



# SESEC VI

## China Standardisation Newsletter

January - February 2026



Seconded European Standardisation Expert in China  
(SESEC)

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# Takeaways

## SESEC Successfully Convenes 2026 EU-China Standardization Roundtable and New Year Reception

On 5 February 2026, the Seconded European Standardization Expert for China (SESEC) successfully convened the 2026 EU–China Standardization Roundtable and New Year Reception in Beijing. The event brought together representatives from European and Chinese standardization bodies, government authorities, industry associations, technical committees, and leading enterprises to exchange views on policy developments, strategic priorities, and future cooperation in standardization and technical regulation.

## CCC 2026 Updates: 16 Self-Declared Products Now Require Third-Party Certification

On January 7, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) of China issued the ***Announcement of the State Administration for Market Regulation on Adjusting the Certification Models for Certain Products within the Compulsory Product Certification Catalogue***, signaling a pivotal shift in the compliance landscape for specific items within the Compulsory Product Certification (CCC) catalog. This regulatory update mandates a transition from the existing self-declaration model to a rigorous third-party certification framework for 16 distinct product types.

## SAMR: 48000 National Standards Published during 14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Period

On 29 January 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) held a press conference on the special topic of Advancing the Construction of a Quality Powerhouse Initiative. Mr. Gu Shaoping, Director-General of SAMR's Quality Development Bureau, reported significant progress since the start of the 14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan.

## MIIT Reviewed Electronic Information Standardization for 2025

On February 3, 2026, the Electronic Information Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) convened a symposium in Beijing to review standardization efforts in the electronic information sector for 2025. During the session, the Electronic Information Department presented an overview of standardization within the electronic information manufacturing industry. Various divisions reported on standardization activities carried out within their respective domains during the 14th Five-Year Plan period and throughout 2025, while outlining plans for future initiatives.

## MIIT Releases Implementation Opinions on “AI+Manufacturing”

On 7 January 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and 7 other departments has jointly issued the ***Implementation Opinion on the “Artificial Intelligence + Manufacturing” Special Action***. This document establishes a strategic roadmap to deepen the integration of AI with the real economy by 2027, fostering new-quality productive forces and advancing new-type industrialization.

## China Sets 2026 Key Work Agenda at National Data Working Meeting

From 29 to 30 December 2025, the **National Data Work Meeting** was convened in Beijing. The meeting summarized data-related work in 2025 and deployed key work agenda for 2026. Mr. Zheng Shanjie, Chair of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), attended the meeting and delivered a speech. Mr. Liu Honglie, Administrator of the National Data Administration (NDA), presented the work report.

## CCSA Sets Key Work Directions for 2026

On March 14, On January 22, 2026, the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) held its Annual Work Meeting in Beijing to review 2025 achievements and outline priorities for 2026. Key speakers included Mr. Ke Jixin, Vice Minister of Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), Ms. Cai Bin, Inspector from the Standards Technology Management Department of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and Mr. Xi Guohua, Former Vice Minister of MIIT and current chair of CCSA Strategic Guidance Committee. CCSA Secretary-General Madam Dai Xiaohui presented the work report, and CCSA Chairman Mr. Wen Ku delivered concluding remarks.

## China Unveils National Roadmap for Low-Altitude Economy Standards

On February 2, 2026, A coalition of ten Chinese government departments, including the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and the Office of the Central Air Traffic Management Commission, jointly released ***Guidelines for the Construction of a Low-Altitude Economy Standards System (2025 Edition)*** (hereinafter referred to as the Guideline). The Guideline aims to create a unified national approach to standardization, providing both foundational support and strategic direction for the high-quality development of the low-altitude economy, which transitions into rapid

industrialization.

### SAC/TC599 (Semiconductor) 2025 Highlights

On February 10, 2026, the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), the secretariat of the National Integrated Circuits (IC) Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC599), released the committee's 2025 Annual Highlights. SAC/TC599, comprising 57 committee members, 172 observers, and over 700 working group members in its first term starting from November 2022, is responsible for standardization across the entire IC industry chain, including design, manufacturing, packaging, testing, application, and equipment. It mirrors the subcommittees of IEC/TC47 (Semiconductor Devices): SC47A on Integrated Circuits, SC47D on Semiconductor Devices Packaging, and SC47F on MEMS.

### China Issues Binding Rules for New Energy Vehicle Traction Battery Recycling

On January 16, 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Commerce, and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) jointly issued the *Interim Measures for the Management of Recycling and Comprehensive Utilization of Waste New Energy Vehicle (NEV) Traction Batteries*. The regulation, taking effect on **April 1, 2026**, replaces previous policy documents with a legally binding framework to ensure safe, efficient, and sustainable recycling. This initiative responds to the *Action Plan for Improving the Recycling and Utilization System of NEV Traction Batteries* released in February 2025 and the onset of large-scale retirement of NEV traction batteries.

### China Approves 12 National Standards of Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS)

On January 8, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), via its National Standardization Administration (SAC), approved 12 national standards for carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), which is globally recognized as a critical technological solution for achieving carbon neutrality goals. The newly released standards package covers the entire CCUS value chain—**capture, transportation, and storage—as well as foundational areas** such as terminology and emissions reduction accounting. These standards will **take effect on July 1, 2026**.

### China Unveils Green Product Certification and Labeling Rules 2026 Version

On January 4, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), together with the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), and other departments, jointly released the revised *Administration of Green Product Certification and Labeling* (hereafter referred to as the New Administration), set to **take effect on January 1, 2026**. The New Administration replaces the 2019 version and regulates green product certification and labeling across areas such as **certification systems, implementation, certificates, labels, and supervisions**, while clarifying the responsibilities of regulatory authorities and provide clear guidance for implementation.

### Call for Comments: China's 19 National Standards for Hydrogen Technology

On February 6, 2026, the National Technical Committee on Hydrogen Energy Standardization (SAC/TC309) released a batch of **19 draft national standards for public comment**, aiming to improve the standards system for the entire hydrogen industry chain encompassing production, storage, transportation, and utilization and accelerate the supply of hydrogen energy standards. This aligns with the requirements of the *Medium and Long-Term Plan for Hydrogen Energy Industry Development* and the *Hydrogen Industry Standard System Development Guide (2023 Edition)*. The draft standards are open for expert and industry feedback until **March 10, 2026**.

### Call for Comments: China's 2026 Energy Label Catalogue and Revised Rules

On February 9, 2026, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) issued a notice calling for public comments on the draft of the *China Energy Label Product Catalogue (2026 Edition)" and Relevant Implementation Rules (Draft for Public Comments)*. Stakeholders are invited to submit their feedback by **March 9, 2026**. The proposed Product Catalogue (2026 version) represents a significant update to China's energy labeling management system.

### SAC Published English Versions of 85 Key National Standards

On 30 January 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) approved and released English versions of 85 national standards. These standards cover a broad range of industries including artificial intelligence, carbon emission, energy efficiency, raw materials, aerospace, electric and electrochemical energy storage, photovoltaic power, solar power, railway applications, electric vehicles, and so on.



## SESEC Activity

# 1. SESEC Successfully Convenes 2026 EU-China Standardization Roundtable and New Year Reception

#EU-China Standardization Cooperation

On 5 February 2026, the Seconded European Standardization Expert for China (SESEC) successfully convened the 2026 EU–China Standardization Roundtable and New Year Reception in Beijing. The event brought together representatives from European and Chinese standardization bodies, government authorities, industry associations, technical committees, and leading enterprises to exchange views on policy developments, strategic priorities, and future cooperation in standardization and technical regulation.



The event opened with welcoming remarks from **Mr. Jorg Weberndorfer**, Minister Counsellor for Industrial and SME Policies, Trade and Investment Section, Delegation of the European Union to China. Mr. Weberndorfer highlighted the long-standing achievements of EU–China standardization cooperation and underlined the vast potential for further collaboration, particularly in the context of the digital and green transitions. He emphasized that standards play a crucial role in supporting innovation, competitiveness, and market access, and are an indispensable foundation for sustainable economic development.

*Photo: Mr. Jorg Weberndorfer, EU Delegation*

Representing the Chinese side, **Ms. Chen Ying**, Director of the International Cooperation Division, Standardization Innovation Department of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), delivered remarks on China’s latest standardization developments. She outlined China’s strategic direction in advancing a modern, high-quality standardization system and praised SESEC’s important role in facilitating communication between European and Chinese stakeholders and supporting practical cooperation.



*Photo: Ms. Chen Ying, SAC*

A highlight of the reception was the keynote briefing by **Madam Li Aixian**, Vice President of the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS). Madam Li provided a comprehensive overview of China’s standardization system, its evolution, and its growing engagement in international standardization.

Madam Li Aixian is a highly respected authority in the field. Notably, on 15 October 2025, she was invited to deliver a high-level presentation on standardization to China’s senior state leaders during the State Council’s 16th special study session, chaired by Premier Li Qiang, under the theme “Strengthening the guiding and safeguarding role of standards and promoting high-quality economic development through standards upgrading.” Her participation at the SESEC reception provided first-hand insights into China’s latest policy thinking and strategic priorities.



*Photo: Madam Li Aixian, CNIS*



**Dr. Betty Xu, SESEC**, presented an overview of recent and upcoming EU standardization policy developments, including the EU Standardization Strategy and revisions to the EU Standardisation Regulation. She also highlighted SESEC’s work in monitoring policy trends, supporting EU stakeholders, and identifying cooperation opportunities with Chinese counterparts.

*Photo: Dr. Betty Xu, SESEC*



**Ms. Ester Canada**, representing the European Chamber of Commerce in China’s Standards and Conformity Assessment Working Group, shared key messages from the Chamber’s annual position paper, reflecting European industry’s main concerns and recommendations regarding standards, conformity assessment, and market access in China.

*Photo: Ms. Ester Canada, European Chamber*



**Mr. Benjamin de Ville**, Secretary of CEN-CENELEC JTC 24 on Digital Product Passport (DPP), provided an update on European standardization work related to DPP and its relevance for circular economy, sustainability, and supply chain transparency. He outlined ongoing activities at European and international levels and stressed the importance of early dialogue with international partners.

*Photo: Mr. Benjamin de Ville, CEN-CENELEC*

On the Chinese side, experts from from **China Certification & Accreditation Institute (CCAI)** and **CNIS** introduced China’s carbon footprint policy framework, certification pilots, and the development of the “dual-carbon” (carbon peaking and carbon neutrality) standard system. These presentations generated strong interest among participants, reflecting the growing importance of carbon footprint methodologies and sustainability standards for global value chains.



*Photo: Mr. Wang Peng, Senior Engineer, CCAI*



*Photo: Mr. Sun Liang, Senior Expert,, CNIS*

The event attracted around 80 participants, including representatives from SAMR, SAC, CNCA, the National Railway Administration (NRA), Chinese research institutes such as CNIS, CESI and CCSA, Chinese technical committees, as well as European embassies, EU organizations in Beijing, and European companies including Siemens, Schneider Electric, Ericsson, Nokia, ABB, TÜV and IKEA etc.. The diverse participation underscored the strong demand for dialogue and practical cooperation in standardization between Europe and China.

SESEC reaffirmed its commitment to continuing its role as a central platform for EU–China standardization cooperation. Looking forward, SESEC will further strengthen policy dialogue, support technical exchanges between standardization bodies and technical committees, and promote greater alignment and transparency in key sectors such as digital technologies, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, energy, batteries, carbon footprinting and the circular economy.

By fostering mutual understanding and trust, SESEC will continue to contribute to reducing technical barriers to trade, supporting innovation, and building a more open, resilient and sustainable future for EU–China cooperation in standardization.

## Preview of SESEC VI Webinars in 2026

As China accelerates its transition toward high-quality development, the country’s regulatory frameworks and standardization systems are undergoing rapid transformation. From carbon footprint management and compulsory certification to cutting-edge sectors like AI, semiconductors, and hydrogen energy, staying ahead of these changes is essential for businesses, policymakers, and standards bodies engaging with the Chinese market.

The SESEC 2026 Webinar Series examines recent developments in China’s regulatory and standardization frameworks across six key areas: **carbon footprint management, standardization system, compulsory certification (CCC), semiconductors, hydrogen energy, and artificial intelligence.**

Please find the schedule and registration links for each session below. Upon registration, a confirmation email containing webinar access details will be forwarded to you.

We look forward to seeing you there!

### I. Upcoming SESEC Webinar 01: China Carbon Footprint standardization and certification

**Date:** Tuesday, **March 31, 2026**

**Time:** 10:00 am- 11:00 am CET time

**Speaker:** Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC

**Language:** English

As China’s “Dual Carbon” goals accelerate, product carbon footprint management is rapidly transitioning from a voluntary initiative to a mandatory compliance requirement. Join our upcoming webinar for a systematic review of China’s evolving carbon footprint policies and standardization landscape. This session is essential for businesses seeking to navigate the policy window and align their strategies with China’s regulatory trajectory.

**Key Takeaways:**

- China’s product carbon footprint policy evolution
- Overview of product carbon footprint certification pilot projects
- China’s product carbon footprint standardization progress
- EU-China carbon footprint methodology comparison

**Register now:** [https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_D6LId5EcStqshrbvwBxw](https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_D6LId5EcStqshrbvwBxw)

### II. Upcoming SESEC Webinar 02: China Standardization – recent development

**Date:** Tuesday, **28th April 2026**

**Time:** 10:00 – 11:00 am CET time

**Speaker:** Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC

**Language:** English

The 2025 – 2026 period marks a critical juncture for China’s standardization system—the final year of the “14th Five-Year Plan” and the preparatory phase for the “15th Five-Year Plan.” This session equips European businesses and standards bodies with essential updates on policy shifts, institutional changes, and practical developments shaping

the system.

**Key Takeaways:**

- China's standard system landscape by figures (national, sector, local standards)
- Key policy and regulatory updates (2025 – 2026)
- Sector deep dives: AI, smart manufacturing, new energy vehicles, green/low-carbon
- EU – China standardization cooperation and international alignment

**Register now:** [https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_syz71eTuR2ioxU-VnrnHnQ](https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_syz71eTuR2ioxU-VnrnHnQ)

### **III. Upcoming SESEC Webinar 03: China Semi-conductor Standardization**

**Date:** Tuesday, **26th May 2026**

**Time:** 10:00 – 11:00 am CET

**Speaker:** Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC

**Language:** English

As semiconductor standardization becomes a strategic lever in global competition, China has accelerated its policy and standard-setting efforts throughout 2025-2026. This session unpacks recent regulatory shifts, technical committee dynamics, and emerging standardization priorities.

**Key Takeaways:**

- National policy landscape and strategic priorities (including “15th Five-Year Plan” orientation)
- The role of SAC/TC 599 (Semiconductor): committee structure, working groups, and standards under development
- Sectoral focus: equipment and components, RISC-V ecosystem, automotive chips, advanced materials
- Emerging technical domains: reliability testing, wide-bandgap semiconductors, and beyond

**Register now:** [https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_lvCQivNcSR-2jy-WmyAxyA](https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_lvCQivNcSR-2jy-WmyAxyA)

### **IV. Upcoming SESEC Webinar 04: China Hydrogen Energy Standardization**

**Date:** Tuesday, **30th June 2026**

**Time:** 10:00 – 11:00 am CET

**Speaker:** Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC

**Language:** English

As hydrogen takes center stage in the global energy transition, China is rapidly building out its policy and standardization framework to support large-scale industrial deployment. This session examines China's hydrogen policies, standards systems, technical committees, and key standards in progress—and where they meet or diverge from EU approaches.

**Key Takeaways:**

- National hydrogen strategy: policy architecture and “15th Five-Year Plan” orientations
- China's hydrogen standards system: framework, coverage, and development roadmap
- Technical committees in focus: SAC/TC 309, SAC/TC 342, and their work programs
- EU-China comparative analysis: divergent pathways and convergence prospects

**Register now:** [https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_SyOyIVfIT5u9viPnLQK\\_Sw](https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_SyOyIVfIT5u9viPnLQK_Sw)

### **V. Upcoming SESEC Webinar 05: China CCC as of September 2026**

**Date:** Tuesday, **15th September 2026**

**Time:** 10:00 – 11:00 am CET

**Speaker:** Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC

**Language:** English

China's Compulsory Certification (CCC) scheme continues to evolve as a cornerstone of market access regulation. As of September 2026, there are significant shifts in product coverage, certification modalities, and enforcement timelines. This webinar seeks to provide European manufacturers and exporters a timely update on the CCC landscape, with practical guidance for addressing recent and upcoming changes.

**Key Takeaways:**

- Recent adjustments to the CCC product catalogue (2025 – 2026)
- From self-declaration to third-party certification: the 16-product transition

- New entrants: EV charging equipment, power banks, and other expanded categories
- Transition timelines, implementation deadlines, and compliance strategies

**Register now:** [https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_RS26CjhvSjCUAxn-BBKgKQ](https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_RS26CjhvSjCUAxn-BBKgKQ)

## **VI. Upcoming SESEC Webinar 06: China AI Standardization**

**Date:** Tuesday, **20th October 2026**

**Time:** 10:00 – 11:00 am CET

**Speaker:** Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC

**Language:** English

As artificial intelligence reshapes industries globally, China continues to advance its standardization framework to guide sectoral development. By October 2026, the country has progressed further along its AI standardization roadmap—with updates expected across policy instruments, technical committee mandates, and national standard development. This session offers European businesses, standards bodies, and policymakers a systematic briefing on China’s evolving AI standardization landscape as of late 2026.

### **Key Takeaways:**

- Strategic policy directions: “AI+” initiative and sectoral implementation roadmaps as of October 2026
- Updates on national standard development: volume, coverage, and priority domains
- Technical committee developments: SAC/TC 28/SC 42, SAC/TC 260, and emerging standardization priorities
- China – EU AI governance frameworks: comparative observations

**Register now:** [https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_kc16bDfFRKyHI8bHPbc2eQ](https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_kc16bDfFRKyHI8bHPbc2eQ)



## Horizontal Actions

### 2. SAC Approves 18 Mandatory National Standards Projects - Including ICV Safety Rules

#Mandatory National Standard

On 7 January 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued a notice approving the 18 mandatory national standards projects. The approved standards projects include formulation revision, and translation of critical technical regulations. These standards projects cover Electric Vehicle, Intelligent and Connected Vehicle, construction materials, special equipment and so on. Meanwhile, 4 of the 18 projects are assigned to the TCs for official English translation.

