SESEC V Translation

The Action Plan on Constructing Informatisation Standards (2024-2027)

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Seconded European Standardization Expert in China
(SESEC)

Introduction

On May 29, 2024, the Office of the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission, the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued the ***Action Plan on Constructing Informatisation Standards (2024-2027)***. It is a supportive policy document for implementing the tasks allocated in the ***National Informatisation Planning for the 14th Five-year Plan Period***, and the ***National Outline for Standardisation Development***, aiming at further optimizing and strengthening the informatization standard systems with specific missions and tasks. According to this document, it is expected to help accelerating the formation of a unified national market, while guiding the informatization development.

The Action Plan on Constructing Informatisation Standards (2024-2027)

Informatisation standards is a key part of the national standard system and a key support for high-quality development driven by informatisation. This Action Plan is formulated for the purpose of implementing the ***National Informatisation Plan of the 14th Five-year Plan*** and the ***National Outline for Standardisation Development***, strengthening the overall coordination and systematic promotion, improving the national informatisation standard system, upgrading the comprehensive capacity of informatisation development, and constructing a cyber power.

I. General requirements

(i) Guiding philosophy

Adhering to Xi Jinping's thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, especially guided by his important thought on constructing a cyber power, while implementing the spirit of the 20th CPC National Congress. The decisions and deployment on the informatisation and standardisation by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council should be carried out. The new development philosophy should be carried out completely, accurately and comprehensively, and the new development paradigm should be established, thus promoting high-quality development. Optimise standard system on informatisation, improve the basic capacity of informatisation, enhance working mechanisms, strengthen standard implementation and increase international influence. All these, together with the supporting and leading role played by the standard construction, strong support will be provided for establishing a national unified market and cultivating new-quality productivity.

(ii) Basic principles

Adhering to the concept of systematic working. The integrated planning and overall deployment should be enhanced, while promoting coordinated informatisation standards of all kinds and levels. The integration with national strategic planning should be improved, while the standard system and mechanism should be optimized. The integrity, systematicity and synergy at each stage, including planning, formulation, promotion and implementation, will be enhanced.

Adhering to demand orientation. With the advantage of a huge domestic market, the market entities should be fully mobilized to conduct work on standards. The standard supply should be transformed from the government-leading model to the government-leading and market-oriented model. The informatisation standards should be formulated, revised and implemented under the idea of "prioritizing those are mostly needed".

Insist on prioritising key focus. With a focus on the strategies and tasks of national informatisation and standardisation development, leading and driving the standardisation should be used as a tool to innovate and apply information technology, unlock the value of data, promote industrial transition and development, as well as benefiting and serving people, and improving governance capacity, all of which will eventually lead and drive the high-quality development of informatisation.

Adhering to opening-up and cooperation. With the foundation of a high-level opening-up, actively participate in the formulation of international standards, and continue to enhance the influence of international standards, thus supporting the domestic and international dual circulation; fully make use of the bilateral and multilateral platforms for international cooperation on informatisation standards, enabling the domestic technologies, products and services in the field of informatisation to go global.

(iii) Development goals

By 2027, the working mechanism of informatisation standards will be more sound; the layout of the informatisation standards system will be more improved; the basic capabilities of standards development and services will be more strengthened. A batch of high-quality informatisation standards will be issued; a professional, vocational, and internationalised team of standardisation talents will be formed; the standard

quality will be significantly improved, and the implementing result will be significantly enhanced. The role of informatisation standards will be brought into full play to lead technological innovation and promote economic and social development, and contribution and influence of international standards will be evidently improved.

II. Innovating the working mechanism for informatisation standards

(i) Improving the national informatisation standard system

Closely grasp the new trend of informatisation development, strengthen top design and overall planning, and improve China's informatisation standard system. While implementing major strategic plannings for the development of national informatisation, annual key points for informatisation standards should be formulated, clarifying the priorities of informatisation-related standardisation technical committees. Research and release the framework of informatisation standard system, and continue to update and complete the list of key standards in this field, converge and coordinate the general standards for information technology and those for the application in each field in the information technology sector.

