact all radar and radar-equipped products operating within China's borders. The proposed regulations specify frequency bands for various radar applications, including aviation, meteorology, maritime and land traffic, small target detection, disaster prevention in hydrology and geology, short-range detection, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

CCSA Held the 18th China-Japan-ROK ICT Standards Meeting

From July 9 to 10, 2024, the 18th China-Japan-ROK ICT Standards Meeting (CJK-18) was held in Dunhuang, Gansu Province. The meeting, which was sponsored by the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA), saw the participation of 32 representatives from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), CCSA, as well as Japan's Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB), Japan's Telecommunications Technology Committee (TTC), and Korea's Telecommunications Technology Association (TTA). CCSA delegation was headed by the Secretary General, Mr. Wen Ku; Ms. Wang Zhiqin, Chairman of CCSA's TC5 (mobile communications), served as the chairman and presided over the meeting.

China Issues the Revised AI Standard System

On July 2, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Office of the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission (CAC), and the Standardization Administration of China jointly issued the Guidelines for the Construction of the National Artificial Intelligence Industry Comprehensive Standardization System (2024 Edition), (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines). The Guidelines represent an overhaul of the previous version issued in 2020, to respond to new standardization needs and demands. Presently, new technologies based on large models continue to iterate, and artificial intelligence has found wider application in all aspects of our lives. Statistics show that China has established more than 400 national intelligent manufacturing demonstration plants, and more than 4,500 artificial intelligence enterprises.

SAC/TC599 Calls for Expert Nominations to Join New Working Group

On August 8, 2024, China's National Integrated Circuits Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC599) issued an *Announcement for Soliciting Nomination of Experts to Join the Integrated Circuits Electromagnetic Compatibility Working Group under SAC/TC599* (hereinafter referred to as the Announcement). According to the Announcement, eligible candidates must be professionals from relevant fields, including producers, operators, users and representatives of public interests. Additionally, candidates are required to hold positions in legally registered enterprises, universities, or scientific research institutes in China. Typically, nominees are experts recommended by SAC/TC599's members or observer units. The nomination period concluded on August 16, 2024.

China Introduces the Action Plan on Dual Carbon Standardization and Metrology

On July 30, 2024, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the *Action Plan for Further Strengthening the Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Standardization and Measurement System (2024-2025)* (hereinafter referred to as the Action Plan). This Action Plan builds on the framework outlined by the *Implementation Plan for Establishing and Improving the Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Standardization and Measurement System* (hereinafter referred to as the Implementation Plan). A representative from the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) noted that, despite China's progress in developing a standardization system, significant gaps persist in critical standards for carbon peak and neutrality, hindering the country's efforts to fully support its green transition. The Action Plan aims to address these gaps by specifying goals, tasks, and measures to complete carbon-related standards and metrology within two years.

China Expands Coverage of Product Certification for Green Building Materials

On July 23, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MoHURD), and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) jointly released the *Announcement of Green Building Materials Product Classified Certification Catalogue (Second Batch)* and the *List of Members of the 2nd Green Building Materials Products Certification Technical Committee* (hereinafter referred to as "the Announcement"). The Announcement includes two tables: one for the certification catalogue (second batch) and the other for the updated list of technical committee members.

China Convened the 14th EV Standards and Regulations Seminar

From August 14 to 15, 2024, the 14th Electric Vehicle (EV) Standards and Regulations Seminar was jointly hosted by the China Automotive Standardization Research Institute (hereinafter referred to as the Institute) and the Dongfeng Motor Corporation R&D Institute in Wuhan, China. The two-day event brought together nearly 300 experts from domestic and international vehicle manufacturers, components providers, testing institutions, scientific research institutions and universities. Held annually since 2010, this seminar has become a premier forum in the field, supported by relevant governmental authorities and the automobile industry.

2024 Statistics Review of Medical Device Standardization in China

On July 9, 2024, the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) unveiled the statistics of medical device standardization activities in China. Specifically, the statistics cover three main aspects: the development of standards, the establishment of standard development organizations (SDOs), and China's engagement in international standardization activities.

SESEC Activities

1. Review of SESEC Webinar 14: Updates on China CCC as of June 2024

#Standardization Event

On July 9, 2024, SESEC held a webinar to discuss the latest updates on China Compulsory Certification (CCC), a mandatory requirement for products entering the Chinese market. The event was tailored to manufacturers, importers, and industry professionals, providing essential insights into the evolving landscape of CCC regulations, standards, and compliance measures.

The webinar featured Dr. Betty Xu, SESEC's director, who shared the most recent updates and provided practical advice on navigating these changes. Dr. Xu's presentation focused on the key standards introduced and latest changes to the CCC catalogue, offering participants a clear understanding of the areas requiring immediate attention.

This webinar helped stakeholders involved in the Chinese market, equipping them with the knowledge needed to stay compliant and succeed in a rapidly changing regulatory environment. SESEC hoped that attendees are now better prepared to navigate the complexities of CCC and ensure their products meet the necessary requirements for market entry. The slides of the webinar can be found in the Annex.

Horizontal Actions

2. China Aims to Complete the Revision and Development of 294 Key National Standards

#Standardization

On August 16, 2024, the State Council Information Office of China held a series of press conferences under the theme of "Promoting High-quality Development". During the conferences, the government announced that the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) plans to complete the development and revision of 294 key national standards over the next two years, with 129 to be completed in 2024 and 165 in 2025. This initiative responds to the Notice on the Issuance of the *Action Plan for Leveraging Standards to Guide the Campaign of Equipment Renewal and Trade-ins of Consumer Goods* (hereinafter referred to as the Policy), issued by seven ministerial departments in March 2024. The formulation and implementation of these standards and supporting policies are expected to facilitate the renewal of equipment and the trade-ins of consumer goods.

Following the issuance of the Policy, SAMR and other relevant authorities have collaborated to accelerate the formulation and implementation of standards. This includes coordinated efforts in planning, optimizing work procedures, assessing progress and reporting results. Currently, all 294 standard projects have been officially registered, with 55 standards already completed and released. These standards span multiple sectors, including energy consumption and efficiency, electrical vehicles, household appliances, household supplies, and civil unmanned aircraft. They have played a crucial role in promoting equipment renewal and trade-in of consumer goods. For example, in the field of energy efficiency, China has issued mandatory energy efficiency standards for power transformers, chillers, as well as small and medium-sized cold storage units. The implementation of these standards, supported by relevant policies, contributes to the technological transformation and equipment renewal of enterprises.

Looking ahead, SAMR will expedite the development of additional national standards and promote the formulation of international standards for key technical areas, such as core devices and testing methods that are critical for the development of key industries. To address the significant challenges of inadequate testing methods and insufficient inspection capabilities for key products and essential equipment, such as industrial robots and core components, a series of urgently needed inspection and testing methods will be developed. Additionally, in response to issues within the certification and accreditation systems of key industries, such as electric vehicle overcharging, SAMR plans to establish several quality evaluation and certification systems to help enhance the quality of the industrial chain and supply chains.

3. SAC Introduces New System to Evaluate the Performance of Association Standards Organizations

Association Standards

On August 7, 2024, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released the *Comprehensive Performance Evaluation Index System for Association Standards Organizations* (hereinafter referred to as the "Index System"). This document is designed to guide association standards organizations (i.e., social organizations that develop association standards) in formulating original, high-quality standards, and in promoting the regulated and high-quality development of China's association standards.

The Index System sets out 59 indicators, covering various stages of the association standard formulation process, from organizational management capabilities and professional technical skills to standard development and promotion abilities. Among these 59 indicators, 17 are fundamental. If an association standards organization fails to meet any of these indicators, SAC recommends suspending or terminating that organization's standard formulation activities. The

organization must then either make improvements according to the Index System or collaborate with more capable organizations to continue their standardization efforts. For the remaining 42 indicators, the Index System assigns scores and evaluation criteria. Organizations meeting all criteria will receive a full score of 100 points. Scores above 70 points earn a one-star rating, above 85 points a two-star rating, and above 95 points a three-star rating.

The document mandates association standards organizations complete a self-evaluation according to the Index System by December 31, 2024, and publicly disclose their evaluation results through the National Association Standards Information Platform. Relevant government departments may prioritize adopting association standards issued by organizations rated two-star or higher when formulating policies.

Notably, several indicators in the Index System are particularly relevant to overseas stakeholders and their involvement in Chinese association standards. For example, the document states that "for every participation in association standards development by experts and scholars from international organizations, foreign universities, research institutions, or enterprises within three years, the organization will receive 0.5 points, with a maximum of 2 points." This measure is intended to encourage Chinese association standards organizations to actively involve foreign experts and scholars in their standard formulation processes.

Moreover, the Index System emphasizes the importance of intellectual property (IP) management in association standards. For instance, it notes, "an organization receives 1 point if it has established a dedicated IP management system; otherwise, no points are awarded." Currently, most association standards organizations in China lack robust IP management systems. This measure is expected to enhance the focus on and protection of IP within Chinese association standards.

Overall, this document reflects SAC's efforts to cultivate high-quality association standards organizations and to regulate the currently somewhat chaotic state of association standards development in China. In recent years, as the importance of association standards has grown, so has their impact on overseas stakeholders. However, it has often been difficult to identify key association standards organizations. The implementation of this document will effectively address this issue. Moving forward, European stakeholders can rely on the comprehensive performance rating system to identify high-quality organizations, actively participate, and exert influence, thereby promoting greater alignment between Chinese and European standards.

4. Chinese Officer Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of PASC

Regional Standardization

From July 9 to 10, 2024, at the 46th Pacific Area Standards Conference (PASC) annual meeting, Mr. Guo Chengguang, Deputy Director-General of the Standards Innovative Management Department in the State Administration for Market Regulation, was successfully elected as the Chair of the next PASC Executive Committee for the term of 2025 to 2027. This marks the first time that a Chinese officer has held a leading position in this Asia-Pacific regional standardization organization.

Founded in 1972, PASC is the only regional standardization organization in the Asia-Pacific region. Currently, PASC has 27 members, including China, the United States, Mexico, Chile, Russia, South Africa, Japan, Australia, and Singapore. PASC maintains close liaison relationships with ISO, IEC, ITU, and APEC.

As the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PASC, China is committed to working with all PASC members to jointly promote the standardization capacity building of PASC members, enhance standardization cooperation among members, increase the influence of the Asia-Pacific region in the activities of ISO, IEC, and other international standards organizations, and contribute to standardization cooperation throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

5. Statistical Analysis on the Implementation of Mandatory National Standards

Mandatory Standards

On July 5, 2024, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released the *Notice on Initiating the Statistical Analysis on the Implementation of Mandatory National Standards* (hereinafter referred to as the Notice). The exercise can be effectively seen as a follow-up to the *Opinions on Establishment of a Statistical Analysis and Reporting System for the Implementation of Mandatory Standards*, which were issued by SAC on April 25, 2024. Please click here to find out more details.

Specifically, the Notice outlines the requirements for the subjects of the statistical analysis, major considerations, methodology, reporting, and organizational implementation. A brief introduction of each part is provided below.

Subject of the statistical analysis. The Notice targets all the mandatory national standards that have been implemented since 2020, that is, those that had completed three years of implementation by the end of 2023. A list of eligible standards is annexed at the end of the main text of the Notice, together with the corresponding competent governmental authorities. Apart from the standards in the list, other standards deemed noteworthy by relevant administrative departments under The State Council can also be analyzed, either because they present high risks or have a potentially high impact on the society.

Major considerations. The considerations are similar to the ones of the official review of mandatory standards that takes place every five years, yet more extensive. Specifically, while carrying out the statistical analysis, the research must also look into the restrictions on implementation, implementation situation, and associated benefits, in addition to the relevancy and main coordination challenges of the standards.

Methodology. The Notice details the process of the statistical analysis, from the collection of materials and information to surveying, panel discussions, statistical analysis, and data quality control. Each part entails specific requirements to ensure the accuracy of the final report.

Report. The report template is annexed at the end of the main text of the Notice.

Organizational implementation. The statistical analysis must be carried out by provincial-level administrations for market regulation, relevant administrative departments under The State Council, and relevant competent authorities. These bodies may delegate the work to other relevant institutions. The deadline for submitting the report and relevant data is set for November 30, 2024. SAC will then compile the report and select valuable case studies to promote.

Differing from the official review that takes place every five years for each mandatory national standard, the statistical analysis is part of China's endeavors to follow up on the implementation of mandatory national standards currently in force. The goal is to identify and understand potential implementation gaps while laying the foundation for the official review or relevant policy-making.

6. New Round of Review of Mandatory National Standards

Mandatory Standards

On July 5, 2024, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released the *Notice on the Review of Mandatory National Standards in 2024* (hereinafter referred to as the Notice). The Notice is issued to 24 competent authorities responsible for standards in their own fields. The review is legally grounded in the *Standardization Law of China* and the *Measures for Administration of Mandatory National Standards* (hereinafter referred to as the Measures), which require that the competent authorities review the mandatory national standards in their respective fields, and draw conclusions of maintaining, revising or withdrawing the standards.

A total of three rounds of review have been initiated by SAC since 2021. This new round of review involves 280 mandatory standards in China – the full list is annexed to the Notice, together with the templates for reporting. The methodology varies depending on the specific aspects under review and includes questionnaire surveying, expert evaluations, research on enterprises, etc.