The basic information of the key standard items that may be of interest to EU stakeholders are listed below:

Standard No.	Project	Standard Name	Standard to be Replaced	Responsible TC	Estimated Working Period
20256766-Q-339		Safety requirements for dismantling and crushing of traction battery used in electric vehicle (Official English translation also approved)	New standard	TC114/SC27 Electric Vehicles	22 months
20256767-Q-339		Safety technical specification for ceramic cartridge faucets (Official English translation also approved)	GB 18145-2014	TC249 Architecture and Sanitary Ceramics	12 months
20256774-Q-469		Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for heater of petroleum industry (Official English translation also approved)	GB 24848-2010	TC20 Energy Fundamentals and Management	12 months
20256775-Q-469		Norm of energy consumption per unit production of electrolytic copper foil	New standard	TC20 Energy Fundamentals and Management	22 months
20256776-Q-339		Fuel cell electric vehicles— Safety requirements (Official English translation also approved)	GB/T 24549-2020	TC114/SC27 Electric Vehicles	16 months
20256778-Q-339		Intelligent and connected vehicle — Safety requirements for automated driving system	GB/T 44721-2024	TC114/SC34 Intelligent and Connected Vehicle	16 months
20256781-Q-339		Safety requirements of charger for electric motorcycles and electric mopeds	New standard	TC114/SC1 Motorcycles	22 months

Standard Project No.	Standard Name	Standard to be Replaced	Responsible TC	Estimated Working Period
20256782-Q-339	Road tanker for dangerous liquid goods transportation Part 1: technical requirements of atmospheric pressure metal tank	GB 18564.1-2019	TC114/SC7 Special Vehicles	16 months
20256783-Q-339	Safety-belt Anchorages and Safety-belts of totally-enclosed three-wheel motorcycles	New standard	TC114/SC1 Motorcycles	22 months

### SESEC Observations:

- China's approach to mandatory national standards appears to be shifting. In the past, the strategy was very cautious—consolidating existing mandatory standards, converting some to voluntary during the revisions, and strictly limiting new proposals. The current approach seems more flexible. This could lead to a noticeable increase in the number of new mandatory standards published in 2026 and 2027, compared to the previous four to five years.
- Chinese authorities continue to encourage technical committees to shorten the time needed to draft or revise standards. As a result, the actual completion time for these projects may end up being shorter than the official timelines announced.
- The current national standard GB/T 44721-2024 on safety requirements for intelligent and connected vehicle (ICV) automated driving systems only took effect in September 2024. The decision to approve a revision within just 16 months suggests that stricter or more detailed technical requirements may be needed to ensure safety. It could also reflect expectations of broader ICV adoption and a wider range of applications in the near future.

Source: [https://www.samr.gov.cn/bzjss/tzgg/art/2026/art\\_186cb480a1814e329e6cd789cccd9374.html](https://www.samr.gov.cn/bzjss/tzgg/art/2026/art_186cb480a1814e329e6cd789cccd9374.html)

## 3. SAMR Call for Comments on Key Mandatory National Standards

### #Mandatory National Standard

On 30 January 2025, the Standards Technology Management Department of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) launched a Call for Comments on 11 mandatory national standards projects. These projects cover key production materials, industrial production safety, and limit of harmful substances of adhesives. The deadline of the Call for Comments was 1 March 2026.

#### Project No. 1: Limits for Prohibited and Restricted Substances in Leatherette

**Proposal Unit:** the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology

- Standards-Making Unit:** National Technical Committee on Plastics Products Standardization (TC48)
- Affected Areas:** Development, production, inspection, sales and service of artificial leather and synthetic leather in industries such as **plastics, textiles, coatings, adhesives, automobiles, daily household clothing, decoration and renovation**

- Significance:**

To address the environmental risks posed by China's leatherette and synthetic leather production and to rectify the obsolescence of **GB 21550-2008 The restriction of hazardous materials in polyvinyl chloride artificial leather**.

The revision aims to confine mandatory standards to the bottom line of safeguarding ecological safety and human health. By introducing new requirements for prohibited and restricted substances and enforcing the standard in its entirety, this update regulates the entire industry chain from design and production to recycling, thereby enhancing product quality and resource circulation while providing a legal basis for government supervision to govern pollution at the source and drive the industry toward a green, low-carbon transformation.

#### Project No. 2: Limits for Prohibited and Restricted Substances in Leatherette

**Proposal Unit:** the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology

- **Standards-Making Unit:** National Technical Committee on Adhesive Standardization (TC185)
- **Affected Areas:**  
Design, production, inspection, and sales of solvent-based, water-based, and reactive (body-type) adhesives. The standard applies universally across all industries utilizing these products—ranging from **industrial manufacturing, construction, and decoration to footwear, luggage, healthcare, and special engineering**—replacing previous industry-specific classifications to cover the entire adhesive product chain.
- **Significance:**  
To simplify and integrate 3 existing mandatory standards and to resolve their conflicts in VOC limit indicators and inconsistencies in test methods with - **GB 33372-2020 Limit of volatile organic compounds content in adhesive**. An integrated revision of the current standards is urgently needed. Below are the 3 mandatory standards affected.

**GB 18583-2008 Indoor decorating and refurbishing materials**

**GB 19340-2014 Adhesives for footwear and case and bag**

**GB 30982-2014 Limit of hazardous substances in construction adhesive**

This upgrade aims to overcome the obsolescence of the old standards by expanding their scope, adding testing items for emerging hazardous substances, and unifying test methods, thereby strictly limiting hazardous substance content at the source and driving the adhesive industry toward a green and sustainable transformation.

### Standards Series Project: Safety in industrial electroheating installations

In addition, the Call for Comments also introduced a mandatory standards series on the safety of industrial electroheating installations. The standards series included 6 parts and they are:

- **Part 1: General safety specifications**
- **Part 2: Arc heating installations**
- **Part 3: Induction heating and - electromagnetic processing installations**
- **Part 4: Resistance heating installations**

- **Part 5: Plasma and electron beam heating installations**

- **Part 6: High-frequency dielectric and microwave heating installations**

- **Proposal Unit:** the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology
- **Standards-Making Unit:** National Technical Committee on Industrial Electroheat Equipment Standardization (TC121)
- **Affected Areas:**  
Design, manufacturing, installation, operation, maintenance, inspection, and acceptance of industrial electric heating devices (including arc heating, induction heating, electromagnetic processing, resistance heating, plasma and electron beam heating, high-frequency dielectric, and microwave heating devices) across industries such as **equipment manufacturing, shipbuilding, automobiles, steel, non-ferrous metals, aerospace, and light industry**.
- **Significance:**  
To address the critical safety risks associated with extreme operating conditions (such as high voltage, overheating, and strong electromagnetic fields) and to rectify the potential hazards of electric shock, burns, fire, and explosions, this mandatory standard series strictly adheres to the principle of safeguarding human health, property safety, and ecological security.

By establishing comprehensive safety requirements throughout the entire lifecycle—from design and manufacturing to installation, operation, and maintenance—the standards aim to achieve an optimal balance between personnel, environment, and product safety. This series provides a unified technical basis for manufacturers and users to identify and mitigate unsafe factors, effectively preventing major accidents even under single-fault conditions.

Furthermore, it fosters a fair market environment by curbing malicious competition based on compromised safety quality, thereby driving the sustainable, high-quality, and green development of key industrial sectors.

Link to the original official announcement:

[https://www.samr.gov.cn/bzjss/zqyj/art/2026/art\\_1b003e81837c47e3832646cc75d3ee59.html](https://www.samr.gov.cn/bzjss/zqyj/art/2026/art_1b003e81837c47e3832646cc75d3ee59.html)

## 4. SAMR: 48000 National Standards Published during 14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Period

#National Standard Statistics

On 29 January 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) held a press conference on the special topic of Advancing the Construction of a Quality Powerhouse Initiative. Mr. Gu Shaoping, Director-General of SAMR's Quality Development Bureau, reported significant progress since the start of the 14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan.

### Standards and Metrology:

China's quality standard system has expanded, with 13,000 national standards formulated or revised, bringing the total to 48,000. The country established 219 national standards on measurement and secured 2,010 internationally recognized calibration and measurement capabilities. Additionally, 652 national metrological technical specifications were issued, an 18% increase compared to the 13th Five-Year Plan period.

### Safety Supervision and Certification:

Regulatory oversight has strengthened through source governance. Production licensing now covers 27 industrial product types across 14 categories. Mandatory certification (CCC) applies to 15 high-risk products, including power banks and helmets for electric bikes, expanding CCC coverage to 106 product types in 17 categories. Pilot reforms for the CCC certification mark launched for 11 high-risk products across 3 categories, particularly power banks, while

code verification pilots advanced for 10 key products sold online, particularly power banks.

### Product Recalls:

Over the past 5 years, authorities executed 1,074 vehicle recalls (amounted to 10.74 million cars) and 4,190 consumer goods recalls (amounted to 40.4019 million units).

### Industrial Support:

10 landmark quality-strengthening projects targeted strategic emerging industries, including AI, quantum information, and new energy vehicles (NEVs). In the automotive chip sector, certification reviews completed for 25 key models, with over 20 million units installed. These measures reduced vehicle manufacturers' selection and integration cycles by three months and cut validation costs by approximately 40%, supporting NEV industry upgrades.

To date, China has contributed 12 international standards and 103 national standards, alongside technical specifications and devices in metrology, testing, and certification, establishing a robust quality foundation for industrial development.

Source:

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/2qPn2Ssl2huo7Q5GvquRPA>

## 5. CCC 2026 Updates: 16 Self-Declared Products Now Require Third-Party Certification

#China Compulsory Certification

On January 7, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) of China issued the **Announcement of the State Administration for Market Regulation on Adjusting the Certification Models for Certain Products within the Compulsory Product Certification Catalogue**, signaling a pivotal shift in the compliance landscape for specific items within the Compulsory Product Certification (CCC) catalog. This regulatory update mandates a transition from the existing self-declaration model to a rigorous third-party certification framework for 16 distinct product types.

### Expanded Scope

Grounded in the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Certification and Accreditation*, this directive aims to strengthen product quality oversight. The adjustment affects five primary areas encompassing 16 specific product types:

- Electrical switches, protection or connection devices for electrical installations: fuse-links
- Small power motors,
- Electric tools: electric drills, electric grinders, electric hammers,

- Electric welding machines: DC arc welding machines, TIG arc welding machines, MIG/MAG arc welding machines, plasma arc cutting machines,
- Vehicles and safety accessories: automotive safety glass, automotive safety belts, external lighting and light-signaling devices for motor vehicles, indirect vision devices for motor vehicles, automotive seats and head restraints, vehicle travelling data recorders, retro-reflective markings for vehicle bodies.

### Implementation Timeline

- **Starting from on 1 July 2026**, designated certification bodies will start accepting applications for CCC certification. A key feature of this process is the commitment to leveraging existing self-declaration results to streamline the issuance of new CCC certificates, the national system will cease generating or accepting new self-declarations for these items.
- **By 31 December 2026**, manufacturers are required to finalize the conversion to CCC certificates and voluntarily cancel their corresponding self-declarations by year-end. An exemption applies to inventory already manufactured and shipped within the valid self-declaration period; such products may continue to be sold without conversion.
- **By 1 January 2027**, strict enforcement begins. The 16 product types must possess a valid CCC

certification and bear the CCC mark to be manufactured, sold, imported, or used in any business activity. All remaining self-declarations in the system will be automatically invalidated.

### Notes from SESEC:

While the CCC certification catalogue remains unchanged, the certification models for some products have been changed. A 6-month window is set to facilitate a smooth transition, emphasizing the acceptance of previous evaluation data to minimize industry burden.

Detailed implementation rules, the official roster of authorized certification bodies, and specific technical guidelines are **anticipated in early 2026**, following drafts previously notified to the WTO TBT committee.

SESEC will continue to keep up with the latest changes. EU manufacturers and exporters currently utilizing self-declarations for these 16 product types are advised to proactively monitor upcoming detailed regulations. Engaging with accredited certification bodies immediately to initiate the conversion process is essential to ensure continued and uninterrupted market access to China.

Source:

[https://www.cnca.gov.cn/zwxx/gg/2025/art/2026/art\\_27223a9fb4d146b58b9a7fcb14d5a41a.html](https://www.cnca.gov.cn/zwxx/gg/2025/art/2026/art_27223a9fb4d146b58b9a7fcb14d5a41a.html)

## 6. China Charts Course for Certification and Inspection Through 2030

### # Certification and Accreditation

On January 19, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) held the 2026 **National Conference on Certification, Accreditation, Inspection and Testing** in Beijing. Its key objectives include summarizing the 2025 and 14th Five-Year Plan period achievements within the certification, accreditation, inspection and testing area, planning its strategic direction for the 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026-2030), and outlining key tasks for 2026. The conference was addressed by SAMR Director Luo Wen, SAMR Deputy Director and head of the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA), **Shu Wei**, etc.

The conference concluded progress made during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, which includes deepening reforms in certification and accreditation to unlock sector vitality; expanding international influence to broaden an open landscape; enhancing professional capacity to improve service effectiveness; steadily

improving development quality to optimize the industry structure; and strengthening industry governance to regulate market order.

Looking ahead to the 15th Five-Year Plan period, the conference stressed the need to address fundamental, strategic, and overarching issues. Priorities include balancing efficiency with fairness, fostering order while maintaining vitality, and coordinating development with security.

Key strategic goals were identified:

- **Enhance Credibility:** Build a unified and authoritative national conformity assessment system by raising industry access standards, strengthening corporate accountability, and establishing strict penalty mechanisms for violations.

- **Strengthen Support for High-Quality Development:** Better support the industrial system modernization, boost domestic consumption, facilitate the building of the unified national market, aid green transition, and bolster security.
- **Expand International Influence:** Actively participate in and lead the formulation of international rules for conformity assessment, deepen multilateral and bilateral mutual recognition agreements, and facilitate the international expansion of domestic institutions.
- **Boost Brand Competitiveness:** Improve the competence of both institutions and professionals to cultivate strong domestic brands.
- **Improve Governance Capabilities:** Enhance legal frameworks, innovate regulatory methods, strengthen accreditation constraints, and promote robust industry self-discipline.

Designating 2026 as the “Year of Regulation and Development” for the sector, the conference calls for deepening reforms to boost service capabilities, intensifying efforts to rectify market order and standardize industry practices and expanding international cooperation. SESEC will keep monitoring and updating the development of the sector.

Source:

[https://www.cnca.gov.cn/xwjj/scjgyw/art/2026/art\\_d40f934f828b4325941162d9415ed580.html](https://www.cnca.gov.cn/xwjj/scjgyw/art/2026/art_d40f934f828b4325941162d9415ed580.html)

## 7. SAC/TC508 (Consumer Product Safety) Established New Committee in 2026

#China's Standardization Landscape

On 6 February 2026, the 3rd National Consumer Product Safety Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC 508) held its kick-off meeting and 2025 annual session in Beijing. Over 60 participants attended, including leaders and experts from the Quality Supervision and Standards Technology Management Departments of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), Consumer Goods Industry Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the rest of all committee members, advisors, and observers.

### Composition of SAC/TC508 Committee

A Composition Plan of the 3<sup>rd</sup> committee of SAC/TC508 was released for Call for Comments on 27 November 2025. The plan comprised 48 representatives from government bodies(16.7%), research institutes(25%), universities(4.2%), inspection bodies(12.5%), third-party testing and certification bodies(12.5), industry associations(10.4%) and leading enterprises(18.75%). The enterprises spanned diverse sectors, including home appliances& electronics, daily cosmetics and personal care, textiles, apparel& light industry, stationery& office supplies, and health&wellness. Notably, P&G stood as the only foreign enterprise on the list.

While the committee covers a broad spectrum of consumer goods and strategically selects industry leaders to leverage their superior manufacturing capabilities and safety management expertise, the composition reveals a significant imbalance. Despite the inclusion of P&G to provide a global perspective, the scarcity of other foreign entities highlights a lack of international inclusiveness. This disparity also implies that strategic priorities of SAC/TC508 will be to strengthen domestic enterprises by tailoring standards to the Chinese context instead.

The new leadership structure proposed in November Call for Comments is as follows:

**Chairman:** Wang Shengli, Director-General of Product Quality and Supervision Department, SAMR

### **Vice Chairmen:**

1. Li Qiang, Deputy Director-General of Consumer Product Industry Department, MIIT
2. Wu Xiangqian, Deputy Director-General of Commodity Inspection Department, the General Administration of Customs
3. Zhang Jun, Elderly Care Services Department, the Ministry of Civil Affairs
4. Li Aixian, China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS)
5. Yang Dong, Certification and Supervision Department, SAMR

**Secretary-General:** Liu Chunhui, CNIS

**Vice Secretary-General:**

1. Miao Yuchen, Deputy Director-General of Product Quality and Supervision Department, SAMR
2. Du Hongzhong, China Association for Consumer Products Quality and Safety Promotion

As the finalized list has not been released yet, SESEC is providing a full composition plan for your reference, please download it here: <https://sesec.eu/sac-tc508consumer-product-safety-established-new-committee-in-2026/>

### **Keynote Speeches**

Ms. Zhu Meina, Deputy Director-General of SAMR's Standards Technology Management Department, announced the Committee's restructuring, issued member certificates, and delivered opening remarks. She praised the previous term's achievements and urged the new Committee to prioritize speed for efficiency, quality for industrial growth, and mandatory requirements to secure consumer safety baselines.

Mr. Wang Shengli, Director-General of SAMR's Quality Supervision Department and Chair of the new SAC/TC508 Committee, emphasized aligning standardization with national strategies and the 15th Five-Year Plan. He called for optimizing the standards framework to meet industrial and regulatory needs through faster development of practical national standards. He also stressed stakeholder collaboration to ensure effective implementation, strengthening safety and meeting public expectations for a better life.

Mr. Miao Yuchen, Deputy Director-General of SAMR's Quality Supervision Department, presided over the review of governance documents, including the Committee charter, highlighting its role in improving safety supervision efficiency. Ms. Liu Chunhui, Secretary-General and Deputy Director of CNIS's Institute of Social Governance, summarized the Second Committee's work and outlined plans for the Third. Ms. Li Aixian, Vice-Chair and former CNIS Vice President, delivered a lecture on "Promoting High-Quality Economic Development Through Standards Upgrading."

The kick-off meeting has concluded that SAC/TC 508 will align with the 15th Five-Year Plan to address risks from evolving consumption, new technologies, and business models. By coordinating standards, policy, industry needs, and innovation, the Committee aims to improve standard quality and implementation, safeguarding product safety, boosting consumer confidence, and enhancing public well-being.

Source: [https://www.cnis.ac.cn/ynbm/shehuizl/zhxw/202602/t20260213\\_62464.html](https://www.cnis.ac.cn/ynbm/shehuizl/zhxw/202602/t20260213_62464.html)

## **8. MIIT Call for Comment on 11 New Standardization Technical Committees - Targeting Key Industries**

#China's Standardization Landscape

On 13 February 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) launched a Call for Comments on proposals to establish 11 new standardization technical committees. Deadline of the Call for Comments is 14 March 2026.

