WE WILL START AT 10:00 AM (CET)

SESEC V Webinar – China's AI Policies, Regulations and Standards as of 2025

Seconded European Standardization Expert in China (SESEC) Project

You are ***muted***

Use the ***Q&A or Chat Panel*** to submit your questions

Keep your questions ***short and concise***

Contact us: assistant@sesec.eu

Welcome to our website: https://sesec.eu/

China AI Standardization as of Sep 2025

23 Sep 2025

SESEC INTRODUCTION

Partners and Role

SESEC is a visibility project co-financed by five European partners

SESEC Partners

- **European Commission (EC)**-The executive body of the European Union; Responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, upholding the treaties and day-to-day management of the EU; DG Grow is the main partner (80%)
- **European Free Trade Association (EFTA)-**Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland; Intergovernmental organization set up for the promotion of free trade and economic integration to the benefit of its four Member States; None EU members;
- **CEN**-European Committee for Standardization
- **CENELEC**-European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
- **ETSI**-European Telecommunications Standards Institute

SESEC INTRODUCTION

A Project co-funded by EC, EFTA, CEN CENELEC & ETSI

- **Promote** European and International standards in China
- **Improve** contacts between Project Partners and different levels of the Chinese administration, industry and standardization bodies
- **Enhance** visibility and understanding of the European Standardization System (ESS) in China.
- **Gather** regulatory and standardization intelligence
- **Undertake** technical lobbying

Goals

- The SESEC initiative supports **EC policy** and **ESOs strategic objectives** in China.
- Our ultimate goal is the enhancement of **EU-China dialogue and cooperation** in the field of standardization.
- It is notably expected to support the Framework Cooperation Agreement in place **between the ESOs and SAC.**

Project's Priorities

Priorities of SESEC

Horizontal:

- China Standards 2035
- Belt and Road Initiative
- Standardization Reform
- Institutional Changes in Chinese Government
- **Market Access (e.g CCC)**

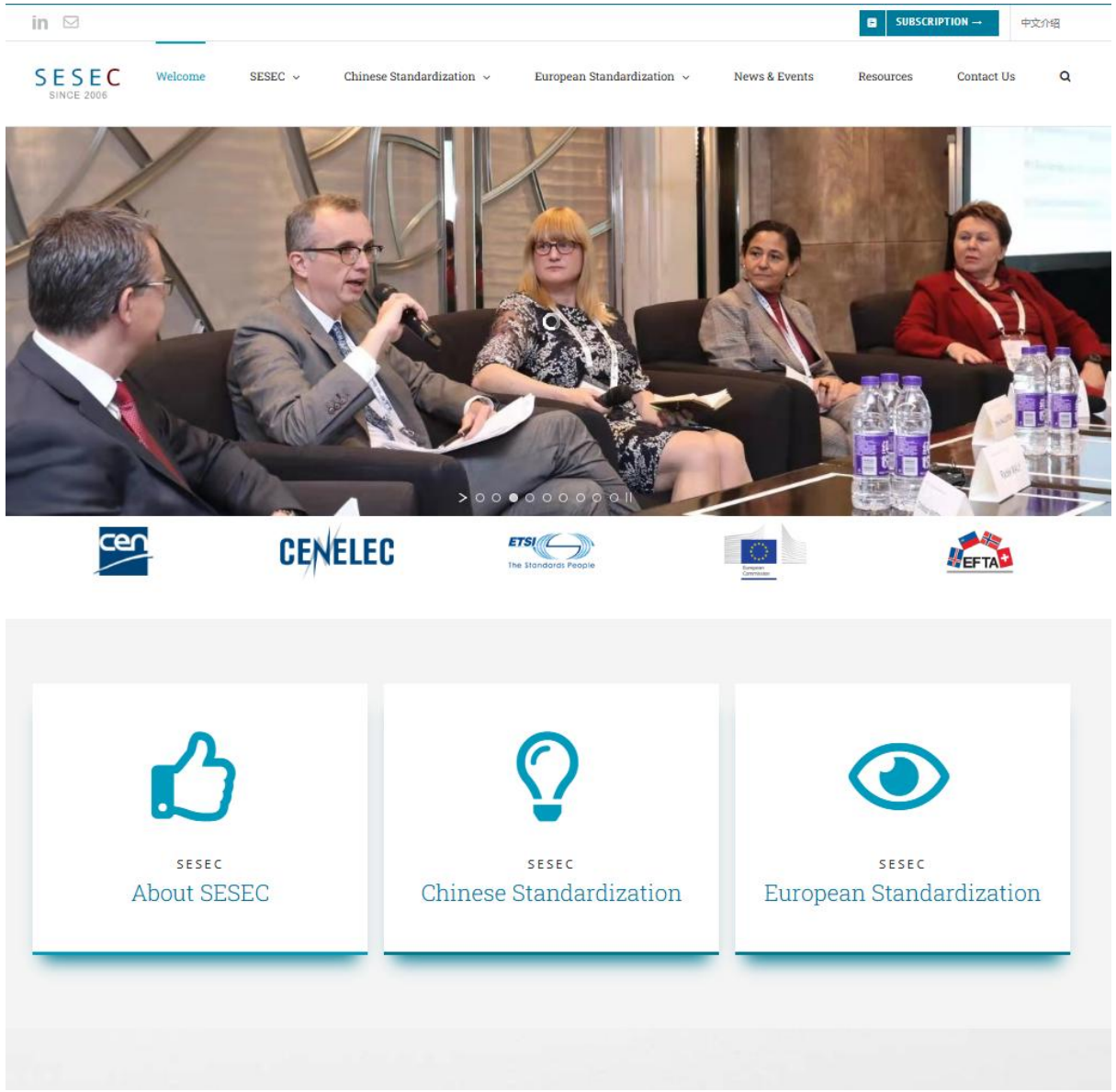
Digital Transition

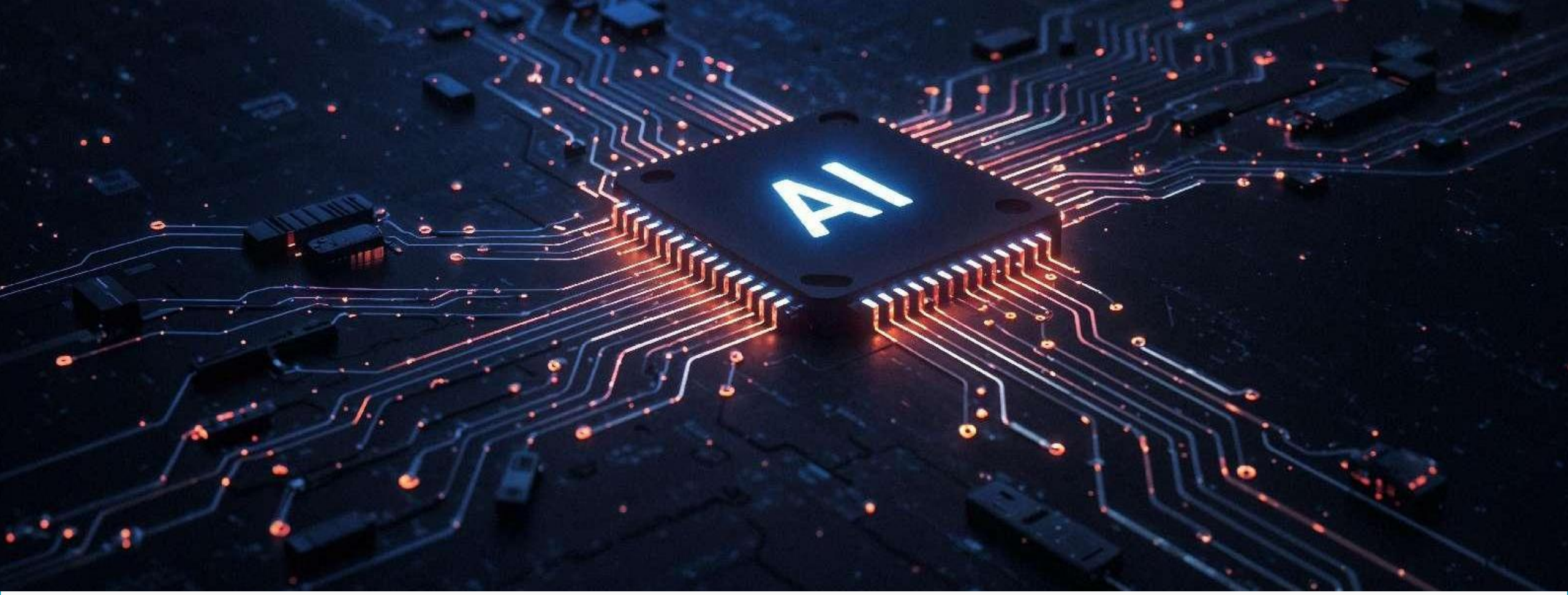
- IT in General
- Data
- Artificial Intelligence
- Quantum
- Industrial IoT
- 5G/6G

