SESEC V
China Standardisation Newsletter

January - February 2025

Seconded European Standardisation Expert in China
(SESEC)

Index

Takeaways

SAMR Responds to Whether FIEs Can Participate in the Development of "Two New" Standards

In the State Council policy briefing on February, Zhou Weijun, Director of the Credit Supervision and Management Department of SAMR, responded to inquiries regarding whether foreign enterprises can participate in the formulation and revision of standards related to large-scale equipment renewal and consumer goods trade-in ("Two New" initiative). He said SAMR will, in collaboration with relevant departments, accelerate the development of key standards and formulate policy documents to steadily expand institutional openness in standardisation.

SAMR Launches Local Standards Reform Aiming to reduce 40% Local Standards

On January 27, 2025, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued the *Notice on Carrying Out the Pilot Program for Deepening the Reform of the Local Standards Management System*, initiating local standards reform pilot program in 13 regions, including Hebei, Heilongjiang, and Shanghai. It's reported that the most notable change is the requirement for pilot regions to reduce their local standards by 40%.

MIIT Issues Radar Radio Management Rules

On January 24, 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the *Provisions on Radar Radio Management (Trial)*. The document defines the frequency usage range and radio technical specifications for 19 types of radar across seven major categories operating in frequency bands below 100 GHz. It aims to regulate the development, production, import, sale, and use of radar equipment.

CAC Issues Personal Information Protection Audit Regulations

On February 12, 2025, the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) released the *Administrative Measures for Compliance Audits on Personal Information Protection*. The Measures provide a detailed framework for implementing the requirement stipulated in the *Personal Information Protection Law* and the *Regulations on Network Data Security Management* on personal information processors to regularly conduct compliance audits on personal information protection.

China Updates Guidelines for Standards Referenced in Regulations

From December 18, 2024, to February 16, 2025, the National Standardisation Principles and Methods Technical Committee (SAC/TC286) sought public feedback on the national standard *Rules of Standardisation Activities—Part 3: Guidelines for referencing standards in regulations.* The primary purpose of this standard is to ensure usability, specifically providing rules and pathways for referencing standards in laws and regulations, and offering methodological support for the "Regulation Referencing Standards System" and " Standards Supporting Policy Implementation System" outlined in the *National Standardisation Development Outline*.

Mr. SHU Wei Nominated as New Deputy Administrator of SAMR and CNCA Administrator

A significant leadership change took place in January 2025 when Mr. Shu Wei was appointed as the new Deputy Administrator of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and Administrator of the China National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA), replacing Mr. Pu Chun.

China Highlights 10 Years' Standardisation Achievements in the Belt and Road Initiative

On 16 January 2025, SAMR and SAC released the *"Belt and Road" 10-Year Standardisation Achievements Report*. This document offers a comprehensive overview of the progress and milestones in standardisation cooperation achieved under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) over the past decade.

SAMR Seeks Feedback on "Guidelines for Building a Standards System for Standard Digitalization"

From February 13 to March 12, 2025, SAMR opened a public consultation on the *Guidelines for Building a Standards System for Standard Digitalization (Draft for Comments).* The document presents China's reference architecture for standard digitalization, basic principles, development goals, and planning, aiming to guide the future development of China's digital standardisation work.

TC260 Calls for Comments on the Draft AI Security Standards System

From January 26 to February 21, 2025, the National Cybersecurity Standardisation Technical Committee (TC260) is soliciting public comments on the draft *AI Security Standards System (V1.0)*. The Standards System systematically

identified key standards that help mitigate AI security risks. It proposes a structured approach for the future development of AI security standards in China

China Releases 17th Batch of Energy Efficiency Labeling Product Catalogue and Implementation Rules

China's NDRC and SAMR have jointly issued the *17th Batch of the Energy Efficiency Labeling Product Catalogue,* along with its corresponding implementation rules. This initiative is part of China's continued efforts to enhance energy efficiency standards and promote sustainable development. Tower and rack servers are now included in this mandatory market access scheme.

CNCA Releases Railway Product Certification Rules

On January 10, 2025, the CNCA released the *General Requirements for Railway Product Certification Rules* and the first batch of 11 specialized requirements for specific products. These rules are expected to serve as a cornerstone for China's Railway Product Certification system. While the certification is officially voluntary, the highly monopolized nature of China's railway sector means that, in practice, it will likely become a de facto market entry requirement for railway products.

SESEC Activities

1. SESEC 2025 Reception Event Strengthens EU-China Standardisation Collaboration

#Standardisation Event

The 2025 Annual EU-China Standardisation Roundtable and Appreciation Event, hosted by the Seconded European Standardisation Expert in China (SESEC) Project, successfully took place on Tuesday, January 21, 2025, in Beijing. The event marked another milestone in promoting EU-China standardisation communication and mutual understanding, with approximately 100 attendees from key European and Chinese organizations.

The event featured a special address by Ms. Matilde Cenacchi, Policy Officer in the Trade Section of the EU Delegation to China, who provided an update on standardisation efforts in Europe. In her remarks, she offered an overview of current challenges in Europe and globally and stressed that in dealing with global issues, standards should be part of the solution, not part of the problem. She insisted that international standards offer the best avenue for cooperation, also for the EU and China, while stressing the need for a level playing field to achieve balanced, reciprocal and mutually beneficial trade and economic relations.

Key stakeholders from influential organizations such as the EU Chamber of Commerce in China (EUCCC), GIZ, and Cartena-X shared valuable insights into Chinese and European standardisation practices. Representatives from the embassies of Germany, France, and the Netherlands alongside leading EU-invested companies like Siemens, Schneider, LEGO, and IKEA, enriched the discussions with their perspectives and experiences.

On the Chinese side, the event witnessed active participation from officials representing the Standardisation Administration of China (SAC), the Certification and Accreditation Administration of China (CNCA), the National Railway Administration (NRA), researchers from renowned institutes such as China National Institute of Standardisation (CNIS), China Electronics Standardisation Institute (CESI), Instrumentation Technology and Economy Institute (ITEI), and China Communications Standards Association (CCSA), and representatives from standardisation techncial committees like TC260 (Cybersecurity), TC28 (Information Technology), TC609 (Data), TC124 (Industrial Process Measurement and Control), and TC112 (Personal Protection Equipment). These experts highlighted significant advancements in Chinese standardisation, particularly in pioneering fields like data and Standard Essential Patents (SEPs).

By organizing event like this one, SESEC project offered a vital platform for fostering deeper communication and collaboration between China and the EU standardisation communities, emphasizing the shared goal of harmonizing standards in a rapidly evolving global landscape. Attendees engaged in discussions that focused on identifying opportunities for mutual benefit, addressing challenges, and reinforcing a commitment to international cooperation.

The communications between China and EU side on this event also reaffirmed the importance of dialogue in bridging regulatory and technical divides, contributing to a stronger foundation for EU-China cooperation. Its success underscores the SESEC Project's pivotal role in advancing mutual understanding and promoting collaborative progress in standardisation.

2. SESEC V Survey Launched, Closing on 20th April 2025

#SESEC Acitivity

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).

The first phase of SESEC's activities covered the period from May 2006 to June 2009. As the project successfully met Chinese and European stakeholders' expectations, a second and third edition followed from 2009 to 2017, with a fourth phase commencing from September 2018 to 2021.

The current phase, SESEC V, was launched in April 2022 and will last three years, ending in October of 2025.

To better understand the implementation and the performance of SESEC V, and to facilitate the launch of SESEC VI, we would like to invite you to participate in this SESEC V stakeholder survey in this link:
https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Survey_SESEC

The stakeholder survey would help us to understand how the project has been achieving its objectives, how stakeholders' needs have been met, what can be improved during the rest of the project life, and what could be the focus for a possible new phase.

The closing date for the Survey will be 20th April 2025.

We would be grateful if you could devote 10 minutes of your precious time to making the SESEC Project work better for you.

3. SESEC Hosted Webinars on China's Standardisation System and Data Governance

#SESEC Acitivity

On 8 January 2025, the Seconded European Standardisation Expert in China (SESEC) held an insightful webinar on China's data governance and standardisation practices. The session provided an in-depth analysis of China's evolving regulatory landscape, key stakeholders, and emerging trends shaping the country's data ecosystem.

On 18 February 2025, SESEC hosted another webinar titled "Who's Who in the Chinese Standardisation System." This session offered a comprehensive overview of key organizations involved in Chinese standardisation, detailing their roles in shaping policies and influencing the standardisation process. It also provided practical insights for European stakeholders on engaging effectively with China's standardisation system.

The two webinars attracted around 150 European participants, enhancing their understanding of China's standardisation landscape, regulatory policies, and developments in the data sector. Moving forward, SESEC remains committed to supporting European stakeholders in navigating China's regulatory environment while fostering international cooperation and dialogue.