The initiative aims to build a more systematic and forward-looking standards system to support industrial modernization. The proposed committees covers a wide spectrum of strategic sectors, including intelligent manufacturing, advanced technologies, radio, industrial software, industrial data, machine tools, fundamental components, bio-manufacturing, ships and marine engineering, pharmaceuticals, and superabusive materials. Each committee will be responsible for making sector standards.

SESEC has prepared a concise summary for proposal. The summary includes key information such as proposed secretariat of each committee, their technical scopes and proposed work programme after establishment. However, due to space constraints in the newsletter, **the full summary is available on our SESEC website**. We invite you to read it [here](#).

### **SESEC Observation:**

The initiatives to establish 11 technical committees reflect a broader strategic effort to align domestic standards with technological innovation and global best practices. Each committee shares a common mandate: developing

systematic standardization frameworks through enhanced top-level design, accelerating urgent and foundational standards to address industry pain points, and driving adoption through close collaboration with industries. International engagement is another consistent priority, with most committees planning active participation in global standardization activities and exploring cooperation mechanisms to strengthen China's influence in shaping international rules.

However, the initiatives are unfolding against a complex domestic backdrop. For decades, China's standardization system has struggled with overlap and competition between national and sector standards. A broader reform is now underway, reshaping the relationship between SAC's national standards technical committees and the sector standards technical committees. There is growing discussion that more international standards may increasingly be developed at the ministry level in the future. SESEC's observation of recent moves by MIIT and the National Energy Administration - both actively establishing new sector standards technical committees - appears to reflect this reform process and the evolving dynamics between different layers of the system.

SESEC Will continue to monitor the development of these 11 technical committees as they navigate this shifting landscape, with implications for both domestic coordination and China's growing role in international standardization.

Source: [https://wap.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/kjs/jscx/bzgf/art/2026/art\\_466cdfa0c8fe445682094632c2fd2aef.html](https://wap.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/kjs/jscx/bzgf/art/2026/art_466cdfa0c8fe445682094632c2fd2aef.html)



## Digital Transition

### 9. MIIT Reviewed Electronic Information Standardization for 2025 #Electronic Information Industry

On February 3, 2026, the Electronic Information Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) convened a symposium in Beijing to review standardization efforts in the electronic information sector for 2025.

The meeting was attended by **Shi Huikang**, Deputy Director-General of the Electronic Information Department of MIIT, and **Fan Kefeng** and **Guo Nan**, Vice Presidents of the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), alongside officials from relevant divisions within the MIIT Science and Technology Department and the Electronic Information Department.

Over 60 representatives participated, including delegates from CESI, 23 national standardization technical committees, 3 MIIT's sector standard working groups, and relevant standardization associations.

During the session, the Electronic Information Department presented an overview of standardization within the electronic information manufacturing industry. Various divisions reported on standardization activities carried out within their respective domains during the 14th Five-Year Plan period and throughout 2025, while outlining plans for future initiatives. Representatives from the Science and Technology Department conveyed the latest directives from the Ministry's standardization conference and introduced the overarching strategy for upcoming work.

Leaders from CESI detailed the institute's achievements in delivering high-quality standardization support, optimizing standardization management, accelerating the effective supply of standards, and deepening international cooperation, all aligned with national strategic goals and the Ministry's core priorities. They also shared their vision for advancing standardization in the future.

9 representatives from relevant technical organizations delivered work reports, after which attendees engaged in in-depth discussions based on their practical experiences, focusing on how standards can drive the leap forward of the electronic information manufacturing industry during the 15th Five-Year Plan.

The meeting stressed the need to systematically advance standardization in the electronic information sector within the broader context of building new industrialization.

- First, the industry must strengthen the strategic deployment of standards and coordinate the relationship between de facto standards and public standards. By using standards to safeguard the bottom line of safety and elevate the ceiling for development, the sector can drive quality improvement and upgrading in electronic information manufacturing.
- Second, efforts should focus on rallying industrial synergy to promote a dual-drive approach involving both the formulation and the implementation of standards. A coordination mechanism should be established to leverage the strengths of technical organizations in developing standards and industry associations in applying them, creating a continuous cycle of formulation, release, implementation, promotion, and revision.
- Third, greater emphasis must be placed on interpreting standards to guide the industry in using them effectively. While ensuring high-quality drafting and revision of standard texts, technical organizations should prioritize interpretation during implementation. By explaining technical requirements in common industry language, they can ensure that standards are truly integrated into everyday management practices.

Source: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/OiPhG7zSI7yGF0e1YYs0zg>

### 10. MIIT Releases Implementation Opinions on "AI+Manufacturing" #AI+ Initiative

On 7 January 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and 7 other

departments has jointly issued the **Implementation Opinion on the “Artificial Intelligence + Manufacturing” Special Action**. This document establishes a strategic roadmap to deepen the integration of AI with the real economy by 2027, fostering new-quality productive forces and advancing new-type industrialization.

The 7 other departments involved are:

- Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC)
- National Development and Reformation Commission (NDRC)
- Ministry of Education (MOE)
- Ministry of Commerce (MOC)
- State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council (SASAC)
- State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)
- National Data Administration (NDA)

The policy outlines 4 strategic objectives:

1. By 2027, achieve a safe, secure and trustworthy supply of key and core technology; maintain global leadership in industrial scale and AI integration depth.
2. Promote deep integration of 3-5 general-purpose large models; develop industry-specific large models covering entire value chain; deploy 1000 high-level industry AI agents; build 100 high-quality domain-specific industry datasets, and identify 500 representative AI application scenarios.
3. Cultivate 2-3 ecological leading enterprises and a cohort of “Little Giant” SMEs; foster a group of AI-empowerment service providers with dual expertise in AI technologies and targeted industrial domains; and select 1000 model enterprises for replication and scaling.
4. Establish world-leading open source and open ecosystem; promote all-round improvement of AI Safety Governance capabilities; and promote China’s AI solution to the world.

To achieve these goals, the policy proposes 21 measures across 7 dimensions aspects:

- 1. Foundation:** Consolidate foundational infrastructure by enhancing computing power, developing industry-specific models, and implementing a "Model-Data Resonance" mechanism with Chief Data Officer systems.
- 2. Applications:** Extend intelligent transformation across the entire industrial value chain by promoting comprehensive application scenarios from R&D to operations.
- 3. Equipment & Agents:** Drive industrial AI adoption through the iteration of intelligent equipment, the upgrade of smart terminals, and breakthroughs in key technologies for industrial agents.
- 4. Entities & Services:** Cultivate a tiered ecosystem of global leaders and specialized SMEs supported by national innovation centers, pilot bases, and cross-sector service providers delivering standardized solutions.
- 5. Ecosystem & Talent:** Strengthen the industrial ecosystem by advancing safety and interoperability standards, fostering open-source communities, and bridging the AI-manufacturing skills gap through specialized talent academies.
- 6. Safety & Governance:** Enhance security capabilities via advanced algorithm protection and hallucination reduction technologies while establishing a comprehensive governance mechanism for risk classification and emergency response.
- 7. Global & Support:** Facilitate global expansion through customized solutions and compliance support, deepen international cooperation via multilateral forums, and secure implementation with coordinated funding, demonstration policies, and dynamic market monitoring.

Standardization serves as a critical enabler throughout this framework. The document identifies **national standards on data management capability maturity** as the cornerstone for constructing key infrastructure that supports AI integration.

Specific technical committees including MIIT TC01 for AI, TC609 for Data Standardization, TC28/SC42 for AI, TC599 for AI Chips, and TC260 for Emerging Technology Security are tasked with strengthening cross-sector cooperation. Their mandate includes developing **foundational standards for safety, governance, and ethics**; creating **generic standards for software-hardware adaptation** through a classified approach; and **researching AI-empowered application standards and metrology specifications**. Furthermore, the policy emphasizes the need for **standards to govern industrial dataset structures, software development, and data quality evaluation**, while actively encouraging enterprise participation in international standardization.

To assist implementation, two annexes were introduced: the ***Guidelines for the Transformation of Key Industries in Manufacturing Empowered by AI*** and the ***Guidelines for AI Application in Manufacturing Enterprises***. The former provides industry-specific roadmaps for integrating AI into R&D, production, supply chains, and services across 16 key sectors, including raw materials, electronics, equipment manufacturing, automotive, consumer goods, and IT services. The latter offers a general framework for individual enterprises to assess their AI maturity regardless of sector.

European stakeholders must recognize that China's new AI manufacturing policy demands deep structural localization rather than mere product adaptation. The policy mandates mechanisms that align local data governance with Chinese national standards to facilitate access to critical industrial datasets. Consequently, market participation will increasingly rely on integration into the domestic ecosystem defined by these Chinese solutions. As specific TCs are explicitly named in the policy, SESEC recommends that European stakeholders proactively engage in their standardization drafting processes to promote technological interoperability and reduce compliance costs.

Source:

[https://wap.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tz/art/2026/art\\_01010414608a4226b30687773bb21bdf.html](https://wap.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tz/art/2026/art_01010414608a4226b30687773bb21bdf.html)

## 11. China Sets 2026 Key Work Agenda at National Data Working Meeting

#Data

From 29 to 30 December 2025, the **National Data Work Meeting** was convened in Beijing. The meeting summarized data-related work in 2025 and deployed key work agenda for 2026. Mr. Zheng Shanjie, Chair of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), attended the meeting and delivered a speech. Mr. Liu Honglie, Administrator of the National Data Administration (NDA), presented the work report.

### Review of 2025

The meeting noted that in 2025, national data work shifted focus from institutional design to market-oriented implementation.

The reform of data factor market allocation deepened substantially, with foundational systems and infrastructure stabilizing to enable initial success in data circulation and trading, thereby accelerating the valuation of data assets and strengthening industrial momentum.

Concurrently, the "Digital China" initiative matured into a primary engine for new quality productive forces, successfully fulfilling all "14th Five-Year Plan" digital economy targets while driving comprehensive urban digital transformation.

Global cooperation expanded notably through active participation in UN governance and the establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Digital Economy International Cooperation Platform; alongside bilateral mechanisms like the China-Singapore policy dialogue, these efforts fostered innovative models for secure and compliant cross-border data flows.

These advancements were underpinned by a strengthened data workforce committed to political alignment and operational efficiency, laying a solid foundation for the upcoming phase of value release.

### Key Tasks for 2026

The meeting designated 2026 as the "**Year of Releasing Value of Data**." It marks a strategic pivot from infrastructure construction to the full realization of data's economic potential. The overarching goal is to unblock data circulation channels and stimulate market supply and demand. This ensures data factors are deeply integrated into value creation processes. Implementation must ensure to balance market liberalization with security governance while combining investment in infrastructure with talent development. These efforts aim to cultivate a favorable external

environment and unlock digital economy potential.

The execution strategy focuses on eight key priorities:

- Finalize the high-quality Digital China construction plan with localized implementation strategies.
- Accelerate the Unified National Data Market to eliminate local silos.
- Foster tiered digital industry clusters by merging data technology with industrial innovation.
- Deepen application scenarios through the "Data Element x" initiative with public data and state-owned enterprises leading the way.
- Deploy integrated data infrastructure systematically across the nation.
- Continue to improve the foundational data system. Solidify data property rights and its alignment with current legal frameworks while **enhancing standards implementation**.
- Execute six specialized actions to empower AI development through high-quality datasets. These six specialized actions are:
  - 1) Foundation strengthening and capacity

expansion

- 2) Application empowerment
- 3) Quality improvement and efficiency enhancement
- 4) Management and service optimization
- 5) Value release action
- 6) Data labeling breakthrough action

- Deepen international cooperation in the data sector to shape global rules and explore new cross-border flow models.

China will actively participate in global rule-making through these measures. The ultimate aim is to serve broader diplomatic objectives while driving domestic economic growth.

Soon after the National Data Work Meeting, the National Technical Committee of Data Standardization (SAC/TC609) convened its plenary meeting for committee members which also summarized TC609's 2025 achievements and laid out 2026 key work plans. Click here to read the news article on TC609's Plenary Meeting for 2026 key work plans.

Source:

<https://www.tc609.org.cn/tc609/sjxw/202601/55a64280d04b4dbeb939042c51c0c56a.shtml>

## 12. SAC/TC(Data) Announced Key Tasks for 2026

#Data Standardization

On January 5, 2026, the National Technical Committee on Data Standardization (SAC/TC609) convened its plenary meeting in Beijing. Mr. Liu Liehong, Chair of TC609 and Administrator of the National Data Administration (NDA), delivered a keynote address emphasizing the strategic role of standardization in releasing data value. Ms. Zhu Meina, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Technical Management at the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), attended and provided remarks. The session was hosted by Mr. Xia Bing, Vice Chair of TC609 and Vice Administrator of the NDA. Participants reviewed past achievements and formally adopted the 2026 work priorities, establishing ambitious quantitative targets for the year ahead.

In 2025, the committee significantly expanded its ecosystem and enhanced output quality to support national data reforms. It successfully integrated over 1,550 members from government, industry, academia, and research sectors, creating a robust collaborative network. The organization of two "Standard Weeks" attracted more than 3,500 participants, substantially

raising the profile of data standardization nationwide.

In terms of deliverables, the committee developed **48 national standards and technical documents**, with over 1/3 undergoing simultaneous verification pilots to ensure practical applicability. This approach ensured a synchronous improvement in both the quality and quantity of standard supply.

Mechanisms were strengthened through coordination with multiple sector and local standardization committees, leading to the establishment of six specialized industry application groups covering **natural resources, ecological environment, disease control, traditional Chinese medicine, media, and pharmaceuticals**.

International cooperation achieved a major breakthrough as 4 Chinese experts secured key leadership roles in global organizations, and a memorandum of cooperation was signed with the International Data Spaces Association (IDSA).

The strategic focus for 2026 is unlocking data element value through aggressive standardization targets. The

committee aims to develop **no fewer than 80 national standards and technical documents**, with **at least 30 designated as key priority standards**. This effort is designed to resolve the complex trade-offs between data security, efficient circulation, and privacy protection while boosting social awareness through revised guidelines and high-impact events. The execution framework comprises 5 dimensions:

### I. Improve the Data Standards System & Forward-Looking Research

- Accelerate standards formulation for key areas including data governance, circulation, comprehensive digital transformation, technology, and infrastructure to align industry's understanding.
- Launch standards research for emerging fields, specifically embodied intelligence, agents for data infrastructure, and high-quality datasets.

### II. Formulate & Revise Basic and Generic, and Sector Standards

- Accelerate the formulation of basic data terminology standards to unify industry understanding of core concepts.
- Develop standards for data product description, quality evaluation, and data element talent metrics.
- Create "Important Data" identification catalogs for strategic industries such as automotive, industrial, telecommunications, seed, aerospace, geographic information, and civil aviation to support safe market construction.
- Establish standards for public data resource registration and authorized operation, including guidelines for utilization scenarios, trusted data space value assessment, and service catalogs.
- Define maturity models for smart city transformation, covering intelligent hubs, data ledgers, perception systems, and digital industry clusters.
- Standardize high-quality dataset lifecycles, including collection formats, annotation, anonymization, and interaction interfaces for AI training.
- Advance data infrastructure standards regarding reference architectures, interconnection, identity management, and national integrated computing power network scheduling and pricing.
- Launch sector-specific data fusion research for

natural resources, ecological environment, disease control, traditional Chinese medicine, media (multimodal data), and pharmaceuticals (traceability and master data).

### III. Promote Verification Pilots & Application Demonstrations

- Coordinate standard verification pilots and build a service system to create "standard sample rooms" for testing.
- Align standard formulation with industry needs by selecting typical application scenarios for pilot testing, linking results to annual performance assessments, and adapting standards to local practices.
- Cultivate a professional ecosystem of third-party data service institutions by evaluating capabilities in trusted data spaces, dataset quality, and urban digital transformation maturity.

### IV. Deepen International Cooperation & Create Competitive Advantages

- Map out an international standardization roadmap and deploy Chinese experts to key duties and apply to host international standards meetings for ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32, ISO/IEC JTC1/WG11, ISO/IEC JTC1/SC42/WG2, and IEC/Sys Smart Cities. Closely track and actively participate in the work of ISO/IEC JTC4.
- Accelerate the submission of new international standard proposals for data models and smart cities, actively promoting the conversion of domestic standards into global norms.
- Deepen strategic exchanges with international organizations such as IDSA, CEN/CENELEC, ETSI, CATena-X, and Gaia-X through joint research and expert seminars.

### V. Optimize Committee Mechanism and Assurance

- Formulate the *Administrative Measures for International Standardization Activities of the National Data Standardization Technical Committee*.
- Convene plenary sessions, host nationwide "Standard Week" events, and host data standardization forums during major summits like the Digital China Summit and China International Big Data Industry Expo (also known as the Big Data Expo).
- Dynamically adjust working group membership and establish evaluation mechanisms for task

forces to ensure high-quality output.

China's 2026 standardization roadmap signals a decisive shift from theoretical framework construction to aggressive, granular implementation aimed at securing global market influence. The key observation is a coordinated dual-track approach.

Domestically, China is developing a comprehensive, vertically integrated framework that spans from "important data" definitions in strategic sectors like automotive and aerospace to technical specifications for computing power and AI datasets. This creates a detailed operational environment that stakeholders should monitor for potential alignment considerations with global norms.

## 13. MIIT Establishes New Technical Committee for Humanoid Robots and Embodied Intelligence

#AI

On 26 December 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) officially established the Standardization Technical Committee on Humanoid Robots and Embodied Intelligence (MIIT/TC08). The committee is primarily responsible of formulating and revising sector standards of humanoid robots and embodied intelligence. MIIT/TC08's secretariat is hosted by the Chinese Institute of Electronics (CIE).

The committee comprises 76 members, representing government bodies, universities, research institutions, and leading enterprises. Notably, more than 50% of the members are from enterprises, all of which are Chinese-owned.

### Leadership Structure

- **Chairman:**

**Xie Shaofeng**, Chief Engineer of MIIT, providing strategic oversight.

- **Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General:**

**Liang Jing** (Chinese Institute of Electronics), responsible for daily operations.

- **Vice-Chairmen from enterprises:**

**Wang Xingxing** (Unitree) and **Peng Zhihui** (AGIBOT), representing leading humanoid robotics firms.

- **Vice-Chairmen from state-owned innovation centres:**

**Xiong Youjun** (Beijing Innovation Center of Humanoid Robotics Co., Ltd.) and **Jiang Lei** (Humanoid Robots (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.), ensuring alignment with national strategies.

