SESEC V
China Standardisation Newsletter

September – October 2025

Seconded European Standardisation Expert in China
(SESEC)

Index

Takeaways

Report On TC260 Plenary Meeting

From September 14 to 18, 2025, SAC/TC260 Second Standards Week of 2025 was held in Kunming, Yunnan province, showcasing key developments in China's cybersecurity standardization landscape. As the core national body for cybersecurity standards, TC260's activities provide critical supports to China's governance policies and technological direction. The five-day event featured **a plenary session, 7 specialized working group meetings, and a symposium on cybersecurity standards and industrial promotion**, addressing crucial areas including cryptography, data security, communications networks, and AI security. SESEC has prepared a report that delivers key insights from the second standards week this year. Please find the report in Annex 1.

Report On TC260 AI Standardization

From September 14 to 18, 2025, SAC/TC260 Second Standards Week of 2025 was held in Kunming, Yunnan province. Meanwhile, the ***Artificial Intelligence Safety Governance Framework (Version 2.0)*** was released, outlining China's strategic and operational approach to AI governance. The framework will be the major guidelines for TC260's AI safety standardization in the coming future. Therefore, during the standards week, the Special Working Group on Emerging Technology Standards (SWG-ETS), delivered several thorough presentations on TC260's current and future standardization work under the structure of the framework 2.0. SESEC has prepared a report that delivers key insights from SWG-ETS's sessions. Please find the report in Annex 2.

China 15th Five Year Plan - New Socio-Economic Goals for 2026 - 2030

On October 23, 2025, China outlined comprehensive socio-economic targets for the "15th Five-year Plan" (2026-2030) as it would conclude the transformative "14th Five-year Plan" period (2021-2025). The new plan, set to guide national development through 2030, aims for 7 goals.

China Launches Call for 2026 ISO Standards Project

On September 24, 2025, the Department of Standards Innovation under the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued an open call for projects aimed at promoting the development of ISO international standards in key sectors for the year 2026. The initiative seeks to leverage China's standardization experience to support technological innovation, expand openness, and drive high-quality development.

Project proposals will be accepted until October 31, 2025, with the call targeting three main areas.

China Rolls Out Updated Framework for Data Security and Privacy Standards

On September 16, 2025, the Secretariat of the National Technical Committee 260 on Cybersecurity of Standardization Administration of China (or TC 260) issued th National Standard System for Data Security (2025 Edition) and the National Standard System for Personal Information Protection (PIP) (2025 Edition).

The release aims to strengthen the implementation of key laws and regulations, including the Cybersecurity Law, Data Security Law, Personal Information Protection Law, and the Regulation on Network Data Security Management.

Moreover, these standardized frameworks are designed to establish a robust foundation for data security and personal information protection, providing essential guidance for critical tasks, industrial development, and risk mitigation. Specifically, they are expected to guide future standardization efforts, enhance data security governance, and contribute to the high-quality development of the digital economy.

China Releases Roadmap to Integrate AI into the Transport Sector

On September 22, 2025, China's Ministry of Transport (MOT), National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and other 4 bureaus jointly issued the Implementation Opinions on AI + Transportation. These implementation opinions act as policy responses to the AI+ Initiatives released by the State Council in August 2025, pointing to the direction of AI development and its intended impact on the transport sector in the next 5 years.

BRICS Forum Advances Digital Ecosystem Cooperation

On September 17, 2025, the BRICS Forum on Partnership on New Industrial Revolution 2025 – Sub-Forum on Digital Ecosystem, held recently in Xiamen, Fujian Province, gathered over 200 participants from China, Brazil, Russia, South Africa, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and other BRICS and "BRICS+" nations. Guided by the Department of Information Technology Development under the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) of China and organized by the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT), the event aimed to expand digital collaboration and foster a robust industrial ecosystem across member states.

CNCA Releases First Batch of Product-Specific Rules for Carbon Footprint Labeling Certification

On September 9, 2025, National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) issued the first batch of Product-specific Implementation Rules for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling Certification (Trial) (hereinafter referred to as the "Implementation Rules"), with 17 key product categories covered. The release of the Implementation Rules follows the three-year pilot program for product carbon footprint labeling certification that SAMR and other departments launched in August 2024, and which advanced from the formal initiation of the certification system with 26 approved bodies in December 2024 to the announcement of pilot participants across 25 provinces and municipalities in January 2025. (See more background information in our previous report).

Those Implementation Rules are supplementary to the previously issued overarching "General Implementation Rules for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling Certification" and the first batch of "Pilot Certification Catalog for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling."

China Updates Green Product Certification Rules

On September 9, 2025, National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) introduced new implementation rules for green product certification and revised existing ones, which is a significant update to its national green product certification system. This move reinforces China's commitment to its unified green product standards, certification, and labeling framework.

The newly established implementation rules apply to 9 product categories.

China Revises Cybersecurity Law to Strengthen Legal Liability

On August 8, 2025, a draft amendment of ***Cybersecurity Law*** was submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the first round of review. Earlier on March 28, 2025, the draft amendment was released for public consultation, focusing mainly on clarifying ambiguous provisions on legal liabilities and increasing penalties for certain violations.

Horizontal Actions

1. China Revises Cybersecurity Law to Strengthen Legal Liability

#Cybersecurity Law

On August 8, 2025, a draft amendment of ***Cybersecurity Law*** was submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the first round of review. Earlier on March 28, 2025, the draft amendment was released for public consultation, focusing mainly on clarifying ambiguous provisions on legal liabilities and increasing penalties for certain violations.

Implemented on June 1, 2027, *Cybersecurity Law* has been one of fundamental pillars to China's cybersecurity legal framework, together with the ***Personal Information Protection Law*** and ***Data Security Law***. In recent years, information technologies have been evolving rapidly, and network applications have permeated practically all aspects of social and economic life. Cybersecurity risk has become more prominent with frequent occurrence of unlawful activities such as network intrusions, cyberattacks and online dissemination of illegal information. In light of the growing challenges and cybersecurity requirements, the amendment seeks to refine the law's liability provisions and impose stricter penalties to foster a healthy online environment.

To improve the legal liability for failing to fulfill **obligations of cybersecurity protection**, the draft amendment distinguishes between ***serious circumstances*** - such as large-scale data leaks or partial functional loss of critical information infrastructure - and ***particularly serious circumstances*** – such as failure of key functions of critical information infrastructure. In line with the relevant provisions of the Data Security Law, the amendment increases applicable fines for such violations.

To improve legal liability for failing to **handle illegal online information**, the draft revision incorporates recent law enforcement practices and refines the measures for handling and penalizing cases where network operators either neglect to take appropriate action after discovering illegal information online or fail to comply with instructions from competent authorities. It also imposes heavier penalties for violations that cause particularly severe impacts or consequences.

The revision of Cybersecurity Law has become inevitable, especially after China decided to advance its National AI strategy. This move signals the country's shift towards a more comprehensive and stringent cybersecurity regime. Both enterprises and individuals will be expected to operate at heightened awareness, as non-compliance will result in heavier penalties. In this context, remaining vigilant and taking proactive action to fortify cybersecurity systems are essential. SESEC will continue to monitor the progress of revision and provide timely updates on its progress.

Source: https://www.cac.gov.cn/2025-09/08/c_1759395804049000.htm

2. SAMR Public Consultation on New Administrative Measures to Improve Standards Implementation

#Standards Implementation

On September 4, 2025, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) released the ***Draft Administrative Measures for National Monitoring Sites for Standards Implementation*** for public consultation. The draft measures are expected to be an integral part of SAMR's broader plan to resolve existing issues in standardization and improve the role and effectiveness of standards in supporting China's economy. It is also designed to operationalize the *Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Standards Formulation and Implementation* issued by the administration in early February 2025, while remaining aligned with the higher-level ***Standardization Law of the People's Republic of China***.

The draft measures are structured into six chapters.

- **Chapter 1 General Provisions** - Identifies the Standardization Administrative Department under the State Council and local standardization authorities as the main responsible bodies. It stipulates that monitoring sites must obtain State Council approval before commencing operations.
- **Chapter 2 Division of Responsibilities** - Specifies that the Standardization Department under the State Council is responsible for the management of planning, establishment, monitoring of the monitoring sites, developing relevant policies and regulations, and guiding the local standardization authorities in their operations.
- **Chapter 3 Declaration and Establishment of Monitoring Sites** - Sets out the qualification requirements of monitoring sites and clarifies declaration procedures and entities involved.
- **Chapter 4 Construction and Operation of Monitoring Sites** - Outlines the regular data collection and analysis activities to be conducted by the monitoring sites, as well as the requirements to report to the local standardization authorities on a regular basis.
- **Chapter 5 Management and Oversight of Monitoring Sites** – Calls on the Standardization Department under the State Council to enhance the data monitoring systems, ensure strict protection of trade secrets and intellectual property rights, and strengthen talent development. In addition, it provides provisions for the assessment, rectification and revocation of monitoring sites.
- **Chapter 6 Supplementary Provisions**.

The administrative measures aim to tackle long-standing challenges in the implementation and application of China's diverse standards system – encompassing national, sector, local and association standards. By mandating continuous data collection and statistical analysis, the monitoring sites are expected to assess social, economic and ecological impacts of standards

As a result, these data and findings will provide base for future policy and regulatory improvements and enhance efficiency of standards formulation and revision. This step reflects SAMR's intent to institutionalizing the monitoring of standards implementation and building a nationwide network to observe and evaluate how standards are applied in practice. In the meantime, SESEC will continue to monitor the progress of the administrative measures and provide timely updates.

Source:
https://www.samr.gov.cn/hd/zjdc/art/2025/art_9eec4e3c18e945c1a8e055c928d7b9eb.html

3. China Launches Call for 2026 ISO Standards Project

#International Standardization

On September 24, 2025, the Department of Standards Innovation under the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued an open call for projects aimed at promoting the development of ISO international standards in key sectors for the year 2026. The initiative seeks to leverage China's standardization experience to support technological innovation, expand openness, and drive high-quality development.

Project proposals will be accepted until October 31, 2025, with the call targeting three main areas:

- First, the development of international standard systems in **emerging fields**. Entities that have recently taken on roles as ISO technical body secretariats or chairs are encouraged to propose frameworks that align with global trends.
- Second, the advancement of international standards in **strategic sectors**. Existing ISO secretariats and chairs in China are urged to focus on industrial upgrading, emerging industries, and foundational standards to improve the effectiveness of China's participation in international standardization.
- Third, the creation of standards in **cutting-edge technological areas**. Technical focal points are invited to organize enterprises, research institutes, and industry associations to develop standards that support sustainable development and technological application.

Eligible activities under international standard development cover the full lifecycle of ISO deliverables. This includes early-stage initiatives such as Preliminary Work Items (PWI) and New Proposal (NP) submissions, through to the publication of International Standards (IS), Technical Specifications (TS), and Technical

Reports (TR). The scope also covers the development of International Workshop Agreements (IWA) and Publicly Available Specifications (PAS).

Applicants must be independent legal entities with proven experience in international standardization, technical capacity, and a credible track record. Projects should have clearly defined outputs, contribute to global standard systems, and be completed within one year. Each approved project will receive funding between 50,000 and 100,000 yuan. Successful applicants will sign project agreements with SAMR and will be subject to mid-term reviews and final evaluation upon completion. This initiative underscores China's ongoing effort to deepen its engagement in global standardization and contribute more actively to international standard-setting processes.

Source:
https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/tzgg/art/2025/art_4f8c96f4f9354c6d94a9f4e0a1bd599c.html

4. China to Grant 20% Price Edge for Domestic Goods in Government Procurement

#Government Incentive

On September 30, 2025, the General Office of the State Council of China released a new policy, the ***Notice on Implementing Domestic Product Standards and Relevant Policies in Government Procurement***, granting preferential treatment to domestically defined products in government procurement, **effective January 1, 2026**. This aligns with the *Government Procurement Law of China* and *Foreign Investment Law of China*.

Specifically, the Notice establishes a clear framework for identifying "domestic products." That means a product must be manufactured within China's customs territory, undergoing the **property alteration** where raw materials or components are assembled or processed into a finished good with a new name and distinct characteristics. Furthermore, a minimum prescribed ratio for the cost of China-made components to the total product cost will be mandated. The Ministry of Finance (MOF), alongside other regulators, will determine and announce these specific ratios for different product categories. For certain critical items, additional criteria, such as the completion of key processes within China, may apply. In this context, the preferential policy applies primarily to goods under "Category A" of China's official *Classified Catalogue of Government Procurement Items* (2022 edition), which covers products such as office appliances, information and communication equipment, vehicles, machinery, and electrical equipment.

Targeting these goods, the policy introduces significant procurement advantages. In competitive procurement involving both domestic and non-domestic products, domestic products will receive a 20% price deduction during bid evaluation. A broader concession is also included: if over 80% of the total cost of products supplied in a project comprises domestic items, the entire supply from that bidder qualifies for the price reduction.