The presentations from both webinars are available for download at https://sesec.eu/presentations/

The next SESEC webinar is scheduled for 25 March 2025, focusing on key players in China's certification system. If you are interested in this topic, please register via the link below:
https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_AbChgb-OS8evfMcaUQX3VQ .

Horizontal Topics

4. SAMR Responds to Whether FIEs Can Participate in the Development of "Two New" Standards

#Standardisation

On February 20, the State Council Information Office held a routine policy briefing. During the conference, Zhou Weijun, Director of the Credit Supervision and Management Department of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), responded to inquiries regarding whether foreign enterprises can participate in the formulation and revision of standards related to large-scale equipment renewal and consumer goods trade-in ("Two New" initiative).

Zhou Weijun explained that standard improvement is a key driver for advancing the "Two New" initiative. SAMR plans to develop 294 related national standards in 2024 and 2025, with 168 standards already released. These include 81 standards in the field of equipment renewal, 49 standards related to consumer goods trade-in, and 38 standards for waste product recycling.

Regarding foreign enterprises' participation in standard formulation and revision, Zhou emphasized that relevant authorities have consistently maintained a supportive and inclusive approach. The *Guiding Opinions on Foreign-Invested Enterprises Participating in China's Standardisation Work*, jointly issued by the Standardisation Administration of China (SAC), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), and the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), clearly outlines the role of foreign-invested enterprises in China's standardisation system, including their participation scope, patent protection, rights, and obligations.

"In practice, we have made efforts to ensure transparency in the formulation and revision of national standards, allowing foreign enterprises to participate in key processes such as project initiation, drafting, public consultation, and review through the National Public Service Platform for Standards Information. At the same time, we have expanded the inclusiveness of technical committee memberships by opening the nomination process to the public during the establishment and renewal of standardisation technical organizations," Zhou stated. As of the end of 2024, foreign enterprise representatives participated in the work of 837 national professional standardisation technical committees, accounting for 61% of all technical committees.

Looking ahead, SAMR, in collaboration with relevant departments, will accelerate the development of key standards and formulate policy documents to steadily expand institutional openness in standardisation. It will also support foreign experts' participation in the formulation of association standards and related specialized standardisation technical organizations. SAMR welcomes more foreign enterprises and experts to actively engage in standard development and revision to contribute to the success of the "Two New" initiative.

5. SAMR Launches Local Standards Reform Aiming to reduce 40% Local Standards

#Standardisation

On January 27, 2025, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued the *Notice on Carrying Out the Pilot Program for Deepening the Reform of the Local Standards Management System*, initiating local standards reform pilot program in 13 regions, including Hebei, Heilongjiang, and Shanghai.

The pilot program aims to explore new measures, mechanisms, and models for deepening the reform of the local standards management system. It seeks to reconstruct the local standards development process, reshape the standards system, and revamp the institutional framework to facilitate the establishment of a unified national market and promote high-quality

development.

The Notice outlines key tasks, including:

- Implementing a negative list for local standards to reduce the total number of existing local standards;
- Establishing a new mechanism for full-process management of local standards to rebuild the standard development process;
- Strengthening the management of local standards formulated by municipalities with districts and improving regulatory frameworks;
- Enforcing responsibility for the implementation, citation, and supervision of local standards to enhance enforcement and oversight;
- Exploring new approaches to transforming local standardisation functions to improve local standardisation capabilities.

As this document is not publicly accessible, specific measures remain unclear. However, it's reported that the most notable change is the requirement for pilot regions to reduce their local standards by 40%.

China's local standards management is facing multiple challenges. On the one hand, China has a vast number of local standards covering diverse topics; on the other hand, there is a lack of effective mechanisms to prevent potential conflicts and overlaps between local standards and national-level standards. Furthermore, the development of local standards requires significant resource investment, and if these standards are not effectively implemented, it could result in substantial resource waste.

The issuance of this document demonstrates the Chinese government's proactive approach to addressing these issues. We will continue to monitor the progress of China's local standards management reform and keep European stakeholders informed of the latest developments.

6. SAMR Sets Record with 571 National Standards Released in Foreign Languages in 2024

#Standardisation

According to the SAMR official website on February 11, 2025, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) approved and released 571 national standards in foreign languages in 2024, marking a 43% year-on-year increase and setting a record high. These foreign-language versions of national standards cover six languages—English, Russian, German, Portuguese, Khmer, and Vietnamese—and span key sectors such as grain, tunnel engineering machinery, rail transit electrical equipment, space science, satellite navigation, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and emergency fire-fighting equipment.

As of now, SAMR has released a total of 2,338 national standards in foreign languages, covering 11 languages—English, Russian, French, German, Japanese, Lao, Mongolian, Burmese, Portuguese, Khmer, and Vietnamese. These standards encompass more than 20 sectors of the national economy, including agricultural products, food, consumer goods, metallurgy, building materials, machinery, energy, textiles, chemicals, information technology, electronics and electrical engineering, logistics and transportation, environmental protection, healthcare, culture and tourism, and sports.

7. MIIT Issues Radar Radio Management Rules

Radio

On January 24, 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the *Provisions on Radar Radio Management (Trial)* (hereinafter referred to as the "Provisions"). The document defines the frequency usage range and radio technical specifications for 19 types of radar across seven major categories operating in frequency bands below 100 GHz. It aims to regulate the development, production, import, sale, and use of radar equipment.

Key Highlights:

- Scope of Coverage: The Provisions take into account the actual use of radar in China and cover 19 different types of radar, including aviation radar, meteorological radar, maritime traffic radar, and land traffic radar. This ensures comprehensive coverage of major radar types currently in use.
- Technical Requirements: Based on a review of existing national and industry radar standards, as well as relevant

ITU recommendations and reports, the Provisions systematically define the frequency usage range and associated radio technical specifications for various radar systems.

- Management Procedures: The Provisions delegate radar radio frequency licensing authority to provincial radio management departments according to different usage scenarios. Additionally, the licensing process is optimized by integrating frequency usage permits with station setup and operation permits, thereby improving approval efficiency.
- Usage Supervision: The Provisions set clear requirements for radar radio station (site) interference coordination, electromagnetic environment protection, frequency utilization rates, in-use station inspections, and equipment management. These measures further regulate user operations and safeguard the security of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Next Steps:
The Provisions will come into effect on January 1, 2026. At that time, the national radio management authority will no longer accept or approve type approval applications for radar radio transmitting equipment that do not comply with these regulations. For radar models that have already obtained type approval certificates, renewal will not be granted once the certificates expire. Additionally, radio management authorities at all levels will no longer process new applications for radar frequency usage permits or radio station (site) setup and operation permits that do not conform to the Provisions.

For radar radio stations (sites) that have already been legally established and are in use, if continued operation is required after the expiration of the radio frequency usage term or the validity period of the radio station license, operators may still apply to the radio management authority for an extension until the original equipment is decommissioned.

SESEC Observation:
Notably, the Provisions do not cover short-range radar operating in the 60 GHz band, which has long been of interest to European stakeholders. This suggests that China is not yet ready to open this market, and its future regulatory direction remains uncertain. European stakeholders should continue engaging with MIIT to advocate for its inclusion.

8. CAC Issues Personal Information Protection Audit Regulations

#Personal Information Protection

On February 12, 2025, the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) released the *Administrative Measures for Compliance Audits on Personal Information Protection* (hereinafter referred to as the Measures). These regulations will take effect on May 1, 2025.

China's *Personal Information Protection Law* and the *Regulations on Network Data Security Management* require personal information processors to regularly conduct compliance audits on personal information protection. The Measures provide a detailed framework for implementing this requirement, specifying how compliance audits should be conducted, the selection of audit institutions, audit frequency, and the obligations of both personal information processors and professional auditing institutions. The goal is to establish a systematic, targeted, and practical regulatory framework to guide personal information processors in conducting compliance audits.