Internationally, the focused effort to translate these domestic standards into ISO/IEC proposals and strengthen collaborations with organizations such as IDSA and Gaia-X reflects a clear intention to contribute Chinese perspectives to global data governance. European stakeholders may find it beneficial to proactively assess interoperability opportunities, particularly in data infrastructure and cross-border mechanisms, as China utilizes its extensive pilot programs to refine these standards prior to broader international engagement.

Source:

<https://www.tc609.org.cn/tc609/sjxw/202601/d184402c764e420b9aaf4d5d733b8184.shtml>

- **Deputy Secretaries-General:**

**Sun Chuanxing** from the China Electronic Standardization Institute (CESI), **Gong Huiqi** from the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT), and **Wang Min** from the Fifth Research Institute of MIIT.

Among them, **Sun Chuanxing** also serves as the primary liaison for the **SAC/TC28/SC42 Working Group on Embodied Intelligence**, facilitating international coordination.

SESEC has also translated the full finalized list of the MIIT/TC08 committee members. Please download from [here](#).

### TC Structure:

MIIT/TC08 is mandated to develop and revise sector standards for humanoid robots and embodied intelligence across six domains:

1. Foundation and Commonality
2. Key Technologies
3. Components and Subsystems 122841
4. Complete Systems and Integration
5. Application Scenarios
6. Safety and Ethics

The committee operates through six working groups:

- WG1 General
- WG2 Limb and Component
- WG3 Brain-Inspired and Intelligent Computing
- WG4 Complete Machine and System
- WG5 Application
- WG6 Safety

## First Public Event

On 28 February 2026, MIIT/TC08 held its first public event, the Humanoid and Embodied Intelligence Standardization Annual Meeting (HEIS) in Beijing. The meeting marked a major milestone with the release of the *Standard System for Humanoid Robots and Embodied Intelligence (2026 Edition)*.

The standard system addresses the industry's transition from the prototyping phase to mass production. It covers the entire value chain, including:

- **Foundation and Commonality:** Universal technical norms.
- **Brain and Intelligence:** Data lifecycle management, model training and optimization.
- **Body and Components:** Humanoid torso, limbs, dexterous hands, and sensor modules.
- **Systems and Integration:** Hardware-software co-design.
- **Applications:** Scenario-specific development and operations.
- **Safety and Ethics:** Full-lifecycle governance.

## Initiatives and Collaborations

During the HEIS event, the committee launched the "High-Quality Development Initiative", which includes:

- Cooperation Initiative on Humanoid Robot Identity Management Mechanism

- Industry Safety Development Initiative for Humanoid Robots and Embodied Intelligence

The committee also identified 52 priority standards to be developed urgently, covering areas such as safety protocols, data benchmarks, and multi-modal perception.

## Connection with SAC/TC28/SC42

As a key stakeholder in the AI standards ecosystem, CESI was involved in the HEIS event. CESI hosts the secretariats of several national standardization bodies (SAC/TC28/SC42, TC260, TC609), has already led the development of 12 national and sector standards on embodied intelligence and released the Embodied Intelligence Benchmark (EIbench) 1.0.

In their press release after attending the event, CESI affirmed their commitment to closely coordinate with MIIT/TC08 and align standards development and evaluation benchmarks, ensuring coherence between the AI and robotics standardization efforts.

Considering that MIIT/TC01 (AI) was established in 2024, creating competition with SAC/TC28/SC42, and that MIIT/TC08 was subsequently formed in late 2025, SESEC speculates that MIIT/TC08 is likely to complicate the competitive landscape with SC42. SESEC will continue to monitor the development of MIIT/TC08 and provide timely updates. For further information, please send an email to [assistant@sesec.eu](mailto:assistant@sesec.eu)

# 14. China's Artificial Intelligence Industry Alliance 16th Plenary Meeting in 2026

#AI

On 3 February 2026, China's Artificial Intelligence Industry Development Alliance (AIIA) held its 16th Plenary Meeting in Beijing. The event drew a wide range of stakeholders, including senior government officials, industry leaders, and academic experts.

Distinguished attendees included **Wang Jiangping**, former Vice Minister from Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), and Chair of the AIIA Strategic Committee; **Gan Xiaobin**, Deputy Director-General of Science and Technology Department from MIIT; **Yu Xiaohui**, President of the China Academy of Information and Communication Technology (CAICT); **Ye Huiqing**, Chief Accountant and former Deputy General Manager from COFCO Corporation (a state-owned agri-food company in China); and **Gao Tongqing**, Vice Chair of the Science and Technology Committee at China Mobile and Vice Chair of the AIIA Strategic Committee.

More than 300 delegates from AIIA member organizations and related sectors attended in person. **Wu Tongning**, Vice President of the Artificial Intelligence Research Institute of CAICT, hosted the opening ceremony.

## Setting the Policy Agenda for AI

**Gan Xiaobin** delivered a keynote speech and reaffirmed MIIT's dedication to the government's broader strategy, positioning the manufacturing sector as the primary arena for AI application. He outlined 4 strategic priorities:

- **Reinforce** the technological foundation through breakthroughs in critical areas such as AI chips and industrial-grade large models;
- **Cultivate** a more robust application ecosystem by advancing standardization's leading role and fostering a vibrant open-source culture;

- **Deepen** international collaboration by engaging more actively in multilateral forums including the UN, BRICS, and ASEAN;
- **Strengthen** application governance through innovating security tools and reinforcing industry self-regulation.

He called on AIIA to amplify its role in shaping a globally competitive industrial landscape.

**Yu Xiaohui** noted that, propelled by the "AI+" initiative, China's core AI industry is projected to exceed RMB 1.2 trillion. Reflecting on 2025, he identified 4 major technological trends as key drivers of new productive forces and emerging intelligent economic models: **large models, demands for computing power, intelligent agents, and embodied intelligence**. He also highlighted AIIA's accomplishments over the past year in ecosystem development, standard-setting, industrial services, and international engagement.

Looking to 2026, he outlined 5 focal points for the Alliance:

- **Establish** a national testing and validation platform to spur innovation;
- **Create** a repository of high-value application scenarios to deepen industrial adoption;
- **Foster** tighter integration between chip development and model creation, alongside closer industry-finance ties;
- **Enhance** support for domestic industries expanding overseas and broadening international partnerships; and
- **Reinforce** industry self-discipline to fortify security and governance frameworks.

**Wang Jiangping** delivered a keynote speech offering an interpretation of the recent special action plan for '[AI+Manufacturing](#)'. " He framed "AI+" as the essential pathway for converting artificial intelligence into tangible productive force, with manufacturing serving as the critical arena for translating scenario advantages into intelligent capabilities. The action plan sets ambitious targets for 2027. Its implementation will concentrate on 5 core areas:

- **Construct** an autonomous and controllable full-stack technology architecture;
- **Advance** comprehensive and profound industrial applications;
- **Develop** a high-level AI technology and application ecosystem;
- **Shape** international competitive advantage; and
- **Reinforce** security guarantees.

### **New Initiative**

The "Joint Initiative for Green AI Development and

Application" was formally announced. Its objectives include bolstering green computing infrastructure, promoting environmentally sustainable AI hardware and software, establishing international standards and benchmarks, fostering a comprehensive green AI ecosystem, creating demonstrative application scenarios, and building a multi-stakeholder governance framework.

### **Research Outcomes**

AIIA unveiled 6 significant research outputs:

- 1. AI Software and Hardware AISHPerf Benchmark Tool 2026Q1:** Designed to offer technical optimization guidance and inform product selection for both suppliers and users.
- 2. AI Safety Benchmark 2.0 Testing System:** A comprehensive safety evaluation framework built upon the independently developed large model security testing platform.
- 3. Research Report on Industry Digital Intelligence AI Security Practices:** Provides forward-looking analysis on the evolution of AI security.
- 4. Research Report on Algorithm Governance for Industries:** Proposes a trust-centred governance framework for algorithms, emphasizing transparency, data protection, fairness, and content integrity.
- 5. Research Report on the Roadmap for Implementing Intelligent Agents in the Insurance Industry (2025):** Systematically assesses the current state of agent technology and applications within the insurance sector.
- 6. Practical Guide to AI-Empowered Applications:** Outlines actionable steps for implementing AI solutions, offering a reliable reference for deployment.

**Wei Kai**, Head of the AIIA General Group, presented the Alliance's annual report. AIIA now encompasses 1,439 member organizations and 45 working groups. In 2025, it established a Strategic Committee, welcomed 337 new members, hosted 223 industry events, published 13 research reports and 58 technical specifications, and developed multiple testing frameworks. For 2026, AIIA's efforts will concentrate on 5 pillars: **technological innovation, industry application depth, ecosystem coordination, open collaboration, and security governance**.

### **Organizational Updates**

In 2025, AIIA formed 3 new working groups dedicated to Agriculture and Rural Areas, Smart Ports, and AI Application Service Providers. Intelligent Software Engineering Working Group was upgraded to the Software Intelligence Committee.

The plenary built consensus and provided a

collaborative platform for advancing the "AI+" initiative. AIIA will continue driving innovation and application to support the development of a modern industrial system.

[E2MMefUAh1A](#)

Source: [https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/RSI\\_yC56iG-](https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/RSI_yC56iG-)

## 15. CCSA Sets Key Work Directions for 2026

#Telecommunication

On January 22, 2026, the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) held its Annual Work Meeting in Beijing to review 2025 achievements and outline priorities for 2026. Key speakers included **Mr. Ke Jixin**, Vice Minister of Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), **Ms. Cai Bin**, Inspector from the Standards Technology Management Department of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and **Mr. Xi Guohua**, Former Vice Minister of MIIT and current chair of CCSA Strategic Guidance Committee. CCSA Secretary-General **Madam Dai Xiaohui** presented the work report, and CCSA Chairman **Mr. Wen Ku** delivered concluding remarks.

**Mr. Ke Jixin** emphasized using standards to drive "new-quality productive forces" by leading technological innovation, empowering industrial upgrading, and deepening international cooperation. **Ms. Cai Bin** called for enhanced strategic positioning, alignment with national goals, deeper industrial integration, and expanded global influence. **Mr. Xi Guohua** highlighted future focus areas including AI, 6G, next-generation internet, and transmission networks, urging coordinated development across international, national, sector, and association standards.

The 2025 work report summarized progress in 9 areas such as government support, member services, and standard formulation, while identifying new challenges and setting eight key tasks for 2026. Member units proposed actions to accelerate standard formulation, increase AI investment, enhance

vertical industry collaboration, and improve standard quality.

CCSA Chairman Wen Ku outlined 4 strategic priorities for 2026:

1. **Anchoring** technological frontiers to drive innovation,
2. **Upholding** quality baselines to ensure safety,
3. **Strengthening** standard promotion to foster ecosystem collaboration, and
4. **Deepening** international cooperation to expand global connectivity.

Over 200 representatives from MIIT departments, sector associations, research institutions, and enterprises attended. The CCSA aims to leverage these collective efforts to advance information and communications standardization and support high-quality industrial development.

Source:

<https://ccsa.org.cn/detail/?id=55668&title=%E9%80%9A%E6%A0%87%E5%8D%8F2025%E5%B9%B4%E5%B7%A5%E4%BD%9C%E4%BC%9A%EF%BC%9A%20%E7%9E%84%E5%87%86%E6%A0%87%E5%87%86%E6%96%B0%E5%9D%90%E6%A0%87%EF%BC%8C%E5%8D%8F%E5%90%8C%E5%88%9B%E6%96%B0%E5%BC%BA%E4%BA%A7%E4%B8%9A&classifyName>

## 16. China Launches Dedicated Working Groups for Auto Data and Software

#ICV Standardization

On January 22, 2026, the Intelligent and Connected Vehicles Sub-committee of the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (SAC/TC114/SC34) announced a reorganization of its working groups. The sub-committee is establishing two new working groups on **Automotive Data Standardization** and **Automotive Software Standardization**, while adjusting the scope of the existing "**Resource Management and Information Service Standardization Working Group**" and the "**Automated Driving Standardization Working Group**." These changes are designed to accelerate the development of China's intelligent and connected vehicle (ICV) standards system and promote high-quality industrial growth, as outlined in the *Guidelines for the Construction of the National Internet of Vehicle Industry Standard System (Intelligent and Connected Vehicles) (2023 Edition)*.

The Automotive Data Standardization Working Group will focus on vehicle data security and application, advancing national and sector standards to promote data compliant circulation, technological innovation, and ICV's sustainable development. Its work includes frontier standardization in data security and application, where areas such as relevant mandatory standards, sensitive data identification, full-lifecycle protection, data dictionaries, circulation rules, and data recording are covered. The working group will also work on international alignment through technical exchanges and standards coordination, and industry services such as compiling best practices, white papers, and organizing technical training and exchanges.

On the other hand, the Automotive Software Standardization Working Group will address critical areas including **in-vehicle operating systems, application software, tools software, data services, and software quality measurement**. The working group will develop specifications for operating system architecture and functional and information security frameworks; functional requirements for core software like infotainment and driver assistance systems; specifications for the software development lifecycle; standards for the entire process of automotive software data; and specifications for testing and evaluation methods for key quality characteristics of automotive software, such as reliability, maintainability, and scalability. Its work also encompasses aligning domestic software standards with international practices and driving their adoption across the auto sector.

The Resource Management and Information Service Standardization Working Group will no longer cover data and software topics mentioned above. Its focus will shift to research on intelligent cabin and human-machine interfaces, new electronic and electrical architectures, and interfaces. The Automated Driving Standardization Working Group will now officially incorporate the former "Automated Driving Test Scenario" task force, centralizing all related standardization work.

SAC/TC114/SC34 is inviting applications for the two new working groups. Interested organizations with relevant technical expertise and resources should submit application materials by February 13, 2026. For foreign stakeholders, it is necessary to proactively integrate into and adapt to the China-led standards system, seizing new market access opportunities by strengthening local collaboration and R&D.

Source: <https://www.catarc.org.cn/xwdt/gzdt/765658185220165.html>

## 17. China Unveils National Roadmap for Low-Altitude Economy Standards

#Low-altitude economy

On February 2, 2026, A coalition of ten Chinese government departments, including the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and the Office of the Central Air Traffic Management Commission, jointly released **Guidelines for the Construction of a Low-Altitude Economy Standards System (2025 Edition)** (hereinafter referred to as the Guideline). The Guideline aims to create a unified national approach to standardization, providing both foundational support and strategic direction for the high-quality development of the low-altitude economy, which transitions into rapid industrialization.

The Guideline sets a roadmap, outlining two key phases for the development of the standards system:

- **By 2027:** A basic standards system is expected to be in place to ensure safe and sound growth.
- **By 2030:** A well-structured, advanced, and internationally compatible system will be formalized, comprising over 300 standards.

The standards supply system is based on a "four-dimensional integration" where technical standards integrate with management rules, domestic standards with international rules, mandatory with voluntary standards, and foundational with scenario-specific standards. The Guidelines establish four core principles: **safety as the foundation**, strengthening top-level standards to address emerging risks; **innovation-driven growth**, integrating technological R&D, standard development, and industrial advancement while merging low-altitude aircraft with emerging technologies like AI and big data; **industrial collaboration**, building a cross-departmental and central-local collaborative system covering the entire value chain; and **international alignment**, leveraging technological advantages to position Chinese standards globally.

The framework targets standardization across five core sectors: **Low-altitude aircraft standards** provide technical

and compliance guidelines for design, manufacturing, operation, and maintenance of aircrafts. **Low-altitude infrastructure standards** establish the foundational environment for safe and efficient low-altitude economic activities. **Air traffic management standards** enable efficient airspace use and orderly flight operations. **Safety regulation standards** underpin a comprehensive, multi-level supervision system. **Application scenarios standards** promote standardized adoption in sectors like agriculture and transportation, driving large-scale development. The structure of the low-altitude economy standards system is shown below.

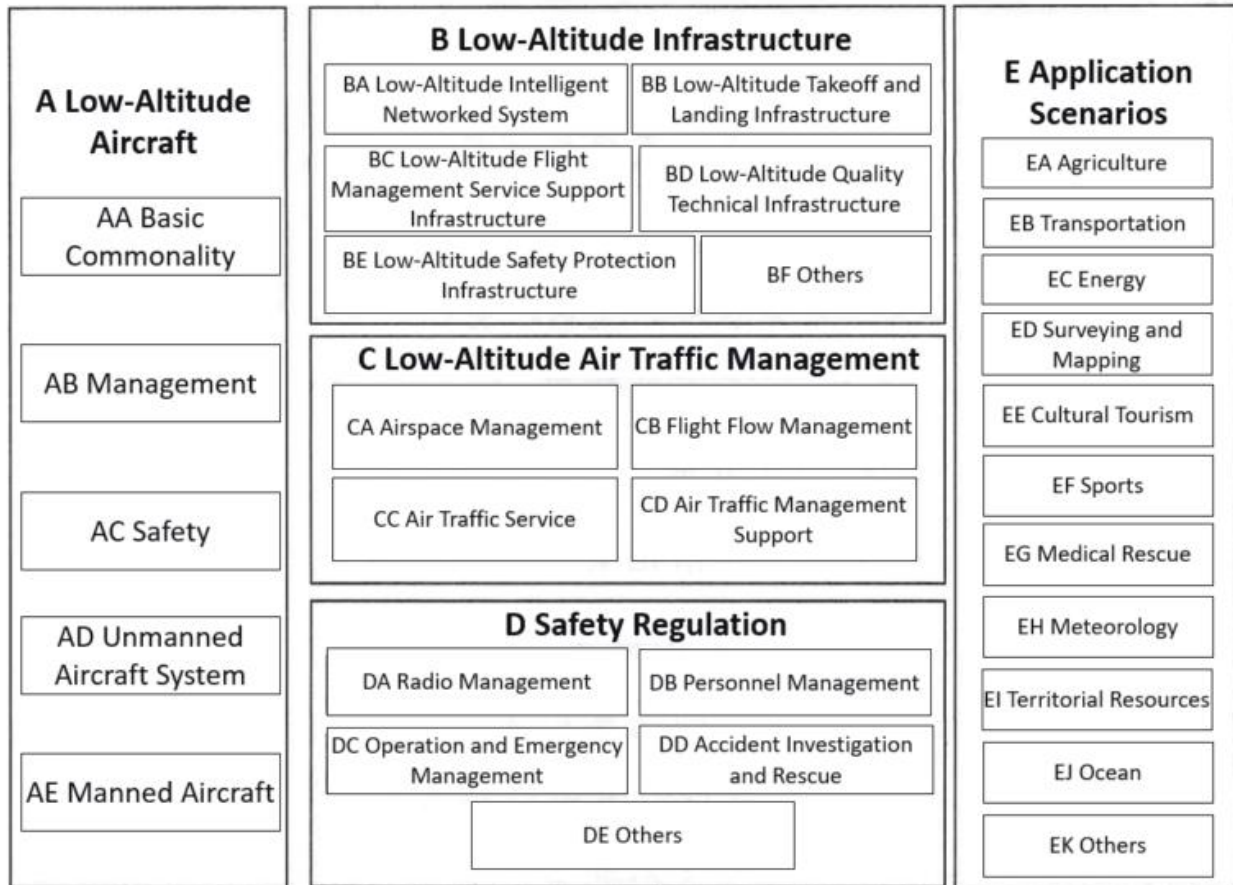


Figure 1. Structure of the low-altitude economy standards system

According to the Guidelines, the current low-altitude economy standards system table lists **313 standards**, including released national and sector standards, standards under development, and proposed standards. Among them, there are **8 national mandatory standards**, with **3 soon to be implemented**, which are:

- **GB46860-2025 Unique product identification code for civil unmanned aircraft** (effective Jan 1, 2027)
- **GB 46761-2025 Registration and activation requirements for civil unmanned aircraft** (effective May 1, 2026)
- **GB 46750-2025 Specification for civil unmanned aircraft system operational identification** (effective May 1, 2026)

The release of the Guidelines signals a shift in China's low-altitude economy from a phase driven by policy incentives to one shaped by standardization. For domestic firms, the phased introduction of 313 standards will phase out unchecked expansion, channeling resources toward technologically capable players through mandatory national standards. For European companies, however, the challenge runs deeper than technical compliance. China's emphasis on digital regulation and application-driven scenarios differs from European risk-based, privacy-focused framework. Operating in China will therefore require European companies to adapt to a regulatory environment defined by data localization requirements, centralized rulemaking, and distinct compliance expectations.