Scope of the review

The review involves all the mandatory national standards that, by the end of 2024, will have concluded five years of implementation or that have not been reviewed for five years. The exception is represented by those standards for which revision plans have been issued or proposed. The list of standards to be reviewed is included in Annex 1. Standards not included in Annex 1 may also subject to the review as required.

Considerations for the review

The review mainly considers four aspects: relevancy, operable and verifiable issues, timeliness, and coordination issues. The following is a brief summary of each consideration, corresponding to specific articles of the Measures. According to the Notice, if the conclusion of the review is "withdraw", sufficient justification should be given in general, and the corresponding transitional period should be specified.

Relevancy. The main considerations are whether the subject (either products, processes, or services) is still in use and whether the new products, crafts, technology, or services are covered by the standard. If they are outdated, the competent authorities are required to withdraw the standard. If it is only a coverage issue as mentioned, a "revision" conclusion should be given.

Operable and verifiable issues. The review also considers whether the technical requirements in the standard are operable and verifiable and whether the standard specifies the verification methods. Based on the result, the competent authorities shall decide if they need to arrange the revision of the standard. Additionally, if only provisions in the standard are mandatory, a "revision" conclusion should be given.

Timeliness. The timeliness is interpreted from three aspects:

- The standard shall reflect the level of industrial development, and meet the requirements for public health, safety and environmental protection.
- The standard shall be aligned with the latest international or foreign technical regulations or standards.
- The referenced documents of the standard shall be effective and keptup to date.

If the standard fails to meet the above requirements, the competent authorities are obliged to draw the conclusion of “revision”.

Coordination. According to the Measures, the standard shall be in coordination with currently enforced legislation, departmental rules and other mandatory national standards or national industrial policies. If there is inconsistency, the revision of the standard becomes necessary.

In conclusion, SAC initiated this new round of mandatory national standards review and allocated the work to

competent authorities as required by the legislation. Foreign stakeholders are recommended to go through the full list of standards to be reviewed, and monitor the outcome of the review in order to identify any adjustment of mandatory national standards that might affect market access.

7. China's Cooperation on Standards with Foreign Countries

Standardization Events

In July 2024, China engaged in communication and cooperation on standardization and conformity assessment with Kazakhstan and Laos. A summary of the main activities is provided below.

China and Laos Signed an MoU on Standardization Cooperation

On July 9, 2024, Mr. Tian Shihong, Vice Minister of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and Administrator of Standardization Administration of China (SAC), met with the visiting Lao Deputy Minister of Energy and Mines, Tompa Intaweng. The two sides exchanged views on strengthening cooperation on technical standards in the field of electric power, and signed the *Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation on Electric Power Standards between China and Laos*.

Mr. Tian Shihong said that the MoU will further deepen bilateral cooperation in the field of electric power standardization. The two sides will promote the establishment of the China-Laos Electric Power Standards Cooperation Committee, jointly improve the level of standardization of electric power technology and equipment, and make positive contributions to the high-quality development of the electric power industry.

China and Kazakhstan Signed an MoU on Conformity Assessment Cooperation

From July 3 to 4, 2024, during Chinese President Xi Jinping's visit to Kazakhstan, China and Kazakhstan signed the *Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation on Conformity Assessment between the State Administration for Market Regulation of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan*. According to the MoU, the two sides will establish a dialogue and cooperation mechanism to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in the field of conformity assessment, promote mutual recognition and acceptance of conformity assessment results in key product areas, and thus facilitating trade.

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8. SAC's Administrator Attends the 124th Meeting of ISO Council

Standardization Events

The 124th meeting of ISO Council was held on June 3-6 in Copenhagen, Denmark. The Chinese delegation attended the meeting, which was led by Tian Shihong, Vice Minister of SAMR and Administrator of SAC.

The attendees investigated policies on data protection, reviewed the work progress related to ISO's business mode and governance review, discussed key programs such as climate action and machine-readable standards, and elected the chair of ISO/COPOLCO, ISO's committee on consumer policy. During the workshop on enhancing the interaction of ISO Council and ISO Technical Management Board, Tian Shihong proposed suggestions on behalf of China, which were recognized by ISO Secretary-General and the participants.

The Chinese delegation also visited the Danish Standards, the national standardization body of Denmark. To deepen the standardization cooperation mechanism and improve international standards system in fields including digital economy and ports, the delegation held a few meetings with ISO Secretary-General and national standardization bodies of the U.K., the U.S., France, Germany, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, and other countries.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, issue 4, 2024

9. Statistics on China's Standardization Performance in the First Half of 2024

Statistics

Recently, SAMR unveiled the statistics on Chinese standardization activities in the first half of 2024. Specifically, the statistics cover China's engagement in international standardization, its performance in the formulation of national standards and association standards, as well as the state of play of implementation by enterprises.

Engagement in international standardization

A total of 128 international standard proposals were submitted by China to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). These cover, among others, the fields of unmanned aerial vehicle, artificial intelligence and machine learning, communication and network technology, clean energy production and storage, blockchain, health, new generation of information technology, automation technology.

Formulation of national standards and association standards

In the first half year of 2024, China approved the release of 1,125 new national standards. Among these, 930 national standards (83% of the total) apply to the industrial field; 78 national standards apply to agriculture and rural areas; 71 apply to the service sector; and 46 apply to social management and public services. It is believed that a number of national standards have played an important role in supporting the upgrading of equipment and the replacement of old consumer goods with new ones, and promoting high-quality economic and social development. Key examples in this regard are: *GB/T 36545-2023 Technical specification of mobile electrochemical energy storage system*; *GB/T 44167-2024 General requirements for large cargo unmanned aircraft system*; *GB 23864-2023 Firestop materials*, and *GB/T 43802-2024 Green product assessment—Returnable container in logistics*.

In the meantime, a total of 645 civil organizations completed their registration in the National Association Standards Information Platform. During this period, 10,468 new association standards were published, around half of which (5,232) relate to strategic and emerging industries.

Status of enterprises' implementation

A total of 38,058 enterprises were registered in the Enterprise Standard Information Platform, and 291,465 new standards were publicly declared and implemented by enterprises. Among these, 116,060 standards (approximately 40% of the total) relate to strategic emerging industries. Overall, the awareness of the role of standards in leading the innovation and development of market players has continued to grow.

10. China's Efforts to Promote National Quality Infrastructure: A Review of Key Initiatives

National Quality Infrastructure

On August 16, 2024, China's State Council Information Office held a press conference as part of its ongoing series on "Promoting High-Quality Development." The event highlighted China's progress in advancing national quality infrastructure, with over 45,000 national standards issued across all industries and societal sectors. With an international standard adoption rate exceeding 83%, China has made significant progress in optimizing and modernizing its quality infrastructure. Below is a summary of the key initiatives introduced during the conference.

Optimization of Management

The State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) has prioritized building an efficient and authoritative national quality infrastructure management system. This effort includes improving the dual structure of government-led and market-driven standards, while advancing market-oriented reforms in inspection and testing institutions. Notably, association standards, which are market-driven, saw a 45.3% increase from 2022 to 2023. By the end of 2023, more than 34,000 private inspection and testing institutions had been accredited nationwide, representing 63.5% of the total, a figure that has doubled over the past decade. These reforms underscore China's commitment to balancing state-led and market-driven quality initiatives.

Capacity Building

China ranks among the top globally in terms of calibration and measurement capabilities, boasting 1,879 internationally recognized capabilities. Additionally, the country has established 202 national primary measurement standards and issued 2,056 national metrological technical specifications. Currently, 17,870 conformity assessment bodies and more than 54,000 inspection and testing institutions are accredited, generating annual revenues exceeding 470 billion yuan — approximately 25% of the global total. To ensure continuous improvement, SAMR conducts annual proficiency testing and inter-laboratory comparisons across various fields, verifying and enhancing the technical capabilities of these institutions.

Improving Government Services

SAMR has launched several initiatives to improve quality infrastructure services, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). These include a certification promotion campaign, which has provided financial credit support of 32 billion yuan, including certification loans, and reduced certification fees by nearly 40 million yuan. Additionally, China has established 1,450 service sites across the country to provide more efficient and accessible quality infrastructure services to enterprises.

In conclusion, China's ongoing efforts to advance its national quality infrastructure reflect a strategic approach to enhance global competitiveness and promoting high-quality development. Through the optimization of management systems, capacity building, and improved government services, China has positioned itself as a global leader in standardization, certification, and market-driven reforms. These initiatives not only streamline the national quality infrastructure but also provide critical support to SMEs, paving the way for sustained economic growth and innovation.

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Digital Transition

11. SAMR Establishes Quality Traceability System for Industrial Products

Quality Traceability

From August 1 to 30, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) sought public comments on the *Implementation Opinions on Promoting Quality and Safety Traceability of Key Industrial Products (Draft for Comments)*. This draft document details the implementation of the requirements indicated in the Outline for Building a Great Power of Quality, which calls for the establishment of a quality and safety traceability system for key products. The system aims to strengthen the prevention and control of quality and safety risks throughout the entire production process, improve product quality, and accelerate the construction of a unified national market.

The draft outlines the following goals:

1. By the end of 2024, quality and safety traceability will be implemented for key industrial products that fall under production license and compulsory certification management, including electric wires and cables, gas appliances, electric bicycles, and cold-rolled ribbed steel bars;
2. By the end of 2025, quality and safety traceability will be extended to all products under production license and compulsory certification management;
3. By the end of 2027, quality and safety traceability will be implemented for key industrial products that impact personal health, life, and property safety, and are subject to mandatory national standards.

To implement the traceability system, the document mandates the use of four types of traceability codes: product barcodes, IoT identification codes (Ecode), digital identity codes, and CCC certification codes. These codes will serve as carriers of traceability data, allowing production units to assign codes at the source. Each subsequent link in the supply chain, from circulation and sales to end consumers, will recognize and utilize these codes. Through these codes, key quality information of products can be tracked throughout the entire lifecycle of a product, from production and sales to usage.

SAMR will establish unified general requirements for the data and technical solutions needed for quality and safety traceability. These will include specifications for traceability data content, coding methods, and system interface specifications. SAMR also plans to develop a national platform for the quality and safety traceability of key industrial products, which will collect traceability information, provide data support for local regulatory departments to monitor product quality and safety, and offer the public access to traceability information for products.

In terms of the traceability content, manufacturers will be required to provide:

1. Data on the production unit, including the enterprise's name, unified social credit code, address, contact information, and business license;
2. Product information, including product name, type, specifications and models, production date, warranty period, factory number/batch number/serial number, applicable standards, production license number/compulsory certification certificate number, and factory inspection report/type inspection report;
3. Flow information, including sales time, buyer's name, buyer's address, and contact information.

To encourage the implementation of the traceability system, the document proposes several measures:

1. Incorporating the quality and safety traceability requirements for key industrial products into the development and revision of national and sector standards;
2. Allowing industry associations and social organizations to use quality and safety traceability as an important factor when evaluating the quality, credit and safety levels of enterprises within the industry;

3. Encouraging state-owned enterprises and large entities to consider quality and safety traceability as a significant factor in bidding, procurement, and supplier selection processes.

Overall, this document reflects the Chinese government's efforts to ensure product quality through traceability systems, which is a crucial step in addressing the current market's quality inconsistencies. However, the requirement for manufacturers to report detailed traceability data for each product or batch may increase the compliance burden on enterprises. As a result, relevant production and sales companies should take proactive steps to prepare for these upcoming changes.

12. MIIT Revises Criteria for Model Enterprise Application in Robotics Industry

Robotics

On July 30, 2024, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released the *Criteria for Model Enterprise Applications in the Robotics Industry (2024 Version)* (hereinafter referred to as the Criteria), along with the corresponding *Implementation Measures (2024 Version)*. This revised version builds on the previous edition released in 2017. Notably, these documents do not function as mandatory requirements or prerequisites for the administrative review or approval process. Instead, they aim to recognize eligible enterprises within the robotics industry, setting them as benchmarks by designating them as "Model Enterprises."

Compared with the previous edition from 2017, the key enhancements and adjustments are summarized below:

Coverage of entire industrial chain. The new Criteria broaden eligibility beyond industrial robot manufacturers and integrated application enterprises to also include key component manufacturers, thereby encompassing the entire industrial chain of the robotics industry.

Improved management. The Criteria specify the validity period for model enterprises and clarify the procedures for extension reviews. Additionally, MIIT is now responsible for assessing and confirming the compliance of enterprises that have completed corrective actions to ensure they meet the required standards. Simplified procedures include reducing the frequency of on-site inspections to once every three years and allowing enterprises to apply for alterations instead of requiring a time-consuming reapplication process.

Removal of incentive provisions. A notable change is the removal of provisions that previously encouraged incentive policies to focus on recognized model enterprises. As a result, increased visibility may now be the primary benefit for companies that qualify under the new Criteria.

Optimized threshold. The updated Criteria establish clear thresholds for enterprises aiming for the “Model Enterprise” designation, providing a framework for strategic planning and budget allocation. Detailed provisions cover requirements in areas such as R&D investment, departmental capacity building, digital and intelligent production processes, quality management, testing methods, and product standards. The Criteria also outline the necessary capabilities for enterprises to offer on-site or remote deployment, operation, maintenance, and upgrade services to their clients.