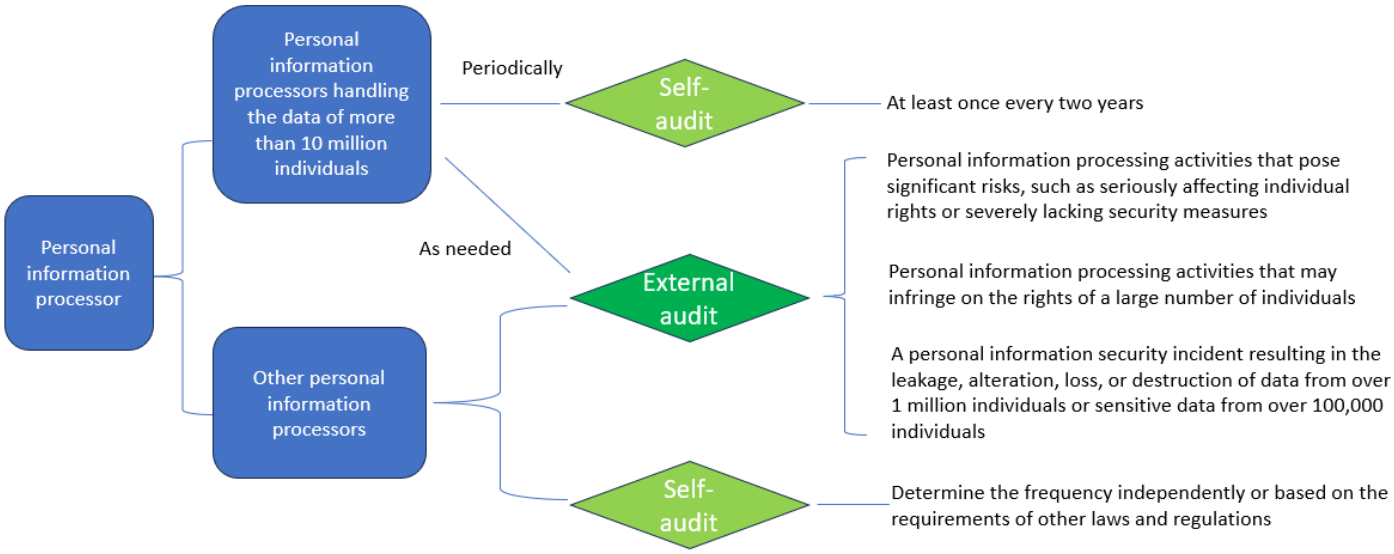
Key Provisions:
1. Scope and Frequency of Compliance Audits
The Measures define two situations in which compliance audits must be conducted:

- Self-conducted audits: Personal information processors must conduct compliance audits either through an internal department or by engaging a professional institution to assess whether their personal information processing complies with relevant laws and regulations. Processors handling the personal information of over 10 million individuals must conduct audits at least once every two years.
- Regulatory-mandated audits: If the competent regulatory authority identifies high risks in personal information processing activities, potential harm to a large number of individuals, or a personal information security incident, it may require the processor to engage a professional institution to conduct a compliance audit.

2. Obligations of Personal Information Processors
When conducting compliance audits as required by regulatory authorities, personal information processors must support the audit process, bear the audit costs, and complete the audit within a specified timeframe.
They must submit the compliance audit report and rectify any identified issues in accordance with regulatory requirements.

3. Audit Guidelines
The Measures include an Annex: *Guidelines for Compliance Audits on Personal Information Protection*, which outlines key legal and regulatory requirements related to personal information protection. It provides a structured framework for conducting compliance audits and highlights critical areas of focus. Personal information processors conducting self-audits or regulatory-mandated audits must refer to these Guidelines.

4. Obligations of Professional Audit Institutions & Regulatory Oversight
The Measures specify the responsibilities of professional institutions conducting compliance audits. They also clarify the supervisory and enforcement responsibilities of regulatory authorities. Additionally, the Measures outline legal consequences for non-compliance by personal information processors and professional institutions.



Notably, the Measures do not provide detailed requirements for the compliance audit process. However, a national standard currently in development—*Data security technology — Personal Information Protection Compliance Audit Requirements* (currently at the draft for public consultation stage)—offers comprehensive guidance on the compliance audit process. This standard provides detailed references for various audit stages, including audit planning, preparation, execution, reporting, issue rectification, and archival management. As an important supplement to the Measures, this standard is expected to be finalized and released soon. European stakeholders are advised to closely follow its progress and provide feedback during the consultation process.

9. China Updates Guidelines for Standards Referenced in Regulations

#Standardisation

From December 18, 2024, to February 16, 2025, the National Standardisation Principles and Methods Technical Committee (SAC/TC286) sought public feedback on the national standard *Rules of Standardisation Activities—Part 3: Guidelines for referencing standards in regulations*.

The primary purpose of this standard is to ensure usability, specifically providing rules and pathways for referencing standards in laws and regulations, and offering methodological support for the "Regulation Referencing Standards System" and " Standards Supporting Policy Implementation System" outlined in the *National Standardisation Development Outline.*

Currently, the rules for referencing standards in Chinese laws and regulations are primarily embodied in the national standard *GB/T 20000.3—2014 Guidelines for standardisation—Part 3: Reference to documents*. This standard, which follows ISO/IEC provisions, divides the method for referencing standards into direct and indirect references, and sets out general requirements and expression rules for referencing standards in regulations. However, with the advancement of standardisation reforms and the development of standardisation theory, several urgent issues need to be addressed.

First, the new *Standardisation Law* clarifies the scope and function of mandatory and recommended standards, granting legal status to association standards. As a result, questions arise, such as which level of laws and regulations can reference mandatory or recommended standards, and whether association standards can be referenced in laws and regulations.

Second, in practice, China's laws and regulations typically use a broad referencing approach, citing all standards within a particular field. While this approach is suitable for legal and administrative regulations, it does not specify a clear list of standards in accompanying judicial interpretations or related departmental documents. As a result, law enforcement officers may not be fully aware of which standards need to be implemented, thus affecting the effective enforcement of these regulations.

Furthermore, China has yet to establish a detailed procedure for referencing standards in laws and regulations. Issues such as when drafters of laws and regulations should consider referencing standards, how to decide on the referencing method and intensity, and other procedural challenges remain unresolved. These gaps have hindered the standardisation and efficiency of referencing standards in legislation.

To address these challenges, TC286 has begun revising GB/T 20000.3—2014.

The new standard primarily references documents such as ISO's *Use and Citation of ISO and IEC Standards in Public Policy, Standards and Public Policy: A Toolkit for National Standards Bodies,* the EU's R*esolution on a New Approach for Technical Harmonization and Standards*, *Methods for Legislative Citation of Standards with a Focus on EU Legislation*, the US's *National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act*, *Federal Participation in the Development and Adoption of Voluntary Consensus Standards and Conformity Assessment Activities*, *Citation Incorporated into Regulations*, and *Citation Incorporation Manual,* among other related documents. It establishes the overall principles and considerations for referencing standards in regulations, providing guidance and suggestions on how to cite standards and express referenced standards.

In the future, this standard will be coordinated with other standards in the GB/T 20000 series, offering universal rules and implementation guidance for China's standardisation activities. It is recommended that EU stakeholders to actively provide feedback.

The full text of the standard (in Chinese) can be downloaded from the following link:
https://www.cnis.ac.cn/bydt/bzyjzq/gbyjzq/202412/t20241219_59255.html

10. Mr. SHU Wei Nominated as New Deputy Administrator of SAMR and CNCA Administrator

#Certification and Accreditation

A significant leadership change took place in January 2025 when Mr. Shu Wei was appointed as the new Deputy Administrator of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and Administrator of the China National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA), replacing Mr. Pu Chun.

Mr. Shu, born in December 1967, holds both a master's and a doctorate in engineering from Tsinghua University. A dedicated member of the Communist Party of China, Mr. Shu has extensive experience in academia, government, and science and technology management, which has prepared him for these pivotal roles.

Career Highlights of Mr. Shu Wei:

- 1985–1996: Studied Automation at Tsinghua University, earning both a master's and a Ph.D. He later became a lecturer and held student affairs leadership roles.
- 1996–1998: Served as a Research Assistant at City University of Hong Kong.
- 1998–2003: Faculty member at Tsinghua University, furthering his academic career while taking on various leadership roles in student affairs.
- 2003–2005: Deputy District Mayor of Chaoyang, Beijing, and Director of the Beijing CBD Management Committee.
- 2005–2013: Deputy Director and Deputy Party Secretary at the Beijing Municipal Bureau/Commission of Commerce.
- 2013–2014: Director of the China Science and Technology Museum.
- 2014–2024: Held senior leadership positions at the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST), ultimately rising to Deputy Party Secretary and Executive Vice President.
- 2024–present: Appointed Vice Administrator of SAMR and, since February 2025, also Administrator of CNCA.

As the new Deputy Administrator of SAMR and Administrator of CNCA, Mr. Shu will oversee several critical departments, including:

- Department of Law and Regulation
- Department of Certification Supervision and Regulation
- Department of Accreditation and Testing Supervision and Regulation
- Department of Press and Publicity
- Department of International Cooperation (Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan Affairs)
- Retired Cadres Office

He will also collaborate closely with various key government affiliated organizations, such as the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS), the China Certification and Accreditation Institute (CCAI), and the China Inspection and Testing Society, to ensure the effective functioning of SAMR and CNCA.