Source: [https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2026/art\\_63de05ceea7f426a9e7e20768975f5bb.html](https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2026/art_63de05ceea7f426a9e7e20768975f5bb.html)

# 18. China Issues Guidelines (2026 Edition) to Regulate Cross-Border Automotive Data Transfer

#Cross-Board Data Transfer

On February 3, 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), along with seven other national ministries, published the *Guidelines on the Security of Cross-border Transfer of Automotive Data (2026 version)*, which aligns with China's core legal frameworks, including the *Data Security Law*, the *Cybersecurity Law (2025 Amendment)*, the *Personal Information Protection Law*, and the *Regulation on Network Data Security Management*. The Guidelines seek to refine management protocols for cross-border automotive data flows and promote secure, efficient data transmission.

The Guidelines apply to automotive data processors, including manufacturers, parts suppliers, and autonomous driving service providers. Data cross-border transfer activities are clearly defined as: transferring data collected and produced within China's territory overseas; overseas organizations or individuals querying, accessing, or downloading data stored within China; and processing personal information of domestic individuals overseas. Based on data type and volume, 3 data transfer management pathways are established:

- **Application for Security Assessment:** Mandatory for transfers involving important data, or when the cumulative annual provision overseas exceeds 1 million individuals' personal information (excluding sensitive personal information) or exceeds 10,000 individuals' sensitive personal information.
- **Standard Contracts or Certification for the cross-border transfer of personal information:** Applicable when the cumulative annual provision overseas ranges from 100,000 to 1 million individuals' personal information (excluding sensitive personal information) or involves fewer than 10,000 individuals' sensitive personal information.
- **Exemptions:** Includes 9 specific scenarios such as cross-border transactions, cross-border human resource management, emergencies, and security vulnerability patching, provided the data transferred does not include important data.

Moreover, the Guidelines provide detailed criteria for identifying important data across various scenarios like R&D, manufacturing, autonomous driving, and software update services. This includes data related to national key R&D programs, sensitive areas (e.g., military administration zones), economic operation statistics, large-scale vehicle or personnel information, and sensitive geographic information. Specific data categories cover bills of materials, test scenario data, control program source code, algorithm parameters, location trajectories, and charging data, etc.

The data transfer procedure encompasses steps including data identification, conducting security assessments, filing standard contracts, and applying for certification. To ensure compliance, processors must establish dedicated departments, designated officers, and internal approval mechanisms for data transfers. Technically, encryption and identity authentication are required to secure transmissions, with network traffic and operation logs retained for at least three years. Organizations must also develop emergency response capabilities to address unauthorized transfers and report incidents to regulators promptly.

In contrast to the EU's Data Act, which prioritizes in-market data access rights, the Guidelines centers on outbound security, providing multinationals with clear compliance pathways through tiered controls and explicit definitions of important data. For long-established European automakers in China, this necessitates a strategic pivot toward localized data processing coupled with tightly managed cross-border flows. In the near term, companies should invest in mapping their data assets to meet filing requirements. Long term, those who get compliance first will stand out as trusted players in China's vast connected-car market. Balancing China's security imperatives with the EU's user empowerment mandate will ultimately emerge as the defining test of global automakers' data governance capabilities.

Source: [https://wap.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tz/art/2026/art\\_bf7894e87df640c5be83ffe3ce0a2c40.html](https://wap.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tz/art/2026/art_bf7894e87df640c5be83ffe3ce0a2c40.html)

# 19. New Chinese Guideline Clarifies Technical Rules for Network Data Labeling and Identification

#Cybersecurity

On February 4, 2026, the National Technical Committee on Cybersecurity (SAC/TC260) release the **Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guideline - Requirements for Labeling and Identifying Technology for Network Data**, which provides standardized technical specifications for data handlers to manage internal and cross-organizational data flows more effectively. The Guidelines are designed to support compliance with China's *Cybersecurity Law*, *Data Security Law*, and *Personal Information Protection Law*.

Specifically, the Guideline introduces a clear technical architecture for data labeling and identification, distinguishing between two main scenarios: **static scenarios for internal data management and dynamic scenarios for cross-organizational data flow**. The application of network data labeling and identifying technology includes the processes of generating, binding, transmitting, verifying, receiving network data labels and identifications, as well as log retention and security protection.

Static labels are used internally and include attributes such as the data source subject, provider, and classification level. Dynamic labels, designed for data being transferred between organizations, contain more comprehensive information, including the data source, sender, receiver, data scale, timestamp, a transmission checksum for integrity, and a digital signature for authenticity.

A key aspect of the Guideline is its adaptable approach to "labeling" (binding labels to data). It prescribes different methods depending on the data's structure:

- **For unstructured or semi-structured data** (like documents, images, and videos), the embedded method is used in both static and dynamic scenarios. In static scenarios, labels are embedded into the file header or metadata. In dynamic scenarios, the data sender shall embed the dynamic label into the data object and transmit them together.
- **For structured data** (like databases): *In static scenarios*, the mapping-based method shall be used, adding mapping tables without altering the original database structure. *In dynamic scenarios*, the method varies by business need: synchronous labeling for real-time transmission, or asynchronous labeling for separate transmission of data and labels.
- **For high-security scenarios**, such as cross-border data transfers or operations by major platforms, the Guideline recommends using a collaborative platform to act as a trusted intermediary for label archiving and verification.

The verification process requires the data receiver to check the integrity and consistency of the incoming data with its attached label. Upon successful verification, the dynamic label must be converted into a static label and stored securely. Both sending and receiving parties are required to maintain detailed logs of all labeling operations to ensure auditability.

The rollout of the Guidelines signals a pivotal transition in China's data security framework — moving beyond legislation to concrete technical implementation. By detailing protocols for data labeling throughout its lifecycle, the system promises full traceability. For European enterprises in China, this creates immediate compliance challenges, requiring systems to adapt to both domestic rules and GDPR. However, those that swiftly align with this new architecture may secure a strategic edge in data utilization. Meanwhile, European companies should re-evaluate the data security capabilities of their China-based supply chains, ensuring that every stage from source to endpoint aligns with the technical specifications. SESEC will keep monitoring the development of this field.

Source: <https://www.tc260.org.cn/portal/article/2/8decf5f653ed4fe8a6beedb73452421b>

# 20. National Brain-Inspired Computing Chip Study Group Inaugurated in Beijing

#Semiconductor

On February 3, 2026, the inaugural meeting and technical seminar for the Brain-Inspired Computing Chip Study Group, operating under the National Integrated Circuits Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC599), was held

in Beijing. The meeting was attended by Zhao Pengfei, a Third-Level Researcher from the Electronic Information Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), along with over 20 representatives from the founding member units of the Study Group.

In his address, Mr. Zhao noted that brain-inspired computing chips represent a cutting-edge convergence of next-generation artificial intelligence and integrated circuits. The formation of the study group is a key step in deeply integrating frontier technologies with standardization efforts. Going forward, the group should strengthen foundational research, deepen technical exchanges and collaborative discussions, advance the development of critical standards such as those for testing and evaluation, and enhance the translation of research outcomes into practical applications. This is how it will support technological innovation and the high-quality development of the brain-inspired computing chip industry.

Ren Xiang, Executive Deputy Director of the Integrated Circuit and Components Division at the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), outlined SAC/TC599's broader standardization strategy for frontier fields, noting that preliminary work on brain-inspired computing evaluation methods is already underway. As the secretariat, CESI pledged to strengthen coordination and resource integration to systematically support the Study Group, aiming to foster an open and collaborative standardization ecosystem that aligns with technological progress and innovation in brain-inspired computing chips.

Cui Xiaoxin, appointed as the Study group's leader, subsequently outlined its work plan for 2026. In addition, three experts delivered in-depth presentations on topics including "The Industrial Landscape of Large Models and Intelligent Hardware in the Brain-Inspired Intelligence Era," "Exploration of Brain-Inspired Intelligence Industrialization," and "Brain-Inspired Chip Standardization: The Baton for the Brain-Inspired Industry," offering cutting-edge insights to drive technological iteration and standard innovation. All members then engaged in thorough discussions on the Study Group's work plan, clarifying objectives and building consensus to lay a solid foundation for future efforts.

The Brain-Inspired Computing Chip Study Group is expected to advance China's technical standards system in this field, promoting synergy between key technology research and industrial application to meet the standardization needs of new computing paradigms. Moving forward, member units will refine implementation plans and drive progress in report compilation, technical seminars, and standards development, aiming to inject new momentum into the integrated advancement of China's AI and integrated circuit industries.

In this cutting-edge area of brain-inspired computing, technological development and industrial standardization are becoming increasingly intertwined within China. In light of China's model of top-down design and systematic advancement of standardization through resource integration, European companies may find it timely to reassess their own strengths in technological innovation and ecosystem development. With deep expertise in neuromorphic chip architectures, ultra-low-power computing, and foundational research, European firms are well-positioned to reinforce their technological edge. Translating academic leadership into industrial consensus could become a key strategic opportunity—offering a pathway to greater influence in shaping the standards that will define the future of brain-inspired computing.

Source: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/b0hD7ctu0j6Xe3kxixS5gA>

## 21. SAC/TC 599 (Semiconductor) 2025 Highlights

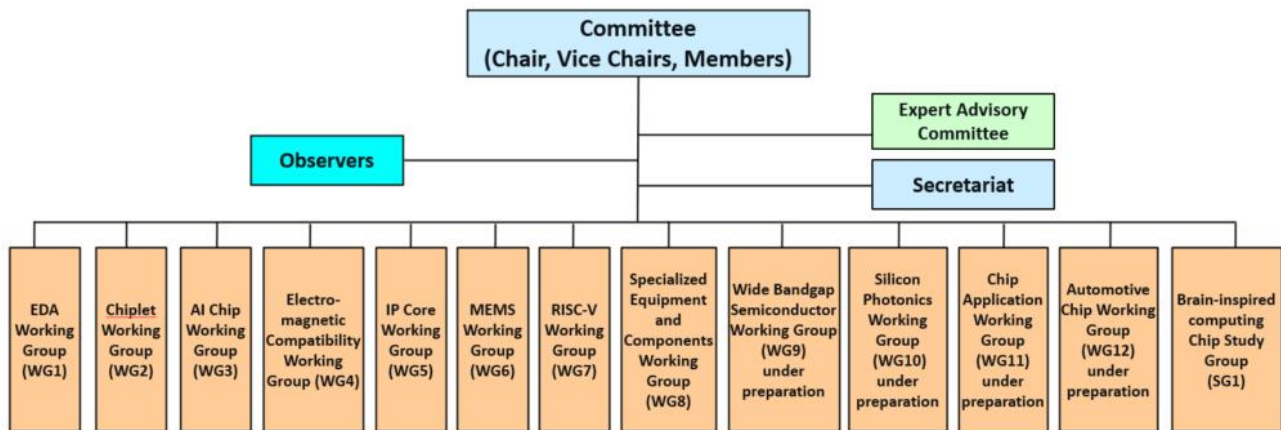
#Semiconductor

On February 10, 2026, the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), the secretariat of the National Integrated Circuits (IC) Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC599), released the committee's 2025 Annual Highlights.

SAC/TC599, comprising 57 committee members, 172 observers, and over 700 working group members in its first term starting from November 2022, is responsible for standardization across the entire IC industry chain, including design, manufacturing, packaging, testing, application, and equipment. It mirrors the subcommittees of IEC/TC47(Semiconductor Devices): SC47A on Integrated Circuits, SC47D on Semiconductor Devices Packaging, and SC47F on MEMS.

To better address the evolving needs of the industry, SAC/TC599 expanded its technical working groups in 2025. Four new working groups were formally established, focusing on IP Cores (WG5), MEMS (WG6), RISC-V (WG7), and

dedicated IC equipment and components (WG8). Additionally, preparations were initiated for four more groups: Wide Bandgap Semiconductors (WG9), Silicon Photonics (WG10), Chip Applications (WG11), and Automotive Chips (WG12), alongside a study group for Brain-inspired computing Chips (SG1). This expansion provides a robust framework to cover key segments of the IC industry chain. The current organizational structure is shown below.



The Organizational Structure of the SAC/TC599

By the end of 2025, SAC/TC599 has managed over 400 standards, with 209 published (158 national standards, 51 sector standards) and driven China-led efforts resulting in 12 published international standards, with another 6 currently in development. Throughout 2025, the committee published 26 new standards, including 19 national standards covering areas like chiplets, packaging, and automotive chips, and 7 sector standards focused on areas such as AI chip testing and analog/digital chip design. A major 2025 achievement was the release of five critical national standards for chiplet interconnection interfaces. The standard series *GB/T 46280-2025 Specification for chiplet interconnection interface* includes *Part 1: General Principles, Part 2: Protocol layer technical requirements, Part 3: Data link layer technical requirements, Part 4: Physical layer technical requirements based on 2D package, and Part 5: Physical layer technical requirements based on 2.5D package*. These standards define the layered architecture, functional requirements, and data transmission mechanisms for chiplet interconnection. They support various interconnect scenarios, package types, and bus protocols, achieving core technical indicators recognized as internationally competitive.

In 2025, SAC/TC599 made notable progress in international standardization. It facilitated the publication of 4 China-led MEMS standards and the approval of 4 new MEMS projects and proposed 3 AI chip initiatives at IEC/SC47A. The committee also hosted the IEC/SC47F MEMS working group meeting and workshop, and recommended 15 Chinese experts as IEC registered experts, strengthening talent foundations for continued international engagement.

2025 marked a year of systematic execution for SAC/TC599, as it established standards for chiplets and new working groups for RISC-V and automotive chips, signaling China's drive to build a self-reliant IC ecosystem through standardization. While European firms hold traditional strengths in sectors like automotive semiconductors, China is accelerating its development via standardization. As China refines its standards, domestic supply chain autonomy strengthens. Consequently, European firms may face stricter localization requirements in China and encounter more competitive Chinese products globally. Therefore, European enterprises should accelerate innovation and adopt more proactive and flexible standardization strategies to remain competitive.

Source: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/qxrL5AWAlygpJPRhx4H1CA>

## 22. China's Biometrics Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC28/SC37) 2025 Review

#Biometrics

On February 7, 2026, the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), the secretariat for the National Information Technology Standardization Technical Committee's Subcommittee on Biometrics (SAC/TC28/SC37), released a summary of its work progress for the year 2025.

SAC/TC28/SC37, established in 2013, is dedicated to developing fundamental and generic technical standards for

biometrics. Its scope includes terminology, technical interfaces, data interchange formats, technical implementation, testing and reporting, and societal and ethical considerations. The subcommittee covers diverse biometric modalities such as fingerprint, face, iris, finger vein, palm print, behavioral recognition, voiceprint, retina, odor, electrocardiogram, and multimodal biometrics. It serves as the domestic mirror body to ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 37 on Biometrics.

Throughout 2025, SAC/TC28/SC37 achieved progress in 2025 across organizational development, standardization activities, technical research, and international engagement. The third term of the subcommittee comprises one Chair, two Vice-Chairs, one Secretary-General, and 30 members. On December 30, 2025, the plan for the new composition of the subcommittee's working groups was officially announced, with leadership assignments as follows:

- **WG1 (Foundational Commonality):** Led by SDIC Intelligence Information Technology Co., Ltd
- **WG2 (Face Recognition):** Led by Shanghai SenseTime Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.; Deputy Leaders: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. and Mashang Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.
- **WG3 (Iris Recognition):** Led by Beijing Super Red Technology Co., Ltd.
- **WG4 (Hand-based Recognition):** Led by Zhejiang University
- **WG5 (Genomic Recognition):** Led by International Human Phenome Institute (Shanghai)
- **WG6 (Behavioral Recognition):** Led by Changchun Boli Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.
- **SG1 (Frontier Technologies and Applications):** Led by CESI
- **AG (Domestic Technical Mirror Group for International Standardization):** Led by CESI

In terms of standards development, the subcommittee published **14** national standards covering various aspects such as data interchange formats, sample quality, aging-friendly requirements, performance testing, and industry applications (e.g., rail transit), while initiating work on 8 new projects covering areas such as user interaction impact assessment, identity attribute verification, presentation attack detection in 2025. Regarding technology, industry, and standards exchange, member companies also shared their insights, such as "Portrait Privacy Protection Technology and Its Application in Video Surveillance Systems" (Huawei). In addition, a monograph titled "Application Case Collection of Biometric Technologies" was published in June 2025.

On the international front, SAC/TC28/SC37 actively participated in global standardization. In January 2025, it led a Chinese expert delegation to the ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 37 Plenary and Working Group meetings in Wellington, New Zealand, advancing proposals for China-led international standards. This effort continued in July 2025 at the Working Group meetings in Singapore, further promoting the progress of these initiatives.