In conclusion, the revised Criteria align with the government's strategic direction for promoting growth in the robotics industry. However, the anticipated government incentives fall short of initial expectations, leaving the effectiveness of the policy in driving industry development uncertain.

13. Follow-up on China's ICV Standardization Activities

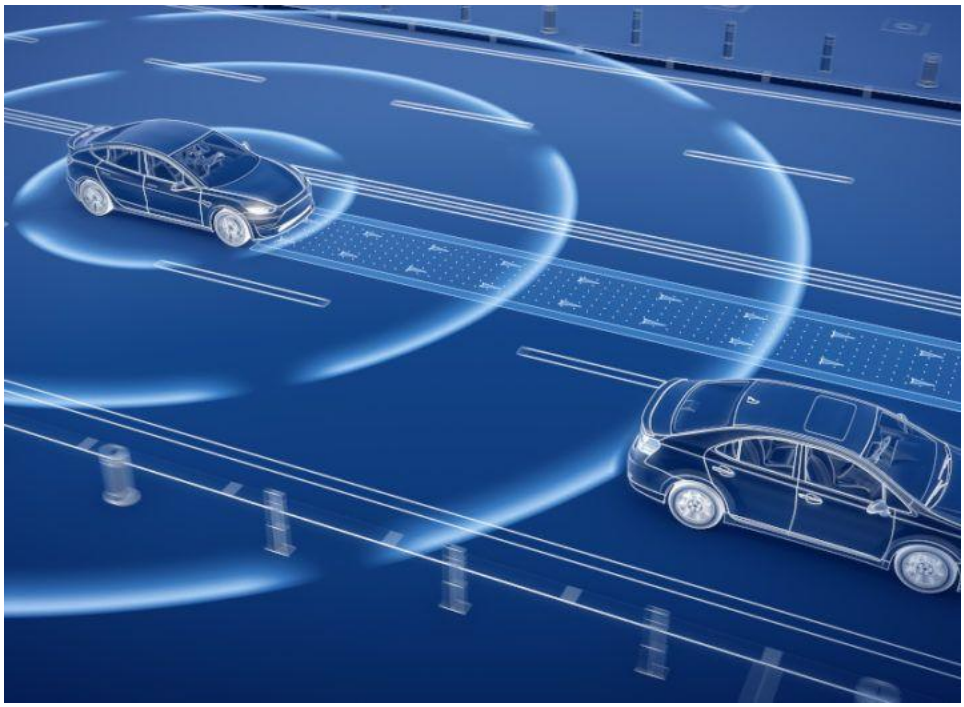
ICV

Following the release of *Guidelines for the Construction of the National Internet of Vehicles Industry Standard System (Intelligent and Connected Vehicles) (2023 Version)* (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines) in July 2023, China has been dedicated to Intelligent and Connected Vehicles (ICV) standardization, both domestically and internationally. This progress was recently reviewed by *China Standardization Magazine* and published on its social media platform. To assist foreign stakeholders in grasping the key points, SESEC has provided the following summary.

Statistics on Domestic Standardization Activities

In alignment with the Guidelines, a total of 63 national and sector standards in the field of ICVs have been submitted for approval or have been released, and 43 standard projects have been officially initiated. In 2023, the priorities for ICV standardization focused on combined driving assistance, automated driving, connected functions and applications, intelligent cockpits, information security and data security, functional safety, and expected functional safety. Additionally, research on standard systems for six sub-fields of ICV has been completed, covering areas such as automotive software, testing equipment, and interfaces. Mandatory national standards for whole vehicle information security, software upgrades, and automated driving data documentation systems are expected to be completed and submitted for approval in the near future.

China's Contributions to International Standardization



China has adopted a proactive stance in international standardization activities within WP 29 and related working groups in ISO. Two key metrics of China's performance in international standardization are the number of positions held in international organizations and the number of international standards led or coordinated by China. According to the review, Chinese experts currently hold positions such as deputy chairman of GRVA, joint chair of FRAV, joint chair of TF-FADS, as well as the convenor of ISO/TC 22/SC33/WG9 - Test scenarios of automated driving systems. In terms of standardization projects, China has led the development of several ICV-related international standards, including *ISO 34501 Road vehicles — Test scenarios for automated driving systems — Vocabulary*, *ISO/TR 9968 Road vehicles — Functional safety — Application to generic rechargeable energy storage systems for new energy vehicle*, etc. China has also proposed international standards on Rear Cross Traffic Alert (RCTA), Door Open Warning (DOW), and Natural Language Description Method for Automated Driving Test Scenarios. Furthermore, China has led the establishment of the Vehicle OS Informal Group under ISO, and coordinated the development of international standards in the sub-fields of functional safety, information security, sensor data interfaces, and software upgrading.

To support China's ICV industry in engaging with international standardization community, the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (SAC/TC114) has established the International Standards and Regulations Coordination Expert Advisory Group for Intelligent and Connected Vehicles (ICV HEAG) and the ICV Foreign Experts Advisory Group (ICVFEAG). These group meetings provide opportunities for Chinese ICV industry stakeholders and foreign experts to exchange information and insights, contributing to China's ICV standardization efforts.

Liaison Mechanism

The China Automotive Standardization Research Institute has recently created a liaison mechanism that connect national standards development organizations (SDOs), sector SDOs, local SDOs, and association SDOs. This includes SAC/TC114, relevant local technical committees, the China Society of Automotive Engineers, the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, and the Telematics Industry Application Alliance. The goal is to promote coordinated development and optimize the provision of high-quality ICV standards.

The 9th ICV Symposium

From July 16 to 18, the 9th Symposium on Technologies, Standards, and Regulations for Intelligent and Connected Vehicles (hereinafter referred to as “ICV2024”) was held in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province. This event included a main forum and six sub-forums, aiming to provide a comprehensive platform for policy and regulation interpretation, international exchange, and for displaying the latest achievements in the Intelligent and Connected Vehicles (ICV) industry.

In the main forum, An Tiecheng, Chairman of the China Automotive Technology and Research Center (CATARC), pointed out that the current regulatory system for ICV products in China mainly consists of four elements: i) the issuance of the *Opinions on Strengthening the Access Management of ICV Manufacturing Enterprises and Products*, which clarifies the management principles and key directions; ii) the implementation of self-inspection requirements for enterprises, laying the foundation for the subsequent exploration of the regulatory system; iii) the initiation of an OTA upgrade filing system, gradually regulating the software upgrade activities of enterprises; and iv) the promotion of pilot projects for ICV access and road testing. In the future, China's ICV regulation will focus on three main aspects, namely: i) cybersecurity and data security management for enterprises and products; ii) software upgrade management for enterprises and products; and iii) access management for vehicles with Level 3 and Level 4 autonomous driving functions.

Dr. Sun Hang from the China Automotive Standardization Research Institute, shared the current status and outlook of China's ICV standardization. He analyzed the challenges currently facing China's ICV standardization work, such as the diversification of product forms and technical paths, functional and electromagnetic safety issues brought by the rapid development of automotive electronic systems, the adaptation of old standards to new products, and the contradiction between the rapid iteration of policies, technologies, products and the relatively long standard formulation cycle. Despite these challenges, Dr. Sun noted that China's ICV standardization work has made positive progress. Currently, China has updated the ICV standard system (i.e., the *National Vehicle Networking Industry Standard System Construction Guide – Intelligent Connected Vehicles – 2023 Edition*), issued guidelines for the construction of automotive chip standards, and established the ICV "Four-Dimensional Comprehensive Safety System" standards to address functional safety, expected functional safety, cybersecurity, and data security issues. In terms of standards, China has formulated and released 45 ICV standards; other 19 standards are pending approval, while additional 20 are in the initiation stage and 26 in the project application stage. In the future, China will continue to coordinate and promote the development of standards in key areas, continuously supply high-quality standards through testing and demonstration pilots, consolidate and expand international standard and regulation coordination, and innovate standardization work mechanisms to optimize the entire lifecycle management of

standards.

Experts from UNECE, ISO/TC22/SC33, ACEA, Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, OICA, and Huawei also shared their insights on ICV and autonomous driving policies, regulations, and standards during the symposium's main forum.

During the six sub-forums, dozens of experts from domestic and international ICV-related enterprises, industry associations, and standardization organizations shared their practices and observations in the fields of automated driving, vehicular communication, functional safety, cybersecurity, intelligent cockpit, and automotive chips. The topics discussed include:

- Automated Driving Sub-Forum: autonomous driving, combined driving assistance, AI, automatic parking, AEB, mandatory standards progress for combined driving assistance systems/automatic emergency braking systems, etc.;
- Vehicular Communication Sub-Forum: vehicle-road-cloud integration, LTE-V2X, and C-V2X, etc.;
- Functional Safety Sub-Forum: steer-by-wire/brake-by-wire, perception systems, software, batteries, motors, etc.;
- Cybersecurity Sub-Forum: vehicle information security, software upgrades, cryptographic technology, data security, etc.;
- Intelligent Cockpit Sub-Forum: large language models, AR/VR, biometric identification, cockpit safety, cockpit evaluation, etc.;
- Automotive Chip Sub-Forum: standard system, reliability/information security/functional safety/electromagnetic compatibility, key technology development, application matching, etc.

The Symposium on Technologies, Standards, and Regulations for Intelligent and Connected Vehicles serves as a platform for China to showcase its latest progress in ICV policies, regulations, standards, and technologies. This major, annual conference is led by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), and organized by CATARC. The event has been held eight times since 2015. European ICV-related enterprises and organizations are encouraged to participate in this symposium to understand the latest developments in China's ICV industry.

In summary, in addition to continuously advancing standards development domestically and internationally, China has increasingly focused on establishing platforms, encouraging information exchange, and fostering coordination. This approach facilitates the alignment within China and globally, which could also benefit foreign stakeholders interested in collaborating with Chinese counterparts on ICV standardization. For SESEC's article on the Guidelines, please click here.

14. New Radar Regulations in China: What You Need to Know

Radar

From July 31 to August 31, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) is inviting public feedback on its draft *Provisional Regulations on Radar Radio Management*. These new rules are set to impact all radar and radar-equipped products operating within China's borders.

The proposed regulations specify frequency bands for various radar applications, including aviation, meteorology, maritime and land traffic, small target detection, disaster prevention in hydrology and geology, short-range detection, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

The draft also details the radio frequency standards that radar transmission and reception equipment must meet. Any radar device—whether manufactured domestically or imported—will need to obtain model approval from the national radio management authority through the SRRC (State Radio Regulatory Commission) certification process.

Regarding data security, the proposed regulations place responsibility on regional radio management agencies throughout China to oversee the data collection and processing activities of licensed radar systems. These agencies will also be required to carry out regular security risk assessments.

The new rules are scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2025. Radar systems that have already been licensed or legally acquired before January 1, 2026, may continue operating until their frequency licenses expire or the equipment is decommissioned. After January 1, 2026, all radar equipment must adhere to the new model approval requirements.

As radar technology becomes increasingly essential across a range of industries — from automotive and aviation to industrial automation and consumer electronics — these rules will soon govern all radar-equipped products in China. It is crucial for international manufacturers to ensure that their radar products meet the specified technical standards and obtain the required SRRC certification.

Moreover, the draft regulations suggest the introduction of new requirements for assessing the security of data collected by radar systems. While the details of these assessments have yet to be fully outlined, this indicates that additional compliance measures could be introduced in the near future.

15. China's Efforts in Performance Benchmarking for AI Server Systems

AI

Recently, China's National Artificial Intelligence Standardization Technical Subcommittee (SAC/TC28/SC42) has been engaged on the development of a national standard entitled *GB/T XXXXX—XXXX Artificial intelligence — Specification for performance benchmarking for server systems* (hereinafter referred to as the Specification). The Specification has already been published as an association standard (CESA 1169) in 2019 and IEEE standard (IEEE P2937) in 2022.

The Specification under development specifies the performance test methods for artificial intelligence server systems (including AI servers, AI server clusters, and AIHPC computing facilities). A total of 16 domestic and foreign mainstream manufacturers of AI server system and components, as well as AI applications, are actively participating in the process. These include, for instance, Nvidia, Intel, Huawei, and Intide.

The development of the Specification responds to the need to address a series of problems faced by the performance testing of AI server systems. These problems, which are illustrated in the drafting notes of the Specification, cannot be addressed by the current representative general-purpose AI benchmarks, HPC performance benchmarks and server specifications, such as MLPerf, AI Benchmark, benchcouncil, AI-HPL, Linpack, DAWNBENCH, *T/CESA 1043-2019 Server for deep learning specification*, *GB/T 9813.3 General specification for computer - Part 3: Server, T/CESA 1119-2020 AI chips - Test metrics and test method of deep learning chips for cloud side*, and AIIA DNN benchmark, etc. Specifically:

- The general-purpose server technical specifications are not tailored to AI server systems. For instance, the general-purpose specifications usually only specify test metrics such as end-to-end runtime and energy consumption, but these cannot accurately reflect the performance of AI server systems.
- The general-purpose AI server performance tests using publicly available models/datasets limits their competence in testing AI servers employed by specific industries such as finance and The Specification, however, provides methodological guidance for both testing the performance of both general-purpose AI servers and industry-specific AI servers.
- The test benchmarks arelimited to steady-state runtime, without considering the real operating environment and the real state of the system itself.