Mr. Shu's comprehensive background in both public administration and science and technology policy makes him well-positioned to drive forward China's market regulation and certification systems, contributing to greater international cooperation and enhanced industry standards.

11. China Highlights 10 Years' Standardisation Achievements in the Belt and Road Initiative

#Standardisation

On 16 January 2025, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and the Standardisation Administration of China (SAC) released the *"Belt and Road" 10-Year Standardisation Achievements Report*. This document offers a comprehensive overview of the progress and milestones in standardisation cooperation achieved under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) over the past decade.

There are about 5 Chapters, 19 pages and totally 12,600 Chinese Characteristics (About 7,700 English words) in this report.

Key Highlights of the Report:

The report presents major initiatives and accomplishments in five key areas, providing insights into China's standardisation strategy within the BRI framework:

1. Global Cooperation on Standards

China has signed 138 intergovernmental cooperation agreements with countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) across regions including Asia, Africa, Europe, and Pacific Island nations. These agreements cover areas such as diplomacy, science and technology, commerce, and market regulation, with 42 of them incorporating standardisation cooperation. SAC has signed 108 standardisation cooperation documents

with 65 national standardisation bodies, regional standardisation organizations, and international organizations.

Additionally, China has actively hosted international forums and conferences to build consensus and foster collaboration in areas such as green development, intelligent manufacturing, and infrastructure standards. Prominent events include the Qingdao International Standardisation Conference and the China-ASEAN Standardisation Cooperation Forum.

2. Infrastructure Development

Chinese standards have supported the construction of significant infrastructure projects, including various railway, road, port, and energy initiatives. For example,

- In the field of road transportation, China, together with countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative, has developed 31 International Union of Railways (UIC) standards, including the High-Speed Railway Implementation standard, of which 18 have been published. These standards support the construction of eight railway cooperation projects, including those in Pakistan, China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan, China-Laos, the Mombasa-Nairobi railway, and the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed railway in Indonesia.
- In energy infrastructure, China's Ministry of Water Resources and the Standardisation Administration, in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), jointly signed a *Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation to Promote International Standards for Small Hydropower*. This collaboration aims to develop ISO international standards for small hydropower.
- In the fields of solar energy, nuclear power, ultra-high voltage (UHV), and smart grids, China has engaged in various forms of international standardisation cooperation, cumulatively developing 88 international standards related to UHV and smart grids.

3. Trade and Information Platforms

Under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area Agreement, dedicated chapters on standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment have been established to strengthen the implementation of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement) and facilitate goods trade among the contracting parties. Within the framework of free trade agreements between China and regions or countries such as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Israel, and Cambodia, efforts have been made to promote standards harmonization, facilitate the exchange of standards-related information, and advance standardisation cooperation with relevant countries.

Furthermore, the launch of the Belt and Road Standards Information Platform and the Standards Translation Cloud Platform has facilitated the dissemination and integration of Chinese technical standards within BRI countries. These platforms, which provide access to over 1.3 million standards from 149 countries, aim to reduce technical barriers to trade and improve accessibility for stakeholders.

4. Finance

Chinese standards in the financial sector, such as the *Basic Requirements for Banking Service Outlets* and the *Service Evaluation Criteria for Banking Outlets*, have been published in English, Burmese, Lao, and other languages. Additionally, Chinese financial standards are being translated into Portuguese, Vietnamese, Khmer, and other languages, providing technical references to enhance the quality and standards of financial services for commercial banks in Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) countries.

The People's Bank of China supports the Asian Financial Cooperation Association in developing standards such as the *Guide to Banking Service Outlets* and the *Guide to Personal Financial Information Protection*. These standards draw on China's banking service outlet operations and personal financial information protection practices, tailored to the economic development realities and practical experiences of BRI countries and regions, thereby contributing to regional financial standardisation cooperation.

5. People-to-People Cooperation

The report highlights China's efforts to strengthen ties with BRI partners through healthcare, education, and cultural exchanges. Initiatives include developing international standards alliance for proton, superconductivity, and nuclear energy applications, organizing services trade standardisation forum to promote exchange and cooperation in standardisation development in areas such as digital exhibitions, e-commerce, human resources, live-streaming economy, and cultural creativity.

Implications for European Stakeholders:

The report provides valuable insights into China's outreach and influence in standardisation within BRI countries. It can serve as a reference for policymakers, including those in the EU, to better understand the Chinese standardisation system and its implications for international cooperation.

The numbers and the information above are just some highlights in the report. A full translation of the report has been attached to this newsletter for your reference.

12. Myanmar and China Strengthen Cooperation on Standardisation and Quality Infrastructure

#Standardisation Cooperation

January 10, 2025

A Myanmar delegation, led by Deputy Minister for Science and Technology Dr. Aung Zeya, visited Beijing, China, on January 7 as part of the Lancang-Mekong Special Fund Project (2022). The delegation met with Dr. Xu Wei, Vice-Minister of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), to advance bilateral cooperation in standardisation, metrology, and quality infrastructure.

This visit builds on the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed on November 6, 2024, in Kunming between Myanmar's Department of Research and Innovation (DRI) under the Ministry of Science and Technology and China's Standardisation Administration (SAC), as well as the National Institute of Metrology-China (NIM) under SAMR. These agreements aim to enhance technical collaboration and support Myanmar's efforts to align its standardisation system with international best practices.

During the meeting, both sides discussed expanding cooperation in national measurement standards, conformity assessment, and quality assurance frameworks. Emphasis was placed on accelerating joint initiatives to harmonize technical standards, facilitate trade, and improve industrial quality infrastructure in Myanmar. As Myanmar and China mark the 75th anniversary of diplomatic relations in 2025, this collaboration is expected to strengthen regional integration and contribute to economic and technological development.

Digital Transition

13. SAC/SWG 29 (Standard Digitization) Holds 2024 Annual Meeting and Technical Review Conference

Standard Digitalization

On February 14, 2025, the 2024 Annual Meeting and Standard Technical Review Conference of the National Standard Digitization Standardisation Working Group (SAC/SWG 29) was held in Beijing. The event was attended by Wei Hong, Deputy Director-General of the Standardisation Administration Department of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), Li Zhiping, Vice President of the China National Institute of Standardisation (CNIS), as well as more than 90 working group members, advisors, and secretariat staff. The meeting was chaired by Wang Yiyi, Secretary-General of the working group.

During the meeting, Academician Wu Hequan, former ISO President Zhang Xiaogang, and Researcher Bai Dianyi provided insights and recommendations on AI-driven standard digitization, intelligent standardisation, and standardisation principles and methods. Deputy Director-General Wei Hong acknowledged the achievements of SAC/SWG 29 in 2024 and outlined expectations regarding the working group's strategic positioning, standard development, and international cooperation. Vice President Li Zhiping, speaking on behalf of the secretariat host organization, introduced CNIS's 2024 activities, highlighted key issues requiring attention, and pledged dedicated resources to support the working group. Secretary-General Wang Yiyi delivered the annual work report, summarizing the group's 2024 progress and outlining plans for the coming year. The working group members approved the 2024 annual summary report and the 2025 work plan. Additionally, Deputy Director Lin Feng conducted a training session on the application of standard digitization in the intelligent and connected vehicle industry.

In parallel with the annual meeting, a technical review conference was held for the draft national standards *Digitalization of standards—Part 1: General guidelines* and *Standard-oriented Knowledge Graphs—Part 1: Implementation Guide*. Experts from the working group reviewed presentations from the drafting teams on the background, development process, and key technical content of the standards. Following a detailed clause-by-clause examination, the working group members approved both draft national standards, confirming that they meet the technical requirements and are ready for submission to SAC for final approval and release.

14. SAMR Seeks Feedback on "Guidelines for Building a Standards System for Standard Digitalization"

Standard Digitalization

From February 13 to March 12, 2025, SAMR (State Administration for Market Regulation) opened a public consultation on the *Guidelines for Building a Standards System for Standard Digitalization (Draft for Comments)*.

China has already outlined the requirements for the digital transformation of standards in top-level policy documents such as the *National Standardisation Development Outline* and the *Quality Power Construction Outline*. Subsequently, the *Action Plan for Implementing the National Standardisation Development Outline (2024–2025)*, jointly issued by SAMR and 17 other departments, provided more detailed guidance, including the goal to "actively advance research on digital standards and build a standards system framework for it." Against this backdrop, China established the National Standard Digitalization Working Group (SAC/SWG29) and proposed the framework for the digital standardisation system. After multiple rounds of discussion and revision, the *Guidelines for Building a Standards System for Standard Digitalization (Draft for Comments)* were developed.