(ii) Optimising the management system of informatisation standards

The formulation and revision of key standards in the informatisation will be coordinated and promoted. Regulate the standardisation management in all its working links. The coordination and resolution mechanism for major disputes in the formulation and implementation of informatisation standards should be improved. The limitations of this field will be broken, to avoid problems, including the overlapping of standard projects, the absence of standards, the intersection of contents, the disparity of indexes etc. The work will be conducted in an orderly manner. The guidance and supervision of informatisation standards for departments, sectors, localities, associations and enterprises will be strengthened. Encourage standard innovation, and further strengthen significant role of market in the formulation and implementation of informatisation standards. The advanced and applicable sector standards, as well as enterprise standards are encouraged to be transformed into national standards. The opinions of enterprises in this industry should be fully taken while formulating sector standards, or transforming enterprise standards into sector standards, local standards and national standards.

(iii) Strengthening the implementation and application of informatisation standards

The mechanism for standard citations in the regulations should be established and improved. Greater efforts will be made to improve supportive standards for policy implementation. Relevant informatisation standards should be applied in the revision of regulations and policy documents. The use of informatisation standards should be promoted in activities such as certification and accreditation, inspection and testing, government procurement, bidding and tendering and project cost management. Activities for macro-regulation, industry promotion, sector management, market access and quality supervision should be done in accordance with standards. Following relevant national regulations, pilot and demonstration on informatisation standards will be carried out, the working mechanism for benchmarking standards will be improved, and the implementation capacity of informatisation standards will be upgraded.

III. Promoting the development of standards in key areas

(i) Key information technologies

1. Strengthening the development of standards on general technology.

Accelerate the formulation of basic software standards, and optimise the operating system standards, including the general operating systems for servers, desktops, and mobile phones, the industrial operating system and new types of operating systems. Develop standards for databases, such as relational and graphical databases; formulate the standards for middleware, including new types of application servers, messaging, caching, and data storage. Strengthen the construction of industrial software standards; research and develop standards on general foundation, products, data models, testing and validation, system integration and industrial application etc.; formulate standards for Computer Aided Design (CAD), Computer Aided Engineering (CAE), and Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM) etc. Focusing on the key fields of integrated circuits, prioritize breakthroughs on standards of key technologies such as advanced computer

chips and new types of storage chips. Improve the formulation of application standards for artificial intelligence chips, automotive chips, and chips for consumer electronics.

2. Developing standards in the fields of emerging technologies.

Optimise standards for artificial intelligence; strengthen the research and development of general and basic standards, and those for ethic, security and privacy. Research and formulate standards for large models and generative artificial intelligence. Standard construction for blockchain will be enhanced. The common key standards for underlying platforms, smart contracts, consensus mechanisms, cross-chain interoperability will be formulated. The application and service standards in key fields will be developed. Standards for cloud computing will be improved. Standards for multiple fields, including cloud native, cloud operating system, distributed cloud, edge cloud, cloud migration, cloud application and intelligent cloud service etc., will be formulated. The layout of quantum information standards will be developed. Basic common standards such as terminology, functional models and reference architectures will be developed. The research on standards for key technologies, including quantum computing, quantum communication and quantum measurement, will be carried out. The research on the standards for brain-computer interface will be advanced. Key technologies and application standards will be formulated including input-output interface, brain information coding and decoding algorithms, brain information security and privacy protection. The standardisation project research groups will be established in the next-generation Internet, Web 3.0, meta-universe and other emerging fields. Develop basic standards and explore standards for integrated application.

(ii) Digital infrastructure

1. Improving network infrastructure standards.

Standard formulation and application research for application of gigabit optical network and 5G evolution technology will be strengthen. Relevant sector standards will be improved. The technology itself and its standards on 6G will be developed at the same pace. Standards research and formulation on IPv6 should be accelerated in innovative technologies, testing, terminals and security. Standards on key technologies will be developed for the space-air-ground integrated network. The standard research and development on BeiDou communications and satellite Internet will be advanced. Optimise the standards for the Internet of Things (IoT), while accelerating the standard formulation and revision for IoT sensing, network transmission and service support.