To address the problems mentioned above, the drafting team incorporated testing technology, standardized test methods, and referred to use cases in both general and industrial applications. The goal is to generate more comprehensive and accurate test results under the guidance of the Specification. In addition, the SAC/TC28/SC42 simultaneously developed supporting testing tools, which could help obtain the performance data of the AI server.

On June 28, 2024, the working group of AISBench (established under SAC/TC28/SC42) organized an exchange workshop on AI server benchmarking. A total of 24 enterprises agreed on a joint initiative committed to the development of the Specification, optimization of the testing tools, establishment of evaluation system for industrial applications, and exchange of front-line information. According to the National Public Service Platform for Standards Information, the draft of the Specification was released for public comments in April and is now in the review stage. This standardization project can be regarded as a trial for China to adopt a parallel approach to the development of the standards, that is, simultaneously initiating the development of a standard both domestically and through international platforms (IEEE in this case). In addition, the broad engagement and involvement of multiple stakeholders, especially domestic and foreign top AI server manufacturers, are expected to lead to the successful completion of the project.

16. Standard System for Intelligent Manufacturing in the Chemical Industry

Intelligent Manufacturing

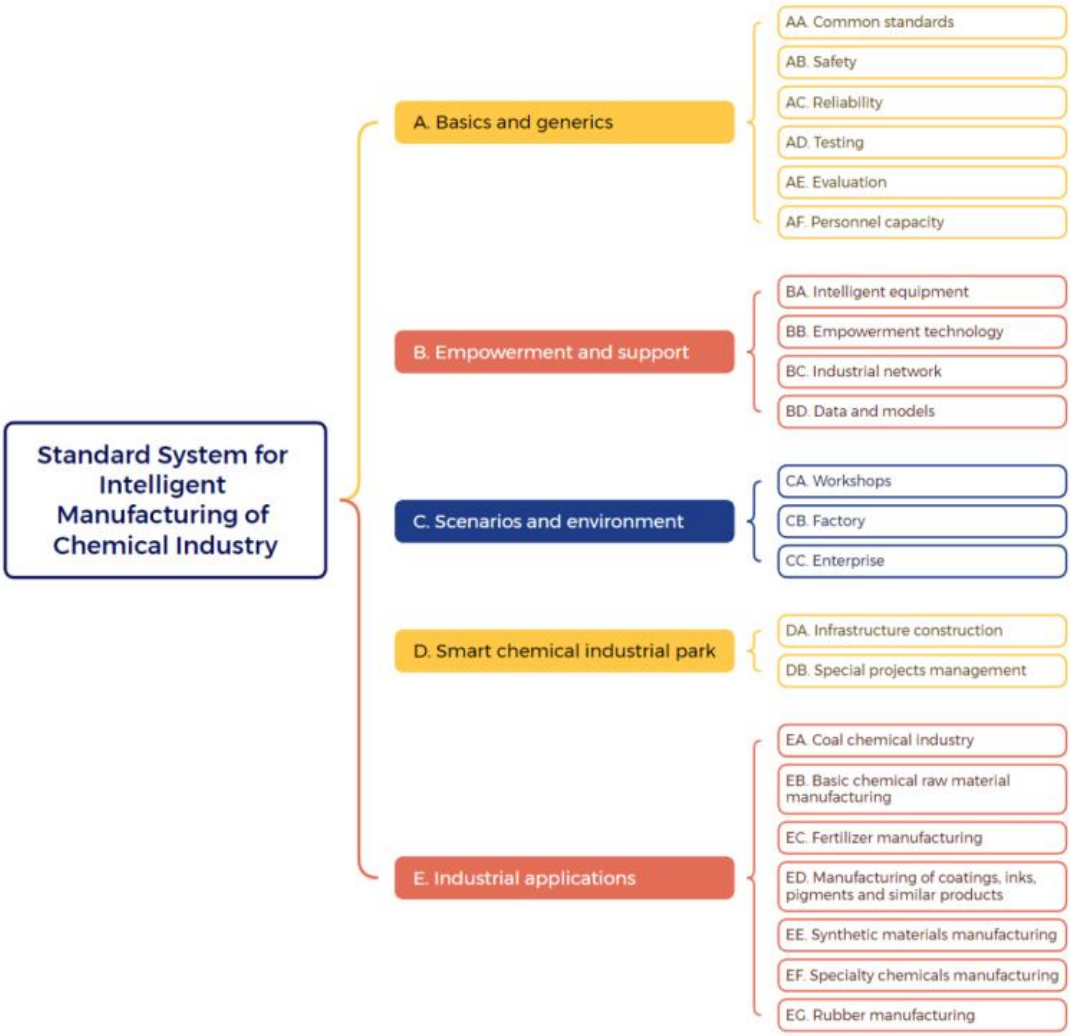
On July 12, 2024, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology released the *Standard System Construction Guidelines for Intelligent Manufacturing in the Chemical Industry (2024 Version)* (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines). The Guidelines are based on the *National Intelligent Manufacturing Standard System Construction Guidelines (2021 Version)*, but are specifically tailored to the chemical industry's needs. In addition, the Guidelines represent a supporting document for a series of 14th Five-year Plans, such as the *14th Five-year Plan for Raw Material Industry Development*, and the *14th Five-Year Plan of Digital Economy Development*.

The Guidelines encompass six main parts, namely the general requirements, construction rationale, standard system, organizational implementation, as well as annex 1 for the list of existing standards, and annex 2 for the priorities of future standard development. The standard system is a three-layered tree system with five major branches: basics and generics, empowerment and support, scenarios and environment, smart chemical industrial parks, and industrial applications. Each branch entails specific components. The first two layers are presented in Figure 1.

According to the annex of the Guidelines, currently, there are 88 standards (mostly national recommended standards, with only 2 of them being sector standards). These cover basic and generic aspects, empowerment and support, scenarios and environment, as well as smart chemical industrial parks. Most of the standards are common requirements that can apply to other intelligent manufacturing sectors, while only 4 standards in the intelligent industrial parks are dedicated to the chemical industry. Therefore, in this context where industrial dedicated standards are missing, the Guidelines identify the priorities to be carried out in the near future, including standards for commonality, safety, evaluation, intelligent equipment, empowerment technology, industrial network, data and models, workshops, plants, enterprises, as well as intelligent industrial parks and industrial applications. All these parts are described in detail in annex 2 of the document.

In a nutshell, the Guidelines map out the current industrial needs and identify the priorities for future standardization activities for intelligent manufacturing in the chemical industry. The Guidelines can be regarded as part of China's efforts to fill the gap and facilitate the intelligent transition of the chemical industry in China. More standardization activities are expected to be carried out under the instructions of the Guidelines.

Figure 1. Standard System for Intelligent Manufacturing of Chemical Industry



17. CCSA Held the 18th China-Japan-ROK ICT Standards Meeting

ICT

From July 9 to 10, 2024, the 18th China-Japan-ROK ICT Standards Meeting (CJK-18) was held in Dunhuang, Gansu Province. The meeting, which was sponsored by the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA), saw the participation of 32 representatives from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), CCSA, as well as Japan's Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB), Japan's Telecommunications Technology Committee (TTC), and Korea's Telecommunications Technology Association (TTA). CCSA delegation was headed by the Secretary General, Mr. Wen Ku; Ms. Wang Zhiqin, Chairman of CCSA's TC5 (mobile communications), served as the chairman and presided over the meeting.

Mr. Wen Ku delivered the opening speech. On behalf of CCSA, he extended a warm welcome to all the participants, especially the representatives from Japan and South Korea. Mr Wen highlighted that the meeting coincided with the Dunhuang Silk Road spirit of mutual learning and inclusive exchanges among civilizations. He hoped that all parties would take advantage of the meeting to engage in in-depth exchanges on existing work, so as to jointly address various challenges facing technical and organizational development.

Mr. Lu Yang, Head of the Network Technology Division of MIIT's Communications Development Department, pointed out that MIIT is supportive of exchanges and cooperation between the industry and standardization organizations of China, Japan and the ROK. He affirmed the important contribution of the trilateral information exchange mechanism on ICT standards to the exchanges and development of the ICT industries among the three countries. He also expressed the hope that China, Japan, and the ROK would continue to strengthen cooperation, jointly seize opportunities and meet challenges, and promote the high-quality development of the ICT industry.

At the meeting, China-Japan-ROK standard development organizations introduced their recent activities in terms of organization development, standard development, key research areas, and international cooperation. In the strategic seminar, experts from various organizations exchanged views on artificial intelligence (AI) issues, specifically focusing on three main aspects:

- All parties believe that the empowerment of AI in the field of ICT/telecommunications will be increasingly significant; standardization thus representing an important approach to this empowerment.
- All parties have worked on AI and its applications in the field of ICT, including the establishment of industrial cooperation platforms and the release of a series of flagship
- All parties attach great importance to the safe and credible governance of AI. The approach to industry's standardized practices was also discussed during the meeting.

In short, all parties agree that AI has great potential as an emerging strategic technology, and that standardization will be pivotal to enhance regulation, build trust, and ensure security.

During the meeting, various working groups provided an overview of their recent progress, including the working groups of International Mobile Communications (IMT), Information Security (IS), Wireless Power Transfer (WPT), etc. The meeting fully affirmed the work of each group and reached consensus on some topics.

At the end of the meeting, Ms. Dai Xiaohui, Vice Secretary General of CCSA, delivered a closing summary. She said that through this meeting, China-Japan-ROK shared numerous perspectives and views, and exchanged in-depth practical experience. All parties agreed on a number of common challenges facing the industry, as well as priorities for cutting-edge new technologies such as AI. These achievements are of great significance for the future development of the whole industry and lay a solid foundation for long-term cooperation.

The meeting confirmed that the next "China-Japan-ROK ICT Standards Meeting" will be held in Korea in 2025, hosted by the TTA.

18. China Issues the Revised AI Standard System

AI

On July 2, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Office of the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission (CAC), and the Standardization Administration of China jointly issued the *Guidelines for the Construction of the National Artificial Intelligence Industry Comprehensive Standardization System (2024 Edition)*, (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines). The Guidelines represent an overhaul of the previous version issued in 2020, to respond to new standardization needs and demands. Presently, new technologies based on large models continue to iterate, and artificial intelligence has found wider application in all aspects of our lives. Statistics show that China has established more than 400 national intelligent manufacturing demonstration plants, and more than 4,500 artificial intelligence enterprises.

The goal of the Guidelines is to build a standardized system covering the whole life cycle of the artificial intelligence industry, addressing seven main aspects: basics and generics, foundational support, critical technologies, intelligent products and services, enabling new industrialization, industrial applications, and security governance (see Figure 2). Among these, foundational support includes specifications on data, computing power, algorithms, etc.; critical

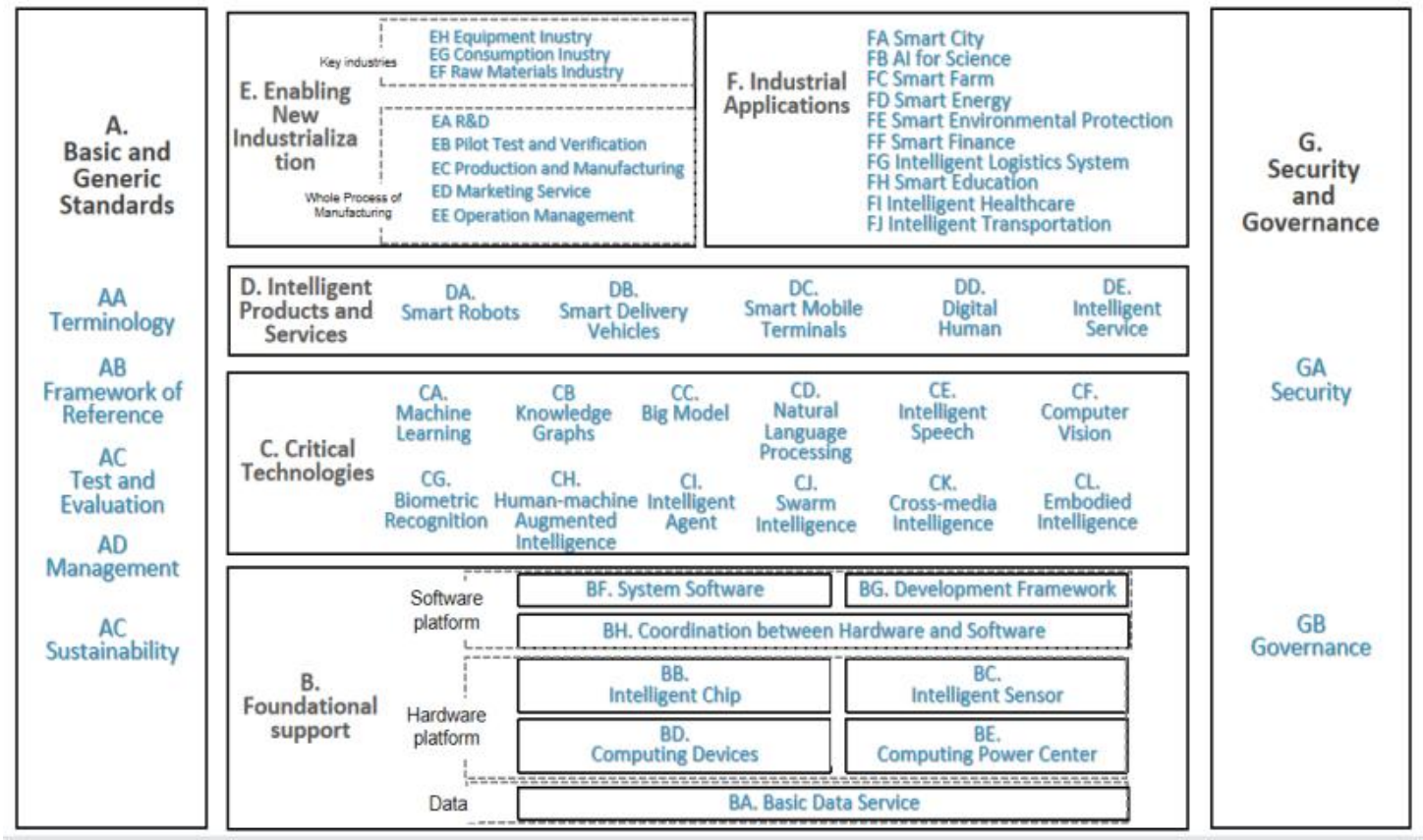
technologies part entails requirements for technologies used to process text, speech, and images. Additionally, compared with the previously released draft for comments, the final version of the Guidelines has introduced a new part in the standard system called "enabling new industrialization", which aims to standardize the technical requirements of AI technology that enables the intelligent manufacturing and intelligent upgrading of key industries.