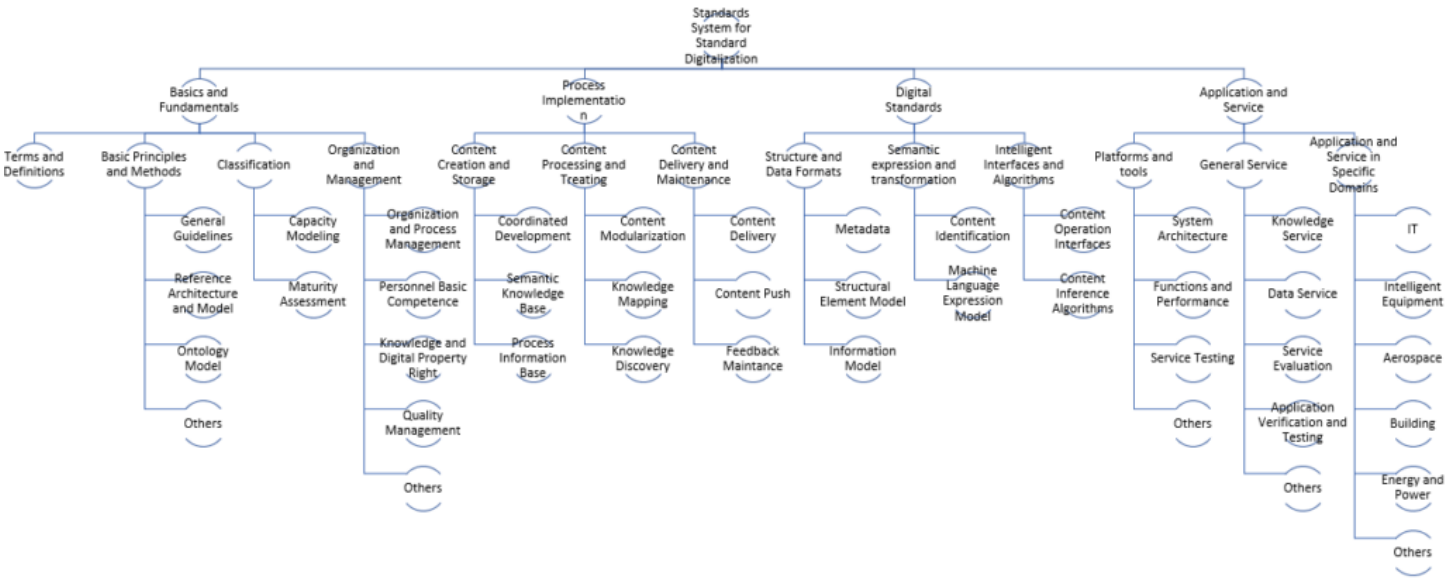
The document presents China's reference architecture for standard digitalization, basic principles, development goals, and planning, aiming to guide the future development of China's digital standardisation work.

In terms of reference architecture, the document describes the processes, capability levels, and application objects involved in standard digitalization activities from three dimensions: lifecycle, capability characteristics, and application levels. This is intended to clarify the standardisation objects and scope of standard digitalization activities.

Regarding basic principles, the document emphasizes principles such as strengthening cross-departmental, cross-level, cross-industry, and cross-domain collaboration, being demand-oriented, driving the transformation of key technologies for digital standardisation into standards, and enhancing international exchange and cooperation.

In terms of development goals, the document outlines that by 2025, no fewer than 20 national standards related to standard digitalization will be revised or newly formulated. The focus will be on accelerating the development of standards for digitalization terminology definitions, basic principles and methods, structures and data formats, semantic expression and transformation, intelligent reasoning and interaction, content creation and storage, and content processing and handling.

As for the development plan, the document presents the following framework.



Currently, the international consensus and rules regarding standard digitalization are still in the formation stage, and a systematic digital standardisation system and related standards have yet to be fully established. By introducing a standard digitalization development framework and actively guiding and promoting standard formulation, China aims to enhance its first-mover advantage in this field and shape its influence in future international standards. This document reflects China's development plan for standard digitalization standards in the near future, and European standardisation organizations are encouraged to actively provide feedback.

The full text of the document (in Chinese) can be downloaded from the following link:
https://www.samr.gov.cn/hd/zjdc/art/2025/art_f58fd9d1c3f943bbade9c66269a009cc.html

15. TC260 Calls for Comments on the Draft AI Security Standards System

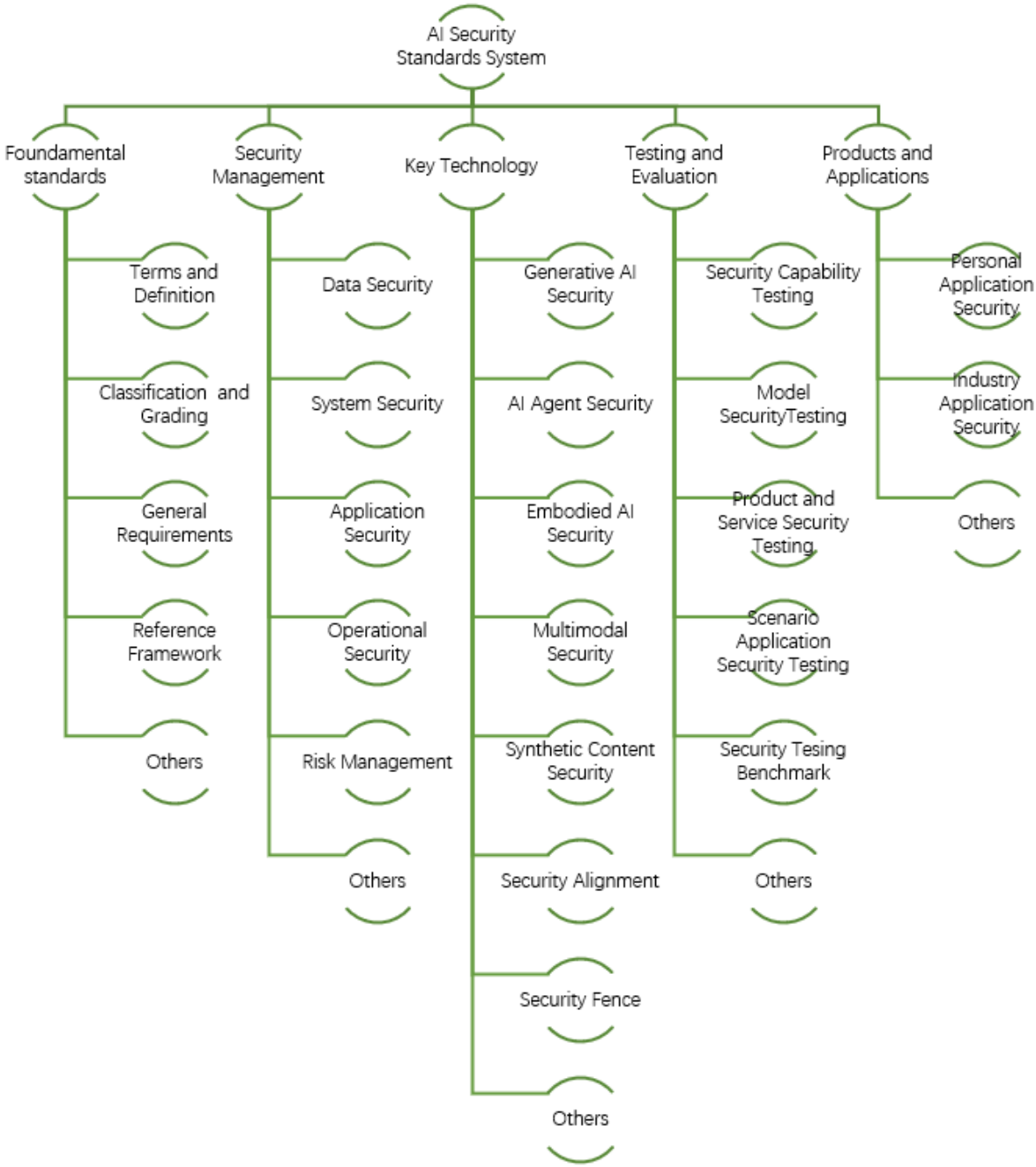
AI Security

From January 26 to February 21, 2025, the National Cybersecurity Standardisation Technical Committee (TC260) is soliciting public comments on the draft *AI Security Standards System (V1.0)* (hereinafter referred to as the "Standards System").

The Standards System was developed in response to the *Global AI Governance Initiative* and aims to support the implementation of the *AI Security Governance Framework,* which was released by TC260 and endorsed by CAC in September 2024.

The Standards System systematically identified key standards that help mitigate AI security risks, addressing three types of intrinsic security risks—model and algorithm security, data security, and system security—outlined in the *AI Security Governance Framework*, as well as four types of application security risks—network security, physical security, cognitive security, and ethical security. (The mapping relationship between the two documents is provided in Annex I of the Standards System.)