The launch of SG1 (Frontier Technology and Applications) and AG (Domestic Technical Mirror Group for International Standardization) stands as the most significant development in 2025. SG1, directly led by CESI, represents direct state-level steering of emerging technologies. AG's formation underscores a commitment to real-time alignment with international standards. European companies should closely follow and adjust to this state-orchestrated approach to frontier technologies. Moreover, the adoption of international standards is set to accelerate. The establishment of AG indicates China will move more quickly to integrate or benchmark against global norms. By participating through AG, European firms could gain early input into China's standard-setting process, potentially lowering future market entry hurdles.

Source: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/b49YnSJYclGn0tbrbmoFA>

## 23. SAC/TC599 Call for Comment on 2026 Standards Projects for RISC-V

#Semiconductor

On 20 January 2026, the National Technical Committee on Integrated Circuit Standardization(SAC/TC599) opened a Call for Comment on 2026 RISC-V Standardization Project Pipeline.

### 1. Scope of Call for Comment

#### (1) Instruction Set Standards

Translate the development of standards for the RISC-V

base instruction set, extended instruction sets, privileged architecture, and instruction set peripherals.

Conduct research and formulation of China's **independent extended instruction set standards** (e.g., high-performance computing extensions, matrix and tensor extensions, etc.).

#### (2) Chip Product Standards

Based on the RISC-V instruction set standard, design proprietary extended instructions tailored to specific product scenarios (e.g., IoT, data centers, model training, etc.) to achieve product differentiation.

In response to varying product performance requirements, investigate the modular design of the RISC-V instruction set and establish standardized extended instruction sets to clarify product functional boundaries, performance ceilings, and scenario adaptability.

1. Develop standards for embedded RISC-V chips in consumer applications such as wearable devices, home appliances, as well as industrial control and automotive applications.
2. Formulate a series of hardware and software standards for high-performance RISC-V processor chips in key domains including servers, desktops, and mobile devices.
3. Establish hardware and software standards for RISC-V-based chips such as graphics processors (GPUs), tensor processors, and neural processing units (NPUs).

### **(3) Application Scenario Standards**

Develop standards for application scenarios. Focus on industrial-grade scenarios such as RISC-V-based distributed control systems, industrial firewalls, and industrial computers; IoT scenarios including smart homes and smart health eldercare; automotive electronics scenarios; new urban infrastructure scenarios; aerospace scenarios such as drones and BeiDou navigation; and emerging application scenarios like intelligent computing centers and next-generation storage.

Carry out the development of standards for digital infrastructure construction, engineering specifications, and application guidelines based on the RISC-V architecture.

### **(4) Ecosystem Development Standards**

Develop standards covering critical processes in chip design, including intellectual property (IP) core development, full-stack IP platforms, high-quality standardized micro-kernels, and process design kits.

Leverage the open-source and open nature of RISC-V to formulate standards for software compilers and toolchains, firmware, system enabling, and other

related components.

Establish standards for testing and evaluation, certification and assessment, testing tools, and other testing and evaluation frameworks.

### **(5) Service Assurance Standards**

Standards for talent cultivation, intellectual property, enterprise services, digital infrastructure, and related service areas.

## **2. Application Materials**

The applying unit shall submit a proposal for national or industry standard project initiation along with a draft standard (providing the draft structure and main technical parameter framework; specific indicators may be omitted).

For details, please refer to the attachment below.

## **3. Submission Timeline and Method**

Deadline: 13<sup>th</sup> February 2026, email to [niwanj@cesi.cn](mailto:niwanj@cesi.cn) (NI Wanjing) or [wangyg@cesi.cn](mailto:wangyg@cesi.cn) (WANG Yigang)

### **SESEC Observation**

RISC-V, as an open instruction set architecture, is driving global innovation in computing. To advance China's RISC-V ecosystem, the RISC-V Working Group under the National Technical Committee of Integrated Circuit Standardization is leading the development of a comprehensive standards system spanning the entire industry chain - from instruction set architecture and chip design to testing, application scenarios, and service support.

Through the formulation of national and industry standards, the initiative aims to accelerate the translation of technological achievements into practical applications, fostering deep integration and synergistic growth between industrial development and technological innovation.

SESEC recommends EU stakeholders to strategically participate in this Call for Comment to gain visibility and influence China's RISC-V standardization, while safeguarding European IP and aligning engagement with coordinated EU initiatives to promote global interoperability.

Source:

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/RtkbkPbl26Sjg1PlcViW9w?scene=1>

## 24. First Mandatory Standard for Automotive Driver Assistance Systems in China

#ICV Mandatory Standard

On January 28, 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released an official explanation on the key elements of the mandatory national standard **GB 39901-2025 Technical requirements and testing methods for advanced emergency braking system of light-duty vehicles**. GB 39901-2025, published on December 31, 2025 and set to **take effect on January 1, 2028**, revises the currently applicable national standard *GB/T 39901-2021 Performance requirements and test methods for advanced emergency braking system (AEBS) of passenger cars*. It represents China's **first mandatory national standard in the field of automotive driver assistance systems**, signifying that AEBS for light-duty vehicles will shift from being an optional feature to a required one, while also setting a unified and standardized baseline for safety performance.

The revision, driven by the widespread adoption of AEBS technology, which was installed in over 60% of new passenger cars in China by 2025 and helps prevent or mitigate collisions in common risk scenarios, aims to boost innovation, road safety, and public protection through its upcoming implementation. The standard draws on international standards and regulations such as **Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the Advanced Emergency Braking System (AEBS) for M<sub>1</sub> and N<sub>1</sub> vehicles** (UN Regulation No. 152).

GB 39901-2025 establishes comprehensive technical requirements for light-duty vehicle AEBS. Specifically, **General requirements** cover self-check, system status, and driver intervention provisions. **Performance requirements** mandate collision warning and emergency braking functions across specified speed intervals: for M<sub>1</sub> vehicles, 10-80 km/h for vehicle targets and 20-60 km/h for pedestrian, bicycle, and powered two-wheeler targets; for N<sub>1</sub> vehicles, 10-60 km/h for vehicle targets and 20-60 km/h for vulnerable road users. Manufacturers must demonstrate system safety for other responsive targets and activation speed intervals per Annex A. **Test methods** specify vehicle conditions, data processing, and target specifications, etc. Typical scenarios expand from three (stationary vehicle target, constant speed vehicle target, braking vehicle target) to six types, while false response tests increase from two (e.g., false response to a metal plate in the lane) to five scenarios to verify avoidance of inappropriate activations. The instruction manual must detail functionality, activation/deactivation, warnings, and system limitations to guide drivers in the safe use of the system. Annexes A, B, and C respectively mandate functional safety requirements, requirements for simulation tests and requirements for system functional safety description.

The standard's implementation follows a phased timeline: M<sub>1</sub> vehicles and multipurpose goods vehicles must comply with requirements excluding powered two-wheeler targets by January 1, 2028 for new type approvals and January 1, 2029 for existing ones, with full compliance by January 1, 2030; N<sub>1</sub> vehicles other than multipurpose goods vehicles have corresponding deadlines of 2029 and 2030. Overall, China's safety requirements for the braking systems of light-duty vehicles sold and used in the country are being strengthened. Foreign stakeholders should carefully examine the technical changes and take necessary measures to stay compliant.

Source: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/Rlr97IARN-F4ha3stTzu4w>

## 25. SAC Approves 9 National Standards to Accelerate Standards Digitalization

#Standards Digitalization

On 28 January 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC), approved and released 9 national standards in the field of standards digitalization. These standards provide unified technical framework to accelerate China's shift from document-based standards to a digital, machine-readable ecosystem.

These standards address system bottlenecks by breaking information silos, enabling intelligent automation, and creating a semantic network across industries, marking a milestone for the digital economy.

### Establishing Unified Foundational Rules for Standards

Three standards from the **Standard Digitalization series (GB/T 48000 - 2026)** redefines standard structure and management:

#### 1. **GB/T 48000.1-2026 Standard digitalization - Part 1: System architecture**

It establishes the general principles and basic framework for standard digitalization activities, providing guidance and recommendations on aspects such as digitalization of standards content, process, and application.

**2. GB/T 48000.2-2026 Standard digitalization - Part 2: Reference architecture model:**

It establishes a reference architecture model defining core elements across capability, lifecycle, and application levels, resolving industry confusion on implementation.

**3. GB/T 48000.3-2026 Standard digitalization - Part 3: Requirement for ontology modeling:**

It introduces ontology modeling rules, moving beyond linear text to create multidimensional semantic networks and solve data fragmentation.

**4. GB/T 48000.4-2026 Standard digitalization - Part 4: Requirements for collaboration development:**

It sets protocols for managing data, workflows, and stakeholder roles digitally, boosting development speed and quality by eliminating information barriers.

### **Standardizing the Construction of Semantic Knowledge Bases**

Three standards from the *Standards Semantic Knowledge Base series (GB/T 46917-2026)* establishes mechanisms for knowledge management:

**1. GB/T 46917.1-2026 Standards semantic knowledge base - Part 1: General requirements for semantic expression of standard content:**

It sets forth principles and rules for the semantic expression of standards content, facilitating the transformation of standards texts into structured machine-interpretable knowledge.

**2. GB/T 46917.2-2026 Standards semantic knowledge base - Part 2: Requirements for data interface:**

It unifies the data interface specifications between semantic knowledge bases and external systems, improving interoperability of standards across difference systems and domains.

**3. GB/T 46917.3-2026 Standards semantic knowledge base - Part 3: Technical requirements for semantic integration:**

It clarifies integration rules between semantic knowledge bases and application scenario objects, addressing challenges related to data interaction and integration between knowledge bases and specific use cases.

### **Enabling Intelligent Retrieval and Reasoning**

To make standards “smart,” *Part 1 of Standards Content Modularization series (GB/T 47013-2026)* and *Part 3 of Expression of Machine Language for Standard series (GB/T 46687 -2025)* was introduced.

- **GB/T 47013-2026 Standard content modularization - Part 1: General technical requirements for master structure and configuration:**

It defines rules for creating and configuring the master structure of standards in a digital environment, supporting the reuse of common hierarchical structures within standards content.

- **GB/T 46687.3-2026 Expression of machine language for standard - Part 3: Expression method of feature elements**

It presents feature element models within a general digital standards model expressed in machine language. This supports applications involving intelligent retrieval, automatic comparison, and logical reasoning based on standards.

### **Supporting the Development of Digital Platforms**

**GB/T 47012.1-2026 Platform on standard digitalization - Part 1: System architecture** defines a platform system architecture encompassing business operations, resources, safeguards, and implementations. It specifies core functional modules, offering a foundation for design, development, and deployment of standards digitalization platforms, thus enabling comprehensive digital management throughout the entire standards lifecycle.

Moving forward, SAC will lead promotion campaigns to guide institutions and enterprises in implementing these frameworks. It commits to monitoring global technological trends to refine the digitalization system, ensuring China’s standardization efforts remain at the forefront of the global digital economy.

All standards were develop by the National Working Group for Digitalization of Standards which was established in 2023. SESEC has prepared the full list of national standards made by SWG29 to date, providing an overview of the working group’s progress. [Please find the list here.](https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2026/art_b587b05986c0499c9e4a447b970b39fe.html)

Source: [https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2026/art\\_b587b05986c0499c9e4a447b970b39fe.html](https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2026/art_b587b05986c0499c9e4a447b970b39fe.html)



## Green Transition

# 26. 7 New Sector TC Established for Energy Industry in China

#Energy Sector Standardization

On January 27, 2026, The National Energy Administration (NEA) announced to approve the establishment of **seven new energy industry standardization technical committees (TC)**, a strategic move to implement China's Energy Law and to strengthen the standards system within the energy sector. Their Secretariats will be hosted by the designated undertaking unit, while organization and management will be overseen by the appointed energy industry standardization administration body. The newly formed committees and their primary responsibilities are as follows:

**NEA/TC 45 - Electric Power Safety Governance:** This committee, comprising 56 members for its first term, will focus on standardization for power safety supervision, production, and services. Its secretariat is hosted at State Grid Shaanxi Electric Power Company Limited and managed by the China Electricity Council (CEC).

**NEA/TC 46 - Electric Power Greenhouse Gas Emission Management:** With 46 members, this TC will develop standards for the accounting, evaluation, and management of greenhouse gas emissions in the power industry. The secretariat is held and managed by the CEC.

**NEA/TC 47 - Carbon Capture, Transportation, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS):** This 50-member committee, with its secretariat hosted by the PetroChina Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration & Development and managed by China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC), oversees standardization across the CCUS value chain. Its scope covers capture, pipeline and tank transport, utilization for enhanced oil and gas recovery, saline aquifer and depleted reservoir storage, full-space monitoring, emissions and storage accounting, lifecycle source-sink matching, and economic viability assessment. It will also oversee four sub-committees focusing on foundational

aspects, capture, transport, and utilization/storage (NEA/TC 47/SC 1 – 4).

**NEA/TC 48 - Hydrogen Energy Foundation and General:** Focused on foundational hydrogen standards, including terminology, hydrogen quality, and evaluation systems. The 38-member committee's secretariat is located at Sinopec Research Institute of Petroleum Processing Co., Ltd. and managed by China Petrochemical Corporation (Sinopec Group).

**NEA/TC 49 - Hydrogen Energy Production:** This 38-member committee will standardize various hydrogen production methods, such as electrolysis, renewable-powered production, and fossil fuel-based production. Its secretariat is at CHN Energy Hydrogen Technology Co., Ltd., also under Sinopec Group's management.

**NEA/TC 50 - Hydrogen Energy Storage and Transportation:** Dedicated to standards for hydrogen storage technologies, transport equipment, and related processes, the 38-member committee's secretariat is at PetroChina Shenzhen New Energy Research Institute Co., Ltd. and managed by Sinopec Group.

**NEA/TC 51 - Hydrogen Energy Application:** A 40-member committee tasked with standardization in hydrogen refueling, hydrogen-based fuels, and hydrogen integration in sectors like green refining. The secretariat is held by Sinopec Research Institute of Petroleum Processing Co., Ltd., under Sinopec Group's management.

The NEA mandates that energy industry standardization administration bodies strengthen guidance for new committees, leverage secretariats' initiatives, and build open platforms. They must eliminate duplication across committees and standards, ensure a coherent standards system, and advance robust standardization to support China's energy strategy.

Source:

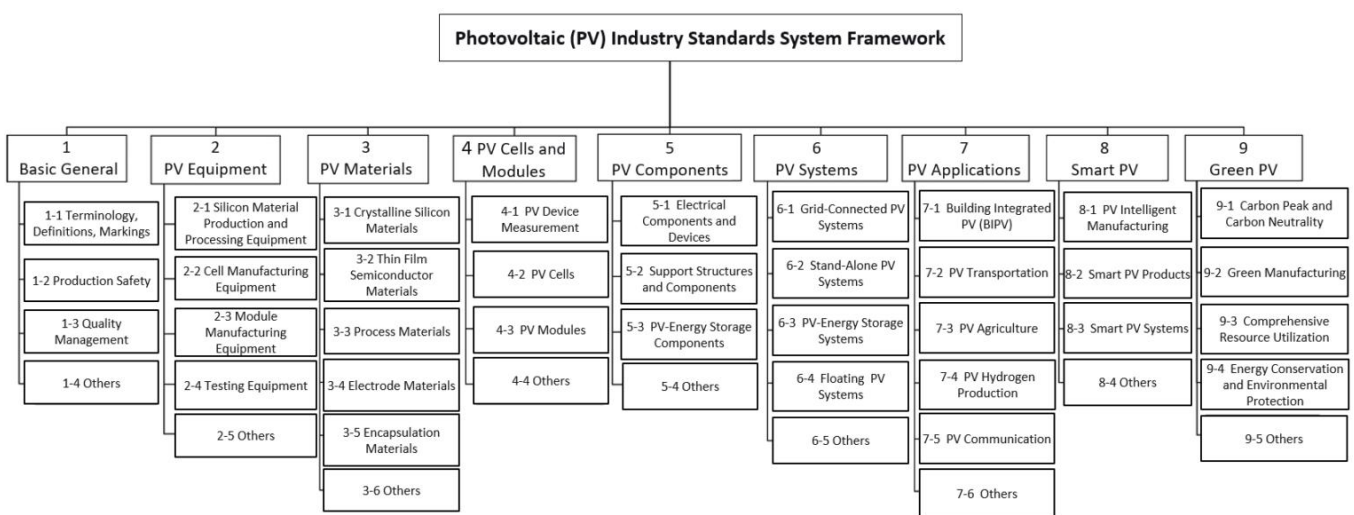
<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/pdfTIQT2DQIQHSQfdmO7Jw>

# 27. New Standards to Power China's Evolving Photovoltaic Industry

## #Photovoltaic

In January 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the National Standardization Administration (SAC) jointly approved the release of 68 new standards for the photovoltaic (PV) industry. Designed to address the entire industrial chain, these standards aim to provide robust technical support for high-quality development and reinforce China's leading position in the global solar market. The PV sector, a core component of China's "new three" export pillars (electric vehicles, lithium batteries, and solar products), is currently undergoing rapid technological iteration and application expansion. As previous standards struggled to keep pace with this evolution, the newly issued standards seek to fill critical technical gaps and resolve persistent industry challenges.

Managed by the National Technical Committee for Standardization of Solar Photovoltaic Energy Systems (SAC/TC90), the development of these standards strictly adheres to the guidelines outlined in the **Photovoltaic Industry Standards System Construction Guide (2024 Edition)** (see more details from [our previous news coverage](#)). The PV Industry Standards System Framework is shown below.



A key highlight of the release is the introduction of the recommended national standard **GB/T 46340-2025 Green product assessment--Photovoltaic modules and inverters** (set to take effect on May 1, 2026), which is the first national green product evaluation standard in the PV industry, setting a technical benchmark for its green development. Moreover, the **Residential grid-connected photovoltaic system series of standards** addresses issues such as improper installation and lack of after-sales service guarantees in the distributed PV market. The **Waste photovoltaic module recycling and recovery series** specifies recycling processes and technical specifications, promoting the standardized and efficient disposal and recycling of modules.

In terms of international coordination, China has actively adopted core international standards such as *IEC 61215 Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules - Design qualification and type approval* and *IEC 61730 Photovoltaic (PV) module safety qualification*, improving the consistency between domestic and international standards. This move is expected to build a bridge for standard communication for green energy cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative, and facilitate the "going global" of Chinese photovoltaic technology and standards.

Looking ahead, SAC/TC90 plans to further refine the PV standards system in line with the national standardization strategy and the upcoming 15th Five-Year Plan. Priorities include accelerating the development of mandatory national standards and classification criteria and standards for emerging technologies like high-efficiency perovskite modules, PV system integration, innovative "PV+" applications and green PV. Efforts will also be intensified to promote and assess the implementation of released standards, guide enterprises to adopt advanced standards, and unite industry, academia, research, and users to ensure standards are effectively applied, thereby making them more effective in supporting policy implementation, regulating market applications, and improving product quality.