The Guidelines also set a series of targets to reach by 2026:

- Over 50 new national standards and sector standards formulated;
- Over1,000 enterprises participating in official standard publicity and promotion sessions (usually organized by governmental authorities and/or relevant institutions);
- Engagement in the development of more than 20 international standards.

In addition to the release of the Guidelines, MIIT also published the plan for establishing the sectoral standardization technical committees of artificial intelligence, which will be responsible for formulating sectoral standards, with the secretariat hosted in the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology. Beyond the field of AI, MIIT also took actions in other emerging industries, such as setting sectoral technical committees for brain-machine interface and releasing two mandatory national standards for intelligent and connected vehicles, namely: Basic security requirements of spatio-temporal data sensing system of intelligent and connected vehicle, and Basic requirements of security processing for intelligent and connected vehicle spatio-temporal data.

Figure 2: China's AI Standard System



19. SAC/TC599 Calls for Expert Nominations to Join New Working Group

IC

On August 8, 2024, China's National Integrated Circuits Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC599) issued an *Announcement for Soliciting Nomination of Experts to Join the Integrated Circuits Electromagnetic Compatibility Working Group under SAC/TC599* (hereinafter referred to as the Announcement). According to the Announcement, eligible candidates must be professionals from relevant fields, including producers, operators, users and representatives of public interests. Additionally, candidates are required to hold positions in legally registered enterprises, universities, or scientific research institutes in China. Typically, nominees are experts recommended by SAC/TC599's members or observer units. The nomination period concluded on August 16, 2024.

According to SAC/TC599's management rules, working group members are entitled to:

- Vote on matters related to the working group;
- Access information about the working group's activities and work plans, and participate in standard projects;
- Access working group documents, information services, and SAC/TC599 publications and technical materials;
- Participate in standard publicity and implementation training, technical exchanges, product displays, standard verification, and application demonstration activities organized by SAC/TC599 or the working group;
- Provide input to the work of SAC/TC599 and the working group.

Founded in 2022, SAC/TC599 is primarily responsible for the development and revision of national standards related to the design, production, and application of integrated circuit equipment, semiconductor integrated circuits, film integrated circuits, hybrid film integrated circuits, microwave integrated circuits, circuit modules, integrated circuit chips, intellectual property (IP cores), and integrated circuit microelectromechanical systems (MEMS). Its scope overlaps with several sub-technical committees under the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), including those on Integrated Circuits (IEC/TC47/SC47A), Semiconductor Device Packaging (IEC/TC47/SC47D), and Microelectromechanical Systems (IEC/TC47/SC47F). The SAC/TC599 secretariat is hosted by the China Electronics Standardization Institute.

In addition to the Electromagnetic Compatibility Working Group, SAC/TC599 established two more working groups this year: one for AI Chips and another for Chiplets. These are in addition to the previously established Electronic Design Automation Working Group. Therefore, in total there are four working groups under SAC/TC599. To date, SAC/TC599 has issued a total of 69 national standards, according to the National Public Service Platform for Standards Information.

20. China Calls for Comment on Guidelines on Data Exchange and Sharing for Smart Community Infrastructures

Smart Community Infrastructure

On August 22, 2024, the National City Sustainable Development Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC567) released the draft for comments of the national recommended standard project: *20231601-T-469 Smart community infrastructures - Guidelines on data exchange and sharing for smart community infrastructures* (hereinafter referred to as the Standard). The comment submission period will remain open until October 20, 2024.

The Standard is an identical adoption of *ISO/TS 37172:2022 Smart community infrastructures - Data exchange and sharing for community infrastructures based on geographic information*, which was developed under the leadership of a Chinese team with participation from several countries. The international standard was officially released in October 2022. At the request of the Standardization Administration of China (SAC), the Chinese drafting team simultaneously translated the international standard, laying the groundwork for its conversion as national standard.

In May 2024, the SAC/TC567 established a working group to develop the corresponding national standard. Building on the translated international standard, the working group focused on understanding the current landscape of data exchange and sharing for smart community infrastructures in China, including its characteristics, relevant policies, and applicable theories and practical cases. After multiple rounds of discussion and refinement, the draft was released for public comments in August 2024.

The Standard is organized into six main sections: introduction, application scope, normative references, terminology, concepts and abbreviations, data exchange and sharing, and an annex. The core of the Standard is detailed in three key chapters, specifically covering roles and benefits (Chapter 6), the framework for data exchange and sharing (Chapter 7), and application scenarios (Chapter 8). Additionally, the annex includes case studies that showcase successful implementation examples both domestically and internationally.

Overall, the Standard proposes a geographic information-based approach to data exchange and sharing for smart community infrastructures, aiming to connect multi-source, heterogeneous infrastructure data across departments through geographical location. The goal is to provide authoritative, unified, and convenient services for urban planning, construction, and management, while avoiding redundant efforts. Ultimately, the Standard aims to support government decision-making and enhance urban operation and management capabilities.

21. New Guidelines for the Construction of IoT Standard System

IoT

On August 26, 2024, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) jointly released the *Guidelines for the Construction of the Internet of Things (IoT) Standard System - 2024 Version* (referred to as the Guidelines). This document aligns with the *Implementation Plan for the Leading Engineering of Standardization in New Industries (2023-2035)* and outlines a comprehensive framework for IoT standardization in China. The key takeaways are summarized below.

Completion of the IoT Standard System Framework. According to the Guidelines, the IoT standard system consists of four major components: basic standards, technical standards, construction and operation/maintenance standards, and application standards (see Figure 3). The technical standards encompass a wide array of technologies, including sensing, network and communication, data processing, fusion, radio frequency and electromagnetic compatibility, edge computing, IoT operating systems, and digital twin technologies. By 2025, China aims to develop over 30 new national and sector standards, while contributing to more than 10 international standards in this field.

The Guidelines also provide detailed specifications on various aspects of IoT standardization. For instance, in the field of edge computing, the standards will cover IoT-related edge data collection and processing, edge devices, edge platforms, as well as cloud-edge-end collaboration. These standards will address general requirements for edge

computing, including data interface, data management, resource allocation and collaboration, edge nodes, gateways, controllers, and edge intelligence.

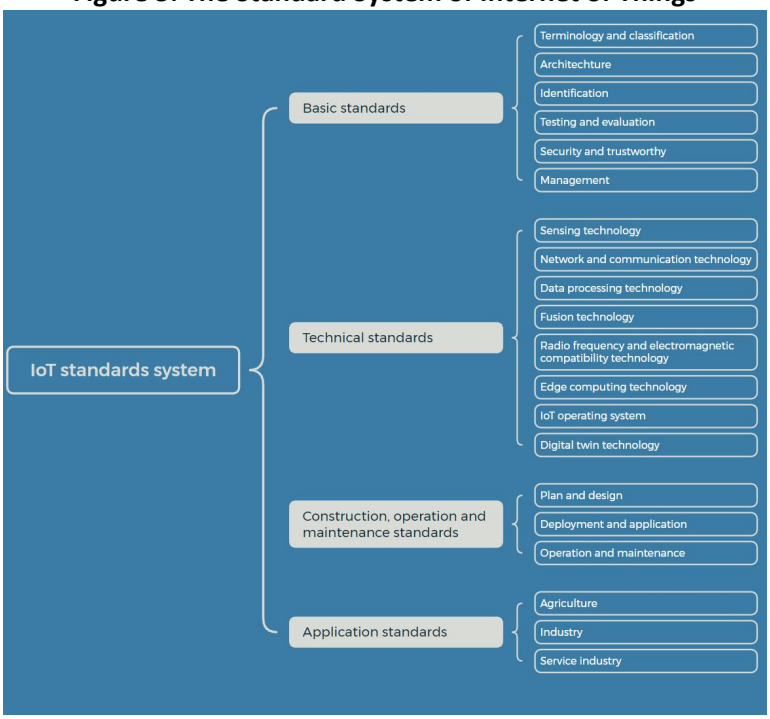
Ongoing IoT Standardization Efforts. While the Guidelines set future goals, IoT standardization in China is already progressing. Several standards have been published, including *GB/T 41780.1-2022: Internet of Things – Edge Computing – Part 1: General Requirements*, and *GB/T 41780.2-2024: Internet of Things – Edge Computing – Part 2: Data Management Requirements*. Other standard projects, such as *Internet of Things – Edge Computing – Part 3: Node Interface Requirements*, and *Part 4: Node Technical Requirements*, are currently in draft stage for public comments.

Emphasis on International Collaboration. The Guidelines emphasize the importance of international cooperation, underscoring the need to adopt and align with global IoT standards. China aims to enhance the consistency of key indicators between domestic and international standards and will actively participate in international standardization activities through platforms like ISO, IEC, and ITU.

Complexities of IoT Standardization. Given the vast range of technical fields involved in IoT, keeping track of related standards is a time-consuming process. Foreign stakeholders interested in monitoring IoT developments should follow multiple technical committees, such as SAC/TC 28 (Information Technology) and SAC/TC 485 (Communication). Among them, of particular importance is SAC/TC28/SC41, established in 2019 to focus on IoT and mirroring the work of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 41. This technical committee, whose secretariat is hosted by the China Electronics Standardization Institute, is responsible for developing and revising basic and generic IoT standards, covering areas such as architecture, terminology, data processing, interoperability, sensor networks, as well as testing and evaluation. As of April 2024, the SAC/TC28/SC41 had established six working groups, including basic and supporting working group (WG 1), network communication working group (WG 2), application working group (WG 3), digital twin working group (WG 4), trustworthy IoT research group (SG 7), and an advisory working group for processing the mirroring work of international activities (AG).

In conclusion, the Guidelines provide a clear roadmap for the development and adoption of IoT standards in China, highlighting both domestic advancements and international collaboration. For foreign stakeholders, staying informed about these standards will be crucial to navigating China's evolving IoT standardization landscape effectively.

Figure 3: The Standard System of Internet of Things



22. China Leads the Development of the World's First International Standard for Quantum Computing

Quantum

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) have officially released the world's first international standard in the field of quantum computing: *ISO/IEC 4879 Information Technology — Quantum Computing — Vocabulary* (hereinafter referred to as the Standard). This document defines over 80 key terms in quantum computing, providing a unified language framework that facilitates accurate communication and exchange of information within the industry. The standard, which was led by a Chinese expert, marks a major milestone in the field.

Quantum computing, which uses quantum bits (qubits) as its fundamental unit and applies quantum mechanics principles to enable parallel computing, offers extraordinary storage capacity and operational speed. It has the potential to surpass the limits of classical computing in solving complex computational problems. As such, quantum computing is of global strategic importance due to its potential impact on national security, economy development, and scientific research. In 2021, quantum computing entered the NISQ (Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum) era, characterized by a diversity of technical approaches and the formation of an industrial chain that includes equipment manufacturing, chip production, computer development, and software research.

As the quantum computing industry evolves rapidly, the need for standardization has increased significantly. Terminology standards, in particular, play a foundational role in defining and standardizing the concepts used within a specific field. To support industry development, the Standard outlines the most commonly used terms in quantum computing. The project was initiated in June 2020 under the Quantum Information Technology Working Group (ISO/IEC JTC 1/WG 14), with a Chinese expert from the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI) serving as the chief editor. Experts from 10 countries, including the U.S., U.K., and Australia, contributed to its development. Over the course of four years, the team processed 3,000 technical opinions from various countries.