Additionally, it proposes a structured approach for the future development of AI security standards in China, as illustrated in the diagram below.



Currently, TC260 is developing three types of standardised deliverables for AI:

- National standards (including mandatory and recommended national standards)
- Technical documents (which may later be transformed to national standards)
- Implementation guidelines (aiming to guide the implementation of AI technology)

As of now, TC260 has already published 12 recommended national standards, 1 technical document, and 3 implementation guidelines in the AI security field. Additionally, TC260 is actively developing 1 mandatory national standard, 6 recommended national standards, and 1 implementation guideline.

The document provides detailed information on these standards, including their titles, key issues they aim to address, main content, their alignment with the structured approach, and their latest development progress.

As this document provides a comprehensive overview of China's AI security standardisation efforts, EU stakeholders are encouraged to review the original document to gain a full understanding of the latest developments in this field.

For the original document (Chinese version), please refer to:
https://www.tc260.org.cn/front/postDetail.html?id=20250124171028

Green Transition

16. National Carbon Emission Management TC Holds Annual Work Meeting

Carbon Emission

On February 21, 2025, the National Carbon Emission Management Standardisation Technical Committee (SAC/TC548) held its 2024 annual work meeting in Beijing. The meeting was attended by senior officials from various government agencies, including:

- Wei Hong, Deputy Director-General of the Standards and Technology Department of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)
- Lu Xinming and Liu Yang, Deputy Directors-General of the Climate Change Department of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE)
- Ding Zhijun, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Energy Conservation and Comprehensive Utilization of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)
- Guo Qingjun, First-Level Inspector of the Department of Ecological Protection and Restoration of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration (NFGA)
- Cheng Huiqiang, Division Director of the Department of Resource Conservation and Environmental Protection of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
- Li Yunyü, Division Director of the Department of Energy Conservation and Comprehensive Utilization of MIIT
- Yu Qian, Division Director of the Standards and Technology Management Department of SAMR

Additionally, more than 50 SAC/TC548 committee members and industry experts participated in the meeting.

During the meeting, Deputy Director-General Wei Hong emphasized the importance of a smooth transition from the dual control of energy consumption (controlling total energy consumption and intensity) during the 14th Five-Year Plan to the dual control of carbon emissions (controlling total greenhouse gas emissions and intensity) in the 15th Five-Year Plan. He outlined key tasks for SAC/TC548, including:

- Focusing on the needs of emerging industries and strengthening the development of innovative standards;
- Accelerating the establishment of a comprehensive carbon emission standards system, prioritizing areas with gaps and missing standards;
- Dynamically optimizing standards during implementation, ensuring alignment with policies and providing supporting measures to effectively achieve carbon emission management goals.

During the meeting, Sun Liang, Secretary-General of SAC/TC548, provided a summary of the committee's work in 2024 and proposed recommendations for the 2025 work plan.

The committee members deliberated and approved two national standards:

- *General guideline of the greenhouse gas emissions accounting and reporting for industrial enterprises*
- *Technical specification of the data quality management of greenhouse gas emission for industrial enterprises*

These two standards will soon be submitted for approval by the relevant authorities (MEE and SAC) and are expected to provide guidance on greenhouse gas emission management for industrial enterprises.

SESEC Observation:

The participation of officials from multiple ministries and commissions in SAC/TC548's annual meeting highlights the Chinese government's strong emphasis on the committee's work. This reflects the recognition of standards as a key tool in achieving China's "dual carbon" (carbon peaking and carbon neutrality) goals.

However, an analysis of SAC/TC548's completed and ongoing standardisation projects suggests that the alignment between its standards and international standards remains relatively low. It is recommended that European standardisation organizations enhance communication and collaboration with SAC/TC548 to promote greater global harmonization of carbon emission control standards.

Background on SAC/TC548

Established in 2014 and hosted by the China National Institute of Standardisation (CNIS), SAC/TC548 focuses

on the development and revision of national standards in the following areas:

- Terminology, statistics, and monitoring of carbon emissions management
- Compilation methodologies for regional carbon emission inventories
- Accounting and reporting of carbon emissions at the enterprise and project levels
- Low-carbon technologies and equipment, including low-carbon products, carbon capture and storage (CCS)
- Carbon neutrality and carbon sinks

At the international level, SAC/TC548 mirrors:

- ISO/TC265 – Carbon dioxide capture, transport, and geological storage
- ISO/TC207/SC7 – Greenhouse gas management and related activities under Environmental Management

To date, SAC/TC548 has completed the development of 22 national standards and is currently working on 14 additional national standards.

17. TC20 Seeks Comments on a Set of Mandatory Energy Efficiency Standard

Energy Efficiency

From January to February, the National Energy Standards and Management Technical Committee (SAC/TC20) has solicited feedback on a batch of mandatory national energy efficiency standards, as shown in the table below.

No.	Standard Name	New draft /Revision	Standards to be replaced	public consultation period
1	*Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy grades for electric vehicle conductive charging system*	New draft		23 January - 22 March, 2025
2	*Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for projectors*	Revision	GB 32028-2015	23 January - 22 March, 2025
3	*Maximum allowable values of the energy consumption and energy efficiency grade for household refrigerators*	Revision	GB 12021.2-2015	2 January - 1 March, 2025
4	*The minimum allowable values of the energy, water consumption and grades for dishwasher*	Revision	GB 38383-2019	2 January - 1 March, 2025
5	*Norm of energy consumption per unit production of chemical fibers*	Revision	GB 36889-2018	2 January - 1 March, 2025

Mandatory energy efficiency standards are one of the entry requirements for products entering the Chinese market. We recommend that relevant product manufacturers provide feedback either through us or by directly contacting TC20.

The draft versions of the related standards (in Chinese) can be downloaded from the following link:
https://www.energylabel.com.cn/detail?typeId=4&id=140
https://www.cnis.ac.cn/bydt/bzyjzq/202502/t20250211_59515.html

18. China Releases 17th Batch of Energy Efficiency Labeling Product Catalogue and Implementation Rules

Energy Efficiency

January 13, 2025

China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) have jointly issued the 17th Batch of the Energy Efficiency Labeling Product Catalogue, along with its corresponding implementation rules. This initiative is part of China's continued efforts to enhance energy efficiency

standards and promote sustainable development.

According to the *Administrative Measures for Energy Efficiency Labels*, the latest catalogue expands the scope of mandatory energy efficiency labeling requirements, ensuring that key industrial and consumer products comply with updated energy performance standards.

Key Implementation Timelines and Regulations

1. Newly Introduced Products

The energy efficiency labeling rules for tower and rack servers will take effect on December 1, 2025, with a five-year validity period. Products manufactured or imported before this date will be allowed to delay compliance until December 1, 2027.

2. Revised Energy Efficiency Labeling Rules (Effective February 1, 2025, with a five-year validity period):

- Cooling and Heating Systems: Chilled water (heat pump) units, Water (ground) source heat pump units, Lithium bromide absorption chillers, and Low ambient temperature air-source heat pumps (chilled water units)
- Power Equipment: Electric power transformers
- Lighting and Household Appliances: Self-ballasted fluorescent lamps for general lighting, Electric rice cookers, Volumetric air compressors, Household and similar microwave ovens, Household and similar ventilation fans, and Self-contained refrigeration units for commercial refrigeration cabinets

For products manufactured or imported before February 1, 2025, compliance with the revised implementation rules may be delayed until February 1, 2027.

Obsolete Regulations to Be Repealed

With the release of the 17th batch, certain earlier implementation rules will be repealed, including those announced in:

- NDRC's 2016 and 2017 announcements covering energy efficiency labeling for various heating, cooling, lighting, and home appliance products.
- NDRC's 2020 and 2021 notifications on small and medium three-phase asynchronous motors, transformers, and household electronics.

This update reflects China's commitment to enhancing energy efficiency regulations, strengthening standardisation frameworks, and aligning with green development goals. Manufacturers and importers should comply with the new labeling requirements to ensure market access and regulatory adherence.

Product Safety and Market Access

19. CNCA Invites Experts to Join CCC Technical Group for EV Charging Equipment

CCC

On February 25, 2025, the Certification and Accreditation Administration of China (CNCA) issued a notice announcing the establishment of the "TC31 CCC Certification Technical Expert Group for Electric Vehicle Power Supply Equipment" and is now inviting applications for membership.

According to the *Announcement by the State Administration for Market Regulation on the Implementation of Compulsory Product Certification for Electric Vehicle Power Supply Equipment*, the compulsory product certification (CCC certification) for electric vehicle power supply equipment will be officially implemented from March 1, 2025. To ensure a smooth and orderly implementation, CNCA has established TC31 in accordance with the *Management Measures for Compulsory Product Certification Technical Expert Groups* and related CNCA requirements.