To facilitate implementation, the Notice includes three key provisions:

- An annex clarifying the definition of "components manufactured in China"；
- A restriction prohibiting procurement entities from requesting additional documentation beyond **a declared supplier letter** and materials specified by national authorities；
- A requirement that all qualifying products receive equal treatment, irrespective of whether the manufacturer is foreign-invested, privately-owned, or state-owned.

This new policy offers clear opportunities for foreign firms in China. It states unequivocally that products made in China meeting "property alteration" standards qualify as "domestic products," regardless of manufacturer ownership, and receive a 20% price advantage in government procurement. This creates both a level playing field and powerful localization incentives, allowing foreign companies with established local supply chains to better access China's massive government procurement market.

Source:
https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202509/content_7043000.htm

5. China Published Report on Standards Essential Patent (English Available)

#Standards Essential Patent

On 16 October 2025, China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) published ***the Standards Essential Patent Development Report (2025)***, a follow-up to its 2024 edition. The report highlights the growing convergence of standards and patents in China, extending beyond next-generation information technologies into emerging and future industries. It also notes that legislative, judicial, and enforcement activities concerning SEPs have intensified globally, reflecting their increasing strategic importance in technology, standardization, and intellectual property governance.

CNIS has been compiling an extensive SEP database, including over **600,000 patent declarations** related to standards, policy and legal information from **200 international and national organizations**, and judicial and enforcement cases from **nearly 10 jurisdictions**. Leveraging this foundation, CNIS developed an intelligent data platform: *"BiaoPu Insight · Insight SEP"* (“标朴洞察”) , to support systematic analysis of SEP trends.

The 2025 Report, available in both Chinese and English, presents a comprehensive overview of SEP developments worldwide and is structured into five sections:

Part I – Reference Methods for Standards–Patent Coordination
This section provides methodological references to help innovation actors understand the mechanisms of coordination between standards and patents, participate in coordinated practices along the entire innovation chain, and systematically master coordination rules. It aims to enhance their overall capability in promoting the integrated development of standards and patents.

Part II – Practices of Major International Organizations
It systematically reviews the World Trade Organization (WTO)'s handling of disputes between the EU and China over standard-essential patents (SEPs), presents the latest developments of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) regarding SEPs, and updates and analyzes SEP-related data within the three major international standardization organizations, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), covering their overall development, national participation, and technical domains.

Part III – SEP Development Trends in Major Countries and Regions
This section outlines the latest SEP-related strategies, international cooperation efforts, and legislative, enforcement, and judicial practices from 2024 to 2025 in key jurisdictions including **the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Japan, South Korea, Brazil,** and **India**, presenting the governance trends and developmental trajectories of SEPs abroad.

Part IV – China's SEP Achievements and Key Challenges
It quantitatively analyzes the situation and trends of patents involved in China's national and association standards as of the end of 2024, elaborates on recent developments in SEP-related policies and systems, and summarizes exemplary Chinese practices from three dimensions: dispute resolution, industrial development, and local-level experimentation.

Part V – Policy Recommendations for SEP Governance during the 15th Five-Year Plan Period
Based on the latest trends in SEP development, this section proposes three key recommendations for the early stage of the 15th Five-Year Plan:

1. **Adopt a holistic approach and strengthen interdepartmental governance synergy**.
2. **Focus on internal capacity building and enhance the role of market innovation actors**.
3. **Deepen research and continuously improve systemic and integrated capabilities**.

To access the **full Chinese version** of the report, please click this link to download:

https://www.cnis.ac.cn/bydt/zhxw/202510/t20251016_61794.html

For the **full English version**, please contact: **assistant@sesec.eu**

6. China 15th Five Year Plan - New Socio-Economic Goals for 2026-20230

#Macroperspective

On October 23, 2025, China outlined comprehensive socio-economic targets for the "15th Five-year Plan" (2026-2030) as it would conclude the transformative "14th Five-year Plan" period (2021-2025). The new plan, set to guide national development through 2030, aims for the following goals:

- Notable advances in high-quality development
- Substantial progress in sci-tech self-reliance
- New breakthroughs in deepening reforms
- Marked improvement in social civility
- Continuous enhancement of living standards
- Significant strides in building a Beautiful China
- Greater consolidation of national security

These objectives build on a robust track record established during the "14th Five-year Plan."

In terms of its development, China's economy expanded significantly, with GDP surpassing 130 trillion yuan and projected to reach around 140 trillion yuan in 2025. Averaging 5.5% growth in the first four years, China remained a global growth leader, contributing approximately 30% to world economic expansion. The manufacturing sector maintained its world-leading scale for 15 consecutive years, with annual value-added exceeding 30 trillion yuan. Between 2020 and 2024, equipment manufacturing and high-tech manufacturing sectors saw their value-added grow at robust average annual rates of 7.9% and 8.7%, respectively. Regarding sci-tech self-reliance, China now leads globally with 26 top 100 sci-tech innovation clusters and hosts over 460,000 high-tech enterprises. R&D spending surged nearly 50% from the 13th Five-year Plan's end, with R&D intensity reaching 2.68%. The cohort of highly cited researchers grew 50% to 1,405 in 2024, representing one-fifth of the world's total.

China deepened reforms to unlock new dynamism in its vast market, with domestic demand becoming the primary growth engine. From 2021 to 2024, it contributed 86.8% to economic expansion, and final consumption accounted for 59.9%. Market access was further liberalized in 2025, including the full removal of foreign investment restrictions in manufacturing. Grain output exceeded 700 million tons in 2024, reflecting progress in rural revitalization. Social development advanced steadily: cultural industry revenue reached 19.14 trillion yuan in 2024, and inbound tourism recovered to 132 million visitors. Urban employment grew by over 12 million annually, while life expectancy rose to 79 years. Pension and health insurance coverage exceeded 95% of the population. Environmentally, forest coverage surpassed 25%, and clean energy capacity exceeded coal. National security was strengthened through legal measures, with courts concluding 5.23 million criminal cases.

In conclusion, foreign stakeholders will see substantial space for growth thanks to China's expanding domestic market, full manufacturing sector opening, and green transition. However, success requires strategic adaptation: foreign firms must evolve from technology providers to innovation partners, and from market participants to value co-creators. Deep integration with China's high-quality development agenda becomes essential for long-term competitiveness in this rapidly upgrading market.

Source:
https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/jiedu/tujie/202510/content_7045483.htm

7. China Advances Global Auto Standards Cooperation

#Auto standardization

Between October 27 and 29, 2025, the 2025 World Automobile Standards and Innovation Conference was held under the theme "Standards and Regulations as the Link, Gathering Global Efforts to Promote the Sustainable Development of the Automotive Sector." Organized by the China Automotive Technology and

Research Center Co., Ltd. (CATARC), the conference aims to foster a new global ecosystem for automotive standards characterized by broad consensus, synergistic coordination, and sustainability.

As a key global platform, the conference focused on the coordination of technical standards and regulations, innovation in standardization concepts, and China's practical experience, while gathering international and domestic industry expertise to share cutting-edge practices. Participants from international organizations elaborated on ISO's mission in the automotive sector, discussing the current state, future direction, and collaborative pathways for international regulations to provide a global perspective on improving the standards system. Domestic representatives from organizations including the China Association for Standardization and leading companies such as BYD and iFlytek delivered keynote speeches. Their topics covered the core value of standardization for the auto sector, the upgrade of New Energy Vehicle standards, safety regulations for Intelligent and Connected Vehicles, the application of AI in auto standardization, and balancing industrial efficiency with sustainable development, offering practical references for the sector's development.

Moreover, multiple significant milestones were yielded to serve global auto standards cooperation. A major outcome was the establishment of the "**Automotive Standardization Cooperation Between SAC/TC114 and ARSO** (African Organization for Standardization)." This initiative will deepen collaboration in three key areas: sharing technical standards, exchanging practical experiences, and aligning with international standards, aiming to enhance Africa's automotive technical and standardization capabilities. Concurrently, **China-Africa Automotive Standards and Regulations Cooperation Dialogue** was first convened as a high-level platform to discuss promoting China's standardization experience, Africa's standards landscape, and localization practices that led to the identification of key cooperation areas and planned actionable projects. Besides, CATARC and the Moroccan Institute for Standardization signed a MoU to promote their cooperation in automotive standardization alignment, mutual recognition of auto parts certification, and technical exchanges.

The conference also featured the inauguration of the China Automotive Standards Internationalization Center (Bangkok) and the launch of the Digital Platform of Global Automotive Standards and Regulations, integrating "AI + Standardization." This series of key outcomes marks a solid step by China in advancing the global digitalization and internationalization of automotive standards. For foreign enterprises, this necessitates strategic adjustments to both technological development and market approaches. They must accelerate the alignment of their R&D and production processes with these China-influenced standards, particularly in emerging fields like NEVs and intelligent connected vehicles.

Source:
https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/nX64FNpsFZ_0XaM4_fgUVg

8. SAC/TC260 2nd Standards Week 2025 Held in Kunming

#Cybersecurity Standardization

From September 14 to 18, 2025, the second Standardization week 2025 of the National Technical Committee 260 on Cybersecurity of Standardization Administration of China (SAC/TC260) was convened in Kunming, Yunnan Province. The event comprised **a plenary meeting, seven working group sessions, and a symposium on cybersecurity standards and industrial promotion**. Organized by TC260 and co-hosted by the China Academy of Cyberspace Studies, China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), and the Kunming Cyberspace Affairs Commission, it was attended by over 30 international registered experts from ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 and SC 44, representing countries including Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, alongside more than 900 Chinese participants from TC260 committees, working groups, member organizations, and enterprises.

Plenary Session

On September 14, Cybersecurity International Standardization Forum and the 2nd SAC/TC260 Standardization Forum of 2025 (namely the plenary session) was held, featuring addresses by Sun Weimin, Chief Engineer of the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC), and Fu Wen, Level-I Inspector of the Standards Innovation Management Department of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR). In their addresses, officials outlined priorities for cybersecurity standardization. Sun Weimin emphasized leveraging standards to **promote development, manage security, strengthen**

governance, and foster international cooperation for shared digital dividends. Fu Wen underscored the field's significance, calling for **enhanced top-level design, breakthroughs in key standards, and greater international collaboration** to advance its high-quality development. In addition, the plenary session included keynote presentations from TC260 Secretary-General Yang Xudong, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 Chairman Andreas Wolf, and ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 44 Chairman Jan Schallaböck. Topics covered China's cybersecurity standardization practices, the status and future trends of SC 27, and privacy design and consumer protection. Panel discussions were also held on artificial intelligence security, data security, and privacy protection.

Working Group Sessions

The working group meetings focused on discussing cybersecurity national standards requirements for 2026, advancing ongoing standards development and revision projects, and refining the standard architecture across various technical domains. The seven working group includes:

- WG3: Cryptography Technology Standards Working Group
- WG4: Authentication and Authorization Standards Working Group
- WG5: Cybersecurity Assessment Standards Working Group
- WG6: Communications Security Standards Working Group
- WG7: Network Security Management Standards Working Group
- WG8: Data Security Standards Working Group
- SWG-ETS: Emerging Technology Security Standards Special Working Group

Industry Symposium

The symposium on cybersecurity standards and industrial promotion centered on key and topical areas, including generative artificial intelligence security, data security assessment, and personal information protection compliance auditing. It also involved interpreting national standards and sharing industrial standardization practices to facilitate closer interaction between standards and the technology sector.

In summary, this gathering served as a pivotal platform to synchronize China's domestic cybersecurity standardization agenda with global stakeholders. The outcomes are anticipated to directly shape the 2026 national standards work plan, influencing future technical and compliance requirements in the market.

9. BRICS Forum Advances Digital Ecosystem Cooperation

#International Activity

On September 17, 2025, the **BRICS Forum on Partnership on New Industrial Revolution 2025 - Sub-Forum on Digital Ecosystem**, held recently in Xiamen, Fujian Province, gathered over 200 participants from China, Brazil, Russia, South Africa, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and other BRICS and "BRICS+" nations. Guided by the Department of Information Technology Development under the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) of China and organized by the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT), the event aimed to expand digital collaboration and foster a robust industrial ecosystem across member states.

In his opening address, Xin Guobin, Vice Minister of MIIT, underscored China's commitment to high-quality digital industry development and deeper cooperation with BRICS partners in digital infrastructure, industrial digitization, and technological innovation. He highlighted the recently launched **BRICS Digital Ecosystem Cooperation Network** as a pivotal driver for inclusive growth. Xin also put forward a four-point initiative: strengthening policy coordination and standards alignment, accelerating infrastructure connectivity such as 5G and computing networks, enhancing collaboration in AI and 6G R&D, and optimizing ecosystem development through the Cooperation Network. He called on BRICS members to pool wisdom and share experiences in advancing digital interconnectivity.