2. Promoting the development of standards for computing power infrastructure.

The standard system will be established for an integrated computing power infrastructure with computing, storage and transport. In the light of the trend of convergence and symbiosis in technological development, advance the research on common standards for heterogeneous computing centres, such as cloud computing, edge computing and high-performance computing. The research and development of standards will be carried out on the access, scheduling and services of computing power. Develop coordinated standards for cloud-network to promote interconnection and intercommunication among clouds.

3. Enhancing the standardisation level of application infrastructure.

Standards for the industrial Internet will be improved. In the industrial Internet, the standards for identification resolution, industrial models and components will be established. Promote standardisation of industrial APPs and industrial 5G applications, and develop relevant standards for industrial APPs and industrial technologies in emerging fields. The standards for the Internet of Vehicles will be improved. Develop relevant standards for Intelligent Connected Vehicle, the base map of intelligent vehicles, information and communication, smart transportation, audio video system on board, intelligent vehicle management, and electronic products and services. Formulate standards on the monitoring network for the implementation of territorial spatial planning and territorial spatial information modelling. The standards for spatial and temporal information will be established. Develop relevant standards such as the construction of real-view three-dimensional China. Formulate standards to promote digital and intelligent transition for traditional infrastructure.

(iii) Data resources

1. Establishing the basic standards for data resources.

The data technology standards will be improved for data collection, storage, access, use and destruction.

Standard formulation will be accelerated for data governance such as metadata, master data and data quality. A high-quality data sets will be established in key fields. Develop the data security standards, including data password protection, data classification and grading, data desensitisation and decryption, and cross-border data transfer. The standards for the circulation of data factors will be developed.

2. Innovating standards for the utilisation of public data resources.

Key industries and regions are encouraged to explore the path of public data authorization and operation. Develop standards in key fields such as technical architecture, management requirements, application services and performance evaluation etc. For usable public data with economic and social value, social forces will be encouraged to make value-added development and utilisation. The research on relevant standards for the opening-up of public data will be advanced， while supporting key sectors and regions to develop business standards and technical standards for public data resources.

(iv) Digitalisation of sectors

1. Upgrading the standard level of agricultural informatisation.

Greater efforts will be made to develop informatisation standards for agricultural production, operation, management and services. Accelerate the formulation and revision of key standards for IoT in agriculture, the agricultural and rural big data, and e-commerce for agricultural products. Improve the intelligent agriculture-related standards for assistant steering of agricultural machinery, quality inspection of operations, and facilities and environmental control; enhance the informatisation level of agricultural equipment.

2. Improving informatisation standards for the manufacturing sectors.

In the intelligent manufacturing, and integration of informatisation and industrialization, standard supply for technologies and products will be improved. The standard development will be promoted in intelligent equipment, intelligent factories, digital simulation of manufacturing, digital management of equipment, and digital twins of equipment. Improve the standards for digital manufacturing and supply chain management. Standards will be developed for key fields such as raw materials, manufacturing equipment, consumer goods, electronic information etc. Carry out research on the coordinated standards for the industrial chain, supporting the key sectors to strengthen, stabilize and extend the chain. Focusing on the needs of systemic transition of enterprises, the standards for the methods of architecting will be formulated. Enterprises will be led to transform development strategies, enhance digital capacities, apply technologies in an integrated way, while optimising transition management and innovating business models, so as to enhance the capacity of sustainable development.

3. Strengthening informatisation standards for the service industry.

Encourage sectors and enterprises to develop standards and specifications for digital commerce, such as the cross-border e-commerce platform, green e-commerce, and live broadcasting, to regulate the development of new forms and models. Accelerate standard research and formulation for intelligent logistics, including digital transport and digital delivery. The digital transformation of the service industry will be further promoted. Focusing on the needs of digital transition of the service industry, including wholesale and retail, catering, travel, sports and finance, standards will be developed and promoted for their application.