Green Transition:

- Energy Efficiency
- China RoHS
- Green Product Assessment
- Decarbonization
- New Energy （e.g.Hydrogen）
- Recycling

SESEC's English Website
For European stakeholders
www.sesec.eu





Chinese AI Standardization –as of 2025

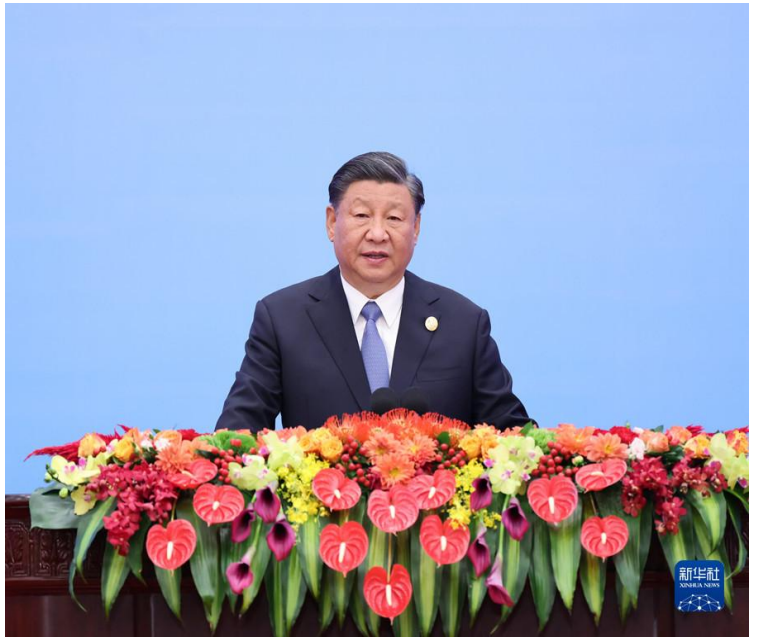
China AI Policies & Initiatives

01

AI Policies & Initiatives

Global AI Governance Initiative （2023）

- Releasing Date: 2023/10/18
- Issuing Authorities: CAC
- Presented by President Xi at the 3rd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation



Presented by President Xi at the 3rd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in 2023

01 AI Policies & Initiatives

Global AI Governance Initiative

people-centered

national sovereignty

AI for good

mutual respect, equality, and mutual benefit

testing and assessment system based on AI risk levels

personal privacy and data security

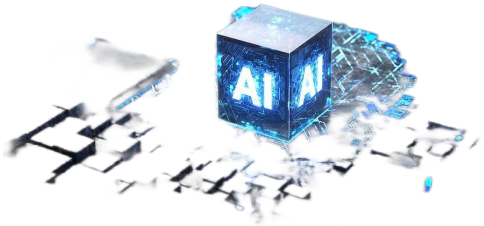
fairness and non-discrimination

ethics first

wide participation and consensus-based decision-making

technological capacity for AI governance

representation and voice of developing countries in global AI governance



01 AI Policies & Initiatives 2025

Artificial Intelligence Global Governance Action Plan (WAIC 2025)

On **26 July 2025**, China hosted the World Artificial Intelligence Conference (WAIC) in Shanghai. Premier Li Qiang spoke at the World Artificial Intelligence Conference and called for:

> Building an International AI Cooperation Organization to unite all countries together in constructing a single and unified global AI governance system.

Meanwhile, Chinese government announced the ***Artificial Intelligence Global Governance Action Plan***, proposing that:

> *"AI can also serve as an international public good that benefits the humanity."*

Premier Li Qiang speaking at World Artificial Intelligence Conference (WAIC) in July 2025

01 AI Policies & Initiatives 2025

Artificial Intelligence Global Governance Action Plan (WAIC 2025)

The Action Plan proposed 13 calls-to-action:

1. Seize development opportunities in AI together
2. Promote AI innovation
3. Promote AI-empowered industrialization
4. Accelerate constructing data infrastructure
5. Diverse and open innovative ecosystem
6. Promote high-quality data supply
7. Utilize AI to address energy and environmental issues
8. **Pursue global consensus on standards and specifications (ITU-T, ISO/IEC)**
9. Encourage AI application and development exemplary led by the public sector
10. Emphasize on the AI safety governance to strive for a balance between innovation and ethics.
11. Support the United Nations to consolidate the *Pact for the Future & Global Digital Compact (2024)*
12. Strengthen international cooperation in AI capability building
13. Build an inclusive governance system and involves diverse international stakeholders

01 AI Policies & Initiatives 2025

Opinions on Deepening the"Artificial Intelligence Plus" (AI +) Action

- Releasing Date: 2025/08/21
- Issuing Authorities: The State Council of People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国中央人民政府
www.gov.cn

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索 引 号：000014349/2025-00070　　主题分类：科技、教育\科技
发文机关：国务院　　成文日期：2025年08月21日
标　　题：国务院关于深入实施"人工智能+"行动的意见
发文字号：国发〔2025〕11号　　发布日期：2025年08月26日

国务院关于深入实施"人工智能+"行动的意见

国发〔2025〕11号

各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府，国务院各部委、各直属机构：

为深入实施"人工智能+"行动，推动人工智能与经济社会各行业各领域广泛深度融合，重塑人类生产生活范式，促进生产力革命性跃迁和生产关系深层次变革，加快形成人机协同、跨界融合、共创分享的智能经济和智能社会新形态，现提出如下意见。

一、总体要求

以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，完整准确全面贯彻新发展理念，坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，充分发挥我国数据资源丰富、产业体系完备、应用场景广阔等优势，强化前瞻谋划、系统布局、分业施策、开放共享、安全可控，以科技、产业、消费、民生、治理、全球合作等领域为重点，深入实施"人工智能+"行动，涌现一批新基础设施、新技术体系、新产业生态、新就业岗位等，加快培育发展新质生产力，使全体人民共享人工智能发展成果，更好服务中国式现代化建设。

到2027年，率先实现人工智能与6大重点领域广泛深度融合，新一代智能终端、智能体等应用普及率超70%，智能经济核心产业规模快速增长，人工智能在公共治理中的作用明显增强，人工智能开放合作体系不断完善。到2030年，我国人工智能全面赋能高质量发展，新一代智能终端、智能体等应用普及率超90%，智能经济成为我国经济发展的重要增长极，推动技术普惠和成果共享。到2035年，我国全面步入智能经济和智能社会发展新阶段，为基本实现社会主义现代化提供有力支撑。

01 AI Policies & Initiatives 2025

Artificial Intelligence + Action by The State Council

Purposes

- Promote **large-scale and commercialized application of AI across sectors**, especially China's pillar industries such as **automotive and manufacturing**.
- As a result, Chinese government intends to use AI integration open up **new tracks for emerging and future technologies**, creating economic gains.
- The action plan suggests exploring possible AI application scenarios, optimizing AI innovation ecosystem, strengtheing construction of computing power, algorithms and data supply, as well as building a strong talent pool and an open-source community to accelerate AI development.

Goals

- **By 2027**, achieve rapid popularization of AI Applications. Penetration rate of **new-generation intelligent terminals**, **agents**, and other applications **exceeds 70%**.
- **By 2030**, AI-Driven Economic Growth, application penetration rate **surpasses 90%**, with the intelligent economy becoming a major growth driver.
- **By 2035**, establish a mature intelligent society, fully entering a new phase of intelligent economy and intelligent society.