Quantum computing is just one aspect of the broader quantum technology landscape. Earlier this year, the IEC and ISO established the Joint Technical Committee on Quantum Technologies (IEC/ISO JTC 3 Quantum Technologies), tasked with standardizing the entire field of quantum technologies. This includes quantum computing, quantum simulation, quantum metrology, quantum communications, quantum sources, detectors, and other fundamental quantum technologies. Quantum technology has been a priority for China, as outlined in the *Implementation Plan for the Leading Engineering of Standardization in New Industries (2023-2035)*, underscoring its strategic significance in future technological advancements.

23. Personal Information Protection Compliance Audit Requirements

Personal Information

On July 12, 2024, China's National Technical Committee on Cybersecurity of the Standardization Administration of China (SAC/TC260) released the draft for public comment of the national recommended standard titled *20240896-T-469 Data security technology — Personal Information Protection Compliance Audit Requirements* (hereinafter referred to as the Standard). The public consultation period ended on September 11, 2024. The Standard aims to clarify the principles and overall requirements for conducting personal information protection compliance audits and to standardize the auditing practices of personal information processors. The China Electronics Standardization Institute is leading the development of the Standard.

Overview of the Standard

The Standard provides comprehensive guidelines for conducting personal information protection compliance audits, ensuring alignment with the *Personal Information Protection Law* (PIPL). It applies to both internal audits conducted by personal information processors and audits outsourced to professional institutions. The key highlights of the

Standard include:

- Audit Principles and Obligations: The standard outlines the principles and obligations for both personal information processors and professional auditors in compliance audits.
- Practical Guidance for complying with PIPL's Article 54, which mandates regular compliance audits for personal information processing activities. The Standard includes detailed guidance on audit processes, types of audit evidence, content, methods, and templates for audit papers and reports, offering comprehensive tools for practical implementation.
- Supplementary Audit Content. Annex C of the Standard expands on the annex of the *Measures for the Administration of Personal Information Protection Compliance Audits (draft for comment)* (hereinafter referred to as the Measures), issued by the Cyberspace Administration of China in August 2023. These additions and modifications address industry needs and align with relevant regulations. Key updates include:
  - ✓ Adding content for auditing the implementation of the principle of the "minimum and necessary" during the collection of personal information.
  - ✓ Supplementing audit content to protect minors' personal information, consistent with the Regulation on the Protection of Minors in Cyberspace.
  - ✓ Modifying audit content related to cross-border transfers of personal information, aligning with the Regulations on Promoting and Regulating Cross-border Data Transfers.

In conclusion, the Standard represents a critical advancement in China's data security governance by providing clear guidelines for personal information protection compliance. Foreign stakeholders should pay attention to two key aspects:

1. Once the Measures take effect, compliance audits will become mandatory for entities that fall within the scope outlined in Article 4 of the Measures: "Personal information processors handling the personal information of more than 1 million individuals must conduct personal information protection compliance audits at least once a year; other personal information processors must conduct such audits at least once every two years." Entities must reference the forthcoming standard when conducting these audits.
2. The draft of the Measures are expected to undergo revisions, particularly in the appendix, which significantly overlaps with Annex C of the Standard. International stakeholders are advised to closely monitor developments concerning both the Standard and the Measures.

24. China's Dialogue and Cooperation with Foreign Countries on Digital Development

Digital Development

China and Germany Sign the Memorandum of Understanding

On June 26, 2024, Mr. Zhuang Rongwen, Head of the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC), met with Dr. Volker Wissing, German Federal Minister for Digital and Transport, and his delegation in Beijing. During the meeting, the two countries signed the *Memorandum of Understanding on Enhancing Cooperation on Cross-border Data Transfer between China and Germany* (hereinafter referred to as the MoU). Under the framework of the MoU, China and Germany aim to establish a dialogue mechanism to exchange data policies and regulations. The goal is to facilitate cross-border data transfer and create a fair, just and non-discriminatory business environment for enterprises from both countries.

Specifically, the MoU outlines four key areas of focus for these dialogues:

- Data policies, laws and regulations, including the management of cross-border data transfers;
- The impact of cross-border data transfers on the development of artificial intelligence;
- The protection of sensitive information in cross-border data transfers;
- Cross-border data transfers conductedby

The dialogue sessions are expected to be held annually, with the host country rotating each year. These exchanges will occur at the expert level and will involve representatives from relevant ministries and agencies of both countries. The MoU comes into force on the date of signing and remains valid for five years.

China and Singapore to Strengthen Bilateral Digital Cooperation

On June 29, 2024, China and Singapore committed to deepening their digital cooperation, as highlighted by the inaugural meeting of a bilateral digital policy dialogue mechanism. Both sides agreed to use this platform to enhance exchanges and collaboration in the digital domain. According to a statement released by China's National Data Administration, the meeting underscored the importance of fostering interactions among participants at various levels, including government agencies, colleges and universities, research institutes, and enterprises.

The two countries also explored potential areas for cooperation, such as: facilitating cross-border transfers of enterprises, fostering new industries and models within the digital economy, and promoting the high-quality development of digital trade.

Source: https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202406/29/content_WS66800413c6d0868f4e8e8b11.html

Green Transition

25. China Introduces the Action Plan on Dual Carbon Standardization and Metrology

Dual Carbon # Standardization and Metrology

On July 30, 2024, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the *Action Plan for Further Strengthening the Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Standardization and Measurement System (2024-2025)* (hereinafter referred to as the Action Plan). This Action Plan builds on the framework outlined by the *Implementation Plan for Establishing and Improving the Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Standardization and Measurement System* (hereinafter referred to as the Implementation Plan). A representative from the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) noted that, despite China's progress in developing a standardization system, significant gaps persist in critical standards for carbon peak and neutrality, hindering the country's efforts to fully support its green transition. The Action Plan aims to address these gaps by specifying goals, tasks, and measures to complete carbon-related standards and metrology within two years.

Targets

The Action Plan sets ambitious targets for standardization and metrology for 2024 and 2025:

Standardization. By the end of 2024, China plans to release 70 national standards covering carbon accounting, carbon footprints, carbon emission reduction, energy efficiency, and carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS). These standards aim to standardize carbon emission calculations across key industries. By the end of 2025, a comprehensive carbon emission accounting and evaluation system for enterprises, projects, and products is expected to be established. Energy efficiency standards in key sectors should reach international levels, and 100 standardized carbon management pilot projects will be launched.

Metrology. The Action Plan follows a strategy of coordinated development driven by demand and innovation. By 2025, the goal is to develop 20 metrological standards and reference materials, conduct 25 key technology studies on metrology, and formulate 50 national technical specifications in carbon metrology. Significant advancements in carbon metrology technologies are expected, along with enhanced metrological capabilities and improvements in the calibration of instruments and facilities.

Key tasks in standardization

The eight tasks related to standardization outlined in the Action Plan can be categorized based on the frameworks established in the Implementation Plan, namely: basic and generic standards, standards for CO2 emission reduction, and standards for CO2 removal. More specifically, the Action Plan emphasizes the importance of standardization in areas such as carbon accounting in key industries, carbon footprint, energy efficiency, carbon reduction and removal, green product evaluation, as well as recycling of key products and equipment. The ultimate goals are to achieve:

- Source reduction: Revising energy consumption limits and product efficiency standards for traditional high-energy-consuming industries.
- Process optimization: Developing standards for clean production and recycling to reduce carbon emissions.
- End-point carbon reduction: Advancing standards for carbon removal technologies.

Specifically, traditional industries such as thermal power, steel, petrochemical, chemical, nonferrous and building materials are identified as key areas of energy consumption and carbon emissions; consequently, they represent the main battleground for energy conservation and carbon reduction. The Action Plan proposes revising and

tightening the energy consumption limit standards for key industries such as steel, oil refining, thermal power generation, pulp and paper, industrial caustic soda, and rare earth smelting, with the goal of comprehensively improving energy efficiency.

In conclusion, the Action Plan prioritizes China's missions related to standardization and metrology within the broader framework established by the Implementation Plan. By addressing immediate needs and setting short-term goals, the Action Plan aims to drive China's green transition while facilitating the country's engagement with the international community. According to the Action Plan, China is committed to enhancing international cooperation in climate-related metrology and standards. The Action Plan seeks to leverage China's role in global standard-setting bodies and contribute to international standards in areas such as electric vehicles, new type of electric power systems, and ecological carbon sinks..

26. National Green Product Evaluation Standardization Overall Group Holds Plenary Meeting

Green Product Evaluation

On July 16, 2024, the 2024 plenary meeting of the National Green Product Evaluation Standardization Overall Group (hereinafter referred to as the Overall Group) was held in Beijing, with over 50 participants in attendance. These included Wei Hong, Deputy Director-General of the Standards Technical Management Department under the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR); Yu Qian, Director of the Transport and Energy Division under SAMR's Standards Technical Management Department; and representatives of the member units of the Overall Group. The meeting was chaired by Li Aixian, Vice President of China National Institute of Standardization and Group Leader of the Overall Group.

During the meeting, the officer from SAMR's Standards Technical Management Department announced the adjusted list of members of the Overall Group. Following the announcement, the meeting reviewed the progress of green product evaluation standardization, existing challenges, and future visions. The draft for approval of *20230776-T-469 General principles for green product assessment* and the progress of nine other standard projects supporting the recent campaign for equipment renewal and consumer product trade-in were presented and discussed.

The discussion at this meeting mainly focused on the future priorities of green product evaluation standardization. Moving forward, the Overall Group intends to accelerate the improvement of the green product evaluation standard system to develop useful and applicable standards with high relevance. Additionally, plans will be made to increase the supply of green product evaluation standards, thereby advancing green product standardization efforts to a new level.

27. China Expands Coverage of Product Certification for Green Building Materials

Green Building Materials

On July 23, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MoHURD), and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) jointly released the *Announcement of Green Building Materials Product Classified Certification Catalogue (Second Batch)* and the *List of Members of the 2nd Green Building Materials Products Certification Technical Committee* (hereinafter referred to as "the Announcement"). The Announcement includes two tables: one for the certification catalogue (second batch) and the other for the updated list of technical committee members.

Background

This concise Announcement complements the *Notice on Promoting the Green Building Materials Product Certification, Production, and Application* (hereinafter referred to as Notice), which was released by the same three

ministries in 2020. The Notice outlined detailed rules for green building materials certification, the certification catalogue (first batch), as well as the list of members of the 1st Green Building Materials Products Certification Technical Committee.

The certification catalogue (first batch) in the Notice included a total of 51 products subject to green building materials product certification. Based on the certification results, the products are graded into three different levels, indicated on the label affixed to the products.

With regard to the Green Building Materials Products Certification Technical Committee, its role is to provide decision-making advice and technical support for the activities outlined in the Notice. The secretariat of the technical committee is hosted by the China Development Strategy Institute for the Building Materials Industry.

New Batch of Catalogue (Second Batch)

A total of 21 types of products are included in the new version of the certification catalogue (second batch), along with the respective association standards developed by the China Association for Engineering Construction Standardization (CESA) for certification. The products are classified into five categories:

- Enclosure structures and concrete
- Doors, windows, curtain walls, and decoration
- Waterproofing, sealing, and architectural coatings
- Water supply, drainage, and water treatment equipment
- HVAC, solar energy, and lighting

In general, the Announcement reflects China's ongoing efforts to promote the use of green building materials. Specifically, the second batch of the certification catalogue provides detailed information regarding the applicable standards. Foreign stakeholders, particularly those interested in obtaining orders through governmental procurement, are encouraged to closely review the Notice and the Announcement and have their products certified if necessary.

28. Green Furniture Assessment Standards

Green Furniture

In early July 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released the revised *GB/T 35607—2024 Green Product Assessment—Furniture* and *GB/T 26694 — 2024 Specification for Green Design Assessment of Furniture*. These are two "green" standards in the furniture sector. The implementation of these standards will support SAMR's green product evaluation system, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)'s green manufacturing initiative, and the recent consumer goods trade-in program initiated by the State Council.

Specifically, GB/T 35607—2024 specifies the evaluation requirements and methods for green furniture products, replacing the previous 2017 version. Compared to its predecessor, GB/T 35607 — 2024 introduces new requirements for comprehensive wood utilization rate, artificial board utilization rate, resource reduction, and environmental protection standards for product packaging. It also adds limits on lead, cadmium, mercury, and hexavalent chromium content in product packaging, as well as stricter formaldehyde emission limits, thus setting higher technical standards for green furniture.

GB/T 26694 — 2024 defines the terms and definitions related to green furniture design, provides the objectives and principles of evaluation, specifies the evaluation requirements, and outlines corresponding verification methods. This standard replaces the previous 2011 version. Compared to its predecessor, GB/T 26694 — 2024 introduces new content, such as lifecycle assessment reports, quality evaluation standards for various furniture products, and a framework for lifecycle assessment methods for furniture products, aligning it more closely with the "combination of lifecycle assessment and indicator evaluation" principle proposed in the *GB/T 32161-2015 General principles for eco-design product assessment*, a core standard in MIIT's green manufacturing standards framework.