Applicants must be recommended by their respective organizations and complete the Recommendation Form for Members of the Compulsory Product Certification Technical Expert Group (attached to the notice). The completed form must be printed, signed by the applicant, stamped by the organization, and then scanned into a PDF file. The submission should be sent via email to xfprzc@samr.gov.cn by 5:00 PM on March 5, 2025. The email subject and attachment should be labeled as "TC31 + Organization Name + Applicant Name."

Original Notice:
https://www.cnca.gov.cn/zwxx/tz/2025/art/2025/art_0b2198b32da14da4aa5396fbab85d486.html

20. MIIT Solicits Opinions on Amendments to Two Mandatory Tire Standards

CCC

From January 26 to February 25, 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) solicited opinions on amendments to two mandatory national tire standards.

1. **Amendment No. 1 to *GB 9743-2024 Passenger Car Tyres***

- Purpose: In Chapter 4.1 of GB 9743-2024, the following is stated: "Main tire parameters such as tire specifications, load index or class, measuring rim, load capacity, inflation pressure, and allowed rims should comply with GB/T 2978 and relevant industry technical documents." However, the term "relevant industry technical documents" is vague, leading to confusion for certification and subsequent use of the standard.
- Main Content: For a type of tire, if the standard *GB/T 2978 Size Designation, Dimensions, Inflation Pressure, and Load Capacity for Passenger Car Tyres* specifies its parameters such as tire size, load index, class, measuring rim, load capacity, inflation pressure, and allowed rims, these parameters should comply with the requirements of GB/T 2978. If GB/T 2978 does not specify these parameters, the producer must explicitly specify them.
- Additional Amendment: The original version of GB 9743-2024 stipulates that "all clauses in this document, except for 4.6 (rolling resistance performance) and 4.7 (wet grip performance), shall apply to newly produced tires starting from the effective date of this document." Considering that GB 9743-2024 will come into effect on May 1, 2025, leaving insufficient time for companies to update certificates, this amendment revises the clause to:

"All clauses in this document, except for 4.6 and 4.7, shall apply to newly produced tires six months after the effective date of this document." This amendment provides an additional six-month buffer for companies to update their certifications.

2. Amendment No. 1 to *GB 9744-2024 Truck Tyres*

- Purpose: In Chapter 4.1 of GB 9744-2024, it states that main tire parameters such as tire specifications, load index or class, measuring rim, load capacity, inflation pressure, and allowed rims should comply with GB/T 2977 or relevant industry technical documents. However, the term "relevant industry technical documents" is vague, leading to confusion for certification and subsequent use of the standard.
- Main Content: For a tire, if *GB/T 2977 Size Designation, Dimensions, Inflation Pressure, and Load Capacity for Truck Tyres* specifies parameters such as tire size, load index, class, measuring rim, load capacity, inflation pressure, minimum dual tire spacing, and allowed rims, these parameters should comply with the requirements of GB/T 2977. If GB/T 2977 does not specify these parameters, the producer must explicitly specify them.
- Additional Amendment: The original version of GB 9744-2024 stipulates that "all clauses in this document, except for 4.6 (rolling resistance performance) and 4.7 (wet grip performance), shall apply to newly produced tires starting from the effective date of this document." Considering that GB 9744-2024 will come into effect on May 1, 2025, leaving insufficient time for companies to update certificates, this amendment revises the clause to: "All clauses in this document, except for 4.6 and 4.7, shall apply to newly produced tires six months after the effective date of this document." This amendment provides an additional six-month buffer for companies to update their certifications.

It is expected that these two amendments will be approved and released soon. As GB 9743 and GB 9744 are mandatory standards for tire products entering the Chinese market (referenced in CCC certification), overseas tire manufacturers should promptly complete the renewal of their CCC certificates in accordance with the new standards (2024 edition) and these amendments.

21. CNCA Releases Railway Product Certification Rules

Railway

On January 10, 2025, the CNCA released the *General Requirements for Railway Product Certification Rules* and the first batch of 11 specialized requirements for specific products. These requirements are effective from the date of release.

The *General Requirements for Railway Product Certification Rules* outlines the general rules for the certification modules, basic processes, certification body requirements, implementation requirements, certificates, certification changes, and certification fees for railway products. This document is to be used in conjunction with the specialized requirements to determine the specific certification pathways and methods for products.

The 11 specialized requirements cover the following products: Fastener systems, rail expansion adjusters, rails, segment insulators, 25Hz phase-sensitive track circuit microelectronic receivers, point machines, close inspection devices, AX series relays, lighting units (including filament switching devices), total air hose connectors, and brake hose connector assemblies.

These rules correspond to the *Railway Product Certification Catalogue (First Batch)* released in May 2024. The document lists these 11 products as the first batch to be covered under the railway product certification system and specifies the scope for each product. It is expected that more products will be added to this certification system in the future.

China's railway product certification system is governed by the *Administrative Measures for Railway Product Certification,* which was issued in March 2023 and replaced its 2003 edition. Although this certification is voluntary, due to the highly monopolized nature of the railway sector in China, this certification will effectively become a key requirement for railway products to enter the market. European companies are advised to carefully review the specific rules of this certification to prepare for entry into the Chinese market.

22. Fire Safety Signs Removed from CCC Certification

CCC

On February 25, 2025, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and the National Fire and Rescue Administration jointly issued a notice announcing the removal of fire safety signs from the scope of China Compulsory Certification (CCC) for products listed in the mandatory certification catalog, effective immediately.

Currently, the CCC catalog covers three major categories of fire protection products: fire alarm products, fire extinguishers, and evacuation and escape products. These three categories must comply with the following CCC implementation rules and undergo third-party certification before entering the market:

- *CNCA-C18-01:2024 Implementation Rules for Compulsory Product Certification – Fire Alarm Products*
- *CNCA-C18-02:2024 Implementation Rules for Compulsory Product Certification – Fire Extinguishers*
- *CNCA-C18-03:2024 Implementation Rules for Compulsory Product Certification – Evacuation and Escape Products*

The fire safety signs removed from the CCC catalog fall under the category of evacuation and escape products. This includes various types of fire safety signs, such as standard fire safety signs, photoluminescent fire safety signs, retroreflective fire safety signs, fluorescent fire safety signs, and other fire safety sign products.

Other evacuation and escape products, such as escape ladders, escape slides, self-rescue respirators, and fire emergency lighting and evacuation indication products, remain within the scope of CCC certification.

As a fundamental market access measure, CCC primarily targets products that may pose significant risks to personal safety, property, or the environment. Fire safety signs are evidently not closely associated with such risks. The removal of these products from the CCC scope reflects a more rational evolution of the certification system, helping to reduce the compliance burden on enterprises. We urge the Chinese government to further optimize the CCC system by excluding more low-risk products, thereby making the certification process more efficient and industry-friendly.

Others

23. China-led Low-Voltage Assembly Equipment Standard Released by IEC

LVD

According to the SAMR official website on February 21, 2025, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) has officially released the international standard *IEC TS 63290:2024 Supplementary requirements for intelligent assemblies*, which was proposed and led by China for the first time in the field of low-voltage assembly equipment.

Experts from China, the UK, Germany, France, Italy, the US, Denmark, Spain, and Australia collaborated in the development of this international standard. It specifies definitions, usage conditions, structural requirements, technical characteristics, and verification requirements for smart low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies, providing a standardised basis for product design, testing, and validation.

The release of this international standard establishes technical requirements and verification methods for the system functionality and communication of smart assemblies. Additionally, it fills a gap in IEC's low-voltage assembly equipment standards for smart devices.

24. Multiple New Energy Vehicle and Intelligent Connected Vehicle Standards Proposed by China Approved by ISO

#EV, ICV

In January 2025, ISO approved the initiation of seven international standard projects in the field of new energy vehicles (NEVs) led by China. These projects cover four areas: electric vehicles (EVs), power batteries, fuel cells, and battery swapping. Two working groups were formed for fuel cell vehicles and battery swapping vehicles, with Chinese experts taking on the roles of conveners.