01 AI Policies & Initiatives

Artificial Intelligence + Initiative Deployed by The State Council

6 Actions

- AI-empowered Science & Technology
- AI-empowered Industrial Development
- AI-empowered Consumption Upgrading
- AI Improving People's Livelihood
- AI Improving Governance Capacity
- AI Improving Global Cooperation

8 Capabilities

1.AI fundamental model capabilities
2.Data supply
3.Coordination of intelligent computing power
4.Application of development environment
5.Open-source ecosystem
6.Talent development
7.Policy and regulatory support
8.Security capabilities

Future Trends in China:
"AI +" will introduce intelligent development paradigms across multiple sectors. China will invest more efforts into establishing **intelligent economy and society** characterized by **human-machine collaboration**, **cross-domain integration**, and **co-creation and sharing**. Relevant governmental authorities will roll out **a series of supporting documents for various fields** to ensure effective implementation of "AI+" initiative.

China AI Laws and Regulations

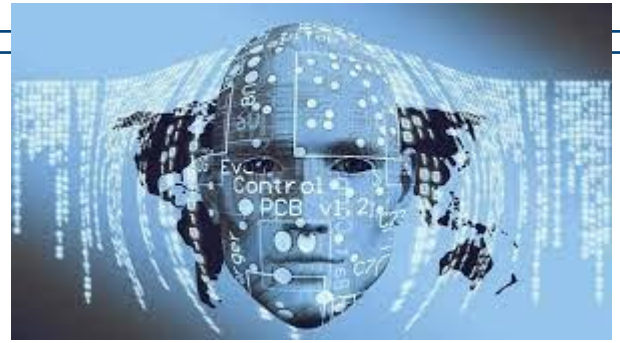
02 AI Related Laws and Regulations since 2020

- ***Cybersecurity Law***
- ***Personal Information Protection Law of the People's Republic of China***
- ***China Data Security Law***

Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST):
New Generation of AI Ethics Norms (Sep 2021)
----Guidelines for natural persons, legal persons, and other relevant institutions that are engaged in AI activities

- *From some reports from 2025, the draft Artificial Intelligence Law has been included in the State Council's annual legislative work plan.*
- *This suggests that in the future, there may be a dedicated law—not just departmental regulations or interim measures—to comprehensively regulate artificial intelligence, especially generative AI.*

02 AI Related Laws and Regulations since 2020



Provisions on the Administration of Deep Synthesis of Internet Information Services (2022) 互联网信息服务深度合成管理规定

Background

Issued: Dec 25, 2022 | Effective: Jan 10, 2023

Issued by: CAC, MIIT, MPS

Focus: Regulate AI-generated content (deepfakes, voice cloning, virtual humans)

Purpose

- Safeguard national security and public interests
- Protect personal rights (privacy, portrait, reputation)
- Promote healthy AI development

Scope & Definitions

- Applies to providers using AI to **generate/modify** text, image, audio, or video
- Deep synthesis = AI-driven content manipulation (face swap, voice clone, etc.)

Key Provisions

- **Content labelling**: Synthetic content must be **clearly marked**
- **Security review**: Required for sensitive applications (e.g. public opinion, biometrics)
- **Prohibitions**: Ban on fake news, impersonation, illegal use of portraits/data
- **Transparency**: Inform users when content is AI-generated
- **Accountability**: Platforms must manage data, moderate content, and respond to misuse

02 Laws & Regulations related to AI

Interim Measures for the Administration of Generative Artificial Intelligence Services (2023)

Introduction

- Issued: Jul 10, 2023 | Effective: Aug 15, 2023
- Issued by: CAC, NDRC, MOE, MoST, MIIT, MPS, SAMR
- Legal basis: Cybersecurity Law, Data Security Law, Personal Info Protection Law, Sci-Tech Progress Law
- Applicable to: activities involving the provision of services through generative artificial intelligence technologies.
- Exemptions: Internal R&D, education, or non-public services

Comparison with *Provisions on the Administration of Deep Synthesis of Internet-based Information Services (2022)*

Common grounds:

- provisions for content generated via AI or related technology

Differences:

- the 2022 Provisions focus mainly on ensuring that synthetic content is appropriately marked and recorded as required
- 2023 Measures primarily aim to guarantee the authenticity, accuracy, and objectivity of the content generated by generative AI

02 AI Related Laws and Regulations since 2020

Interim Measures for the Administration of Generative Artificial Intelligence Services 2023 生成式人工智能服务管理暂行办法

Responsibilities of Service Providers

- **Data Compliance**:
  Training data must have lawful sources, must not infringe intellectual property rights or personal information rights, and must be authentic, accurate, objective, and diverse.
- **Content Labelling**:
  Generated content, especially images and videos, must be clearly labelled in accordance with the *Provisions on the Administration of Deep Synthesis of Internet Information Services*.
- **Risk Prevention**:
  Measures must be taken to prevent minors from becoming overly dependent on or addicted to generative AI services.
- **User Behaviour Regulation**:
  If users engage in illegal activities through the service, providers must take appropriate action, retain relevant records, and report to competent authorities.
- **Complaint and Reporting Mechanism**:
  Providers must establish accessible channels for complaints and reports, and handle and respond to them in a timely manner.

User Rights

Users have the right to file complaints or report generative AI services that violate laws, regulations, or the provisions of these Measures to relevant authorities.

Encouragement of Technological Development

The Measures encourage innovative applications of generative AI technology across industries, the independent development of foundational technologies, and international cooperation and exchange.

02 Laws & Regulations related to AI in 2025

Measures for the Labeling of Content Generated by Artificial Intelligence

- Releasing Date: 2025/03/14
- Issuing Authorities: CAC, MIIT, MPS, NRTA

中华人民共和国国家互联网信息办公室
Cyberspace Administration of China

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当前位置： 首页 > 正文

关于印发《人工智能生成合成内容标识办法》的通知

2025年03月14日 17:00 来源： 中国网信网 【打印】【纠错】

关于印发《人工智能生成合成内容标识办法》的通知

国信办通字〔2025〕2号

各省、自治区、直辖市互联网信息办公室、通信管理局、公安厅（局）、广播电视局，新疆生产建设兵团互联网信息办公室、工业和信息化局、公安局、文化体育广电和旅游局：

为了促进人工智能健康发展，规范人工智能生成合成内容标识，保护公民、法人和其他组织合法权益，维护社会公共利益，国家互联网信息办公室、工业和信息化部、公安部、国家广播电视总局制定了《人工智能生成合成内容标识办法》，现印发给你们，请认真遵照执行。

国家互联网信息办公室

工业和信息化部

公安部

国家广播电视总局

01 Laws & Regulations related to AI 2025

Measures for the Labeling of Content Generated by Artificial Intelligence

Main Content

1. Labeling categories and technical specifications
   - Explicit and implicit labeling
2. Responsible entities and full-process coverage
3. Supervision mechanisms and legal responsibilities

Supporting Documents

- ***GB 45438-2025 Cybersecurity technology—Labeling method for content generated by artificial intelligence (effective from 1 Sep 2025)***
- ***TC260-PG-20252A Cybersecurity standard practice guideline - Identification of AI-Generated synthetic content: Coding rules for service providers***

The Measures address three critical questions:

✓ **What content is generated?**
✓ **Who generated it?**
✓ **Where was it generated?**

The Measures standardize labeling practices in the production and dissemination of content and clarify the responsibilitites and obligations of entities involved at each stage.