The event featured the launch of several deliverables, including CAICT's *Digital Public Infrastructure Solution Set: Observations from Chinese Practice* and the "BRICS Premium Products · Cross-Border Win-Win" Global Strategic Partnership. A key outcome of the forum was the release of the **BRICS Digital Ecosystem Cooperation Network Action Plan**, outlining four pillars:

- Information Exchange – facilitating policy dialogue and knowledge sharing
- Platform Interconnection – building online and offline service platforms
- Resource Circulation – enabling the flow of talent, technology, and capital
- Industrial Integration – deepening supply chain collaboration and digital public infrastructure cooperation

The forum also included keynote sessions on BRICS development opportunities and digital ecosystem development, where representatives from Indonesia's research agency, Iran's technology institute, Nigerian ministries, and Chinese tech firms including ZTE and Ant Group shared their own advancements in AI, digital healthcare, and industrial digitalization. A following roundtable focused on synergizing finance and the digital industry to empower the BRICS+ digital economy, with participants from Russia's T-Bank and other institutions discussing cross-border financing and digital infrastructure. The event culminated in a project roadshow showcasing AI education solutions, digital twins, and green cooling technologies, showcasing BRICS strengths in digital technology integration and signaling growing corporate commitment to market development through financial partnerships.

All in all, the convening of this BRICS Digital Ecosystem Forum reflects new developments in global digital economic cooperation. The establishment of this cooperation model marks a new phase for emerging economies in formulating digital technology standards and shaping governance rules.

Source:
https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/3xvlWZ6XDLjmhzHSUo9reA

Digital Transition

10. TC260 Published AI Safety Governance Framework 2.0

#AI Governance

On September 15, 2025, the National Technical Committee 260 on Cybersecurity (TC260) released the ***AI Safety Governance Framework 2.0*** during the National Cybersecurity Week. Building on the 2024 edition, Framework 2.0 refines AI risk classification and introduces grading principles, further enhancing the governance measures across an entire lifecycle of AI technologies.

Most Significant Changes

Framework 2.0 retains the overall structure of Framework 1.0 (Governance Principles, Safety Risks, Technical Measures and Safety Guidelines) but adds greater details in each section. These updates stem primarily from two developments: a more refined risk classification and the introduction of graded governance principles for AI safety risks. Both reshape related sections. Consequently, the most significant changes in Framework 2.0 lie in the refinement of safety risk classification and the introduction of graded governance principles.

Expanded Risk Classification

Framework 1.0 divides AI safety risks into inherent and application risks, covering issues such as algorithmic flaws, data security, and ethical or cognitive challenges arising from AI use. Building on this foundation, Framework 2.0 introduces a third category – Derivative risks from AI applications – addressing the broader societal and environmental impacts of large-scale AI adoption, including job replacement, pressures on resource and energy, and ethical concerns such as bias amplification and threats to education and innovation.

Introduction of AI Risk Graded Governance Principles

Framework 1.0 introduced only the concept of AI system grading. Framework 2.0 further introduces AI risk grading, evaluating AI risks based on application scenarios, level of intelligence, and application scale, thereby enabling more targeted safety measures. Five risk levels are identified: (1) Low risk, (2) Moderate risk, (3) Considerable risk, (4) Major risk, and (5) Extremely serious risk.

Introduction of graded governance principle will propel burgeoning development of new national and sector standards in support of the new framework. National standards such as ***Cybersecurity Technology – Classification and Grading Methods for Artificial Intelligence Application by TC260*** are inviting experts to participate in the development.

Adopting Full Life-Cycle Approach

Another major change is the shift from stakeholder-oriented to lifecycle-based safety guidelines. Framework 1.0 provides safety guidelines tailored to different stakeholders and recommends compliance considerations and corresponding measures each should take. Framework 2.0 revises the whole section and re-develops a set of safety guidelines that adopts a full lifecycle perspective of AI development and application. The new framework offers specific and detailed technical recommendations for each stage of the life cycle. New approach ensures AI safety governance is embedded throughout the entire lifestyle of AI system, minimizing governance gaps and ensuring consistency with the real-world process of AI product development and application.

Taken together, these updates demonstrate China's intent to build a comprehensive AI safety governance ecosystem. *Framework 2.0* deepens the regulatory architecture established in its predecessor.

Framework 2.0 is originally available in a bilingual Chinese and English version.

Keen readers can click the link below to download the PDF document and find the English translation at the back of the Chinese version:
https://www.cac.gov.cn/2025-09/15/c_1759653448369123.htm

11. China Rolls Out Updated Frameworks for Data Security and Privacy Standards

#Cybersecurity Standards

On September 16, 2025, the Secretariat of the National Technical Committee 260 on Cybersecurity of Standardization Administration of China (or TC 260) issued the ***National Standard System for Data Security (2025 Edition)*** and **the *National Standard System for Personal Information Protection (PIP) (2025 Edition)***. The release aims to strengthen the implementation of key laws and regulations, including the Cybersecurity Law, Data Security Law, Personal Information Protection Law, and the Regulation on Network Data Security Management. Moreover, these standardized frameworks are designed to establish a robust foundation for data security and personal information protection, providing essential guidance for critical tasks, industrial development, and risk mitigation. Specifically, they are expected to guide future standardization efforts, enhance data security governance, and contribute to the high-quality development of the digital economy.

The National Standard System for Data Security is composed of six core categories: Basic Commonalities, Data Security Technologies & Products, Data Security Management, Data Security Services, Product & Service Data Security, and Sector-Specific & Application Data Security (See Figure 1).

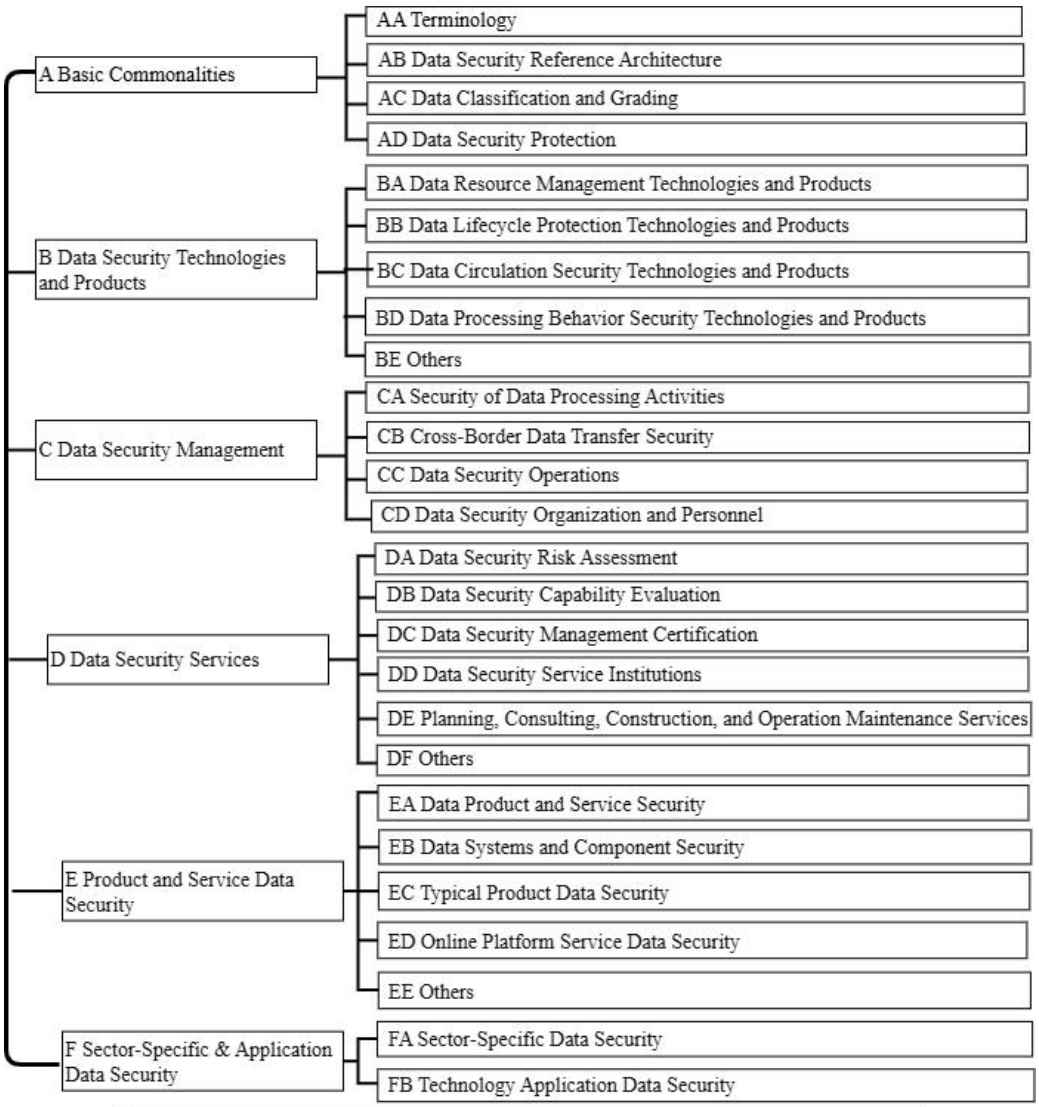

Figure 1 National Standard System for Data Security (2025 Edition)

Among these categories, the Product & Service Data Security standards build upon the foundational categories (including A, B, C) to address risks in specific platforms and services, establishing security requirements and guidelines, while the Sector-Specific & Application standards form the top layer, tailoring provisions for key sectors like telecom

and transportation, and emerging technologies such as AI and UAVs. Complementing the data security framework, the National Standard System for Personal Information Protection is architected around a parallel six-category structure, which covers Basic Commonalities, PIP Technologies, PIP Management and Rights Safeguarding, PIP Assessment and Certification, Product and Service PIP, and Sector-Specific and Application PIP (See Figure 2). Likewise, product-specific standards define requirements for offerings like mobile apps, while sector-specific standards at the top layer adapt these provisions for key sectors like education and healthcare and emerging technologies related to areas such as biometric recognition data.

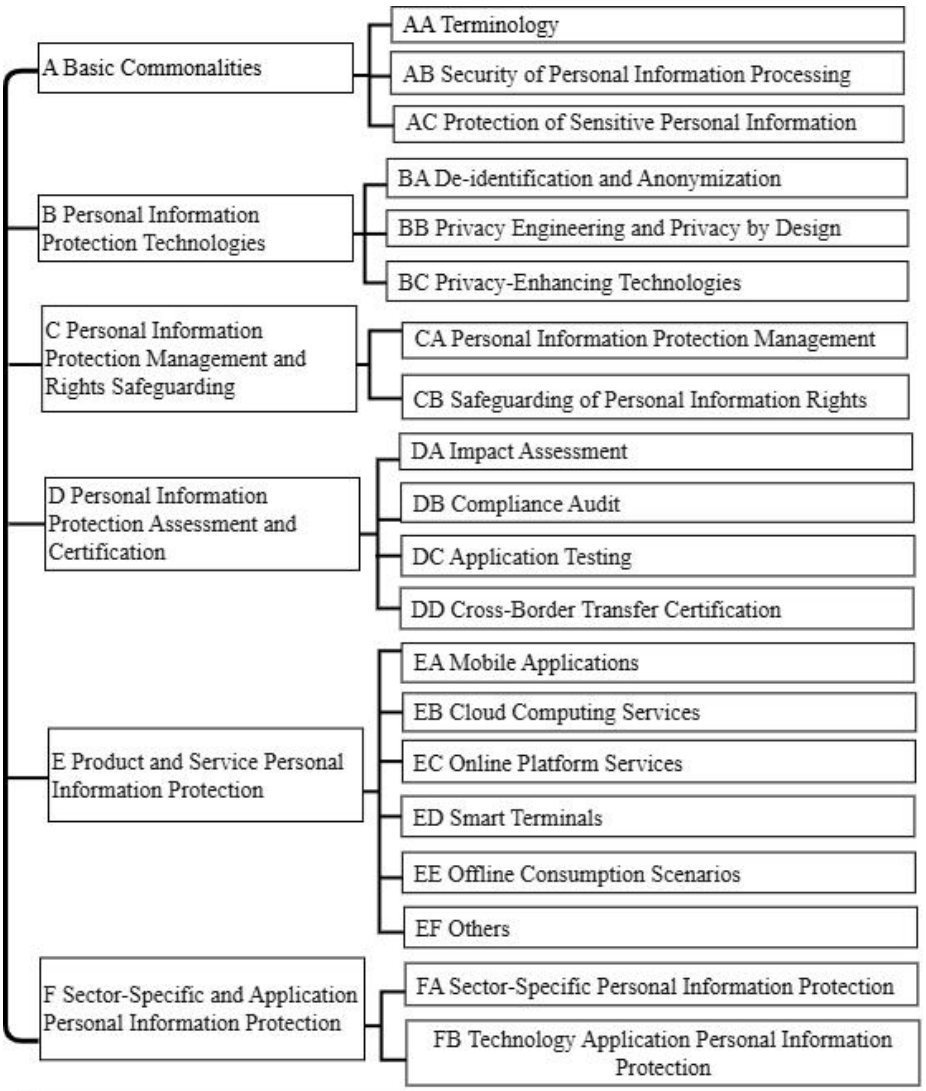

Figure 2 National Standard System for Personal Information Protection (2025 Edition)

Moving forward, standardization will focus on four key areas to strengthen both data security and personal information protection:

- **Enhancing the Framework**: Evolving both systems into a multi-tiered architecture with national standards at the core, supported by technical documents, guidelines, and case studies.
- **Accelerating Key Standards**: Expediting the development of mandatory and critical standards, from data erasure for electronics to child smartwatch safety and anonymization.
- **Expanding Guidance**: Formulating new standards and practical guidelines for emerging domains like AI, cross-border data, and facial recognition.
- **Boosting Implementation**: Promoting the adoption of published standards through targeted initiatives and building supporting toolkits and case libraries for sectors and regions.