As China accelerates its green transition, SAMR's green product evaluation system and MIIT's green manufacturing initiative, although voluntary, are expected to have an increasing impact on the market. Coupled with the consumer goods trade-in program initiated by the State Council and supported by various ministries this year, these two standards are poised to significantly influence the furniture industry. Therefore, it is recommended that European furniture stakeholders familiarize themselves with these standards to prepare for potential "green thresholds" in the future Chinese market.

29. New Rules For Energy Consumption Labeling For Light-Duty Vehicles

Energy Consumption Labeling

On July 19, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), alongside the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), introduced the *Rules for Energy Consumption Labeling for Light-Duty Vehicles* (hereinafter referred to as the Rules). These updated rules are designed to standardize the energy consumption information provided to consumers and enhance transparency. This initiative is part of China's broader strategy to boost environmental sustainability and improve energy efficiency in the automotive sector.

Back in 2017, MIIT released *GB 22757-2017 Energy Consumption Label for Light-Duty Vehicles*, which for the first time stipulated requirements for energy consumption label for new energy vehicles. As expectations for safer and greener light vehicles increased over the years, it was replaced by a new version, i.e., GB 22757-2023. The Rules now complement this standard, by defining the obligations of manufacturers and importers concerning energy consumption labeling.

Here are the key compulsory obligations outlined in the Rules:

- Label Affixation: Vehicle manufacturers/importers must affix energy consumption labels on light-duty vehicles at the point of sale.
- Compliance:Labels must adhere to GB22757 — 2023 Energy Consumption Label for Light-Duty Vehicles—Part 1 and Part 2.
- Label Content Requirements:
  - ✓ Enterprise Logo: Match the registered trademark or name.
  - ✓ Energy Consumption Info: Labels show industry averages or test results.
  - ✓ Registration Number: Obtained from the "China Automotive Energy Consumption Registration" system.
  - ✓ Effective Date: The date of registration in the system.
- Submission: The vehicle manufacturers/importers are required to submit data within 15 working days after product announcement or certification.
- Updates: Reporting of changes or discontinued models is necessary.
- Implementation: The rules will be enforced from the day of their Vehicle manufacturers/importers must update the record data and replace the energy consumption labels according to the requirements of this rule before September 1, 2024.

Specifically, for light-duty commercial vehicles, energy consumption labels must follow the scheme outlined in the appendix until the new version of *GB 20997 Limits of fuel consumption for light-duty commercial vehicles* is released. The GB 20997 is currently under revision and is expected to be issued in the near future.

To navigate these changes effectively, stakeholders should begin by thoroughly reviewing the new rules and assessing the extent to which their current labeling practices align with them. For valuable guidance and to address compliance challenges, foreign stakeholders are advised to contact the relevant Chinese authorities. In addition, it is important to monitor the revision of GB 20997 for any major adjustments that could affect market access.

30. Compulsory Certification on Lithium-ion Battery and Charger for Electric Bicycle

Battery #Electric Bicycle

To further strengthen the quality and safety of electric bicycles, according to the relevant provisions of the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Certification and Accreditation*, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) announced the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) on lithium-ion batteries and chargers for electric bicycles on July 2, 2024. The SESEC translated the relevant requirements as below:

- Starting from October 15, 2024, the designated certification bodies will be able to accept CCC certification entrustment of lithium-ion batteries and chargers for electric bicycles (see Table 1 for product description and definition), and carry out CCC certification of the products perthe corresponding compulsory product certification implementation rules and applicable standards. Under controllable certification risks and ensuring the quality of certification, designated certification bodies and laboratories should actively adopt the existing conformity assessment results to reduce the burden on enterprises and facilitate enterprises to obtain certifications.
- From November 1, 2025, lithium-ion batteries and chargers for electric bicycles shall be certified with CCC certification and marked with CCC certification marks before they can leavethe factory, be sold, imported or used in other business activities.
- The certification bodies and laboratories responsible for the CCC certification and testing of lithium-ion batteries and chargers for electric bicycles will be designated separately.

Product category	Product types and codes	Definition of product types	Product application scope	Description or list of applicable scope for the products	Remarks
Vehicles and safety accessories	Lithium-ion battery for electric vehicles (1121)	3. Cell: basic manufactured unit providing a source of electrical energy by direct conversion of chemical energy, that consists of electrodes, electrolytes, enclosures and terminals, and that is designed to be charged electrically. 4. Battery: An assembly consisting of one or more individual cells and the necessary components such as enclosures, terminals, and protective devices.	Lithium-ion cells and batteries for electric bicycles under GB17761	Lithium iron phosphate batteries, lithium manganese batteries, ternary lithium-ion batteries, solid (semi-solid) lithium-ion batteries, other lithium-ion batteries for electric bicycles	3. Applicable standard: GB43854 4. Lead-acid batteries, nickel-metal hydride batteries, and sodium-ion batteries are not included.
	Charger for electric bicycle (1122)	A device that uses power conversion technology to charge the battery of an electric bicycle	Chargers for electric bicycles under GB17761	Lithium-ion battery chargers, lead acid battery chargers, sodium-ion battery chargers, other battery chargers for electric bicycles	3. Applicable standard: GB42296 4. Charging facilities such as on-board chargers, charging (changing) electrical cabinets, charging piles, and fast charging stations for electric bicycles are not included.

Table 1: Product Description and Definition

31. China Convened the 14th EV Standards and Regulations Seminar

EV

From August 14 to 15, 2024, the 14th Electric Vehicle (EV) Standards and Regulations Seminar was jointly hosted by the China Automotive Standardization Research Institute (hereinafter referred to as the Institute) and the Dongfeng Motor Corporation R&D Institute in Wuhan, China. The two-day event brought together nearly 300 experts from domestic and international vehicle manufacturers, components providers, testing institutions, scientific research institutions and universities. Held annually since 2010, this seminar has become a premier forum in the field, supported by relevant governmental authorities and the automobile industry.

During the seminar, Mr. Zheng Tianlei, Vice President of the Institute, highlighted the progress in China's new energy vehicles standardization, improvements to the standard system, enhanced cooperation with international partners, and stronger coordination capabilities. Looking ahead, the Institute remains committed to the high-level development of EV standardization and fostering the industry's high-quality growth.

The discussions during the seminar centered on three key areas:

- Trends in new energy industry technology and standards. This included discussions on the development of the new energy and traction battery industry, business operation and management concepts for new energy vehicles, and the creation of a vehicle-network interactive standard system.
- Traction battery, battery charging, swapping, and fuel cells. Topics covered the industrial landscape for traction battery recycling, advances in charging and swapping technology, and the development of the fuel cell industry.
- Vehicle and high voltage system components. These discussions focused on vehicle safety, drive motor systems, and the development of automotive chips.

In summary, the seminar provided an international platform for EV stakeholders to discuss the latest trends in industrial development, technological advancements and standardization. The involvement of foreign stakeholders helped foster coordination and contributed to the optimization of China's EV standard system. Moving forward, the Institute aims to address the needs of the industry, guided by competent authorities, and promote the timely revision and development of relevant standards in a timely manner.

Others

32. China Updates Mandatory Furniture Standards

Furniture

In early July 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released three mandatory national standards:

- *GB 28008 — 2024 Technical Specification for the Safety of Furniture Structure,*
- *GB 18584 — 2024 Limit of Harmful Substances in Furniture, and*
- *GB 28007 — 2024 Technical Specifications for the Safety of Infants' and Children's Furniture.*

These standards outline the minimum safety requirements for furniture in terms of structure, harmful substance content, and protection for specific groups.

Specifically, the *Technical Specification for the Safety of Furniture Structure* stipulates the basic safety requirements for features such as rounded corners and edges, the sturdiness of component connections, sharp edges and points, vertical movable parts, anti-detachment devices or warning labels, caster locking mechanisms, and overall product stability. Additionally, it sets specific safety requirements for products like bunk beds, screens, folding and retractable beds, laboratory furniture, bathroom furniture, and glass furniture. This standard will come into effect on July 1, 2025, and will fully or partially replace previous mandatory standards, including GB 22792.2-2008, GB 26172.1-2010, GB 24820-2009, GB 24977-2010, GB 24430.1-2009, GB 28008-2011, and GB 28478-2012.

The *Limit of Harmful Substances in Furniture* regulates the limits of harmful substances in various types of furniture. It introduces definitions and limit values for total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs), specifies the limits for migratory harmful elements and heavy metals in different furniture products, standardizes testing indicators for phthalates, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and decomposable aromatic amine dyes, and introduces new non-destructive testing methods for formaldehyde emissions. This standard will also take effect on July 1, 2025, and will fully replace the previous mandatory standards GB 18584-2001 and GB 28481-2012.

The *Technical Specifications for the Safety of Infants' and Children's Furniture* apply to the quality and safety control of all furniture products for infants and children aged 0 to 14 years. It specifies general safety requirements for materials, structure, flame resistance, electrical safety, limits on harmful substances, and warning labels, as well as specific safety requirements and corresponding testing methods for certain products like high chairs, bunk beds/high beds, children's beds and folding cribs, infant cribs, and upholstered furniture. This standard will come into effect on January 1, 2026, and will fully or partially replace previous mandatory standards GB 22793.1-2008, GB 28007-2011, and GB 24430.1-2009.

In sum, these three standards will replace numerous previously scattered mandatory national standards and will become the new market entry requirements for furniture products in China. As these standards were not developed in alignment with European or other regional standards, there may be technical differences between these and the standards implemented by overseas manufacturers. Therefore, European furniture manufacturers exporting to China should compare their current standards with these new standards and make timely adjustments to their production processes to meet future market access requirements.

33. 2024 Statistics Review of Medical Device Standardization in China

Medical Device

On July 9, 2024, the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) unveiled the statistics of medical device standardization activities in China. Specifically, the statistics cover three main aspects: the development of standards, the establishment of standard development organizations (SDOs), and China's engagement in international standardization activities.

Standards development

By the end of June 2024, the number of medical device standards had reached 1,978, including 272 national standards and 1,706 sector standards. Among the national standards, 269 (approximately 13%) are mandatory, while the remaining are recommended standards. These standards basically cover all professional and technical fields of medical devices.

Establishment of SDOs

Standardization organizations for medical robots, AI-enabled medical devices, medical equipment industry and application, as well as traditional Chinese medical devices have been established. Currently, there are 39 SDOs for medical devices in total.

Engagement with the international community

The convergence of medical device standards in China with international standards has reached 95%. Such a high level of convergence is arguably related to the dominant role that foreign medical device manufacturers have in the industry. Since 2023, two international standards led by China have been released, while the preparation and revision of five international standards are in process. An example of an international standard project officially initiated in IEC is *Artificial Intelligence-enabled Medical Devices — Computer assisted analysis software for pulmonary images – Algorithm performance test methods*. In addition, two Chinese experts have been elected to hold the Chairmanship of IEC SC 62B and Vice Chairman of IEC TC62.

The statistics are dynamically tracked and documented by the NMPA. The body is also in charge of updating the medical device catalogue and compiling the annual report on the progress of standardization. For the catalogue in Chinese, please click here. For the latest annual report in English, please click here.

34. The IEC Global Impact Fund Forum Held in Nanjing

IEC

To discuss solutions for the global challenge on environmental, social and governance (ESG), and promote the IEC Global Impact Fund (GIF), the IEC Global Impact Fund Forum was held in hybrid forms in Nanjing city, Jiangsu province, China on June 24. The event was addressed by Jo Cops, IEC President, Tian Shihong, SAMR Vice Minister, SAC Administrator and President of IEC National Committee of China, and Shu Yinbiao, 36th IEC President and Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering. It was attended by Vimal Mahendru, IEC Vice President and Chair of Standardization Management Board, Richard Schomberg, IEC Special Envoy on Smart Energy, Matthew Doherty, IEC GIF Senior Advisor, and Jinseok Bae, Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) Liaison Officer to IEC.

The forum, hosted by IEC GIF and jointly organized by IEC Promotion Center (Nanjing), China Huaneng Group Co., Ltd., China Southern Power Grid, and Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., attracted more than 200 participants on site. Officers, experts and enterprise representatives delivered keynote speeches on themes such as KATS activities for IEC GIF, ESG management model, and how to mobilize private capital through ESG data standardization and disclosure. A discussion panel was held to discuss how IEC international standards and conformity assessment can have a catalytic impact on environment and economy.

Jo Cops said in the address that electricity is the cornerstone supporting technological innovation and social and economic development, whose importance has been increasingly recognized. Reliable electricity supply is crucial for basic services such as education and healthcare. After sharing practical cases in various regions of the world, he said that the IEC GIF, by seeking projects and partners capable of making a difference, helps address the most pressing global issues such as climate change, energy production and supply, and waste disposal, aiming to bring positive changes to people's daily lives. Currently, the IEC GIF is making an impact in many regions, such as Africa. The IEC hoped that infrastructure will be improved and energy supply will be promoted through deeper and broader exchanges and cooperation, to foster global trade development and knowledge sharing.