China AI standardization 2025

03 China AI Standardization 2025

Guidelines for the Construction of a Comprehensive Standardization System for the National Artificial Intelligence Industry

- Releasing Date: 2024/07/02
- Issuing Authorities: MIIT, CAC, NDRC,SAC

中华人民共和国工业和信息化部
Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China

阳光小信 无障碍 手机端 邮箱 微信 微博 RSS订阅

请输入关键字

首页 组织机构 新闻发布 政务公开 政务服务 互动交流 工信数据

首页 > 政务公开 > 政策文件 > 文件发布 > 通知

发文机关：工业和信息化部 中央网络安全和信息化委员会办公室 国家发展和改革委员会 国家标准化管理委员会

标　　题：工业和信息化部 中央网络安全和信息化委员会办公室 国家发展和改革委员会 国家标准化管理委员会关于印发国家人工智能产业综合标准化体系建设指南（2024版）的通知

发文字号：工信部联科〔2024〕113号

成文日期：2024-06-05　　发布日期：2024-07-02

发布机构：科技司　　分　　类：科技管理,标准

四部门关于印发国家人工智能产业综合标准化体系建设指南（2024版）的通知

工业和信息化部 中央网络安全和信息化委员会办公室 国家发展和改革委员会 国家标准化管理委员会关于印发国家人工智能产业综合标准化体系建设指南（2024版）的通知

工信部联科〔2024〕113号

各省、自治区、直辖市及新疆生产建设兵团工业和信息化主管部门、网信办、发展改革委、市场监管局（厅、委），有关行业协会、标准化技术组织、标准化专业机构：

为深入贯彻落实党中央、国务院决策部署，加强人工智能标准化工作系统谋划，工业和信息化部、中央网络安全和信息化委员会办公室、国家发展和改革委员会、国家标准化管理委员会组织编制了《国家人工智能产业综合标准化体系建设指南（2024版）》。现印发给你们，请结合实际，抓好贯彻落实。

03 China AI Standardization 2025

Guidelines for the Construction of a Comprehensive Standardization System for the National Artificial Intelligence Industry

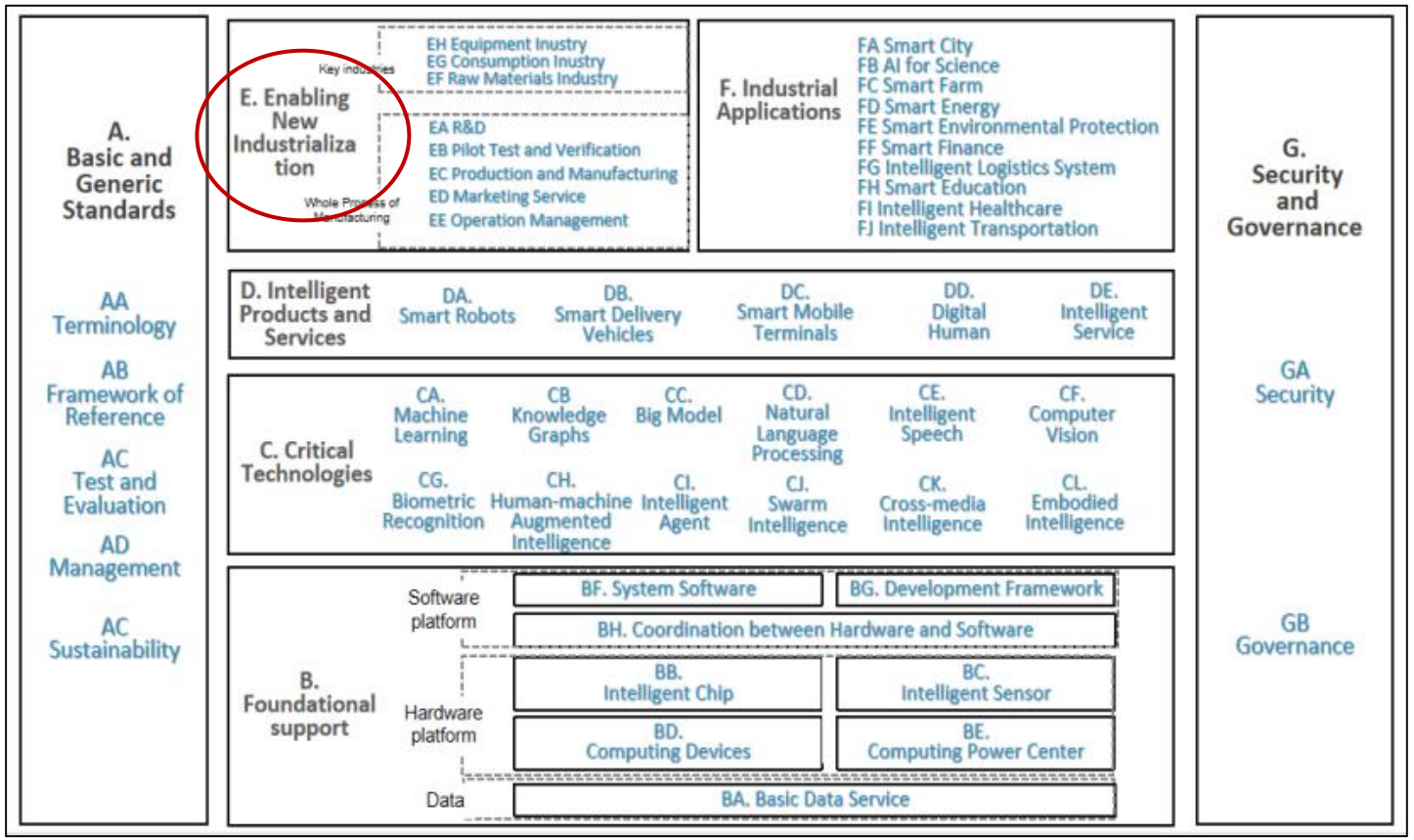


Figure.China's AI Standards System Revised in 2024

- Updated China's AI standards system in 2020
- Address emerging standardization needs,
- Compared to the AI standards system in 2020,. "***Enabling New Industrialization***" was added which reflects China's national AI strategy.
- The guidelines revealed that China aims to accelerate AI integration into its current manufacturing and several key industries to increase its efficiency and promote high-quality production, push for economic transition and seize first-mover advantage of developing AI industry.

03 China AI Standardization 2025

Guidelines for the Construction of a Comprehensive Standardization System for the National Artificial Intelligence Industry

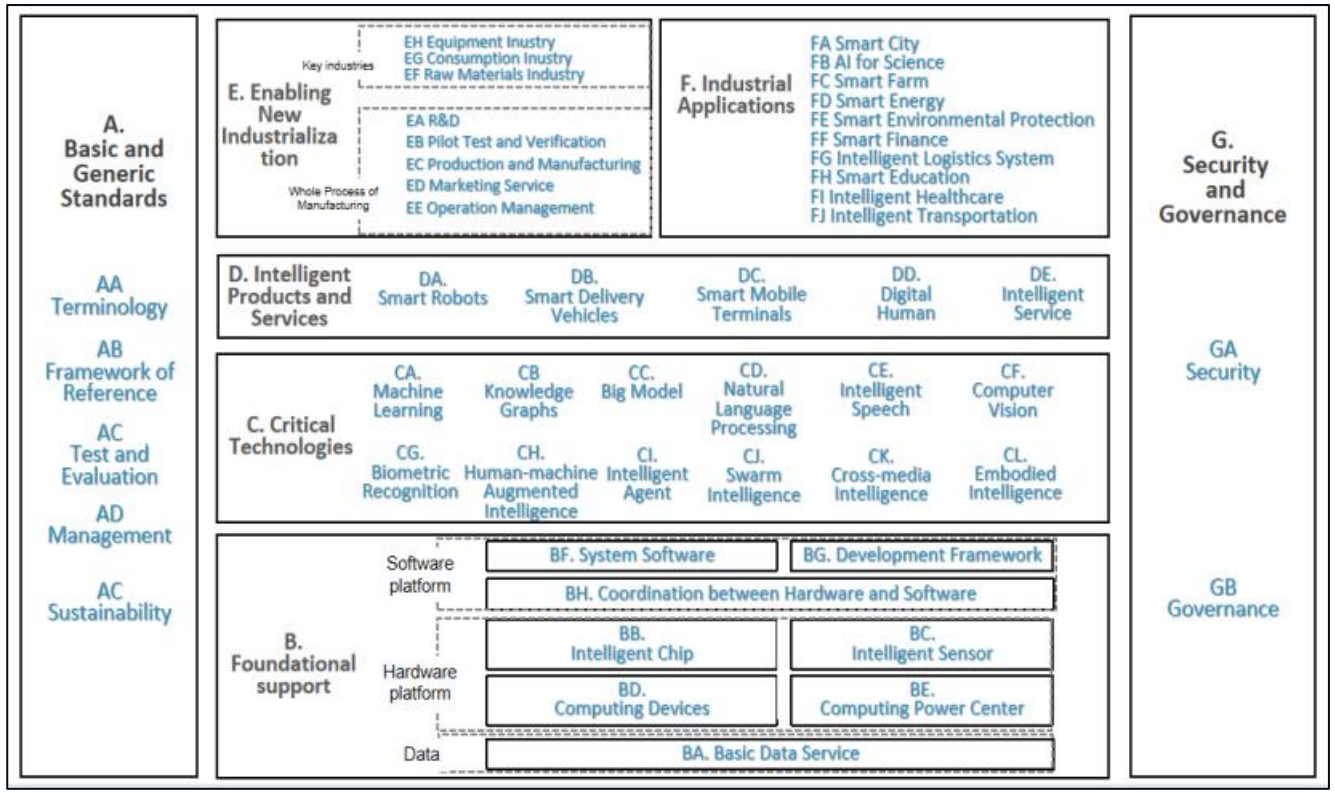


Figure.China's AI Standards System Revised in 2024

The guideline sets general requirements & goals:

- Improve the top-level design of AI standardization work.
- Strengthen the coordination of standardization work throughout the entire industrial chain.
- Promote the research, formulation, implementation and internationalization of standards in a coordinated manner, providing solid technical support for the high-quality development of China's AI industry.
- By 2026, over **50 new national standards and sector standards in AI** should be formulated; over 1000 enterprises participate in official standard education; engagement in development of **international standards** should **exceeds 20**.

03 China AI Standardization 2025

Guidelines for Standardization of Intelligent Social Development and Governance (2025 Edition)

- Releasing Date: 2025/06/10
- Issuing Authorities: CAC, SAC

03

China AI Standardization 2025

Guidelines for Standardization of Intelligent Social Development and Governance (2025 Edition)

Main Content

The Guidelines aim to :

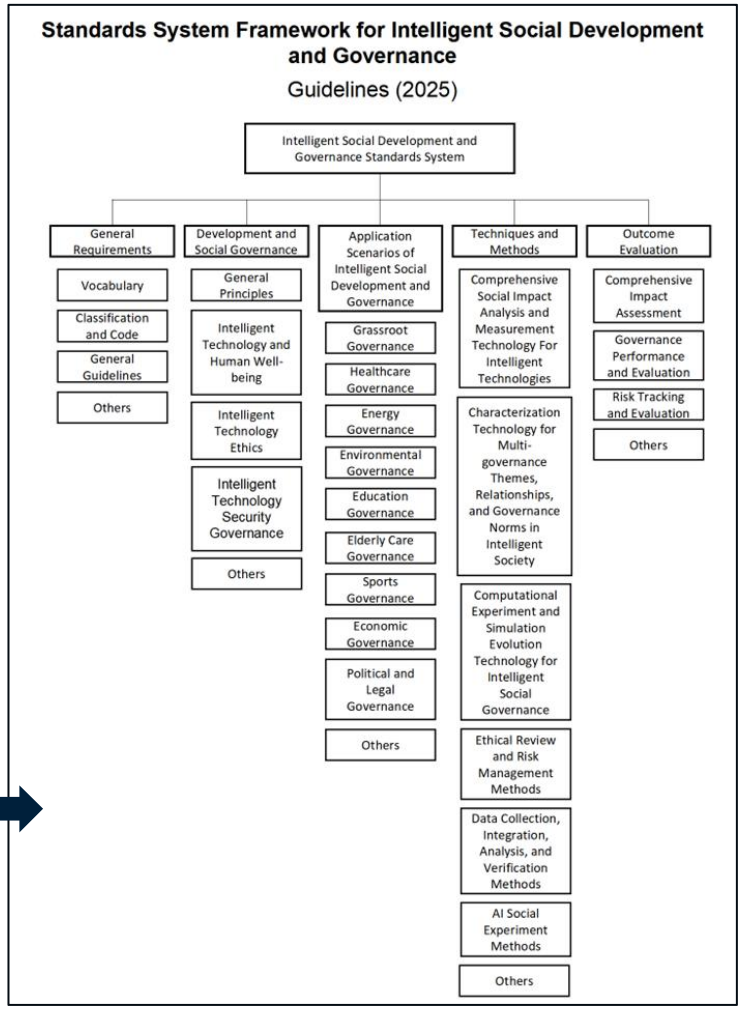
- Establish a sound and scientific working mechanism for standards research, formulation, implementation, feedback, and continuous optimization;
- Build a comprehensive standard system that covers major social application scenarios of intelligent technologies, and
- Supports a healthy, full-life-cycle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

A standards system was constructed, which comprises **five key components**:

- Foundational and general standards,
- Development and governance principles,
- Scenario-based applications,
- Technologies and methodologies, and
- Impact evaluation

Standards system from the guidelines

Image can be found at SESEC news(hyperlink)



03

China AI Standardization 2025

China's AI Standard Development Organizations

Type I: dedicated AI standards development organizations:

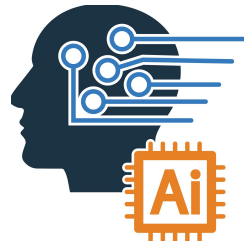
- AI Standardization General Group
- **SAC/TC28/SC42 Artificial Intelligence** (*focuses on national standards and mirrors ISO/IEC JTC1/SC42*)
- **Newly Set-up!** MIIT/TC01 Artificial Intelligence (*focuses on sector standards*)

Type II: organizations or technical committees with specific focus

- SAC/TC260/Special Working Group on - Emerging Technology Security
- SAC/SWG32 Intelligent Computing
- CCSA/TC602 Artificial intelligence technology and standards promotion
- Artificial Intelligence Industry Alliance (AIIA)
- New Generation AI Industry Technology Innovation Strategic Alliance (AITISA)

Type III: technical committees for AI Industrial Applications

- SAC/TC46/SC15 smart household electric
- SAC/TC 268 intelligent transport systems
- SAC/TC114/SC34 intelligent and connected vehicle
- SAC/TC426/SC1 intelligent residence community
- SAC/TC 136 the competent body responsible for AI-related medical device standardization in China.
- More others… …