To conclude, the new standards frameworks bring both clarity and challenges for foreign stakeholders. While providing clearer compliance roadmaps for data security and personal information protection, they also require greater investment in governance - particularly for cross-border data flows, sensitive data handling, and compliance

assessments. This represents China's more sophisticated regulatory approach, turning compliance into an opportunity for market trust-building.

Source:

https://www.tc260.org.cn/front/postDetail.html?id=20250915154109

12. Call for Comment on National Mandatory Standard for Combined Driver Assistance System (CDAS)

Self-Driving

On September 17, 2025, the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (NTCAS， SAC TC114) released a draft mandatory national standard titled ***Intelligent and connected vehicle — Safety requirements of combined driver assistance system***, open for public consultation until **November 15, 2025**.

This initiative aligns with China's existing policies, including ***Opinions on Strengthening the Access Management of Intelligent and Connected Vehicle Manufacturers and Products*** issued by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the ***National Vehicle Networking Sector Standards System Construction Guide (Intelligent and Connected Vehicles) (2023 Edition)*** released by MIIT and National Standardization Administration (SAC). In this context, the mandatory standard aims to define CDAS performance requirements, enhance product safety, reduce accidents caused by system deficiencies, and provide crucial technical support for market surveillance.

The drafting process has incorporated a thorough analysis of international regulations, including ***UN Regulation No. 171 – Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to Driver Control Assistance Systems*** **(UN R171)** and ***UN Regulation No. 79 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment*** **(UN R79)**. The draft standard is a refined version that integrates technical content from UN R171, risk mitigation strategies from UN Regulation No. 79, existing Chinese national standards, and findings from multiple project group seminars. Nonetheless, specific provisions within the draft standard diverge from international regulations, particularly concerning **driver state monitoring, system deactivation rules, user notification, test scenario specifications and pass/fail criteria, as well as in-vehicle date recording**.

The draft standard specifies technical safety requirements and test methods for fundamental single-lane, multi-lane, and navigation-guided CDAS. It applies to M and N category vehicles equipped with these systems but explicitly excludes parking assistance functions. Meanwhile, a phased implementation timeline is proposed, starting from January 1, 2027. New vehicle types seeking approval must comply with all requirements except data recording from that date, with full compliance required by **January 1, 2028**. For models already approved, a longer grace period applies: they must meet the standard excluding data recording by January 1, 2028, and achieve full compliance by January 1, 2029. This move marks a significant step in formalizing the safety landscape for assisted driving technologies in China.

While the draft standard is not yet finalized, its 2027 implementation timeline and role in product approval necessitate proactive adaptation. Foreign firms should closely track all revisions, as the definitive requirements will be based on the published final text. SESEC will keep updating on the standard.

Original draft can be found at this link: : http://zxd.catarc.org.cn/zxd/portal/detail/zqyj/702

13. China to Accelerate Standards Development for Self-Driving Delivery Vehicles and Drones

Unmanned System

On 24 September 2025, the Ministry of Commerce of People's Republic of China (MOFCOM) , together with 7 other departments, jointly issued the ***Guiding Opinions on Vigorously Developing Digital Consumption to Jointly Create a Better Life in the Digital Era*** (hereinafter referred to as the "opinions").

The opinions set out 14 key tasks under four major areas: expanding digital consumption supply, nurturing strong market players, improving support system for digital consumption, and cultivating a healthy environment for digital consumption.

1. Expanding and diversifying digital consumption supply
(1) Stimulate demand for smart digital products
(2) Improve the quality of digital services
(3) Promote innovation in digital content
(4) Develop smart and inclusive digital channels

2. Nurturing strong market players
(5) Boost innovation and competitiveness of digital enterprises
(6) Help SMEs and rural areas go digital

3. Improving the support system for digital consumption
(7) Create smart and connected consumption platforms
(8) Modernize logistics and delivery systems
(9) Enhance payment accessibility and inclusion
(10) Strengthen infrastructure, talent, and data resources
(11) Expand fiscal and financial support for digital projects

4. Cultivating a healthy environment for digital consumption
(12) Promote consumer engagement and market vitality
(13) Deepen international cooperation in the digital economy
(14) Ensure regulated, credible, and secure development

Notably, Task No. 8 highlights the development of standards to support smart logistics, drone delivery, and automated vehicle applications. It calls for expanding intelligent locker networks, strengthening rural delivery systems, and better integrating e-commerce and physical retail to improve last-mile delivery efficiency and intelligence.

China's plan to advance standardization in smart logistics, drone delivery, and autonomous delivery vehicles reflects a proactive effort to shape technical frameworks in these emerging sectors. SESEC will continue to monitor the standardization trend of this area and provide timely updates. Full announcement can be found at this link:

Source:
https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202509/content_7042158.htm

14. China Releases Roadmap to Integrate AI into the Transport Sector

#AI+ Initiative

On September 22, 2025, China's Ministry of Transport (MOT), National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and other 4 bureaus jointly issued the ***Implementation Opinions on AI + Transportation***. These implementation opinions act as policy responses to the AI+ Initiatives released by the State Council in August 2025, pointing to the direction of AI development and its intended impact on the transport sector in the next 5 years.

The opinions set out 2 main objectives:

- By 2027, the country should achieve **extensive application of AI in typical transport scenarios**, supported by a comprehensive transport AI model system and a wide range of intelligent agents. Several landmark innovation projects will be launched to showcase these advancements.
- By 2030, AI will penetrate the transport sector, driving the development of an intelligent,

integrated, and multimodal transport network. The country should grasp full control over key core technologies instead of relying on importing technologies. Eventually, the overall level of transport technologies should rank among the world's leading.

Furthermore, the opinions define four main areas of action:

1. Strengthening the supply of key technologies.
Three major tasks are identified: (1) conducting applied technology research, (2) accelerating intelligent product innovation, and (3) building a comprehensive transport AI model system. The focus is on common industry needs and frontier directions, building an AI product system that covers the entire industrial chain, enhancing the intelligence of the transport system, and consolidating the foundation for AI application.

2. Accelerating the empowerment of innovative scenarios.
Leveraging the industry's rich application scenarios, seven priority tasks are planned across areas such as **combined driver assistance**, **smart railways**, **smart shipping**, **smart civil aviation**, **smart postal services**, **intelligent construction and maintenance**, **multimodal transport**, and **smart logistics**. Scenario-based innovation and pilot demonstrations will be used to create replicable and scalable application cases, promoting overall improvement and expanding the breadth of AI applications.

3. Strengthening the guarantee of core elements.
Three key tasks are proposed: (1) optimizing computing power capacity, (2) building high-quality datasets, and (3) advancing ubiquitous network infrastructure. Efforts will be made to enhance computing resources according to local conditions, develop a multimodal, multi-scenario big data resource system for transport, and establish an integrated space–ground and cloud–network data transmission system to provide a high-speed, reliable, and secure foundation for AI applications.

4. Optimizing the industrial development ecosystem.
Three main tasks are proposed: (1) enhancing the incubation capacity of the industry ecosystem, (2) improving AI governance mechanisms, and (3) scaling up talent attraction. The focus is on empowering the role of enterprise in AI innovation, promoting basic and applied research, accelerating the adoption of new AI innovations, building a multi-level talent training system, and improving the AI innovation environment.

The opinions also call for establishing a coordination mechanism for AI development in the transport sector, broadening access to real-world testing and application scenarios, strengthening network and data security oversight, improving ethical review rules and mechanisms, and promoting international cooperation.

More implementation opinions of this kind are expected to be issued by other government bodies in key sectors. As China accelerates AI development and its real-world applications, standards will be essential for scaling up new technologies. In 2024, China's main AI standardization body, SAC/SC42, established 11 new working groups to develop AI application standards across various industries.

These official opinions serve as policy guidance for standardization bodies such as SC42 and its working groups. The international community can expect a stronger voice and greater presence from SAC/SC42 in global standardization activities, with more proposals and initiatives likely to reflect the priorities and directions set out in these implementation opinions. SESEC will continue to monitor and report on these developments.
Source:
https://www.mot.gov.cn/2025zhengcejd/202509/t20250925_4177281.html

15. China Calls for Comments on Standards System of Intelligent Transport System

Intelligent Transportation

From 25 September to 17 October 2025, the Ministry of Transport (MOT) launched a public consultation on the ***Draft for Comment for Standards System of Intelligent Transport System (2025)*** (hereinafter referred to as the "draft"). The draft focuses on practical applications and proposed updates to the existing standards system across three levels—general fundamentals, domain

applications, and safeguards, with particular emphasis on smart logistics, smart mobility, vehicle-road collaboration, and autonomous driving.

According to the draft, the Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) is organized into three hierarchical levels:

- **Fundamental standards** cover general requirements, information collection, and data processing.
- **Application standards** include passenger travel services, freight logistics, electronic toll collection, vehicle-road coordination and autonomous driving, traffic operation monitoring, smart waterway transport, and other related standards.
- **Supporting standards** encompass information security, emergency response, and digital infrastructure support.

Currently, ITS includes a total of **358** standards, comprising **44** fundamental standards, **248** application standards, **42** supporting standards, and **24** related standards. Among them, **159** standards are currently in effect, while **199** standards are newly developed.

The draft also outlines the standards planned for development over the next 3 to 5 years, balancing current practical needs with forward-looking considerations for technological progress. The standards system will be dynamically adjusted, maintained, and updated in line with technological evolution and changing business requirements.

Beyond the key focus areas, the draft identifies 156 new standardization needs, including the adoption of 29 ISO/TC 204 international standards, 17 application standards in the field of artificial intelligence for transportation, and 110 new standardization needs in other key areas.

In the coming years, China will focus on achieving breakthroughs in the application of advanced technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence. Priority will be given to standardization in key areas including smart mobility, smart logistics, digital and intelligent infrastructure and equipment, vehicle-road coordination and autonomous driving, and information security.

Full draft for comment can be found at this link: https://jtst.mot.gov.cn/search/newsDetailed?id=553f687197d03023debbfb1cc161c87b

If you need English translation of the full document or standards inside the document, please contact us via email at: assistant@sesec.eu

16. China Issued Updated Cloud Computing Standards Guideline

#Cloud Computing

On October 9, 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the National Standardization Administration (SAC) jointly issued the "**Cloud Computing Comprehensive Standardization System Construction Guideline (2025 Edition)**". Compared to the 2015 version, the revised guideline features an optimized standards framework and layout, with enhanced focus on integrating cloud computing with AI and other emerging technologies to support high-quality development of the real economy. It expands standardization into cloud-based technology applications, industry applications, and management, while updating existing standards for fundamentals, technologies, and security.

The guideline calls for implementing the ***New Industry Standardization Lead Engineering Plan*** *(2023-2035)* by strengthening top-level design in cloud computing standardization, enhancing cross-sector coordination, and advancing standard development, implementation, and global adoption to provide technical support for high-quality growth of China's cloud computing sector. Thanks to the sector's rapid expansion and technological evolution, particularly the emergence of new models—including cloud-native systems, intelligent computing clouds, Data as a Service (DaaS), and Security as a Service (SecaaS), it's necessary to upgrade the cloud computing standards framework. According to the guideline, the cloud computing standardization system is structured around six domains:

- **Basic Standards**: Cover common fundamentals including terminology and technical architecture.
- **Technical Standards**: Address underlying supports, platforms, interaction, and deployment.
- **Service Standards**: Regulate Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), DaaS, AI as a Service

(AIaaS), Software as a Service (SaaS), and SecaaS offerings.

- **Application Standards**: Guide integration of cloud computing with other IT and industrial systems.
- **Management Standards**: Oversee full lifecycle management of cloud solutions and services.
- **Security Standards**: Ensure safety across networks, data, systems, services, and applications.

More details can be found in the figure 1 below.