The details of the approved standards are as follows:

No.	Standard Name	Object	New Draft /Revision	Purpose	Notes
1	*ISO/AWI 6469-4 Electric Road Vehicles - Safety Requirements Part 4: Electrical Safety After Collision*	Whole Vehicle	Revision	Revise requirements for voltage reduction and energy release after a collision in electric vehicles, addressing new technological trends, improving vehicle safety, and enhancing passive protection	Co-led by China and Japan
2	*ISO/AWI 8715-1 Electric Road Vehicles - Road Performance Characteristics Part 1: Passenger Cars and Light Trucks*	Whole Vehicle	Revision	Adjust test conditions, loading mass, and test methods for performance tests such as acceleration, maximum speed, and climbing ability of light electric vehicles, to unify testing methods for vehicle dynamics	
3	*ISO/AWI TS 25344-1 Electric Road Vehicles - Power Battery Pack and System Thermal Management System Test Methods Part 1: General*	Power Battery	New Draft	Establish a global standard for testing thermal management system performance of electric road vehicle power batteries, providing support for global battery thermal management evaluation	

	Tests				
4	*ISO/AWI TR 25344-2 Electric Road Vehicles - Power Battery Pack and System Thermal Management System Test Methods Part 2: Liquid Cooling/Heating Systems*	Power Battery	New Draft	Establish a global standard for evaluating thermal management system performance of electric road vehicle power batteries with liquid cooling/heating systems	
5	*ISO/AWI 25356 Fuel Cell Road Vehicles - Fuel Cell System Air Compressor*	Fuel Cell	New Draft	Define the technical conditions, test methods, and inspection rules for the air compressor of fuel cell electric vehicles, guiding technological progress in the fuel cell and fuel cell electric vehicle industries, promoting industry standardisation	
6	*ISO/AWI 25361 Fuel Cell Road Vehicles - Fuel Cell System Hydrogen Recirculation Pump*	Fuel Cell	New Draft	Define the technical conditions, test methods, and inspection rules for the hydrogen recirculation pump of fuel cell electric vehicles, guiding technological progress in the fuel cell and fuel cell electric vehicle industries, promoting industry standardisation	
7	*ISO/AWI TR 25656 Electric Road Vehicles - Battery Swapping Electric Vehicles*	Battery Swapping	New Draft	Define the components, functional performance, terminology, classification, and application cases for battery swapping electric vehicles, promoting the global adoption and understanding of battery swapping EVs	

In the same period, four intelligent connected vehicle international standard proposals co-developed by China, Germany, Japan, South Korea, the UK, and other countries were also approved for initiation ISO. The details of the approved standards are as follows:

No.	Standard Name	Main Content and Purpose	Notes
1	*ISO 25354 Door Opening Warning System Test Methods*	Standardise the testing process, scenarios, and related indicators for the door opening warning system (DOW), promoting its widespread international application and reducing potential accident risks when passengers open the door.	The Door Opening Warning system (DOW) can monitor other road users beside and behind the vehicle when the door is about to be opened in a stationary vehicle and issue a warning if a collision risk is detected.
2	*ISO 25355 Rear Traffic Cross Alert System Test Methods*	Standardise the testing process, scenarios, and related indicators for the Rear Cross Traffic Alert system (RCTA), helping drivers eliminate blind spots and effectively avoid collisions with pedestrians or vehicles crossing behind the car during reverse driving.	The Rear Cross Traffic Alert system (RCTA) can monitor lateral approaching road users behind the vehicle in real-time when reversing and issue a warning if a collision risk is detected.
3	*ISO PAS 11585-2 Combined Driving Assistance System Test Methods*	Propose corresponding test methods and requirements for the motion control capabilities and human-machine interaction of combined driving assistance systems, providing relevant standards for their design, development, and evaluation to enhance driving safety and comfort.	A combined driving assistance system continuously aids the driver in controlling the lateral and longitudinal movement of the vehicle under specific operating conditions.
4	*ISO PAS 34507 Autonomous Driving Scene Natural*	Standardise the natural language structure used for scene descriptions, improving the general applicability of scene description	Currently, participants in autonomous driving system testing lack a unified logic and description

	Language Description Methods	methods and providing fundamental support for the design and development of scene-based autonomous driving systems.	format when using scene description languages and methods in scene design.

These developments reflect China's growing influence in the formulation of international standards for new energy and intelligent connected vehicles. Stakeholders in Europe should actively engage in these projects, both to ensure future harmonization with Chinese standards and to balance China's influence in the international standardisation process.

25. IEC Releases China-led Standard for Industrial Process Control "Black Box"

Automation

At the end of December 2024, the IEC released *IEC 63206:2024 Industrial-process control systems – Recorders – Testing and performance evaluation,* an international standard led by China (specifically, ITEI). This standard specifies the characterization, classification (e.g., analog chart recorder, digital recorder, X-Y recorder, paperless recorder, event recorder, data logger, and data acquisition device, etc.), and performance evaluation methods of recorders. It is intended for use by manufacturers to determine the performance of their products and by users or independent testing bodies to verify manufacturers' performance specifications.

Recorders are the "black boxes" of industrial process control, essential tools for ensuring accurate collection, monitoring, analysis, and optimization of production data. They provide critical support for improving efficiency and quality in industrial processes. IEC previously released two international standards related to chart recorders: IEC 60873-1:2003 and IEC 60873-2:2004. However, in recent years, traditional chart recorders have gradually been replaced by display screens in control systems and newer, digital, paperless products. With technological advancements, graphic recorders are less frequently used as standalone products and are increasingly integrated as functional modules in control systems. Independent recorders are now more commonly seen as itinerant detecting instruments, event recorders, or alarm devices. In 2017, ITEI proposed a new international standard to IEC/TC65/SC65B (Industrial Process Measurement and Control / Measuring and Control Equipment) and successfully launched IEC 63206 in June 2018 to replace the current IEC 60873-1:2003 and IEC 60873-2:2004.

Since China has already identically adopted IEC 60873-1:2003 and IEC 60873-2:2004 as national standards (GB/T3386.1-2007 and GB/T 3386.2-2007), there is a strong possibility that China will continue to adopt IEC 63206:2024 as an equivalent standard in the future. This will facilitate global technical coordination and contribute to smooth international trade.

26. IETI and ECLASS Hold "Product Digital Passport" Seminar

Product Digital Passport

On January 9, 2025, the Instrumentation Technology and Economy Institute (ITEI) and the ECLASS Association held an online seminar on the "Product Digital Passport."

At the seminar, representatives from ECLASS presented the latest progress in the EU's efforts to advance legislation and standards for product digital passports, as well as the ECLASS solutions for implementing these passports. Representatives from ITEI reported on China's progress in areas such as industrial instrumentation identification and data resources, the integration and interoperability information model standards for smart instruments, data dictionaries, and asset administration shell (AAS) standards. The two sides engaged in extensive discussions on product digital passports (DPP), manufacturing data spaces, AAS, public data dictionaries (CDD), information models, industrial identification, and more. They also explored the development of international standards such as ECLASS master data, DPP, CDD, and related international organizations' standards, along with their relationship to Germany's "Manufacturing-X" initiative.

In December 2021, ITEI and ECLASS signed a strategic cooperation agreement to jointly build a digital technology verification system to validate and showcase how ECLASS master data, AAS, CDD, and other technologies can enable data sharing, semantic interoperability, and machine readability in industrial scenarios. This seminar further clarified the concepts, technical standard foundations, tool software status, and application development trends of DPP, AAS, and manufacturing data spaces. Both parties hope to contribute more wisdom and technological solutions through practical cooperation to promote the global digital transformation of industry and the deep development of intelligent manufacturing.

Annex I – SESEC Translation: the SAC Reports on Standardisation Achievements of the 10th Anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

Annex II – SESEC Report: Landscape of Artificial Intelligence Security Standards in China

Annex III - SESEC Translation: National and Association Standard Subsidies for Various Provinces and Cities in China in 2025.

Annex IV - SESEC Review: Organization Charts of SAMR, SAC, CNCA, MIIT.

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
SAC	National Standardisation Administration
CNCA	National Certification and Accreditation Administration
CAC	Cyberspace Administration of China
MIIT	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology
MoHURD	Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MPS	Ministry of Public Security
MEE	Ministry of Ecology and Environment
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
NRA	National Railway Administration
NDA	National Data Administration
MEM	Ministry of Emergency Management
NEA	National Energy Administration
MPA	National Medical Products Administration
SCA	State Cryptography Administration
CNIS	China National Institute of Standardisation
CAS	China Association for Standardisation
CMDSA	Center for Medical Device Standardisation Administration
CCSA	China Communication Standards Association
CESI	China Electronics Standardisation Institute
CESA	China Electronics Standardisation Association
CAICT	China Academy of Information and Communications Technology
CATARC	China Automotive Technology and Research Center
CMIF	China Machinery Industry Federation
CEEIA	China Electrical Equipment Industry Association
ITEI	Instrumentation Technology and Economy Institute
CEC	China Electricity Council
RIOH	Research Institute of Highway of MOT
CCRCGC	CCRC Zhouzhou Institute
CRAES	Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences
CCIC	China Certification & Inspection Group
CQC	China Quality Certification Center
CNAS	China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment
CCAA	China Certification and Accreditation Association
CCAI	China Certification and Accreditation Institute