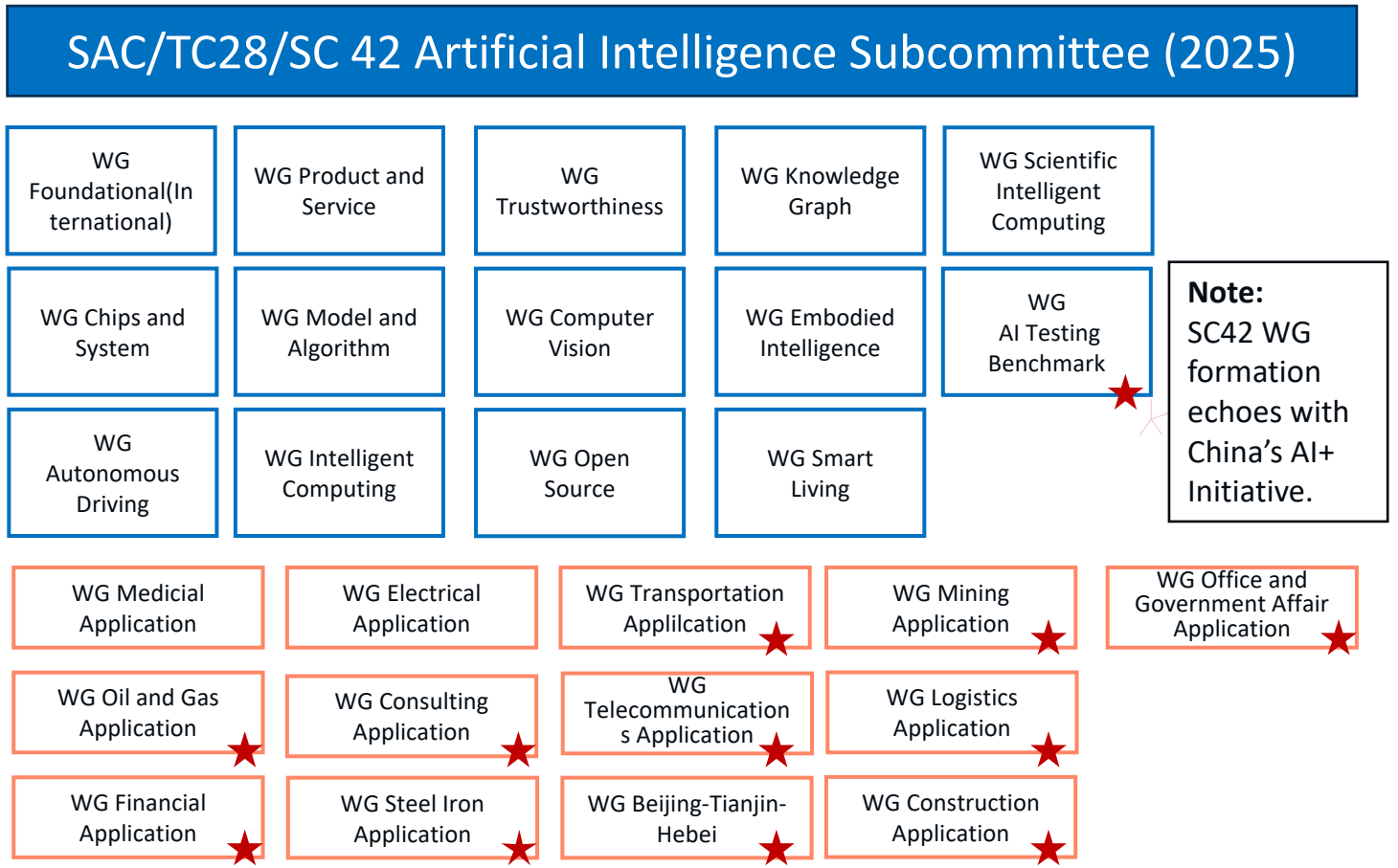


03 China AI Standardization - SAC/TC28/SC42

SAC/TC28/SC42 – Mirroring committee of ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC42

Overview of SAC/TC28/SC42

- **Full name:** *Nantional Artificial Intelligence Standardization Technical Committee*
- **Year of establishment:** 2020
- **Secretariat unit:** CESI (China Electronics Standardization Institute)
- **Number of expert members:** 62
- **Number of member organizations:** 602
- **Subordinated WGs: 27 Working groups as of 2025**
- Supporting **MIIT** and **MOST** for policy drafting



- Blue: WGs focus on technology/research
- Orange: WGs focus on industrial applications

★ refers to WG established in 2024

China AI Standardization 2025 - SAC/TC28/SC42

Introduction of Technical WG of SAC/TC28/SC42 (in Blue)

Name of WG	Work Scope
Working Group of Fundamental Standards	Focueses on developing AI terminology, AI management system and other basic national standardsMirroring ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42
Working Group of Chips and Systems	Research and standardization of AI chip and system technology, as well as relevant product
Working Group of Models and Algorithms	Analyzing of the basic AI models and algorithms Standardizing generic models and algorithms in important fields; Studying the AI development framework and open platform; Carrying out relevant standardization research
Working Group of Products and Services	Standardization of intelligent products and services
Working Group of Trustworthiness	Focusing on the research of trustworthiness elements of AI system;Standardization in support of testing technology, evaluation methods, and implementation approach for AI system;Improving the trustworthiness of AI system from multi-dimensions: hardware, data set, algorithm, and systems
Working Group of Computer Vision	Standardization of computer vision system and products for various sectors, including the industry, financial, medical industry, security and protection, as well as transportation
Working Group of Knowledge Graph	Top-level design and demand analysis of standardization in the field of knowledge graph Standardization of knowledge graph Supporting the China's work in international standards of knowledge graph Promoting the knowledge development, collection, flow and application
Working Group of Automated Driving	Standardization of key generic technology: driving environment fusion perception, the control of intelligent decision-making, re-configurable design of complex system and multi-mode test and evaluation

China AI Standardization 2025 - SAC/TC28/SC42

Introduction of Technical WG of SAC/TC28/SC42 (in Blue)

Name of WG	Work Scope
Working Group of Intelligent Computing	Focuses on the computing power demands of artificial intelligence, prioritizing the development and implementation of standards in key areas such as AI computing acceleration technologies and products, intelligent computing infrastructure, and computing power scheduling and management platforms
Working Group of Open Source	Focuses on developing standards in areas such as open-source AI data, open-source AI testing tools, and governance of open-source AI communities.
Working Group of Embodied Intelligence	Focuses on development of standards in areas including embodied intelligence systems, embodied intelligence data, embodied large models, and embodied intelligence classification
Working Group of Smart Living	Focuses on daily life scenarios—such as social interaction, entertainment, and health—by establishing standards to deliver smart, convenient, and user-centric services. This aims to enable the efficient application of diverse AI technologies in everyday settings.
Working Group of Scientific Intelligent Computing	Focuses on standardizing the scope, requirements, procedures, and evaluation methods for applying artificial intelligence technologies to address scientific challenges. Relevant fields include, but are not limited to, biopharmaceuticals, fluid dynamics, and meteorology.
Working Group of Artificial Intelligence Testing Benchmark	Conduct research on AI computing power benchmarking, testing for foundational general-purpose large models, benchmarking for AI software-hardware compatibility testing, and promote the application and discussion of AI testing standards.

03 China AI Standardization - SAC/TC28/SC42

Statistics

- **83** national standards published
- **53** sector standards published

In 2025, National standards:

- **36** national standards published
- **30** national standards under development
- **8** standard project to be launched;

Sector standards:

- **2** sector standard published
- **19** sector standard under research
- **4** sector standards projects to be launched.

Priorities in 2024

- Big model
- Software-hardware adaptation
- Embodied intelligence
- AI Agent
- Trustworthiness
- Automated driving
- Engagement in ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC42 and IEEE

Next steps in 2025

- Recruit more international standardization experts
- Convert Chinese standards to international standards.
- On the other hand, convert as much international standards as possible to fill regulatory gaps in China's national standards.
- Strengthen standards promotion and education among domestic enterprises.
- Enrich AI standards application scenarios to expedite AI-enabled industrialization.

03 China AI Standardization 2025 - SAC/SC42's Published Standards

Key technologies(by TC28/SC42):

GB/T 42382.1-2023 *Information technology—Neural network representation and model compression—Part 1: Convolutional neural network*
GB/T 42131-2022 *Artificial intelligence—Technical framework of knowledge graph*
GB/T 43782-2024 *Artificial intelligence—Technical requirements for machine learning system*
GB/T 45225-2025 *Artificial intelligence—Deep learning algorithms evaluation*
GB/T 45628-2025 *Artificial intelligence—Knowledge graph—Knowledge exchange protocol*
GB/T 45288.1-2025 *Artificial intelligence—Large-scale model—Part 1: General requirements*
GB/T 45288.2-2025 *Artificial intelligence—Large-scale model—Part 2: Testing and evaluation for metrics and methods*
GB/T 45288.3-2025 *Artificial intelligence—Large-scale models—Part 3: Service capability maturity assessment*

Basic and Generic Standards (by TC28/SC42):

GB/T 41867-2022 *Information technology—Artificial intelligence—Terminology*
GB/T 45081-2024 *Artificial intelligence - Management system*

Foundational support (by TC28/SC42):

GB/T 42018-2022 *Information technology—Artificial intelligence—Platform computing resource specification*
GB/T 42755-2023 *Artificial intelligence—Code of practice for data labeling of machine learning*
GB/T 45087-2024 *Artificial intelligence—Performance testing methods for server systems*
GB/T 45280-2025 *Artificial intelligence—Unified interfaces for heterogeneous artificial intelligence accelerating units*
GB/T 45401.1-2025 *Artificial intelligence—Scheduling and cooperation for computing devices—Part 1: Virtualization and scheduling*
GB/T 45401.2-2025 *Artificial intelligence—Scheduling and cooperation for computing devices—Part 2: Framework for distributed computing*
GB/T 45079-2024 *Artificial intelligence—Technical specification for deep learning framework adaption to multi-hardware platform*

03 China AI Standardization - SAC/TC28/SC42 - International Standardization

Engagement in ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC42

- **106** Regsitered experts (revoking 46 registrations) covering 90% of working group
- **10** international standards led by China, **6** published&**4** developing, accounting for **13%** of total standards.