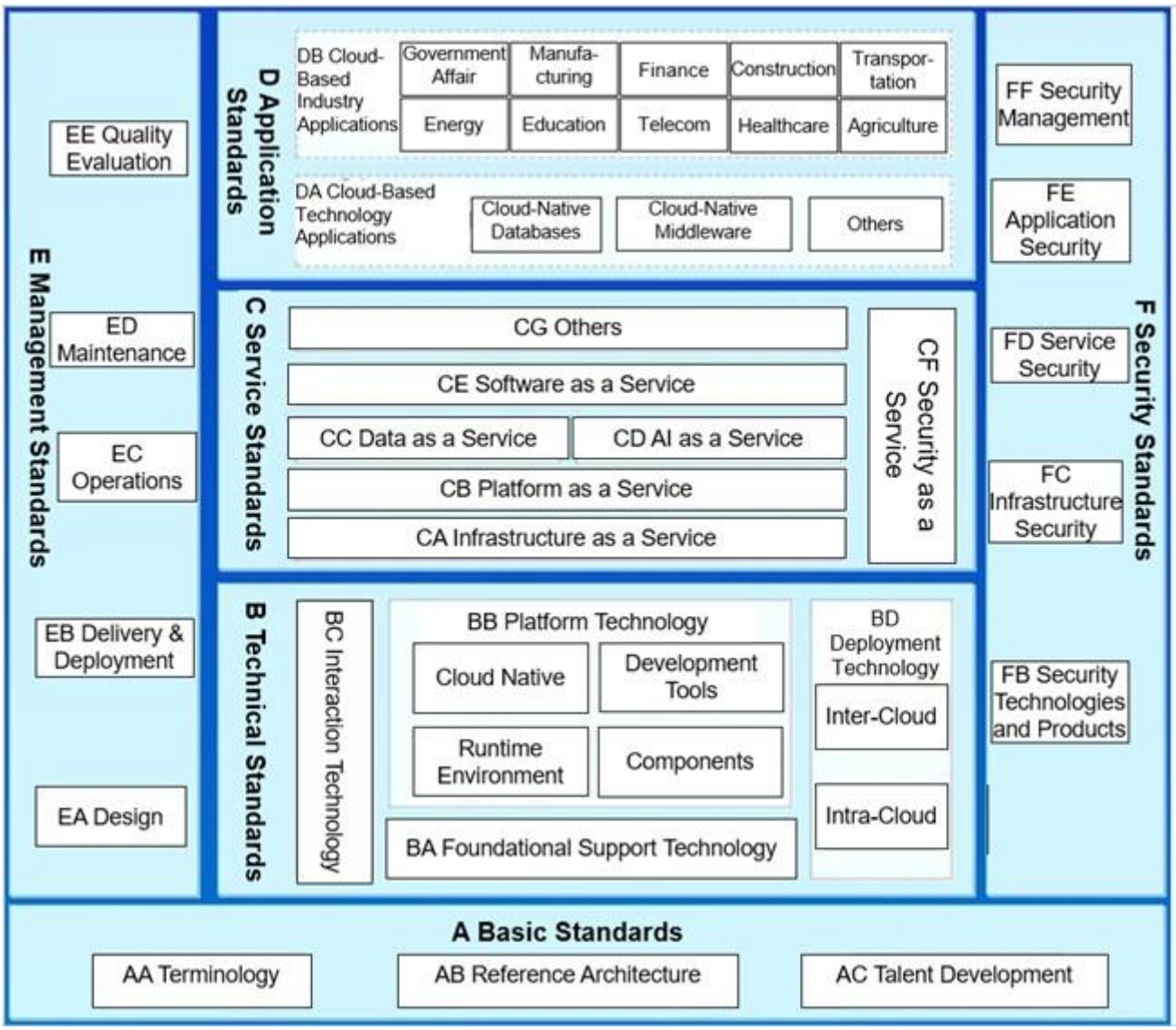

Figure 1 Cloud Computing Comprehensive Standardization System Architecture Diagram

Moreover, the guideline sets the goal of developing over **30 new national and sector standards for cloud computing by 2027** to consistently improve its standards framework. More than 1,000 enterprises will implement these standards, accelerating their digital transformation. The initiative also aims to advance international cloud computing standards to support global industry growth. Notably, to enable the goals, the safeguard measures are put in place:

- **Strengthen Organizational Development**: Utilize cloud computing standardization bodies to coordinate industry, academic, research, and application resources in developing an advanced, pragmatic standards system.
- **Enhance Promotion & Implementation**: Guide industry associations and standardization bodies in promoting key standards through training, helping enterprises align R&D, delivery, operations, and quality management with established benchmarks.
- **Deepen International Collaboration**: Accelerate adoption of international standards and improve global-domestic indicator alignment. Engage actively in ISO, IEC, and ITU initiatives to develop unified cloud computing standards with global partners.

Ultimately, the new cloud computing standards guideline presents both market opportunities and compliance challenges for foreign companies in China, requiring them to adapt to evolving technical requirements while navigating increased local competition. SESEC will keep monitoring on its development.

Source: https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2025/art_588c8b67d59748b2a9991bdef38fb1cb.html

17. National Standard on IoT Safety Reference Model Calls for Comment

#Internet-of -Thing

On 27 August 2025, the national standard **GB/T 37044-XXXX *Cybersecurity Technology – Security Reference Model and General Requirements for the Internet of Things*** entered the call-for-comment stage. The standard falls under the responsibility of the **National Technical Committee on Cybersecurity Standardization (TC260)**.

The revision reflects China's growing focus on the security implications of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, blockchain, and 5G, which are increasingly integrated into industrial and consumer IoT systems. While these technologies have brought efficiency and innovation, they have also introduced greater risks related to network intrusion, data leakage, and supply-chain vulnerabilities.

Inside the Draft Standard

The standard specifies an IoT security reference model, defining the security entities within IoT systems and their respective responsibilities, as well as the general security requirements for IoT systems. It applies to all stages of the IoT system lifecycle — including planning and design, development and construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning — and can also serve as a baseline reference for organizations developing their own IoT security standards.

This revision implements the requirements outlined in key policy documents such as the ***Administrative Measures for Data Security in the Field of Industrial and Information Technology (for Trial Implementation)***, the ***Guidelines for the Cybersecurity Protection of Industrial Control Systems***, and the ***Measures for the Security Assessment of Outbound Data Transfer***, thereby strengthening the standard's alignment with and support for these policies. The revision also incorporates regulatory requirements concerning the data classification and grading, as well as the handling of important and core data, in accordance with the ***Data Security Law*** and the ***Cybersecurity Law***.

Key Revisions

The updated version introduces several important changes:

- Aligns terminology with national legislation by replacing "information security" with "cybersecurity."
- Updates the IoT Security Reference Model, clarifying the responsibilities of key actors such as device suppliers, platform operators, and users.
- Adds new sections on data security, supply-chain security, and the use of commercial cryptography for critical network equipment.
- Refines the table of general IoT security requirements to make implementation more practical and consistent.

The standard aims to enhance the overall protection capabilities of IoT systems, reduce the occurrence of IoT-related security incidents, and minimize economic losses caused by equipment damage or operational disruptions resulting from such incidents.

To access the Original Draft for Comment, please click this link: https://www.tc260.org.cn/portal/suggestion-detail/20250827154408

18. 2025 World ICV Conference Held in Beijing

#Intelligent and Connected Vehicle

From 16 to 18 October, the 2025 World Intelligent Connected Vehicles Conference (WICV) opened in Beijing.

Key attendees included **Liu Wei**, Minister at the Ministry of Transport (MOT); **Xin Guobin**, Vice Minister at the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT); and **Wan Gang**, President of the China

Association for Science and Technology. Other distinguished guests included **Qi Yanjun**, Vice Minister at the Ministry of Public Security; **Kim Yoon-deok**, Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of the Republic of Korea; **Miguel Marques Gonçalves Manetelu**, Minister of Transport and Communications of Timor-Leste; **Tefera Derbew Yimam**, Ambassador of Ethiopia to China; **Hildegard Müller**, President of the German Association of the Automotive Industry (VDA); and **Sigrid de Vries**, Secretary General of the European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA).

Liu Wei highlighted that the Ministry of Transport has issued the *Implementation Opinions on "Artificial Intelligence + Transportation."* The MOT sees artificial intelligence as a major driver of innovation and has launched pilot projects for intelligent transportation, strengthened research and application of intelligent connected and autonomous driving technologies, and developed several mature and scalable demonstration projects. The ministry has also expanded international cooperation in autonomous driving to promote global innovation in ICVs.

Looking ahead, Liu outlined three key priorities:

- **Drive innovation:** Increase the supply of key technologies, strengthen innovative applications, and ensure the availability of core resources.
- **Improve the ecosystem:** Develop new types of productive forces suited to local needs and enhance both the quality and safety of transportation.
- **Integrate AI and transport:** Build a smart, integrated, three-dimensional transportation network and advance industrial development through technological innovation.

He also stressed that China would continue to strengthen global cooperation, helping realize the vision of "smooth travel for people and efficient flow of goods," ensuring transportation development benefits people worldwide, and contributing to a community with a shared future for humankind.

Xin Guobin noted that, with collective efforts from all sectors, China's ICV industry has made solid progress in recent years. The country has built a complete industrial system covering smart cockpits, autonomous driving, and cloud-based control, carried out "vehicle–road–cloud integration" pilots, issued key standards, and improved international coordination on regulations, laying a strong foundation for innovation.

Looking to the next phase, MIIT will formulate the "15th Five-Year Plan for Intelligent Connected New Energy Vehicle Industry Development" to guide high-quality industrial growth. Its priorities include:

- Encouraging technological breakthroughs in AI integration with the automotive sector and in key technologies such as advanced E/E architectures and high-performance computing chips;
- Promoting cross-sector collaboration by continuing the "vehicle–road–cloud integration" pilots and building trusted data spaces;
- Improving policy and standards, speeding up standardization for assisted and autonomous driving, refining production access systems, and maintaining fair competition;
- Expanding international cooperation, encouraging Chinese and foreign enterprises to deepen joint work on technology and standards, and building a secure and efficient supply chain system.

At the opening ceremony, organizers released phased results from the "vehicle–road–cloud integration" pilot program and launched the National Pilot Base for Artificial Intelligence Vehicle Applications.

The conference, jointly hosted by MIIT, MOT, and the Beijing Municipal Government, ran under the theme "Gathering Wisdom and Energy, Connecting the Infinite." It included a plenary session and three special events: the Automotive Industry Policy Roundtable, the International Cooperation Forum on the Automotive Industry, and the Beijing–Tianjin–Hebei Cross-Regional Collaboration Meeting.

Six forums covered topics such as policy, technology, safety, AI, application, and data, while five side events explored frontier areas including chips, innovation, transportation infrastructure, insurance, and ecosystem development. The conference also unveiled new achievements such as the Top 10 Standardization Achievements for ICVs, the Technology Roadmap for ICV Networks, and the Trusted Data Space for the Automotive Industry.

More than 4,000 representatives from governments, enterprises, and research institutions in over 10 countries and regions are participating in the event.

Source:
https://wap.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/zbys/gzdt/art/2025/art_fc728322f2714426bcfb505024e46fc7.html

19. SAC/TC114/SC34 18th Working Meeting on Six ICV-Related Standards in 2025

#Intelligent and Connected Vehicle

From 13 to 17 October 2025, the Subcommittee for Intelligent Connected Vehicles of the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (SAC/TC114/SC34) held the 18th meeting of the Automotive Information Security Standards Working Group and a series of standards seminars on intelligent connected vehicle.

More than 200 experts from domestic and international vehicle manufacturers, component suppliers, testing institutions, research institutes, and industries such as electronics, communications, and the internet attended the meeting.

From October 13 to October 16 2025, the Secretariat of SAC/TC114/SC34 convened industry experts to hold group meetings on several ongoing standards and research projects, including:

- ***20255714-T-339 Technical requirements and test methods for vehicle cybersecurity intrusion detection***,
- ***20243883-Q-339 Technical requirements of cryptography application for vehicle***,
- ***Intelligent and connected vehicle - Technical requirements and test methods for perception systems***,
- ***Pioneering Research on Standards for Automotive Information Security Simulation Test***,
- ***Intelligent and connected vehicle - Technical specifications for supply chain cybersecurity,*** and other items.

Experts conducted in-depth discussions on the standardization scope, standard framework, technical requirements, test methods, and other core elements of each project, advancing the development process and successfully achieving the meeting's planned objectives.

On October 17, 2025, the Secretariat of SAC/TC114/SC34 organized the 18th meeting of the Automotive Information Security Standards Working Group. The session began with a summary of the recent work of SAC/TC114/SC34, followed by formulation of the upcoming work plan.

Project leads then reported on the latest progress of the following standards and research initiatives:

- ***20255714-T-339 Technical requirements and test methods for vehicle cybersecurity intrusion detection,***
- ***Pioneering Research on Standards for Automotive Information Security Simulation Test***,
- ***Intelligent and connected vehicle - Technical specifications for supply chain cybersecurity,***
- ***20243883-Q-339 Technical requirements of cryptography application for vehicle***, and
- ***Intelligent and connected vehicle - Technical requirements and test methods for perception system.***

Experts attending the meeting provided constructive suggestions on the reported content, jointly promoting research and development in the field of automotive information security standardization**.**

The meeting comprehensively summarized the achievements to date and systematically outlined the next steps for future work. Under the guidance of the competent authorities, the Secretariat of SAC/TC114/SC34 will continue to refine the technical content of the standards, coordinate industry resources, promote the improvement of the intelligent connected vehicle standards system, and contribute to the robust and sustainable development of the ICV industry.

Source: https://www.catarc.org.cn/xwdt/gzdt/736218694258757.html

20. Technological Roadmap of ICV Network (2025-2030) Officially Released

#Intelligent and Connected Vehicle

On 18 October 2025, the ***Technology Roadmap of Intelligent and Connected Vehicle Network (2025–2030)*** (hereinafter referred to as the roadmap) was

officially released at the closing ceremony of the 2025 World Intelligent and Connected Vehicle Conference.