(v) E-government

1. Accelerate standard construction for the operation of government affairs.

Optimise standards for collaborative officing, decision-making assistance, administrative supervision, government networks, electronic document management and government information disclosure etc. Strengthen standard construction for electronic government networks, and an integrated system for collaborative officing. The ability of online internal officing, electronic documents management, affairs management and internal services will be improved. Establish standards for the systems of decision information resources, including laws and regulations, policy documents and archives, so as to promote scientific decision-making in government affairs. Advance the standard construction standards for the entire process of digital operation, management and supervision, including administrative examination and approval, and administrative law enforcement. Upgrade the standardised and transparent operation of administrative power. Further construct standards for government information classification and grading,

centralisation and unification, sharing and joint utilization, and dynamic updating, to promote transparency in government affairs.

2. Improving the standards for government applications. Promoting the standardisation of government service matters. Standardise government services. Standards should be further developed for government services, including online services, services provided by mobile phones, convenient services, interprovincial government services and unified online government services. Standards for government applications will be improved, including government websites, apps, digital identity authentication, marriage authentication, electronic seals, electronic certificates, electronic invoices, electronic accounting vouchers etc. The standard and specification systems for the national integrated government service platform, and the standard system for government applications will be improved.

3. Constructing standards for government governance.

Standards will be constructed for market behaviours, credit risks, government integrity evaluation, product quality, "dual random selections plus timely release of results"[1], and "Internet Plus Regulation". The capacity for integrated online supervision will be enhanced. Establish standards for online petition, online mediation, intelligent legal aid, intelligent emergency response, video and images of public security, and big data for public security. The capacity of digital social management will be enhanced. Accelerate construction of informatisation standards for dynamic perception of economic operation, analysis of economic and social development, investment supervision and management, financial and budgetary management, digital economic governance, economic monitoring and early warning, and macro-economic control and decision-making, to improve the government's capability of economic regulation.

(vi) Information for the People

1. Promoting the construction of smart city standards.

Focusing on urban sensing system, urban information model, urban digital twin, urban data utilization, urban brain, intelligent traffic management system, and urban operation and management service platforms, developing key common technical standards in fields and provide support for the construction of smart city applications. Greater efforts will be made to develop and apply standards for smart city planning and design, construction and implementation, and operation and guarantee. Develop standards for urban temporal and spatial big data and urban geographic information. The research on standards for "digital housing and construction" will be carried out to guide the digital management of the full life cycle of housing and engineering construction projects. Develop standards for smart community infrastructures, and construction and transformation of intelligent municipal infrastructure. Standards for smart construction and smart construction site will be developed, to support new infrastructure construction. Carry out comprehensive pilot, as well as assessment and evaluation of smart city, to promote the standardised construction of smart city. Standards for smart community and digital home will be developed.

2. Developing and researching standards for digital village.

Greater efforts will be made to develop basic standards for the terminology, reference, and evaluation indicators, thus leading standardised construction of digital village. Develop technical and platform standards for rural data and resource classification, rural digital governance and comprehensive governance platforms. Increase the supply of standards for rural digitalisation, and those standards will be developed for industry, culture, public services and environmental monitoring.

3. Optimising standards for digital public services.

Accelerate research and formulation on standards for digital transition of public services. Informatisation and standardisation will be improved in different fields, including education, medical care, employment, transport and sports. Promote standardisation of information, application and services in the fields of employment and entrepreneurship, social insurance, community services, care for the elderly and children, accessibility services, social assistance, assistance for the disabled and funeral services, enabling information to benefit people with standardisation.

[1] Meaning randomly choose inspection subject with random choice on inspectors for governmental supervision activities, and the result of the inspection should be released to the public on a timely manner.

(vii) Digital Culture

1. Developing standards for cultural digitisation.

Accelerate formulation of relevant standards for the digitalisation of traditional culture, including those for antiques, ancient books, arts, and folk arts. Informatisation standards will be formulated and revised for the protection of national cultural parks, historical and cultural cities, towns and villages, traditional villages, archaeology, cultural heritage and other fields. Construct standards for cultural resources and data in different fields, including culture and tourism, cultural relics, broadcasting and television, press and publication and film etc.

2. Establishing standards for online culture.

Formulate and revise standards for online cultural products and services, including online literature, online performances, online artworks, online gaming, online animation and comics, online music, online performances, online audios and videos, and online advertisements. Accelerate standard research and formulation for sensing technology of audios and videos, including those standards for holographic display, high and new film formats, virtual reality, multilingual interaction, and high fidelity.