CESI experts are holding the convenor and secretary roles in **ISO/IEC JTC1/SC42 WG5**.

Their key working areas in the ISO/IEC are **AI data quality and governance, Trustworthiness and security,** and **Social issues**.

6 published International standards led by SAC/TC28/SC42.

- ***ISO/IEC TS 4213 Information technology-Artificial Intelligence-Assessment of machine learning classification performance***
- ***ISO/IEC 5392 Information technology-Artificial Intelligence - Reference architecture of knowledge engineering***
- ***ISO/IEC TR 24372 Information technology - Artificial intelligence (AI) - Overview of computational approaches for AI systems***
- ***ISO/IEC TR 197903 Information technology - Artificial intelligence - Overview of machine learning computing devices***
- ***ISO/IEC TS 42112 Information technology - Artificial intelligence - Guidance on machine learning model training efficiency optimization***
- ***ISO/IEC 4213 Information technology - Artificial intelligence - Assessment of machine learning classification performance***

www/sesec.eu
SESEC-V-Report-SACSC42-Plenary-Meeting-2025.pdf

03 China AI Standardization 2025 - SAC/TC260 Cybersecurity

In 2024, TC260 released a **technical document** to support the *Interim Measures for the Management of Generative Artificial Intelligence Services(2023)* :

- ***TC260-003 Basic security requirements for generative artificial intelligence service***

In 2025, TC260 released a voluntary national standard which was deemed as an extension of the previous technical document:

- ***GB/T 45654-2025 Cybersecurity technology—Basic security requirements for generative artificial intelligence service*** (Will take effect on 1 Nov 2025)

In 2025, TC260 published one mandatory national standard and a practice guideline, to support *Measures for the Labeling of Content Generated by Artificial Intelligence (2025)*

- ***GB 45438-2025 Cybersecurity technology—Labeling method for content generated by artificial intelligence*** (Took effect on 1 Sep 2025)
- ***TC260-PG-20252A Cybersecurity standard practice guideline - Identification of AI-Generated synthetic content: Coding rules for service providers***

03 China AI Standardization 2025 - SAC/TC260's Published AI Standards List

To provide more instrumental support and help relevant stakeholders adapt to the ***Measures for the Labeling of Content Generated by Artificial Intelligence (2025)*** and the supporting mandatory national standard, TC260 published 6 cybersecurity standard practice guidelines in 2025:

1. *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide – AI-Generated and Synthetic Content Labeling Method: Implicit File Metadata Labeling for Video Files*
2. *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide – AI-Generated and Synthetic Content Labeling Method: Implicit File Metadata Labeling for Text Files*
3. *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide – AI-Generated and Synthetic Content Labeling Method: Implicit File Metadata Labeling for Image Files*
4. *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide – AI-Generated and Synthetic Content Labeling Method: Implicit File Metadata Labeling for Audio Files*
5. *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide – AI-Generated and Synthetic Content Labeling Method: Security Protection Technical Guide for Implicit File Metadata Labeling*
6. *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide – AI-Generated and Synthetic Content Detection – Part 1: Framework*

03 China AI Standardization 2025 - SAC/TC260's Published Standards List

Until today, TC260 has published 6 AI-safety governance national standards:

- ***GB/T 42888-2023*** *Information security technology—Assessment specification for security of machine learning algorithms*
- ***GB 45438-2025*** *Cybersecurity technology—Labeling method for content generated by artificial intelligence*
- ***GB/T 45958-2025*** *Cybersecurity technology - Security framework for artificial intelligence computing platform*
- ***GB/T 45654-2025*** *Cybersecurity technology—Basic security requirements for generative artificial intelligence service*
- ***GB/T 45674-2025*** *Cybersecurity technology—Generative artificial intelligence data annotation security specification*
- ***GB/T 45652-2025*** *Cybersecurity technology—Security specification for generative artificial intelligence pre-training and fine-tuning data*

Meanwhile, TC260 is developing another 2 critical national standards:

- *Cybersecurity technology - Classification and grading methodology for artificial intelligence application security*
- *Cybersecurity technology - Maturity assessment method of artificial intelligence security capability*

Moving forward, TC 260 will also focus on promoting international exchanges related to **assessment specification for security of machine learning algorithms**, **labelling method for AIGC**, **classification and grading methodology for AI application security**, **maturity assessment method of AI security capabilities** etc.

03 China AI Standardization 2025 - SAC/TC260 Cybersecurity

On 9 September 2024, TC260 released the ***AI Safety Governance Framework 1.0*** that provides a foundational and technical guideline for China's AI safety governance development.

On 15 September 2025, TC260 quickly released ***the AI Safety Governance Framework 2.0***. This revised framework factors in the national strategies of transforming production model of traditional industries for economic transition toward a high-quality development.

The framework 2.0 futher specifies the AI application risk classification and grading rules and enriches the governance measures, establishing both risk management and governance implementation mechanisms.

03 China AI Standardization – MIIT TC01

MIIT/TC1 – Artificial Intelligence Standardization Committee

Announcement Date: Nov 22, 2024
Organizer: Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)
Secretariat: China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT)

Mandate & Scope - Standard-setting in key AI areas:

- Evaluation & testing
- Operations & maintenance
- Datasets
- Foundational hardware & software platforms
- Large models
- Application maturity
- Application development management
- AI risk & governance

41 members in total - 1 Chairperson， 1 Executive Vice Chairperson, 4 Vice Chairpersons, 1 Secretary-General (also committee member), 34 additional members

Key leaders:

- Executive Vice Chair: Yu Xiaohui (President, CAICT)
- Vice Chairs: Liu Xiangang (CESI), Wang Yunhui (Fifth Institute of MIIT), Huang Tiejun (Peking University), Zhou Bowen (Pujiang Lab)
- Secretary-General: Wei Kai (Director, AI Institute, CAICT)

Work Priorities

- Industry needs – accelerate urgent, high-priority standards.
- Implementation – promote adoption and integration of standards.
- Global role – strengthen participation in international AI standardization.

Initial Focus

- Urgent standards for large models as the core.
- Key areas: basic support, foundational hardware/software, foundational & industry-specific models, application scenarios, trustworthy governance & AI ethics.

03 China AI Standardization - **AIIA** (Artifical Intelligence Industry Alliance)

Major Outcomes as of 2025

Under the guidance of MIIT and other ministries and commissions, has achieved results in 5 major directions

1. Ecosystem cultivation: the number of alliance members has exceeded 1,304, with 164 new additions in the first half of the year, and 8 new specialized working groups established.
2. Technological innovation: Promoted the testing and validation of technologies such as large models and intelligent agents, **releasing 8 reports** including the "Financial Large Model Implementation Roadmap" and **28 standards**.
3. Application empowerment: 4 supply-demand matching events were held across the country, and a directory of artificial intelligence service providers was compiled.
4. Security governance: Active promotion of the "Artificial Intelligence Security Commitment" has garnered international response.
5. International cooperation: the "2025 AI for Good Innovation Case Collection" was jointly released, showcasing China's practices.

中国人工智能产业发展联盟
Artificial Intelligence Industry Alliance

Next Steps

1. Launch the global artificial intelligence cooperation network **AIIA Global-Link** to establish an international collaboration framework;
2. Conduct research on industry trends for the **"15th Five-Year Plan"** by leveraging the think tank network;
3. Organize **"AI+" seminars** to advance technical verification and engineering implementation, continuously empowering the high-quality development of industries.

03 China AI Standardization - CCSA/TC602

人工智能技术与
标准推进委员会
TC602

CCSA/TC602 AI Technology and Standards Promotion Committee was established in March 2018. It has always focused on AI innovative technologies and security governance, conducting pre-research on standards and ecosystem construction in multiple industries such as telecom, finance, and automobiles, and building an efficient coordination platform.