The roadmap represents a collective achievement by the IMT-2020 (5G) Promotion Group C-V2X Task Group, the National Engineering Research Center of Mobile Communications and Vehicular Networks, the China Institute of Communications (CIC), the China Society of Automotive Engineers (CSAE), the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA), and relevant cross-industry organizations and enterprises from the information and communications, automotive, and security sectors.

Wei Ran, Chief Engineer of the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT), provided an in-depth interpretation of the roadmap. Wei emphasized that intelligent connected vehicles (ICVs) impose comprehensive demands on the information and communications industry, including **long-term availability, stable and reliable transmission, multi-scenario adaptability, and high-level security protection**. Meeting these requirements calls for the systematic integration of communication networks, computing infrastructure, and network security technologies to establish a **three-dimensional network system** characterized by *ubiquitous access, coordinated capabilities, and trusted security*. This system will provide ICVs with stable, reliable, wide-coverage, and on-demand connectivity, as well as collaborative computing capabilities, thereby supporting their high-quality development.

Ubiquitous Access and Coordinated Service Connectivity

1. Increase the installation rate of advanced communication capabilities in vehicles to strengthen on-board network access capacity.
2. Enhance network coverage in vehicle operating environments by achieving seamless “sky–earth” integration through terrestrial and satellite communications and complement long-range cellular coverage with short-range direct communication to ensure stable and reliable network connections for vehicles.
3. Improve network performance based on network characteristics and service scenario requirements, enabling differentiated services across various networks and ensuring efficient and reliable data transmission.

Computing Resource Infrastructure

It is essential to establish a computing infrastructure system featuring hierarchical “end–edge–cloud” deployment and coordinated capabilities. This includes improving service capacity in terms of equipment reliability, intelligent computing performance, and long-term operational sustainability. Deeper integration between computing and network transmission is vital to provide vehicles with on-demand and precisely matched computing services.

Security Protection

To address increasingly complex external threats, a comprehensive defense-in-depth system covering the entire *“end–pipe–cloud”* chain must be established. This involves strengthening cybersecurity protection and situational awareness, building trusted identities, and using cryptographic technologies to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and non-repudiation of core data during transmission and storage, thereby enhancing the overall security posture of the system.

Where the Future lies

The roadmap calls for taking **“intelligentization and connectivity”** as the guiding principles, adhering to cross-sector collaboration and integrated development, and promoting the R&D of converged technologies and the expansion of application scenarios. These efforts will drive the transformation of automotive products, foster innovation and upgrading in the information and communications sector, and build a strong brand image for China’s intelligent connected vehicle industry.

Click the link to obtain the report in Chinese:

https://www.caict.ac.cn/xwdt/hyxw/202510/t20251028_697622.htm

If you need English Translation, please contact SESEC team via email: assistant@sesec.eu

21. China Amends Cybersecurity Law to Strengthen AI Governance and Data Protection

AI Governance

On October 28, 2025, the Standing Committee of China’s 14th National People’s Congress passed a decision at its 18th Session to revise the country’s Cybersecurity Law, introducing significant updates

aimed at addressing emerging technological challenges and reinforcing legal frameworks for data security and AI. The amendments, which will **take effect on January 1, 2026**, reflect China's evolving approach to cybersecurity in the digital era.

One of the key additions is the explicit inclusion of the Communist Party of China's leadership in cybersecurity work. The amended law emphasizes adherence to the "overall national security outlook" and aims to balance development and security while advancing the nation's goals of becoming a global leader in cyberspace. It also mandates **state support for AI development and regulation by including provisions to boost innovation in foundational AI theory, algorithms, and key technologies while stipulating the enhancement of data resources and computing infrastructure**. Furthermore, the legislation sets out requirements to establish AI ethical norms, strengthen risk monitoring, and enhance security supervision, aiming to ensure the technology's healthy development.

In addition, the amended law significantly raises the financial stakes for non-compliance. Fines for violations are now structured to reflect the severity of the breach. Minor infractions may draw penalties starting at 10,000 yuan, while serious failures, especially those involving critical infrastructure or leading to major data leaks, can result in multimillion-yuan fines. The maximum penalty for entities has been set at 10 million yuan for the most severe cases that compromise critical infrastructure. Furthermore, the amended law strengthens oversight over network products and services. Entities selling or providing non-compliant network equipment or security products may face confiscation of illegal gains, fines of up to five times their profits, or revocation of business licenses. The amendments also address cross-border data security. Foreign organizations or individuals endangering China's cybersecurity may face legal consequences, including asset freezes, if their actions cause severe harm.

These changes align China's Cybersecurity Law with other key legislation, such as the *Personal Information Protection Law* and the *Civil Code*, creating a more cohesive legal framework for digital governance. By integrating AI governance, refining penalty mechanisms, and reinforcing cross-border security measures, the amendments seek to safeguard national security while promoting technological innovation. For foreign stakeholders, the amendments represent a continuation of regulatory trends emphasizing national jurisdiction and legal robustness. This development merits close attention to its interplay with data localization rules, the cybersecurity review mechanism, and its joint enforcement with other relevant laws, as these factors are likely to influence the compliance planning of foreign entities in China.

22. China Moves to Establish Comprehensive Computing Power Standards System

Computing Power

On October 21, 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released a draft of the "**Computing Power Standards System Construction Guideline (2025 Edition)**" for public comments until **November 20, 2025**. This initiative aims to establish a unified and advanced national standard system for computing power, a sector identified as a core pillar for technological innovation and economic growth. The guideline introduces a plan to develop and revise over 50 standards by 2027. These standards are intended to standardize the burgeoning computing power industry, optimize resource allocation, and ultimately support the construction of a nationwide integrated computing power network. The move is positioned as a response to intense global technological competition and the need to enhance the core competitiveness of China's computing power sector.

The proposed standard system is structured around **9** key pillars, reflecting a holistic approach to governing the entire computing power ecosystem:

A. **Foundation and General Standards:** Defining fundamental concepts and the overall architectural framework of computing power, serving as the foundation for all other parts of the system.

B. **Computing Facilities Standards:** forming the base layer, focusing on the physical infrastructure for stable operation.

C. **Computing Equipment Standards**: covering hardware (computing, storage, network) and supporting software essential for the efficient delivery of computing power.

D. **Computing-Network Integration Standards**: ensuring seamless synergy between computing and network

resources.

E. **Computing Interconnect Standards**: enabling efficient resource location and operation through identifiers and data circulation.

F. **Computing Platform Standards:** providing the tools for managing, monitoring, and trading computing power resources.

G. **Computing Application Standards**: Residing at the top layer, focusing on application development and providing comprehensive support for deploying computing power in various vertical industries.

H. **Computing Security Standards**: A cross-cutting component that ensures compliance and reliability across the entire development lifecycle of the computing power sector.

I. **Green & Low-Carbon Standards**: enforcing environmental sustainability and energy efficiency across the lifecycle of all products and services.

(See more details in the figure below)

Computing Power Standards System Framework

A. Foundation & General	B. Computing Facilities	C. Computing Equipment
AA Terminology	BA Data Center Construction	CA Servers & Components
AB Reference Architecture	BB New Energy & Energy Storage Utilization	CB Storage Devices & Components
AC Testing & Evaluation	BC High-Efficiency Power Supply & Cooling	CC Network Devices & Components
AD Design & Planning		CD Converged Infrastructure Devices & Components
AE Talent Development	BD Intelligent Maintenance & Management	CE Supporting Software
		CF Equipment Operations & Management

D. Computing-Network Integration	E. Computing Interconnect	F. Computing Platforms
DA Network Transmission	EA Computing Power Resource Identification	FA Computing Power Management Platform
DB Computing-Network Orchestration	EB Data Circulation	FB Computing Power Monitoring Platform
DC Interconnection & Interworking	EC Service Interoperability	FC Computing Power Trading Platform
		FD Computing Power Collaboration Platform
DD Computing Power Maintenance	ED Computing Power Services	FE Computing Power Service Platform

G. Computing Applications	H. Computing Security	I. Green & Low-Carbon
GA Application Requirements Analysis	HA Facility Security	IA Green & Low-Carbon Products
GB Application Function Design	HB Data Security	IB Green and Low-Carbon Integrated Platform
GC Product Development & Deployment	HC Network Security	IC Green and Low-Carbon Application
GD Intelligent Management & Operations	HD Model Security	ID Energy Efficiency Monitoring Technology
GE Vertical Industry Applications	HE Platform Security	IE Computing Power and Grid Coordination
	HF Application Security	

The guide emphasizes several implementation measures, including accelerating the development of key standards, promoting standard awareness and application among enterprises, fostering a robust industrial ecosystem through collaboration, and enhancing international cooperation in standardization to facilitate the global reach of Chinese digital technologies and computing services. This guideline outlines a clear standardization framework for foreign enterprises operating in China's computing power sector. It establishes unified technical requirements for market access while promoting industrial collaboration across the ecosystem. The framework may create partnership opportunities in specialized fields, though compliance will require operational adjustments. Companies should monitor standard development and assess implementation timelines to maintain market positioning amid evolving regulatory requirements.

Source: https://wap.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/kjs/jscx/bzgf/art/2025/art_8768ffb50e0e4064a225791388fb244f.html

23. China Releases Draft National Standard for Core Metadata of Data Assets

Data Standardization

On October 31, 2025, the National Technical Committee of Information Technology (SAC/TC28) released the draft national recommended standard ***Information technology- Big data- Core metadata for data asset*** for public comments until **December 31, 2025**, which marks a significant step in China's efforts to standardize the management and exchange of data assets. The initiative aligns with China's broader strategy to strengthen data infrastructure, as outlined in policy documents such as *"Data Elements ×" Three-Year Action Plan (2024-2026)*, *Digital China Construction Overall Layout Plan* (2023), and *Digital China Construction 2025 Action Scheme*. In this context, the standard aims to establish a unified framework for describing key attributes of data assets, facilitating their registration, evaluation, trading, and governance.

The standard defines the core metadata for describing data assets and their extension methodology. It applies to the development and construction of data asset service platforms, addressing the needs for data sharing and exchange during data asset registration, evaluation, and assessment processes. Additionally, it provides the necessary framework for administrative institutions to compile and report data asset information to their superior authorities in a consistent format. The national standard establishes a comprehensive framework for data asset description through a structured metadata system. It defines a four-tiered architecture for core metadata, progressing from fundamental asset information to detailed operational specifications (see more details in the Figure 1 below).

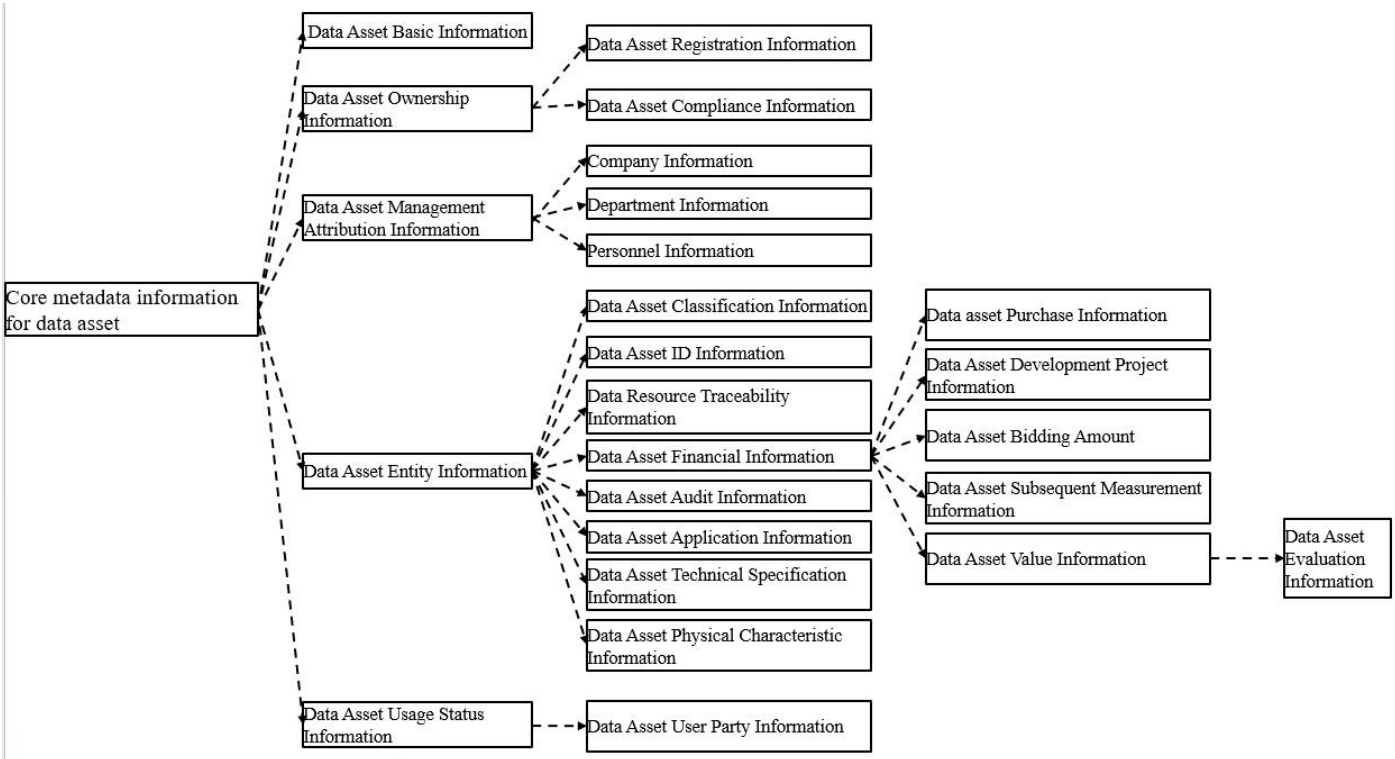

Figure 1. Classification of Core Metadata Package Information for Data Assets

Specifically, the standard establishes a hierarchical metadata framework with five fundamental information categories at Level 1. These encompass **Basic Information** for identification and lifecycle tracking, **Ownership Information** for rights clarification, **Management Attribution** for organizational responsibility, comprehensive **Entity Information** covering technical, financial and operational characteristics, and **Usage Status Information** governing access controls. This structure extends through Levels 2-4 with granular specifications, where Entity Information branches into detailed Financial Information covering purchase, valuation and assessment data. The progressive classification system ensures methodical characterization of data assets across administrative, technical and operational dimensions.