3. Optimising standards for digital cultural services.

Standards for informatisation services of cultural venues such as museums, public libraries, art museums, and culture centres (or stations). Standards for digital copyright will be researched and developed. Further formulate standards for the authentication, evaluation, matching, trading and distribution of cultural resources and digital contents. Standard application shall be promoted for digital services, such as digital exhibition halls, public cultural cloud, and cultural experience spaces etc. Promote standardised construction for radio, television and online audiovisual content, online intelligent dissemination, intelligent reception terminals, and intelligent security. Greater efforts will be made to construct standardized integrated media centres (or integrated media platforms) and improve standards for all-media dissemination.

(viii) Coordinated development of digitalisation and green

1. Improving the informatisation standards for ecological environment management.

Improve informatisation standards for ecological environment monitoring and assessment, forecasting and early warning, decision making and analysis. Explore and formulate informatisation standards for ecological environmental prevention and control, protection and restoration, and benefits evaluation. The standard system for digital governance of natural resources will be studied and formulated. Develop standards for intelligent remote sensing and monitoring of natural resources' conservation and use, to support the integrated protection and systematic governance of mountains, rivers, forests as well as farmlands, lakes, grasslands and deserts. Greater efforts will be made to formulate and apply informatisation standards on the construction, application and evaluation of digital twin water resources. Formulate and develop informatisation standards for the monitoring, forecasting and risk assessment of climate change.

2. Improving standards for coordinated transition of digitalisation and green

Promote standards for digital and green integrated transformation, digital management of carbon emission from energies and resources, digital accounting of product carbon footprint, and digital labelling and certification for green products in the fields of energy, industry, construction, and transport. Work on informatisation standards for the accounting, evaluation, and trading of carbon sinks. Standards for green computing power will be improved. Develop standards for computing power deployment, energy-saving evaluation and performance assessment, thus constructing intensive and green data centres. Formulate and revise standards for data centres, communication base stations, servers and other digital devices to save energy and reduce carbon emission.

3. Developing standards for green and smart living.

Research and formulate standards for green and low carbon activities to reduce carbon emission. With big data, blockchain and other technologies, standards for personal carbon emission and carbon credit will be formulated and revised. Develop standards for mutual recognition and exchange of carbon credits in daily scenarios such as shared transport and green e-commerce, so as to promote a green and low-carbon lifestyle.

IV. Promoting the internationalisation of informatisation standards

(i) Deepening exchanges and cooperation on international standardisation

Acrtively participate in international standard activities in the field of informatisation and take part in standard cooperation topics in the fields of key and emerging technologies, to contribute Chinese solutions and wisdom. The cooperation on informatisation standards with the countries within the Belt and Road initiative will be strengthened. Promote exchanges on standardisation with G20, APEC, and BRICS, and deepen cooperation on standardisation with Northeast Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America and other regions. In negotiations of free trade agreements, we will include the topic on standard cooperation; promote standard information sharing and services; develop friendship on standardisation cooperation with mutual benefits.

(ii) Actively participating in international standard organizations

Further participate in international standard organizations and international organizations for industry and standard, including the International Organization for Standardisation (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The ability to participate in international standardisation activities will be improved. Experts in the field of informatisation will be encouraged to serve in international SDOs. Support domestic enterprises, cooperation platforms and associations to participate in the development of international standards; promote the adoption of national standards with advanced technologies into international standards.

(iii) Promoting coordinated development of international and domestic standards

Provide more national informatisation standards in foreign languages. Improve the consistency between national standards and international standards in terms of key technical indexes. Compatibility and mutual recognition of informatisation standards will be advanced. Encourage enterprises, associations, scientific research institutes and other institutions to take part in international professional standard organizations in the field of informatisation. Such international organizations in the area of informatisation are also welcomed to set up offices in China. The coordinated development between technical standards and intellectual property rights will be strengthened. Develop patents and international standards in the field of information technology at the same pace.