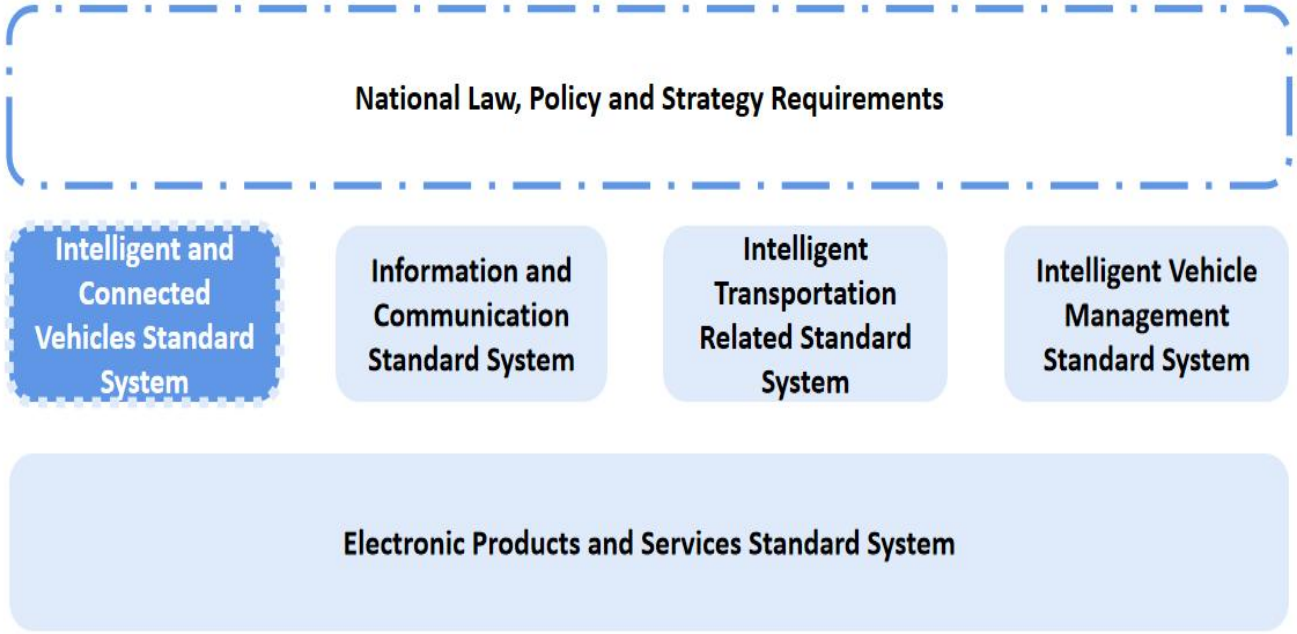
CCSA/TC602 consists of 14 technical working groups:

- WG1 General Group
- WG2 Data and labeling
- WG3 Open intelligent computing and infrastructure
- WG4 Model calculation and platform technology
- WG5 Intelligent product and service
- WG6 Embodied intelligence and humanoid robots
- WG7 Safety governance and scentific ethics
- WG8 Finance
- WG9 Government affair
- WG10 Energy
- WG11 Auto
- WG12 Tourism
- WG13 Medical
- WG14 Software

03 China AI Standardization 2025 – Industry Sector Example

SAC/TC114/SC34 intelligent and connected vehicle

Key Areas for Standardization:
automated driving, connectivity function and applications, information security of vehicles, resource management and information service, automobile electronics, functional safety, electro-magnetic, environment reliability, automotive chip,
In 2024, WG AI for vehicles was established.



Structure of Standard System for Internet of Vehicles

In 2025, SC/34 WG AI for vehicles published ***Research Papers on Standards System for AI for Vehicles.*** The papers comprehensively explore the application of AI technology in the field of intelligent and connected vehicles, covering all aspects from basic data to intelligent systems. They also provide a detailed analysis of the application and development of AI in various functional tasks within the intelligent and connected vehicle domain.

China AI Standardization 2025 – Industry Sector Example

SAC/TC114/SC34 intelligent and connected vehicle

Key Standards Published:

1. *GB/T 45312-2025 Intelligent and connected vehicle—Operational design condition for automated driving system*
2. *GB/T 44721-2024 Intelligent and connected vehicles — General technical requirements for automated driving system*
3. *GB/T 44719-2024 Intelligent and connected vehicle—Methods and requirements of road test for automated driving functions*
4. *GB/T 44461.2-2024 Intelligent and connected vehicle — Technical requirements and testing methods for combined driver assistance system — Part 2: Multi-lane maneuver*
5. *GB/T 44461.1-2024 Intelligent and connected vehicle— Technical requirements and testing methods for combined driver assistance system — Part 1: Single-lane manoeuvre*
6. *GB/T 44373-2024 Intelligent and Connected Vehicle-Terms and Definitions*
7. *GB/T 44298-2024 Intelligent and connected vehicles — Symbols for controls, indicators and tell-tales*
8. *GB 44497-2024 Data storage system for automated driving*
9. *GB/T 41798-2022 Intelligent and connected vehicles——Track testing methods and requirements for automated driving functions*

China AI Standardization 2025 – Industry Sector Example

SAC/TC114/SC34 intelligent and connected vehicle

As of September 2025, a total of **15 standards projects** are ongoing in SC34, with **18 standards projects** waiting for approval.

Key Standards undergoing Public Consultation:

- *20243207-T-339 Technical specification for digital key system of vehicles*
- *20243203-T-339 Intelligent and connected vehicles – Data security management system specification*
- *20243206-T-339 Evaluation for categorization and classification of vehicle vulnerability*
- *20254323-Q-339 Intelligent and connected vehicle - Safety requirements of combined driver assistance system*

Key Standards in Drafting or Pre-research phases:

- *20243883-Q-339 Technical Requirements for Automotive Cryptographic Applications Automotive Software Identifier*
- *2024-0746T-QC Technical Requirements and Testing Methods for Automotive Gateway Chips*
- *Road Vehicles—Cybersecurity Validation and Verification*
- *Automotive Information Security Simulation Testing—Pioneering Research on Standards*
- *Intelligent and Connected Vehicles—Supply Chain Cybersecurity Technical Specification*


SUMMARY

04 Summary 2023-2025

Policies & initiatives:

- Global AI Governance Initiative (2023)
- AI Global Governance Action Plan (2025)
- “AI+” Inititaive (2025)
- Guidelines for the Construction of a Comprehensive Standardization System for the National Artificial Intelligence Industry (2024)
- Guidelines for Standardization of Intelligent Social Development and Governance (2025)

Laws & regulations:

- Interim Measures for the Administration of Generative Artificial Intelligence Services (2023)
- Measures for the Labelling of Content Generated by Artificial Intelligence (2025)

AI Standardization

- **SAC/TC28/SC42:**

  - 36 national standards published, 30 under development, 8 standard projects to be launched;

  - 2 sector standards published, 19 under development, 4 projects to be launched;

  - growing international involvement: Chinese experts are in charge of **ISO/IEC JTC1/SC42 WG5**; and 10 ISO/IEC standards led by China, accounting **13%** of the total standards. (Last year was 12%, therefore **1% growth**)

Other TCs:

- **SAC/TC260**
- **CCSA/TC602 & MIIT/TC01**
- **SAC/TC114/SC34**

04 Summary 2025

- **AI standards development in China is fast.** The country is entering the phase of pursuing AI-empowered industrial and societal transiton:

  1. Government rolled out multiple policies/initiatives on accelerating AI-enabled industrialization and building an AI-enabled society.

  2. The rapid expansion of industrial application working groups serves as strong evidence of the country's intention to accelerate AI development.

  3. Plans to increase international participation and engagement with international Standards Development Organizations (SDOs) are frequently mentioned in all Technical Committees (TCs). In the future, the international community will hear an increasing number of voices from China in the process of standardization.

- **China reacted quickly to widespread usage and commercialization of Generative AI:**

  1. First official measures regulating Generative AI and the supporting mandatory national standard have been released, along with multiple practice guidelines.

  2. The objective of these rules and standards is to ensure the safety of the AI generated contents, which is in align with other AI technology related policies and regulations released by China.

  3. Standards are generally national specific, and SAC/TC260, the SDO responsible for AI security/safety standards development, rarely adopts or converts the international standards as always.

04

SESEC V Bimonthly Newsletter

What's Inside?

- ✓ Latest Standardization News and Standards Updates in China.
- ✓ Report on Chinese Standardization TC's activities
- ✓ Reports and translation on China's key national policies,initiatives and legislative updates.

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