Furthermore, detailed attribute specifications for all core metadata elements are provided to define five essential characteristics for each item: Chinese name, English name, definition, data type, and value domain. Data types encompass both basic formats - including numeric, string, date, binary and boolean - and composite types constructed from these fundamental elements. The value domain establishes clear boundaries for acceptable values, ensuring precise interpretation and consistent implementation across different systems and organizational contexts.

For foreign stakeholders, China's new data asset metadata standard requires foreign firms to adapt their data management systems, increasing compliance costs but creating clearer operational frameworks. While implementation demands technical adjustments, the standardization enables better market access and interoperability within China's data ecosystem. The regulation ultimately establishes predictable rules for data valuation and exchange, though companies must invest in system upgrades to meet the requirements.

Source: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/VRJ8cRz-9PqpqvxtBTsysw

Green Transition

24. CNCA Releases First Batch of Product-Specific Rules for Carbon Footprint Labeling Certification

#Carbon Footprint

On September 9, 2025, National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) issued the first batch of **Product-specific Implementation Rules for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling Certification (Trial)** (hereinafter referred to as the "Implementation Rules"), with 17 key product categories covered. The release of the Implementation Rules follows the three-year pilot program for product carbon footprint labeling certification that SAMR and other departments launched in August 2024, and which advanced from the formal initiation of the certification system with 26 approved bodies in December 2024 to the announcement of pilot participants across 25 provinces and municipalities in January 2025. (See more background information in our previous report). Those Implementation Rules are supplementary to the previously issued overarching "General Implementation Rules for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling Certification" and the first batch of "Pilot Certification Catalog for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling."

The first batch of the Implementation Rules covers a diverse range of products, heavily emphasizing batteries, metals, construction materials, and electronics. The full list is detailed in the table below:

China's Product-specific Implementation Rules for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling Certification (Trial)	
Implementation Rule No.	Applicable Product
CNCA-CFP-01:2025	Consumer Lithium – ion Batteries
CNCA-CFP-02:2025	Small - power Lithium – ion Batteries
CNCA-CFP-03:2025	Large - power Lithium – ion Batteries
CNCA-CFP-04:2025	Energy - storage Lithium – ion Batteries
CNCA-CFP-05:2025	Photovoltaic Modules
CNCA-CFP-06:2025	Blast Furnace - Converter Long – process Steel Products
CNCA-CFP-07:2025	Electric Furnace Short – process Steel Products
CNCA-CFP-08:2025	Ferroalloys
CNCA-CFP-09:2025	Textile Products
CNCA-CFP-10:2025	Room Air Conditioners
CNCA-CFP-11:2025	Desktop Microcomputers
CNCA-CFP-12:2025	Portable Computers
CNCA-CFP-13:2025	Small - power Motors
CNCA-CFP-14:2025	Tires
CNCA-CFP-15:2025	Electrolytic Aluminum

CNCA-CFP-16:2025	Cement
CNCA-CFP-17:2025	Artificial Boards and Wooden Floors

The Implementation Rules outlines the comprehensive framework for the product carbon footprint certification process. They define the purpose and scope of certification for the specific products and specify the standards used as the basis for certification, the certification model, and the principles for certification unit division. The core certification procedure encompasses application, acceptance, document review, on-site inspection, and product carbon footprint verification. Moreover, the requirements for post-certification surveillance are included to ensure ongoing compliance.

The Chinese version of the 17 implementation rules is attached here. Please contact us via email (assistant@sesec.eu)if you need an English copy.

Source:
https://www.cnca.gov.cn/zwxx/tz/2025/art/2025/art_d9f992834ecd475eab8ccff123137976.html

25. China Updates Green Product Certification Rules

#Certification

On September 9, 2025, National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) introduced new implementation rules for green product certification and revised existing ones, which is a significant update to its national green product certification system. This move reinforces China's commitment to its unified green product standards, certification, and labeling framework.

The newly established implementation rules apply to **9** product categories, including

- lighting products,
- returnable containers in logistics,
- dyes, ready-mixed mortar for decoration,
- stone,
- refractory materials,
- computers,
- printers and multifunction devices, and
- wall material.

Notably, the inclusion of electronic products in China's green product certification catalog for the first time is a milestone for driving the sector's sustainable and high-quality development.

Concurrently, CNCA completed revisions to the green certification rules for **7** existing categories, covering

- sanitary wares,
- furniture,
- thermal insulation materials,
- wood-plastic composites,
- textile products,
- paper and paper products, and

- Ceramics tiles(board).

All those implementation rules have taken effect on **September 4, 2025**.

According to the implementation rules, the certification model adopts a comprehensive three-stage process of "**initial inspection + product sampling inspection + post-certification supervision**." The fundamental certification procedure includes:

(1) application submission,

(2) initial inspection (encompassing document review and on-site audit),

(3) product sampling and testing,

(4) evaluation and approval of certification results, and

(5) post-certification supervision.

Certified bodies authorized for green product certification are required to implement certification and issue certificates strictly in accordance with the newly published rules. The certification certificates will carry **a five-year validity period**, with their ongoing validity maintained through periodic surveillance mechanisms. Previously issued certificates remain valid under transitional arrangements that allow for natural progression to the new requirements through certificate renewal, product modification, or standard revision processes. Enterprises that successfully obtain certification may display the green product logo, as illustrated in Figure 1, on their certified products, nameplates, packaging, accompanying documentation, operating systems, and e-commerce platforms.

Figure 1 Green product logo design

Foreign stakeholders are advised to promptly review their product lines, proactively plan certification work, and integrate the new regulatory requirements into their R&D and quality management systems to mitigate compliance risks and capitalize on market opportunities.

Source:

1. https://www.cnca.gov.cn/zwxx/gg/2025/art/2025/art_c2d4fa482098485a8828f026ddb85dc9.html
2. https://www.cesi.cn/202509/11317.html
3.

26. China Updates Energy and Water Efficiency Labeling Catalogue

#Energy and Water Efficiency

In September 2025, as a coordinated push to advance its resource conservation goals, Chinese authorities released a comprehensive update to the national energy efficiency labeling system and are now seeking public input on a corresponding update for water efficiency labels. These moves signal a continued commitment to enhancing the environmental standards for products sold in the Chinese market.

On September 17, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) jointly issued announcement on ***China Energy Label Product Catalogue (2025 Edition)***

and its associated implementation rules. With this update, China's energy efficiency labeling management now covers **38** product categories and **42** implementation rules. For a detailed product list, please refer to our previous coverage of the draft catalogue. The officially released *China Energy Label Product Catalogue (2025 Edition)* incorporates only minor adjustments to the implementation timelines previously outlined in the draft. Key changes include a **two-month postponement for household kitchen appliances** (e.g., induction cookers, rice cookers, microwaves) to **November 1, 2025**, and a **three-month delay for permanent magnet synchronous motors** and **air purifiers**, now effective **January 1, 2026**.

In a parallel effort to conserve water resources, NDRC, along with the Ministry of Water Resources and SAMR, jointly initiated a public consultation on a draft version of the *Product Catalog of China Water Efficiency Label (2025 Edition*) and related implementation rules on **September 24, 2025**, and the consultation period will remain open for one month, until **October 24, 2025**. The catalogue covers 6 product categories, including water closets, smart toilets, dishwashers, showers, water purifiers, and faucets. Under the new rules:

- The water efficiency labeling requirement for water closets will take effect on January 1, 2026, with one-year grace period, and will be based on standard *GB 25502-2024 Minimum allowable values of water efficiency and water efficiency grades for water closets*.
- The requirements for smart toilets and dishwashers will come into force on April 1, 2027, also with a one-year grace period, referencing standards *GB 38448-2025 Minimum allowable values and grades of the energy efficiency and water efficiency for smart toilets* and GB 38383-2025 Minimum allowable values and grades of the energy efficiency and water efficiency for dishwashers, respectively.

Under China's updated labeling regulations, foreign stakeholders of water-using products like water closets and dishwashers must comply with new water efficiency standards between 2026-2027, while energy efficiency rules now cover 38 product categories. This requires product testing and certification to Chinese standards, potentially increasing compliance costs and timelines. However, these standards also drive technological innovation, creating market opportunities for environmentally-forward foreign manufacturers.

Source:

1. https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/ghxwj/202509/t20250926_1400696.html

2. https://yyglxxbsgw.ndrc.gov.cn/htmls/article/article.html?articleId=2c97d16b-93251263-0199-7b2ac97d-009f#iframeHeight=810

27. European Firms Seek Clarity in China's Draft Energy Data Rules

#Energy Data

On September 30, 2025, the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China (European Chamber) consolidated detailed comments and recommendations regarding the ***Measures on Data Security Management in the Energy Sector (Trial) (Draft for Comments)*** from its diverse membership within the energy sector. The feedback would submit to the National Energy Administration (NEA) in the name of the European Chamber. While supporting the regulation's security objectives, the European Chamber calls for clearer definitions and implementation guidelines to ensure practical implementation.

The feedback identifies areas where enhanced clarity could facilitate smoother implementation. Key points raised concern the definitions within the draft measures. Members suggest further clarification on terms such as "energy industry data," particularly regarding the scope of "consumption" activities and the entities classified as "energy industry data processors." Furthermore, the European Chamber highlights the need for more precise criteria for classifying data into general, key, and core categories. It is recommended that terms like "a certain level of accuracy," "a large scale," and "a high level of coverage" be illustrated with practical examples or numerical thresholds to provide clearer guidance.

A central recommendation involves the formulation and publication of data classification catalogues. The European Chamber suggests that the NEA should be responsible for formulating and publishing standards for data classification and grading in the energy industry, key data catalogues for the energy industry, and the scope of general data in the energy industry. Similarly, it is proposed that provincial-level energy authorities publish regional catalogues. This transparency would aid companies, including foreign-invested enterprises, in accurately identifying key data, thereby ensuring compliance and reducing regulatory uncertainty. For foreign companies, clear catalogues are particularly crucial for managing necessary cross-border data transfers for global collaboration and R&D.

The submission also includes specific suggestions on several **procedural articles**. These include proposing an explicit obligation for data controllers to inform delegates when entrusted with processing key data. For cross-border data transfer rules, the feedback seeks clarification on the specific laws and assessment principles governing the process and proposes exploring streamlined “green channels” for eligible foreign-invested enterprises. Regarding core data flows, a suggestion was made to exempt transfers between affiliated small, medium and micro-sized enterprises to alleviate compliance burdens.

The European Chamber’s feedback aims to contribute to a robust, clear, and predictable regulatory framework for energy data security in China, supporting both security objectives and the continued growth and innovation of the energy sector.

Source: European Union Chamber of Commerce in China

Others

28. MIIT to Establish New Standardization Working Group on Service-Oriented Manufacturing

#New Standardization Woking Group

On 28 September, the Department of Science and Technology under the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released a proposed list of members for establishing a new **standardization working group on service-oriented manufacturing**. MIIT is soliciting public comments on the list from September 29 to November 5, 2025.

In May 2024, MIIT issued the ***Guidelines for Constructing the Service-Oriented Manufacturing Standards System*** that set out a comprehensive and multi-layered standards systems. However, the responsible body, such as the national technical committee, had not designated at that time. The manufacturing sector can expect this new working group to assume responsibility for managing and coordinating the standards system, as well as developing supporting standards.

The proposed membership includes 41 experts representing government bodies, academia, industry associations, standardization institutions, as well as state-owned and private Chinese enterprises. SESEC has translated the full member list, which is provided below. Meanwhile, SESEC will continue to follow up on its finalized version.