V. Enhancing the basic capacity of informatisation standards

(i) Optimising the supply structure of standards

Improve the layout of informatisation standard system. Cooperation will be encouraged among informatisation-related standardisation technical committees, scientific research institutes, advantageous groups and enterprises, to form a loop-closed and innovative mechanism of “technology research and development - standard development - industrial application”. As a result, the quality of standards will be improved. While implementing major strategies on national and regional development, cross-region informatisation standards will be jointly developed, applied and promoted. Strengthen the connection between standards for industrial application and general technical standards for informatisation; Promote digital transitions of sectors. Associations with certain capability are encouraged to develop advanced and leading association standards. Further implement the “front-runners” system of enterprise standards, thus improving their capacity for standardisation. Foster professional organizations for informatisation standards, and provide professional support on standardisation, including policy research and technical consultation publicly to the whole society.

(ii) Strengthening the training of standardisation talents

Optimize the mechanism for talent training, implement competence certification for standardisation talent. Improve standardisation courses; encourage universities and vocational colleges to offer standardisation-related courses; cultivate knowledge-oriented talents, technical talents and innovative talents. The training base for international standardisation talents will be built; attract overseas talents and establish an international standardisation talent pool. Improve incentive policies for standardisation talents. Effectively connect the research results on standardisation with the evaluation of professional technical titles and the

evaluation and selection of science and technology prizes at national, provincial and ministerial levels. The training of standardisation talents will be incorporated into the talent training plans of regions and sectoral levels.

(iii) Promoting the standard digitalisation

Carry out research on theories, methods and other basic aspects of standard digitalisation, and establish a complete system of digital expression and application of standards. Breakthroughs will be made in key technologies, including machine-read standards, open-source standards and digital verification of standards. Accelerate the kick-off of structural and digital transition of stock quantity standards. Accelerate the digital development, management, application, service, supervision and evaluation of standards; promote the work on standardisation with lower cost higher quality and efficiency. Integrated with the needs of the government and enterprises, carrying out the pilot application of standard digitalisation, and gradually extend to key aspects of standardisation. A digital ecosystem of standards will be established for the government, industry, academia, research and users. The role of standardisation will be brought into full play to support and lead efficiency.

VI. Organisational safeguards

(i) Strengthening integration and coordination

Improve the coordinated national mechanism of standardisation in the field of informatisation. Departmental coordination and interaction will be strengthened, and solve major problems in national informatisation standards by coordination. Research and discuss the approval and publication of key national standard projects in the field of informatisation, to ensure the convergence of different standards at various levels in this field. Regularly disclose the formulation, revision, implementation and application status and results of informatisation standards to the public, to effectively implement the construction plan of informatisation standards. As for major cross-sector and cross-industry consultations on national informatisation standards, the Office of the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission is responsible for organizing and carrying out guidance, and the Standardisation Administration of the People's Republic of China is responsible for standard formulation, implementation and monitoring. Departments should effectively connect informatisation standards with their own development plans of informatisation, and advance them at same pace. Greater efforts should be made to guide institutions, research centres, associations and standardisation organizations. Relevant units should improve their ability to develop, implement and promote informatisation standards.

(ii) Enhancing policy support

All regions and relevant departments should take informatisation standards as an important part of informatisation development. While implementing the major tasks, key projects and priority actions identified in the national strategic plans for informatisation development, policy and financial support should be strengthened. It is encouraged to take national standards and sector standards formulated in relevant work to be used as references for governmental bidding and procurement. Guide social capital to participate in formulation of enterprise standards and association standards; enhance the unity and coordination of standard development and financial guarantee.

(iii) Creating a favourable atmosphere

Innovate publicity methods and channels and popularize the concept of informatisation standards to raise their awareness in the whole society. Organize thematic activities on informatisation standards regularly, where the participation of government, enterprises and universities shall be expanded. The role of standardisation organizations as a bridge will be brought into full play to tell the story of informatisation standards in an all-round way and cultivate a culture of informatisation standards.

Introduction of SESEC Project

The Seconded European Standardization 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 Standardization 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 standardization information exchange and EU-China standardization cooperation.

The SESEC project supports the strategic objectives of the European Union, EFTA and the European Standardization 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 standardization bodies;**
- **Improve the visibility and understanding of the European Standardization System (ESS) in China;**
- **Gather regulatory and standardization intelligence.**

The following areas have been identified as sectoral 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).