Tian Shihong said in the address, international standards are the important technical foundation for the global governance system and the economic and trade cooperation. It has become an international consensus that international standards can address many challenges including global climate change. As an important participant and active contributor to the IEC, China is willing to work with the international community to continue to play a key role in promoting global sustainable development through standardization. China aims to deepen standardization cooperation, strengthen exchanges and mutual learning, and advance the construction of an international standards system for carbon emissions, contributing wisdom to the global green and low-carbon transition and the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The IEC GIF, through solutions such as technologies, international standards, conformity assessment, and national quality infrastructure, can effectively resolve the current problems and challenges related to ESG. It is essential to leverage the platform and resource advantages of the IEC GIF to provide project funding to developing countries and carry out standardization work related to climate change and environmental protection. This will provide fundamental momentum for the construction of a digital all-electric society.

According to Shu Yinbiao, the IEC has actively engaged in the research, development, and promotion of international ESG standards, aiming to achieve low-carbon energy production and facilitate green certification. This provides effective means to innovate global green and low-carbon technologies and meet the requirements of green trade regulations. Currently, Chinese experts are actively participating in the IEC strategic plan, incorporating carbon neutrality, energy transition and other themes into the plan. They are leading the development of white papers of emerging strategic technologies including zero-carbon power systems, and promoting the development of international standards in areas such as virtual power plants, grid sensing, and smart hydropower.

IEC international standards have significantly driven the upgrading and transformation of Chinese industries towards high-end, intelligent, and green development. He suggested promoting and applying IEC international standards actively to tackle global challenges. Additionally, contributing to the IEC GIF to share global ESG best practices and strengthening technical standards cooperation of regions across the globe will help establish a green, low-carbon, fair, and friendly global technical standards system.

Two new partners

Two new Chinese partners of the IEC GIF announced at the Forum were NARI Group Corporation and China Electric Power Equipment and Technology Co., Ltd. (CET). They will join forces with the IEC GIF to promote the application of IEC standards and conformity assessment in overseas projects.

The IEC GIF and the IEC Promotion Center (Nanjing) will collaborate with NARI and CET on energy projects in emerging markets and developing economies in Africa, Southeast Asia and other regions. They will also seek collaboration with financial institutions including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and African Development Bank to improve electricity consumption, critical infrastructure and institutional governance.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, issue 4, 2024

35. Three Working Groups on Commercial Aerospace

Commercial Aerospace

In order to implement the spirits of the Central Economic Work Conference and systematically promote the standardization work of commercial aerospace, SAC/TC 425, Space technology and operation, recently established three working groups for emerging fields and strategic emerging industries related to commercial aerospace.

The work scope of WG 1 on commercial aircraft launching covers the standards research, development and revision for operation support, process, industrial chains, and other fields of launching. It is also responsible for the updating of standards documents published by correspondent international standardization organizations for further analysis and adoption.

WG 2 on the application of satellite internet is responsible for the research, development and revision of standards in areas such as the application scenarios and demands, functions and process, interfaces and data forms of satellite internet. Its first batch of members consists of 29 service providers, operators, equipment manufacturers, and parties representing public interests in this field.

WG 3 on space-based remote sensing services takes charge of standards research, development and revision on the service system, service support, mission planning, on-board processing, and end-to-end remote sensing services.

The national standards system on aerospace covers six aspects, including fundamental aerospace management, aerospace product assurance, aerospace system development, space data and information transmission, space security and sustainability, and aerospace services and application. The three new working groups are expected to effectively coordinate international standards, national standards and association standards, to fully exert the role of standardization in new technologies, services, and applications of aerospace, and boost the scientific, standardized, and high-quality development of commercial aerospace industry.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, issue 4, 2024

36. Provisions on IEC Conformity Assessment System Participation Management

Conformity Assessment

On July 5, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation of China officially released the Provisions on the Management of Participation in the Activities of the International Electrotechnical Commission's Conformity Assessment System (hereinafter referred to as the Provisions). The Provisions are enforced upon the date of its release (i.e. July 5, 2024) annulling the relevant articles involved with IEC conformity assessment system management in *Certification and Accreditation International Peer Reviewers Recommendation and Post Management Measures, Regulations on the Management of Participation in the Activities of International Organizations for Certification and Accreditation (Trial), Certification and Accreditation International and Regional Organizations Post Management Provisions (Trial)*.

Background:

The IEC conformity assessment system, as an international multilateral mutual recognition mechanism, is the world's largest mutual recognition system of conformity assessment, with 54 member countries participating and more than one million certificates issued. The National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA), as the Chinese national member body of the IEC Conformity Assessment System, takes charge of the administration of participation in the activities of the IEC conformity assessment system in general. China currently has 77 conformity assessment bodies participating in the IEC conformity assessment system. Additionally, there are 86,700 IEC conformity assessment system certificates issued for Chinese enterprises, with the number of institutions and certificates accounting for 10% of the world.

Key takeaways of the Provisions:

Establishment of the sub-technical committee of the IEC national committee of China (hereinafter referred to as the Sub-technical committee). According to the Provisions, China will establish the sub-technical committee functioning as the information-delivery agent between the competent governmental authorities (i.e. CNCA) and the domestic stakeholders (including CA bodies, enterprises, research institutes, and industrial associations). Their mandates will mainly involve three aspects (detailed in Chapter 6 of the Provisions):

- Voting: the competent governmental authority shall solicitthe opinions of relevant parties in China through the Sub-committee of Conformity Assessment;
- Proposals: The competent governmental authority encourages all parties to actively propose new projects and rules to the IEC conformity assessment system. The Sub-technical committee shall organize the demonstration of the proposal and submit it to the competent governmental authority;
- Researching: The differences in national standards shall be studied by the Sub-technical committee and submitted to the competent governmental authority.

Further and complete description of their work is expected in their forthcoming official announcement, together with the secretariat setting.

Procedures for joining the IEC conformity assessment system. For those interested in joining the IEC conformity assessment system, they have to apply to CNCA who will then organize the assessment. Only those eligible organizations and personnel that pass the assessment can have the reference by CNCA and join the IEC conformity assessment system.

Rights and obligations of conformity assessment bodies.

- Conduct IEC conformity assessment business as per relevant national laws and regulations, IEC conformity assessment system rules and the requirements of the Provisions.
- Accept the CNCA's administration, and participate in the Sub-technical
- Regularly submit to CNCA the issuance of certificates or reports, evaluation acceptance and other information.
- Conscientiously safeguard national interests and image.

- Actively cultivate and support experts to participate in the IEC conformity assessment working group.

The Provisions require compliance with IEC conformity assessment rules, which reflects a part of China's efforts in terms of convergence with international policies. Also, for those foreign conformity assessment bodies with legal status in China, it is recommended to stay tuned to the establishment of the Sub-technical committee and its terms of reference, as participating in its activities required by Provisions.

37. China Contributes to the Understanding and Implementation of International Standard in Kazakhstan

Conformity Assessment

From July 15 to 19, 2024, the two experts from the secretariat of the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) participated in a training session in Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan, at the invitation of the National Center of Accreditation of Kazakhstan (NCA). The training focused on Proficiency Testing Providers (PTP) and aimed to help Kazakhstan gain a deeper understanding of the new international standard, *ISO/IEC 17043:2023 Conformity assessment - General requirements for the competence of proficiency testing providers*, thereby aiding its implementation. The session was attended by NCA officials, assessors and experts from Kazakhstan in this field.

During the event, the CNAS experts provided a comprehensive explanation and guidance on the background, major changes and key provisions of the new ISO/IEC17043. In addition to the training, they visited two accredited national PTPs to share experiences, exchange insights with relevant personnel, and offer targeted solutions to practical challenges encountered by NCA in the process of PTP recognition.

As Kazakhstan's sole national accreditation body, the NCA plays a crucial role in advancing the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies in the country. Since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on bilateral cooperation between NCA and CNAS in 2019, their cooperation has continued to grow, with both parties committed to enhancing the quality and internationalization of accreditation. Although the NCA has been accrediting based on the previous version of ISO/IEC 17043, it has not yet joined the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation - Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC-MRA). As a signatory of ILAC-MRA, CNAS's experience and resources in the field are invaluable in helping NCA comprehend the revision of this standard.

This event highlighted the latest progress and achievements in PTP accreditation between China and Kazakhstan, and laid a solid foundation for continued cooperation under the framework of the "Belt and Road Initiative". The NCA highly praised the training and exchange, recognizing its potential to advance Kazakhstan's accreditation system and enhance international competitiveness. Moreover, this exchange further bolstered CNAS' influence and reputation in the field.

38. Sino-ASEAN Cooperation Dialogue on Automotive Standards and Regulations

Automotive

On August 14, 2024, the Sixth China-ASEAN Cooperation Dialogue on Automotive Standards and Regulations (hereinafter referred to as the Dialogue) was successfully held in Bangkok, Thailand. The Dialogue was co-hosted by the China Automotive Standardization Research Institute and the Automotive Products Working Group of the ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality (ACCSQ), with support from the Thai Industrial Standards Institute and Thailand's Department of Land Transport under the Ministry of Transport. The President of China Automotive Technology and Research Center Co., Ltd (CATARC) and the Chairman of ACCSQ attended the meeting and delivered speeches. Additionally, Mr. Guo Chengguang, Deputy Director-General of Standards Innovative Management Department of China's State Administration for Market Regulation, attended online and offered congratulations on the Dialogue's success. The event brought together around 130 officials and experts from relevant government departments, institutions and enterprises across China and ASEAN.

During the Dialogue, the Chinese delegation acknowledged the positive progress in automotive standardization cooperation, highlighting the transition from technical-level collaboration to governmental-level cooperation. The Dialogue is now an integral part of the official cooperation framework Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment (TBT) between ASEAN and China. Furthermore, the scope of the Dialogue has expanded from

bilateral exchanges to multilateral coordination. The ASEAN delegation also recognized the extensive information sharing and joint research between China and ASEAN in the automotive sector, which has significantly strengthened regional coordination on automotive standardization and provided robust support for the development of the automotive industry in the ASEAN region.

The Dialogue focused on a range of topics, including standards, policies, regulations, testing, certification, and development trends of emerging technologies. Participating organizations included the China Automotive Standardization Research Institute, Cambodia's Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the Malaysia Automotive, Robotics and IoT Institute, Singapore's Land Transport Authority, the Thailand Automotive Institute, the Vietnam Register, as well as companies such as SAIC Motor, Yutong Bus, NIO, CATARC Automotive Research and Inspection Center (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd., CATARC Huacheng Certification (Tianjin) Co.,Ltd., etc.

Prior to the Dialogue, discussions on regional automotive industrial cooperation, standardization and technological innovation took place between the President of CATARC, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Thai Industrial Standards Institute, the Director-general of Thailand's Department of Land Transport under Ministry of Transport, the Counselor of the Chinese Embassy in Thailand, and the Chair of the ACCSQ's Automotive Products Working Group.

This annual conference serves as a key platform for dialogue and exchange between China and ASEAN on automotive standardization. Looking ahead, under the guidance of relevant government departments, CATARC, as the leading stakeholder on the Chinese side, remains committed to enhancing exchanges and cooperation with ASEAN countries in the fields of standards, testing, and certification, and aims to promote the further development of the China-ASEAN automobile standardization cooperation mechanism.

39. China Calls for Nominations for CCC Technical Expert Group

CCC

On August 2, 2024, China's National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) issued the *Notice on the Change of Members for the China Compulsory Product Certification (CCC) Technical Expert Group*. This change is legally based on the Management Measures for Compulsory Product Certification Technical Expert Group, which outlines the terms for the CCC technical expert group (hereinafter referred to as the technical expert group). As the sixth term of group has concluded, the secretariat of the technical expert group is required to submit a work report to the CNCA. This report should include details on the work carried out during the term, the performance of expert group members, technical resolutions, and meeting minutes issued. The secretariat called for nominations of experts for the new, seventh term of CCC technical expert group, which has concluded on August 24, 2024.

The structure of the seventh term technical expert group is as follows:

TC's No.	Name of the TC	TC's No.	Name of the TC
TC01	Policy and technology	TC14	Motor vehicle tyre
TC03	Electrical products	TC16	Fire products
TC04	Household appliances	TC18	Agricultural machine
TC05	Lighting equipment	TC19	Building products
TC06	Low-voltage apparatus	TC21	Children's products
TC07	Appliances and ancillaries	TC25	Risk control and quality analysis
TC08	Wires and cables	TC26	Entry verification
TC09	Electric welding machine, motors, electric tools	TC27	Electric bicycle
TC10	Electromagnetic compatibility	TC28	Explosion proof electrical equipment
TC11	Automobile and components	TC29	Gas burning-appliances
TC12	Motorcycles and components	TC30	International mutual recognition
TC13	Safety glass		

The technical expert group is a non-standing professional technical organization established by the CNCA in accordance with the criteria stipulated in the Measures and based on operational needs. The members of the expert group may come from a variety of sectors, including certification and accreditation administration departments, standard development organizations, certification bodies, testing bodies, inspection bodies, industrial associations, certified enterprises, customer representatives, or local certification supervisory departments. All technical expert groups operate under the administration of CNCA. Members serve a term of three years and may be re-elected.

The main responsibilities of the technical expert group include drafting and revising certification rules, managing the compulsory product certification catalog, resolving technical issues in the certification process, monitoring the applicability and updates of relevant standards, and ensuring consistency in testing and compliance procedures. Additionally, the group provides technical support for dispute resolution, assesses the technical capabilities of laboratories, and reports to and assists national regulatory authorities in decision-making and enforcement related to product certification.

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

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