Link to the original member list in Chinese is here：

https://www.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/kjs/jscx/bzgf/art/2025/art_310d5e8dec4a4fc3b911d570ef3bc874.html

No.	Name	Position in WG	Organization	Title/Professional Rank
1	Xu Kemin	Chairman	MIIT	Former Chief Economist
2	Cui Shutian	Executive Vice Chairman	Department of Industrial Policy and Regulations, MIIT	Level-I Inspector
3	Wang Yong	Vice Chairman	MIIT Fifth Electronics Research Institute	Deputy Director / Senior Engineer
4	She Weizhen	Vice Chairman	China Machinery Industry Federation	Deputy Secretary-General / Senior Engineer
5	Liu Jiang	Vice Chairman	China Quality Certification Center (CQC)	Director / Senior Engineer (Professor-level)
6	Yin Jianwei	Vice Chairman	Zhejiang University	Dean / Professor
7	Liu Shangwen	Member & Secretary-General	MIIT Fifth Electronics Research Institute	Director / Senior Engineer
8	Wang Chunxi	Member & Deputy Secretary-General	Instrumentation Technology and Economy Institute, P.R. China	Deputy Chief Engineer / Senior Engineer (Professor-level)
9	Zhao Xueyang	Member	Department of Industrial Policy and Regulations, MIIT	Division Director

10	Song Mingshun	Member	China Jiliang University	Former Dean / Professor
11	Zhao Yang	Member	China National Light Industry Information Center	Assistant to Director / Senior Engineer
12	Gao Rui	Member	China Enterprise Confederation	Deputy Director / Research Fellow
13	Jia Yi	Member	China Machinery Industry Federation	Deputy Division Director / Senior Engineer
14	Zhou Yuan	Member	Tsinghua University	Associate Professor with Tenure
15	Jiang Zhongzhong	Member	Northeastern University	Dean / Professor
16	Ming Xinguo	Member	Shanghai Jiao Tong University	Professor
17	Jia Guozhu	Member	Beihang University	Professor
18	Wang Zhongjie	Member	Harbin Institute of Technology	Director / Professor
19	Na Qi	Member	Harbin Engineering University	Deputy Director, MIIT Key Lab / Assistant Researcher
20	He Junhong	Member	Northwestern Polytechnical University	Dean / Senior Engineer
21	Luo Jianqiang	Member	Jiangsu University	Executive Vice Dean / Professor
22	Xu Bing	Member	Zhejiang University of Technology	Associate Professor
23	Dou Keqin	Member	National Industrial Information Security Development Research Center	Deputy Director / Research Fellow
24	He Honghong	Member	China Electronics Standardization Institute	Senior Engineer
25	Cao Hao	Member	China Academy of Industrial Internet	Deputy Director / Senior Engineer
26	Xie Kuan	Member	The Institute of Service-oriented Manufacturing (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.	Vice Dean / Senior Engineer
27	Ren Guanhua	Member	China National Institute of Standardization	Associate Researcher
28	Wan Fujun	Member	China National Institute of Standardization	Associate Researcher
29	Pan Xiaohua	Member	Binhjiang Research Institute of Zhejiang University	Assistant to Dean / Executive Deputy Director / Senior Engineer
30	Hu Hao	Member	CSSC Cruise Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Director of Interior R&D / Senior Engineer
31	Li Lin	Member	Zhuzhou Guochuang Railway Technology Co., Ltd.	General Manager / Professor-level Senior Engineer

32	Zhao Lujun	Member	SUPCON Software Technology Co., Ltd.	Assistant to President / Professor-level Senior Engineer
33	Ye Shaogang	Member	Shaanxi Tianxingjian Internet of Vehicle Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Deputy General Manager / Senior Engineer
34	Hou Yuping	Member	CNPC Baoji Oilfield Machinery Co., Ltd.	Division Director / Senior Engineer
35	Wu Fusheng	Member	Shanghai Zhenhua Heavy Industries Group Machinery Equipment Service Co., Ltd. (ZPMC)	Chairman / Professor-level Senior Engineer
36	He Chuan	Member	Truking Technology Co., Ltd.	Director of Standardization
37	Zhou Jianliang	Member	Suzhou Automazione Automatic Equipment Co., Ltd	Chairman
38	Chen Jun	Member	Nantong Wanda Power Co., LTD. (CNBM)	Deputy General Manager / Research-level Senior Engineer
39	Liu Yu	Member	Sichuan Changhong Intelligent Manufacturing Technology Co., Ltd.	Director of R&D / Professor-level Senior Engineer
40	Wang Zhiting	Member	Hangzhou Aerospace Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Director of Innovation Center / Research Fellow
41	Zhong Huijian	Member	CASIC Guangxin Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	Deputy General Manager / Senior Engineer

29. SAC to Review Mandatory National Standards in 2025

#Standards Review

On 26 September 2025, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released the ***Notice on Initiating the Review of Mandatory National Standards for 2025***. This notice was circulated to 17 competent authorities, each responsible for reviewing the mandatory national standards within their respective sectors. In accordance with the ***Standardization Law of China*** and ***Administrative Measures for Mandatory National Standards***, such reviews are conducted annually for those mandatory national standards that have not undergone review for five consecutive years.

Scope of the Review

(1) All mandatory national standards that have been in implementation for five years or have reached five years since their last review will be included in this round of review.

(2) Except for those standards that have already been scheduled for revision or have ongoing revision projects, the list of standards proposed for review is annexed to the notice.

(3) Standards not included in the annex may also be incorporated into the review process as needed.

Content of the Review

(1) Applicability:
Assesses whether the products, processes, or services covered by the standard remain relevant and whether the scope adequately includes new technologies or applications. Outdated standards should be abolished, while those with insufficient coverage should be revised.

(2) Normativeness:
Evaluates whether the technical content is verifiable, operable, and fully mandatory. If requirements are unclear, unverifiable, or only partially mandatory, the standard should be revised.

(3) Timeliness:
Examines whether the technical indicators meet current industrial, safety, and environmental needs and align with international standards. Standards that are outdated, inconsistent, or over 10 years old generally require revision.

(4) Coordination:
Checks consistency between the standard and existing laws, regulations, other mandatory standards, and national industrial policies. Any inconsistencies should result in a recommendation for revision.

Review Process

(1) Phase 1: Standards Review

Organizing departments, or designated national technical committees, conduct the review of listed standards through surveys, data analysis, enterprise research, and technical validation, producing a Review Report. Standards deemed "revise" require a project proposal and draft standard, while those deemed "abolish" must include a transition period and justification.

(2) Phase 2: Expert Evaluation

Organizing departments convene expert panels to evaluate the review reports and determine the final review conclusions.

(3) Phase 3: Submission

By **30 November 2025**, organizing departments must submit all review conclusions and reports to SAC.

SESEC recommends European stakeholders to go through the full list of standards to be reviewed and monitor the outcome of the review in order to identify any adjustment of mandatory national standards that might affect market access.

The full list can be found at this link:
https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/tzgg/art/2025/art_7175217c70c14751af36840da7f6b6fa.html

If you need English translation, please contact us via email at assistant@sesec.eu

30. SAC Launched Statistical Analysis on the Implementation of Mandatory Standards

#Standards Review

On 26 September2025, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued the ***Notice on Launching Statistical Analysis Work on the Implementation of Mandatory National Standards for 2025.*** The notice was circulated to the Standardization Offices under State Council and to local competent standardization authorities nationwide. Since 2021, SAC has conducted yearly analyses for mandatory national standards in accordance with the ***Standardization Law of China*** and ***National Standardization Development Outline***. This is to ensure the continued applicability of mandatory national standards and reinforce their role in safeguarding safety, quality and regulatory compliance across industries.

Scope of Statistical Analysis

(1) Mandatory national standards implemented in 2021 and 2022. SAC has identified 104 targeted standards and annexed the list to the notice.

(2) Mandatory national standards of heightened public or governmental attention. These include standards closely monitored by the State Council or those associated with higher risks and public concern. Local authorities may also select additional standards based on regional needs.

Content of the Statistical Analysis

(1) **Analysis of Standards Implementation:** Evaluates how well enterprises, government agencies, and institutions comply with and apply the standards, including execution rates, conformity rates, regulatory use, and public awareness.

(2) Analysis of Standards Applicability: Assesses whether the standard's scope and technical indicators match current industrial development, cover new technologies and products, align with international standards, and remain valid and up to date.

(3) Analysis of Standards Coordination: Examines the consistency of the standard with related mandatory standards, supporting standards, the overall standards system, and relevant laws, regulations, and industrial policies.

(4) Analysis of Implementation Constraints: Identifies key difficulties faced by non-compliant enterprises, such as design, technology, equipment, testing, materials, workforce, or investment gaps. Proposes targeted solutions and improvement measures.

(5) Analysis of Implementation Outcomes: Assesses the standard's economic, social, and ecological benefits by comparing data from before implementation with figures as of the end of 2024, focusing on its contributions to safety, quality improvement, trade facilitation, and sustainable development.

Methodology of Statistical Analysis

(1) **Data Collection**: Covers official standard documents, implementation rules, supporting technical regulations, certification and testing data, international references, and lists of labs and certification bodies. Implementation information is gathered from market access records (e.g., CCC certification, production licenses), enforcement results, and feedback from standardization bodies and enterprises.

(2) **Questionnaire Surveys**: Target both enterprises and consumers to obtain first-hand data on compliance, effectiveness, and user perception. Enterprise surveys typically cover at least 10% of relevant firms (or ≥50), while consumer samples exceed 1,000 respondents (or ≥100 for non-consumer products).

(3) **Stakeholder Consultations**: Involve supervisory agencies, technical committees, and enterprises to discuss applicability, coordination, implementation barriers, supporting standards, and improvement needs.

(4) **Data Analysis**: Integrates quantitative indicators (execution rate, compliance rate, economic/social/ecological benefits) and qualitative evaluation (applicability, coordination with laws and standards, implementation constraints). Comparative analysis is used to assess pre- and post-implementation impacts.

(5) **Data Quality Control**: Ensures representativeness (diverse regions, enterprise types/sizes), accuracy (traceable sources, verified data), timeliness (latest annual data), and security (secure storage and transmission). This methodology supports evidence-based assessment and policy adjustment for improving the national standards system.

Important Timeline of Statistical Analysis:

All competent authorities shall complete the statistical analysis before 31 December 2025. SAC will compile the statistical results from all authorities and form a national summary report based on the aggregated findings.

SESEC Observation:

Statistical analysis is a crucial component of China's standards review process, providing factual evidence for decisions on whether a mandatory national standard should be maintained, revised, or repealed. SESEC encourages European stakeholders to review the list of targeted standards and monitor the outcomes of this year's statistical analysis.

For European entities operating in China or engaged with Chinese standards authorities or technical committee, active participation in the questionnaire survey and stakeholder consultations is strongly recommended. Providing feedback and sharing international perspectives will help ensure that the statistical analysis reflects diverse views and promotes continued alignment and mutual understanding between European and Chinese standards.

The list of targeted standards can be found at this link:

https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/tzgg/art/2025/art_b61b372f201847fcbe7f644a514d29c2.html

If you need English translation, please contact us via email at assistant@sesec.eu

Annex 1 - SESEC V Report – SAC/TC260 Standards Week - Sep 2025
Annex 2 - SESEC V Report – SAC/TC260 AI Standardization - Sep 2025
Annex 3 - SESEC V Translation - SAMR Press Conference on Manufacturing Standards
Annex 4 - SESEC V Presentation – China's AI Policies, Regulations and Standards as of 2025
Annex 5 - SESEC V Presentation – China's Energy Labeling 2025: Regulations and Standards

Introduction of SESEC Project

The Seconded European Standardisation Expert in China (SESEC) is a visibility project co-financed by the European Commission (EC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) secretariat and the three European Standardisation Organizations (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI). Since 2006, there has been four SESEC projects in China, SESEC I (2006-2009). SESEC II (2009- 2012), SESEC III (2014-2017), SESEC IV (2018- 2022) and SESEC V (2022-2025). Dr. Betty XU is nominated as the SESEC expert and will spend the next 36 months on promoting EU-China standardisation information exchange and EU-China standardisation cooperation.

The SESEC project supports the strategic objectives of the European Union, EFTA and the European Standardisation Organizations (ESOs). The purpose of SESEC project is to:

- Promote European and international standards in China;
- Improve contacts with different levels of the Chinese administration, industry and standardisation bodies;
- Improve the visibility and understanding of the European Standardisation System (ESS) in China;
- Gather regulatory and standardisation intelligence.

The following areas have been identified as sectorial project priorities by the SESEC project partners: Internet of Things (IoT) & Machine-to-Machine(M2M) communication, communication networks & services, cybersecurity & digital identity, Smart Cities (including transport, power grids & metering), electrical & electronic products, general product safety, medical devices, cosmetics, energy management & environmental protection (including eco-design & labeling, as well as environmental performance of buildings).

SESEC V China Standardisation and Technical Regulation Bimonthly Newsletter

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

In this Bimonthly Newsletter

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

Abbreviations

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