Source: <https://www.cesi.cn/202601/11558.html>

# 28. China Issues Binding Rules for New Energy Vehicle Traction Battery Recycling

## #EV Battery

On January 16, 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Commerce, and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) jointly issued the ***Interim Measures for the Management of Recycling and Comprehensive Utilization of Waste New Energy Vehicle (NEV) Traction Batteries***. The regulation, taking effect on **April 1, 2026**, replaces previous policy documents with a legally binding framework to ensure safe, efficient, and sustainable recycling. This initiative responds to the *Action Plan for Improving the Recycling and Utilization System of NEV Traction Batteries* released in February 2025 and the onset of large-scale retirement of NEV traction batteries.

The regulation introduces two fundamental principles: balancing development with safety/environmental protection and enforcing **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)**. To address regulatory challenges across the complex NEV battery lifecycle, the Measures adopt a “whole channel, whole chain, whole lifecycle” approach. First, they implement source control and formulate a “**vehicle-battery co-retirement**” rule requiring end-of-life NEVs to be scrapped with batteries intact (excluding battery-swapping models). Second, they assign clear responsibilities to all players across production, maintenance, dismantling, and recycling stages. Third, they establish lifecycle traceability by **building a national NEV Traction Battery Traceability Information Platform and a “Digital ID” system for traction batteries**. To implement the “Digital ID” system, the regulation also set forth requirements for information reporting, regulated data query and application, and enhanced data security protection.

NEV and traction battery producers bear two core EPRs:

- **Eco-design:** Battery producers shall prioritize eco-design, code batteries according to *GB/T 34014-2017 Coding regulation for automotive traction battery*, and provide battery codes and disassembly technical information; NEV manufacturers shall use easily removable battery components and publicly disclose maintenance technical information.
- **Tack-back accountability:** Battery producers must establish or commission tack-back networks at the provincial level matching their sales volumes according to *GB/T 38698.2 Recovery of traction battery used in electric vehicle-Management specification-Part 2: Take-back service network*, disclose tack-back information, and ensure compliant transfer of batteries they produce or import. NEV manufacturers must do likewise at the city/prefecture level for batteries from vehicles they sold.

**To strengthen sector management, the regulation introduces key changes for recyclers.** First, the scope of “comprehensive utilization” is redefined to specify that it refers to activities aimed at resource recovery through processes such as dismantling, crushing, sorting, and smelting. Stricter entry conditions are set: companies must complete investment approvals or filing for construction projects, environmental impact assessments, and obtain pollutant discharge permits to operate. **Notably, the term “echelon use” is abandoned.** The regulation now explicitly prohibits using waste traction batteries, directly or processed, in e-bikes or any other applications forbidden by laws and compulsory standards.

Concurrently, China is accelerating standardization for NEV battery recycling to support industry development. Nearly 30 national standards covering areas from general requirements to recycling processes have been issued to improve the standards system for the recycling and utilization of traction batteries. A new “**National Technical Committee on Traction Battery Recycling Standardization**” is being established to unify efforts across sectors including materials, production, and dismantling. Standards implementation is already delivering results: some recyclers now achieve recovery rates of 99.6% for nickel, cobalt, and manganese, and 96.5% for lithium. Competent authorities will continue rapid standard development, ensuring alignment with industrial policies to drive high-quality growth in battery recycling.

Source:

[https://wap.miit.gov.cn/gyhxxhb/jgsj/cyzcyfgs/bmgz/jdcjxl/art/2026/art\\_392462fdc40c415ea4a4129cac3028c2.html](https://wap.miit.gov.cn/gyhxxhb/jgsj/cyzcyfgs/bmgz/jdcjxl/art/2026/art_392462fdc40c415ea4a4129cac3028c2.html)

# 29. China Approves 12 National Standards of Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS)

#Carbon

On January 8, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), via its National Standardization Administration (SAC), approved 12 national standards for carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), which is globally recognized as a critical technological solution for achieving carbon neutrality goals. The newly released standards package covers the entire CCUS value chain—**capture, transportation, and storage**—as well as **foundational areas** such as terminology and emissions reduction accounting. These standards will **take effect on July 1, 2026**.

Regarding the capture, **GB/T 46877-2025 Carbon dioxide capture—General requirements for post-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture system** specifies system classification, composition, technical criteria, and performance evaluation methodologies, offering clear operational guidance for post-combustion capture facilities. In terms of the transportation, **GB/T 46875-2025 Quality requirements for carbon dioxide medium entering long-distance transportation pipeline** establishes quality indicators, sampling methods, testing methods, and inspection rules for carbon dioxide medium entering long-distance pipelines, helping ensure safe and stable pipeline operations.

Moreover, the storage aspect is addressed by the **GB/T 46878-2025 Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage—Geological storage**, which sets forth requirements for site screening, selection, and assessment methods, storage capacity evaluation methods, injection operation scheme design and risk management, and storage project management requirements, providing a systematic technical framework for storage operations. At the foundational level, **GB/T 46872-2025 Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage—Vocabulary—Cross cutting terms** systematically establish key terminology and clarify the accounting boundaries, procedures, and methodologies for greenhouse gas emission reductions of CCUS projects.

Notably, among the 12 newly released CCUS national standards, **five are identically adopted from ISO International Standards**, namely GB/T 46878-2025 (ISO 27914:2017), GB/T 46871-2025 (ISO 27916:2019), GB/T 46870.1-2025 (ISO 27919-1:2018), GB/T 46870.2-2025 (ISO 27919-2:2021), and GB/T 46872-2025 (ISO 27917:2017). More details can be found in the standards list below.

The release and implementation of these standards will effectively unify fundamental concepts and establish unified technical specifications, testing methods, and evaluation criteria for the implementation of key processes such as carbon dioxide capture, transport, storage, and quantification. This will promote technological innovation and industrial application across the entire CCUS chain, contributing to deep decarbonization and high-quality development of the economy and society. For foreign stakeholders, this marks not just a technical upgrade, but a shift of China's CCUS market from "rules pending" to "rules transparent." Those with ISO-aligned technologies and full-chain expertise stand to gain systemic market access advantages.

**List of 12 National Standards for Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS)**

No.	Standards Title	ISO Adoption
1	<b>GB/T 46877-2025</b> Carbon dioxide capture—General requirements for post-combustion CO <sub>2</sub> capture system	nil
2	<b>GB/T 46875-2025</b> Quality requirements for carbon dioxide medium entering long-distance transportation pipeline	nil
3	<b>GB/T 46878-2025</b> Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage—Geological storage	<b>Identical to ISO 27914:2017</b> Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage — Geological storage
4	<b>GB/T 46872-2025</b> Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage—Vocabulary—Cross cutting terms	<b>Identical to ISO 27917:2017</b> Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage — Vocabulary — Cross cutting terms
5	<b>GB/T 46879-2025</b> Technical specifications at the project level for	nil

	assessment of greenhouse gas emission reductions—Carbon dioxide capture, utilization and storage project	
6	<b>GB/T 46876-2025</b> Specification for operation and management of flue gas carbon dioxide capture and compression facility	nil
7	<b>GB/T 46871-2025</b> Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage—Carbon dioxide storage using enhanced oil recovery (CO <sub>2</sub> -EOR)	<b>Identical to ISO 27916:2019</b> Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage — Carbon dioxide storage using enhanced oil recovery (CO <sub>2</sub> -EOR)
8	<b>GB/T 46870.2-2025</b> Carbon dioxide capture—Part 2: Evaluation procedure to assure and maintain stable performance of post-combustion CO <sub>2</sub> capture plant integrated with a power plant	<b>Identical to ISO 27919-2:2021</b> Carbon dioxide capture Part 2: Evaluation procedure to assure and maintain stable performance of post-combustion CO <sub>2</sub> capture plant integrated with a power plant
9	<b>GB/T 46870.1-2025</b> Carbon dioxide capture—Part 1: Performance evaluation methods for post-combustion CO <sub>2</sub> capture integrated with a power plant	<b>Identical to ISO 27919-1:2018</b> Carbon dioxide capture Part 1: Performance evaluation methods for post-combustion CO <sub>2</sub> capture integrated with a power plant
10	<b>GB/T 46880-2025</b> Carbon dioxide geological storage—Carbon dioxide test methods	nil
11	<b>GB/T 46874-2025</b> Assessment of CO <sub>2</sub> storage capacity in offshore saline aquifers	nil
12	<b>GB/T 46873-2025</b> Method for suitability assessment of CO <sub>2</sub> storage site in offshore saline aquifers	nil

Source: [https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2026/art\\_31c8035e86264920bedf495e4b0e5eaa.html](https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2026/art_31c8035e86264920bedf495e4b0e5eaa.html)

## 30. China Unveils Green Product Certification and Labeling Rules 2026 Version

#Green Product Certification

On January 4, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), together with the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), and other departments, jointly released the revised **Administration of Green Product Certification and Labeling** (hereafter referred to as the New Administration), set to **take effect on January 1, 2026**. The New Administration replaces the 2019 version and regulates green product certification and labeling across areas such as **certification systems, implementation, certificates, labels, and supervisions**, while clarifying the responsibilities of regulatory authorities and provide clear guidance for implementation.

Following the principle of unified product catalogs, assessment standards, certification rules, and product labeling, the New Administration introduces a classification system comprising **full-scope and partial-scope certification**. Full-scope certification verifies all green attributes of a product—**covering resource efficiency, energy performance, environmental impact and quality**—against assessment standards. Partial-scope certification addresses either single or multiple green attributes. One full-scope certification shall be established for each category of green product listed in the catalog. For the same product category, full-scope certification requirements must be no less stringent than those for partial-scope certification, ensuring alignment across tiers. Certification results should be mutually recognizable between different certification types to avoid redundant testing.

Certification applicants may select a qualified green product certification body and submit materials as required by

the [certification implementation rules \(see more details from our previous news coverage\)](#). A green product certification certificate must include the name and address of the certification client, manufacturer, and production facility; the product name, series, model, and specifications; the certification basis and model; the issuance date and validity period; the certification body; the certificate number; key green attribute indicators of the certified product; and any other required information. Green product certificates are **valid for five years** and certified products may bear the unified green product label. Products holding both full and partial-scope certifications need only display the full-scope label.



**Note:** Based on screenshots from other sources and the CNCA announcement on green product certification implementation rules issued in September 2025, it is confirmed that the SAMR Department of Standards Technology and Management issued the fifth batch announcement of the green product catalog. However, as of now, the official notice cannot be located on the SAMR website. The catalog and standards list provided here are for reference only. SESEC will continue to monitor official channels for updates.

Green Product Assessment Standards List and Certification Catalog		
Serial No.	Green Product Categories	Applicable Standards
1	Wood-based panels and wooden flooring	<b>GB/T 35601-2024</b> Green product assessment—Wood-based panels and wooden flooring
2	Coating material	<b>GB/T 35602-2017</b> Green product assessment—Coating material
3	Building glass	<b>GB/T 35604-2025</b> Green product assessment—Building glass
4	Solar water heating system	<b>GB/T 35606-2017</b> Green product assessment—Solar water heating system
5	Waterproof materials and sealants	<b>GB/T 35609-2025</b> Green product assessment—Waterproof materials and sealants
6	Plastic products	<b>GB/T 37866-2019</b> Green product assessment—Plastic products
7	Detergents	<b>GB/T 39020-2020</b> Green product assessment—Detergents
8	—	<b>GB/T 39084-2020</b> Green product assessment-Packings for express service
9	Refrigerators, air-conditioners and washing machines	<b>GB/T 39761.1-2021</b> Green product assessment—Household electric appliances—Part 1: Refrigerators, air-conditioners and washing machines
10	Tyres	<b>GB/T 40718-2021</b> Green product assessment—Tyres
11	Kitchen and sanitary ware fittings	<b>GB/T 42065-2022</b> Green product assessment—Kitchen and sanitary ware fittings
12	Domestic gas appliances	<b>GB/T 42169-2022</b> Green product assessment—Domestic gas appliances
13	Lighting products	<b>GB/T 43017-2023</b> Green product assessment—Lighting products
14	Returnable container in logistics	<b>GB/T 43802-2024</b> Green product assessment—Returnable container in logistics
15	Dyes	<b>GB/T 44009-2024</b> Green product assessment—Dyes
16	Sanitary wares	<b>GB/T 35603-2024</b> Green product assessment—Sanitary wares
17	Furniture	<b>GB/T 35607-2024</b> Green product assessment—Furniture
18	Thermal insulation	<b>GB/T 35608-2024</b> Green products assessment—Thermal insulation
19	Wood-plastic composites	<b>GB/T 35612-2024</b> Green product assessment—Wood-plastic composites

20	Ready-mixed mortar for decoration	GB/T 44177-2024 Green product assessment—Ready-mixed mortar for decoration
21	Stone	GB/T 44178-2024 Green product assessment—Stone
22	Refractory materials	GB/T 44333-2024 Green product assessment—Refractory materials
23	Computers	GB/T 44443-2024 Green product assessment—Computers
24	Printers and multifunction devices	GB/T 44447-2024 Green product assessment—Printers and multifunction devices
25	Textile products	GB/T 35611-2024 Green product assessment—Textile products
26	Paper and paper products	GB/T 35613-2024 Green product assessment—Paper and paper products
27	Wall material	GB/T 35605-2024 Green product assessment—Wall material
28	Ceramics tiles(board)	GB/T 35610-2024 Green product assessment—Ceramics tiles(board)

Source: [https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202601/content\\_7053786.htm](https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202601/content_7053786.htm)

## 31. Call for Comments: China's 19 National Standards for Hydrogen Technology

#Hydrogen Energy

On February 6, 2026, the National Technical Committee on Hydrogen Energy Standardization (SAC/TC309) released a batch of **19 draft national standards for public comment**, aiming to improve the standards system for the entire hydrogen industry chain encompassing production, storage, transportation, and utilization and accelerate the supply of hydrogen energy standards. This aligns with the requirements of the *Medium and Long-Term Plan for Hydrogen Energy Industry Development* and the *Hydrogen Industry Standard System Development Guide (2023 Edition)*. The draft standards are open for expert and industry feedback until **March 10, 2026**.

These 19 standards are structured around the entire hydrogen industry chain, among which 15 are new projects and 4 are revisions. In terms of international adoption, 7 standards are based on ISO standards (4 identical, 1 modified, and 2 non-equivalent due to revisions that have resulted in misalignment with the previously adopted ISO versions), while 11 are independently developed. The standards cover key areas including hydrogen fuel quality, hydrogen system safety testing, electrolyzers, hydrogen production devices, hydrogen storage materials, pipeline hydrogen transportation, hydrogen refueling station equipment, and data collection.

The 19 draft national hydrogen standards cover the full industry chain, mandating compliance with new technical specifications. With 3 standards modified or non-equivalently adopted from ISO, China is tailoring its requirements to local conditions. Foreign firms must identify deviations from ISO norms and adapt product design and compliance strategies accordingly to secure market access.

The standards list is as followed.

List of 19 Draft National Hydrogen Energy Standards				
No.	Standard Name	Development/ Revision	ISO Adoption	Degree of Equivalence
1	20252598-T-469 Hydrogen fuel quality — Product specification	Revision	ISO 14687:2025 Hydrogen fuel quality — Product specification	modified
2	20243644-T-469 Testing method for leakage rate of hydrogen system	Development		
3	20254785-T-469 Hydrogen detection apparatus - Stationary applications	Development	ISO 26142:2010 Hydrogen detection apparatus — Stationary applications	identical
4	20254999-T-469 Alkaline Water Electrolyzer	Development		

5	20243630-T-469 Technical requirements for hydrogen production from renewable energy by electrolysis of water	Development		
6	20254781-T-469 Hydrogen generators using fuel processing technologies-Part 1: safety	Development	<b>ISO 16110-1:2007</b> Hydrogen generators using fuel processing technologies Part 1: Safety	identical
7	20243628-T-469 Storage and transportation systems for gaseous hydrogen Part 5: Technical requirements for hydrogen transportation system	Development		
8	20243537-T-469 Testing method for hydrogen compatibility of welded joints of hydrogen pipelines	Development		
9	20243598-T-469 Technical requirements for hydrogen mixing transportation in natural gas pipelines	Development		
10	20250705-T-469 Hydrogen pipeline integrity management specification	Development		
11	20255095-T-469 Metal hydride hydrogen storage materials - Part 1: General requirements	Development		
12	20255099-T-469 Metal Hydride Hydrogen Storage Materials Part 2: Test Method for the Performance of Hydrogen absorption/desorption reaction	Development		
13	20252600-T-469 Measurement method of pressure-composition-temperature for reversible hydrogen absorption & desorption of hydrides	Revision		
14	20243636-T-469 Testing method of hydrogen compressor used in hydrogen fuelling stations	Development		
15	20255086-T-469 Technical requirements of fuelling protocols for hydrogen fuel cell vehicles	Revision	<b>ISO 19885-1:2024</b> Gaseous hydrogen — Fuelling protocols for hydrogen-fuelled vehicles Part 1: Design and development process for fuelling protocols	not equivalent
16	20254731-T-469 Gaseous hydrogen fuelling stations Part 5: Dispenser hoses and hose assemblies	Development	<b>ISO 19880-5:2019</b> Gaseous hydrogen — Fuelling stations Part 5: Dispenser hoses and hose assemblies	identical
17	20254338-T-469 Gaseous hydrogen fuelling stations Part 7: Rubber O-rings	Development	<b>ISO 19880-7</b> Gaseous Hydrogen - Fueling Station – Part 7: O-rings	identical
18	20255084-T-469 Public data acquisition technical specification for hydrogen refueling station	Development		
19	20252599-T-469 Compressed hydrogen surface vehicle refueling connection devices	Revision	<b>ISO 17268:2020</b> Gaseous hydrogen land vehicle refuelling connection devices	not equivalent

Source: [https://www.cnis.ac.cn/bydt/bzyjq/gbyjq/202602/t20260209\\_62421.html](https://www.cnis.ac.cn/bydt/bzyjq/gbyjq/202602/t20260209_62421.html)

# 32. Call for Comments: China's 2026 Energy Label Catalogue and Revised Rules

## #Energy Label Catalogue

On February 9, 2026, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) issued a notice calling for public comments on the draft of the ***China Energy Label Product Catalogue (2026 Edition)*** and ***Relevant Implementation Rules (Draft for Public Comments)***. Stakeholders are invited to submit their feedback by **March 9, 2026**. The proposed Product Catalogue (2026 version) represents a significant update to China's energy labeling management system.

Originally launched in 2004 with just two product categories—household refrigerators and air-conditioners—the catalogue has expanded over the years through multiple announcements. The current legally effective version was jointly issued by NDRC and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) in September 2025. (See more details from [our previous news coverage](#)) The Product Catalogue (2026 version) now covers **37 product categories**, a reduction of one from the 2025 version, due to the merger of “Range Hoods” and “Household and Similar AC Ventilation Fans” into a single category. Meanwhile, “Electric washing machines” has been expanded to “Electric washing machines and washer-dryers.” The newly released draft notice outlines revised implementation rules for **7 key product categories**, each tied to updated mandatory national energy efficiency standards. Below is a summary of the major changes:

- **Household refrigerators:** The implementation rules will take effect on June 1, 2026, aligning with the *GB 12021.2-2025 Maximum allowable values of energy consumption and energy efficiency grade for household refrigerating appliance*. Products manufactured or imported before this effective date may use the existing labels until June 1, 2028.
- **Electric washing machines and washer-dryers:** The implementation rules will become effective concurrently with the *GB 12021.4-2026 The maximum allowable values of the energy, water consumption and grades for household electric washing machines*. A two-year grace period for affixing the energy label applies to products manufactured or imported before the implementation date.
- **Household solar water heating systems:** The implementation rules will take effect on August 1, 2026, corresponding with *GB 26969-2025 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for domestic solar water heating systems*. Products manufactured or imported before this effective date may delay affixing the new label until August 1, 2028.
- **Household and similar range hoods and ventilating fans:** The implementation rules become effective on November 1, 2026, based on *GB 29539-2025 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for household and similar range hoods and ventilating fans*. Products manufactured or imported before this date may defer compliance until November 1, 2028.
- **LED products for indoor lighting:** The implementation rules will take effect upon the implementation date of *GB 30255-2026 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for LED products for indoor lighting*, with a two-year transition period for products already on the market prior to the effective date.
- **Projectors:** The implementation rules become effective on July 1, 2026, aligned with *GB 32028-2025 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for projectors*. Products manufactured or imported before this date are granted deferral until July 1, 2028.
- **LED luminaires for road and tunnel lighting:** The implementation rules will take effect on June 1, 2026, corresponding with *GB 37478-2025 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for LED luminaires for road and tunnel lighting*. Products manufactured or imported before this date may delay labeling until June 1, 2028.

International stakeholders are encouraged to carefully examine the draft implementation rules and transitional arrangements to ensure compliance. Given the close linkage between mandatory national standards and the energy labeling system, continuous monitoring of standard updates remains essential for market participants.

Source: <https://yyglxbsgw.ndrc.gov.cn/htmls/article/article.html?articleId=2c97d16c-9324f814-019c-41b47c97-0111#iframeHeight=810>



## Others

### 33. MIIT Call for Comments on Five Mandatory Vehicle Standards

#Auto Mandatory Standards

On 12 February 2026, the Department of Equipment Industry I of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) launched a Call for Comments on **revisions of 4 mandatory national standards** and **formulation of 1 mandatory national standard**.

In accordance with the *Standardization Law of the People's Republic of China* and the *Measures for the Administration of Mandatory National Standards*, MIIT has mandated the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (TC114) to undertake these 5 standards projects. Their drafts for comments have now been released and is open for feedback from all sectors of society. The deadline for submitting comments is **13 April 2026**.

The table below lists the standards subject to this Call for Comments. You can find a concise summary of the key takeaways provided beneath the table, with draft attached. If you have any additional request regarding these standards and the Call for Comments, please send a email to [assistant@sesec.eu](mailto:assistant@sesec.eu)

Project Code.	Name of the Standard	Standard to Replace
20256778-Q-339	Intelligent and connected vehicle — Safety requirements for automated driving system	<b>GB/T 44721—2024</b>
20253207-Q-339	Symbols for controls, indicators and tell-tales of motor vehicles	<b>GB 4094-2016</b>
20243084-Q-339	Performance Requirements and Testing Methods for Brake Assist Systems (BAS) of Light Vehicles	No standard to replace. It is a new mandatory standard.
20253208-Q-339	Performance and installation requirements of rear-views mirrors for motorcycles and mopeds	GB 17352-2010
20253206-Q-339	Structure requirements of low floor public bus and low entry public bus	GB 19260-2016

#### Key Takeaways from each standard

##### **1. 20256778-Q-339 Intelligent and connected vehicle — Safety requirements for automated driving system**

To address public safety concerns regarding self-driving cars, this standard has been **upgraded from voluntary (GB/T) to mandatory (GB)** to establish a robust regulatory framework.

The standard specifies technical requirements, safety assurance specifications, and compliance criteria for Level 3 (L3) and Level 4 (L4) Automated Driving Systems (excluding Automated Parking Systems) for M and N category vehicles. It describes methods for assurance verification, safety file assessment, and confirmation testing. Core aspects include dynamic driving task execution, human-machine interface, and user information.

**Relationship with International Standards:** The drafting process closely followed and referenced the *UN Global Technical Regulation (GTR) on Automated/Autonomous Driving Systems (ADS)* and *UN Regulation No. 157 (ALKS)*.

#### **Transition Period:**

- For new model types applying for type approval: From the implementation date (proposed as July 1, 2027).

- For model types already holding type approval: The 13th month after the implementation date.

## **2. 20253207-Q-339 Symbols for controls, indicators and tell-tales of motor vehicles**

Due to vehicle electrification and intelligentization, new functions and display methods (especially large screens) have rendered the 2016 standard inadequate. This revision unifies symbols for new functions and enhances driving safety (e.g., ensuring critical controls are operable by feel). The revised standard applies to M and N category vehicles.

**Key Revisions:** adding mandatory symbols for several intelligent and electric vehicle functions; clarifying technical specifications for physical controls (size, feedback); and refining regulations for shared display spaces.

**Relationship with International Standards:** The revision is based on *UNECE R121* and *ISO 2575:2021 Road vehicles - Symbols for controls, indicators and tell-tales*. Most mandatory symbols align with *UNECE R121*, with several additions reflecting China's specific context (e.g., symbols for various EV and ICV functions).

### **Transition Period:**

- For new model types applying for type approval: Provisions related to physical controls (Clause 4.1.11 & 4.1.12) take effect from the 13th month after implementation; other clauses are effective upon implementation (proposed January 1 2027).
- For model types already holding type approval: The 19th month after implementation.

## **3. 20243084-Q-339 Performance Requirements and Testing Methods for Brake Assist Systems (BAS) of Light Vehicles**

As a new mandatory standard, this document specifies performance requirements and test methods for Brake Assist Systems (BAS) to improve vehicle safety by reducing stopping distance in emergency situations. It applies to M1 and N1 vehicles.

**Key Provisions:** It defines two BAS types (A and B) and specifies corresponding performance criteria and detailed test procedures. It requires vehicles to be equipped with an Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) and mandates that the BAS's effectiveness is not compromised by factors like vibration, corrosion, or electromagnetic fields.

**Relationship with International Standards:** This standard is technically aligned with *UN Regulation No. 139 (UN R139)* and its amendments.

### **Transition Period:**

- For new model types applying for type approval: From the implementation date (proposed as January 1, 2028).
- For model types already holding type approval: January 1 2029

## **4. 20253208-Q-339 Performance and installation requirements of rear-views mirrors for motorcycles and mopeds**

This revision of GB 17352-2010 addresses technological developments in rear-view mirrors (e.g., multi-function integration), enhances safety, and improves alignment with international and related domestic standards. It applies to rear-view mirrors for motorcycles and mopeds.

**Key Revisions:** clarifying the scope to exclude vehicles with enclosed driver compartments; adding requirements for protrusions and aspherical reflective surfaces; refining test conditions for impact and bending resistance; and introducing new field of view requirements for the driver.

**Relationship with International Standards:** References were made to *UN R46* and *UN R81*. Requirements are largely consistent with major international standards regarding reflectivity and impact resistance.

### **Transition Period:**

- For new vehicle/rear-view mirror types applying for type approval: From the implementation date (proposed as January 1, 2027).
- For vehicle/rear-view mirror types already holding type approval: The 13th month after the implementation date.

## **5. 20253206-Q-339 Structure requirements of low floor public bus and low entry public bus**

This revision of GB 19260-2016 is necessary to adapt to advancements in bus technology, safety developments, evolving market demands, and updates to referenced standards. It applies to Class A and Class I low-floor and low-entry city buses of categories M2 and M3.

**Key Revisions:** expanding the scope to Class A buses; adding requirements for driver compartment segregation facilities and passenger door emergency controls; mandating emergency windows in wheelchair parking areas; and enhancing requirements for driver compartment ergonomics and accessibility facilities.

**Relationship with International Standards:** Developed considering China's national conditions while aiming for harmonization with *UN R107*.

**Transition Period:**

- For new model types applying for type approval: From the implementation date (proposed as July 1, 2027).
- For model types already holding type approval: The 13th month after the implementation date.

Source: [https://wap.miit.gov.cn/gzcy/yjzj/art/2026/art\\_6a0b136cf5be4a4c8aa50511870508dc.html](https://wap.miit.gov.cn/gzcy/yjzj/art/2026/art_6a0b136cf5be4a4c8aa50511870508dc.html)

## 34. SAC Published English Versions of 85 Key National Standards

#Auto Standardization

On 30 January 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) approved and released English versions of 85 national standards. These standards cover a broad range of industries including artificial intelligence, carbon emission, energy efficiency, raw materials, aerospace, electric and electrochemical energy storage, photovoltaic power, solar power, railway applications, electric vehicles, and so on.

The newly translated standards offer crucial insights into China's regulatory landscape, particularly in areas crucial to mutual market access. SESEC has identified several key standards from this batch that directly correspond to priority topics frequently discussed. Below is a curated selection of these standards, categorized by their relevance to the aforementioned industries.

1. Artificial Intelligence

**GB 45438-2025** *Cybersecurity technology—Labeling method for content generated by artificial intelligence*

2. Carbon Emission

**GB/T 45527-2025** Technical specification at the project level for assessment of greenhouse gas emission reductions—Power energy substitution projects

3. Energy Efficiency

**GB/T 44685-2024** Printing machinery—Energy efficiency assessment method for ink drying and curing device  
**GB/T 39857-2021** Specification of photovoltaic power generation efficiency

4. Raw Materials

**GB/T 8750-2022** Gold-based bonding wire and bandlet for semiconductor package  
**GB/T 46553-2025** Natural gas—Analysis of composition by gas chromatography method—Rapid determination of conventional components and sulfur compounds by integrated comprehensive analyzer  
**GB/T 46550.1-2025** Natural gas—Determination of odorant—Part 1: Determine tetrahydrothiophene and non-sulfur odorant concentration by gas chromatography with photo ionization detector  
**GB/T 46550.2-2025** Natural gas—Determination of odorant—Part 2: Determination of tetrahydrothiophene by electrochemical sensor

5. Aerospace

**GB/T 45621-2025** Space terminology—Space debris  
**GB/T 45742-2025** Technical requirements of space objects orbit determination and prediction  
**GB/T 45741-2025** Lifetime estimation method of space debris in low earth orbit

6. Electric and Electrochemical Energy Storage

**GB/T 43522-2023** Guide to manufacture supervision of lithium ion battery for electric energy storage  
**GB/T 36276-2023** Lithium ion battery for electrical energy storage  
**GB/T 36558-2023** General technical requirements for electrochemical energy storage system of power system

**GB/T 42312-2023** Guide for production safety emergency response plan of electrochemical energy storage station

#### 7. Photovoltaic Power

**GB/T 35691-2017** Guide for photovoltaic power station identification system

**GB/T 32900-2025** Technical requirements for relaying protection of photovoltaic power station

**GB/T 38946-2020** Specification of centralized operation and maintenance for distributed photovoltaic power system

**GB/T 19964-2024** Technical requirements for connecting photovoltaic power station to power system

#### 8. Solar Power

**GB/T 41307-2022** Test method for receiver of solar power tower plant

**GB/T 45310-2025** Specification for main control system of solar power tower plant

**GB/T 45313-2025** Technical requirements for molten salt thermal storage system of solar thermal electric plant

**GB/T 41303-2022** Technical requirements for receiver of solar power tower plant

#### 9. Railway Applications

**GB/T 42149-2022** Railway application—Fixed installations—Technical specification for current protection of medium voltage power supply system based on digital communication

**GB/T 45659-2025** Railway applications —Safety control system of power supply operation

#### 10. Electric Vehicles

**GB/T 46148-2025** Technical specification for electric vehicle intelligent bi-directional power supply equipment

**GB/T 27930-2023** Digital communication protocols between off-board conductive charger and electric vehicle

**GB/T 31498-2021** Post crash safety requirement for electric vehicle

The availability of these standards in English help foreign stakeholders to understand and comply with Chinese technical regulations. It also opens new avenues for dialogue on mutual recognition, conformity assessment, and joint standard development.

SESEC continues to monitor these developments closely. We encourage our stakeholders to review these documents and consider their implications for your specific sectors. For the full list of standards, please click the link below to view the original official announcement on the SAC's website.

Source: <https://std.sacinfo.org.cn/gnoc/queryInfo?id=B1144568527AB93CFF7BAE9A06E2E49C>

## 35. China Revised Mandatory Safety Requirements for Electric Vehicle

#EV Mandatory Standard

On 31 December 2025, the National Standardization Administration (SAC) approved and released **GB 18384-2025 *Electric vehicles safety requirements***. This standard was developed by SAC/TC114/SC27(Electric Vehicles) and supervised by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. It is a revision of previous mandatory standards **GB 18384-2020 *Electric vehicles safety requirements***. The new mandatory standard will take effect on **1 July 2026**.

The standards revision is driven by the rapid advancement of electrification technologies and the growing EV market. It aims to elevate safety requirements to match current technological realities while harmonizing with **UN R100 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to specific requirements for the electric power train, UN GTR No.20 Electric Vehicle Safety**, and **ISO6469-3 Electrically propelled road vehicles - Safety specifications - Part 3: Electrical safety**. However, it is

important to note that the harmonization is not equivalent to direct adoption or modification. This standard was revised by referencing international benchmarks while carefully considering the technical capabilities of domestic products, local application scenarios, and testing experience from the past.

Key Revisions in the standards include:

1. Added underbody scraping requirement and test method of whole-vehicle
2. Revised requirements for power connection and disconnection procedures of drive system
3. Revised requirements for maintenance disconnect devices
4. Expanded application scenarios for insulation resistance monitoring
5. Added steady-state current requirements and test methods
6. Aligned REESS thermal event alarm requirements with specifications in GB 38031.

7. Added requirements for user manual
8. Adjusted depth of the vehicle's water wading test from 100mm to 1500mm.
9. Added enclosure pressure resistance test method.

According to official interpretation released by MIIT and SAC, for **new models** applying for type approval, compliance is mandatory starting **1 July 2026**. For models that **have obtained type approval**, the implementation is deferred by a year, taking effect on **1 July 2027**.

This standard plays a crucial role in safeguarding consumer life and property by establishing a robust safety baseline. It strengthens the national standard

system, supports high-quality industrial development, and facilitates the application of advanced safety technologies. Furthermore, it enhances coordination between domestic and international frameworks, promoting smoother global trade and economic exchange. In light of these revisions, relevant stakeholders are advised to thoroughly review the newly revised mandatory standards, assess the impact on current product lines, and take necessary actions to ensure full compliance by the application deadlines.

Source:

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/D7Qr9G6Lchp4zNUtb3dwjw>

## 36. China Reviews 2025 Road Transport Standards in Safety and Innovation

#Road Transport Standards

On February 4, 2026, State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), together with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), and the Ministry of Transport (MOT), held a joint press conference to review achievements of recent road transport standardization efforts, following the release and implementation of a batch of key national standards.

SAMR outlined the comprehensive progress in building a robust standards system for road transport. With vehicle ownership reaching **366 million in 2025**, standardization efforts are being intensified to ensure traffic safety and public convenience. Key advancements include strengthened coordination through top-level planning documents such as the *Work Plan for Stabilizing the Growth of the Automobile Industry (2025-2026)*, along with roadmaps for mandatory automotive and electric vehicle standards. Horizontal liaison mechanisms have also been established across the automotive, road transport, traffic management, and intelligent transportation sectors. The standards system has been substantially enhanced. **The year 2025 has seen the release of 108 vehicle standards (e.g., EV safety), 33 infrastructure standards (e.g., traffic signs), and 12 management standards (e.g., digital driving licenses) in 2025, totaling 970 national standards.**

The MIIT focused on vehicle safety, establishing standards systems for Intelligent Connected Vehicles (ICV), New Energy Vehicle (NEV), and automotive chips, with 88 mandatory safety-related national standards issued. Key efforts include enhancing NEV safety by upgrading battery thermal diffusion requirements from

“five-minute alarm” to “no fire or explosion.” ICV standards like automatic emergency braking systems are published. Revisions to standards for braking systems and door handles have been released, while work advances on safety standards for driver assistance, automated driving, and parking assist systems.

The MPS advanced management and public convenience by issuing *GB/T 47004-2025 Electronic certificates for traffic management — Driving license* (ready to take effect on July 1, 2026), providing legal support for 360 million users. It also developed four national standards, including those for information interaction between ICVs and traffic control facilities, and the digital identity of ICVs, unifying digital signal interfaces so vehicles can interpret road signs. The MOT has driven infrastructure safety and green development by revising standards for road signs and guardrails, and introducing new ones for solid waste utilization and carbon accounting. Moving forward, it will focus on integration, safety enhancement, digital upgrading, and green transformation to accelerate the provision of high-quality standards for a modern transport system.

Looking to the 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026-2030), SAMR will focus on three priorities: First, accelerating standard-setting efficiency by creating fast-track channels for urgently needed standards and expediting revisions to key regulations such as technical specifications for motor vehicle safety. Second, enhancing standard quality and supply by focusing on critical areas like ICVs and traffic safety management, using high-quality standards to drive technological innovation. Third, strengthening mandatory regulations by adhering to the principle of “making standards as

robust as possible,” with priority given to introducing compulsory national standards for features like advanced driver-assistance systems, thereby establishing clear rules for vehicles and reinforcing

safety foundations.

Source:

[https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhyw/art/2026/art\\_9a55cf4a2ae74b01ba8b7350efb3351f.html](https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhyw/art/2026/art_9a55cf4a2ae74b01ba8b7350efb3351f.html)

***Annex 1 SESEC VI Report - Summary of SESEC 2026 Reception***

***Annex 2 SESEC VI – SESEC 2026 Reception Final Agenda***

***Annex 3 SESEC VI Report - Development of China’s Carbon Footprint Certification***

***Annex 4 SESEC VI - [CNIS] China Carbon Footprint Standardization***

## 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

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