



SESEC VI

China Standardisation Newsletter

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CENELEC



Seconded European Standardisation Expert in China
(SESEC)

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Takeaways

One Chinese Association Standard on Vehicle-Road Coordination updated to ITU Standard

On 23 June 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) announced that a Chinese-proposed international standard, *X.vrcmp-sec: Security requirements for vehicle-road coordination management platform*, has been formally approved for development by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The newly approved international standard draws on the research findings of an association standard developed by the China Society of Automotive Engineers (CSAE), *T/CSAE 295.7—2026, Vehicle-road-cloud integrated system – Part 7: Information security specifications*.

Call for Comment: China's National Standard for Association Standardization Good Practices

On June 10, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) announced the release of the revised national standard **20262052-T-469 Association Standardization—Code for Good Practice** for public comment. The draft, developed under the management of National Technical Committee on Standardization Principles and Methods (SAC/TC 286), is open for feedback until **August 2, 2026**.

2026 Update: MIIT, SAMR, SAC and CNCA Organization Charts

SESEC has published updated 2026 organization charts for the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), including the National Standardization Administration (SAC) and the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA). These charts map the leadership and key departments responsible for standardization, certification, and industrial policy.

They offer European stakeholders a practical reference to identify institutional counterparts, understand regulatory responsibilities, and track governance changes. The charts are available here: <https://sesec.eu/sesec-v-newsletters/>

China's Cybersecurity Labeling Takes Effect with First Product Catalogue

On 15 June 2026, the Cyberspace Administration of China(CAC), together with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), jointly issued the first product catalogue and the supporting implementation rules under the [*Measure for the Administration of the China Cybersecurity Labeling*](#) (hereinafter referred to the Measures). Released in April 2026, the Measure took effect on 1 July 2026. The first catalogue covers only one category which is consumer-grade internet-connected cameras, while cameras used in the public security domains are excluded.

Unlike the EU Cyber Resilience Act's mandatory regime, the Chinese scheme operates on a **voluntary basis**.

GS 1 China as the Chinese Mirror Committee for ISO/IEC JTC5 Digital Product Passport

On 28 May 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued a notice approving a new batch of domestic mirror committees for ISO and IEC technical committees and subcommittees. The list covers 11 technical bodies spanning sectors including digital product passports. GS1 China is the mirror committee of ISO/IEC JTC5 Digital Product Passport.

Earlier in March, China launched its [*first national standardization working group of digital product passport*](#), SAC/SWG 41, with GS 1 China as its secretariat. SAC/SWG 41 aims to build China's DPP standards framework, focusing on general and foundational requirements such as identification and carriers, and interoperability

SAC/TC609 Sets Four Strategic Priorities for 2026 Data Standardization

SAC/TC609 convened its first Standards Week of 2026 on 18 May, with National Data Administration(NDA)'s Administrator Liu Liehong outlining four priorities: multi-stakeholder governance, accelerated standards supply, real-world deployment, and deeper international cooperation. Over four days, working groups reviewed 89 standards and 41 technical documents alongside officials from 11 central ministries.

China to Establish National Intelligent Medical Device Standardization Working Group

On 6 May 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) approved the establishment of the **National Intelligent Medical Equipment Standardization Working Group (SWG)**, delegating its management

to the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA). The official SWG number has not been finalized and announced to the public.

The SWG is primarily responsible for nationwide standardization in intelligent medical devices, encompassing AI-enabled medical devices, medical robots, brain-computer interface medical devices, and convergent technology medical devices.

AI Terminal Intelligence Grading Standards Published for Consumer Products

On 8 May 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Ministry of Commerce (MOC) and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) jointly published **GB/Z 177-2026, Intelligence Grading of Artificial Intelligence Terminal** and hosted a launch press conference in Beijing. This marks China's first national standard series for grading the intelligence level of AI-enabled consumer devices. The project was approved in June 2025 and finalized in under a year, reflecting the political priority attached to the AI terminal market under national strategies such as the "AI+" Action Plan and the 15th Five-Year Plan.

SAC/TC260 (Cybersecurity) Publishes Reference AI Ethics-Safety Guidelines

On 19 May 2026, the National Technical Committee of Cybersecurity (SAC/TC260) publishes a new practice guideline **TC260-005 Ethics-Safety Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence Applications 1.0**. The document is a principle-based reference for enterprises, regulators, testing institutions, and industry associations. It addresses ethical and safe AI application in the areas of personal information, automated decision-making, content labeling, algorithm governance, and intellectual property.

For foreign stakeholders, it offers an overview of China's AI governance approach. The document will be updated on a regular basis as China's AI governance matures.

China-Led International Standard for Carbon Footprint Data Exchange become NP by IEC

On May 12, 2026, according to the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the international standard project "**Digitalization of Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) – Part 2: CFP Data Exchange Format and Guidelines**" has successfully approved as New Proposal (NP) in IEC. Proposed by China, this is the first internationally led by China in the field of digital product carbon footprint standardization.

China Expands RoHS Scope to 33 Product Categories with New Substance Limits

On May 28, 2026, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), together with seven other government bodies including the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), and the General Administration of Customs, officially released the revised **Compliance Management Catalogue for the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) in Electrical and Electronic Products (2026 Edition)** and the accompanying **Exceptions List for Restricted Substance Applications in the Catalogue (2026 Edition)**.

The release marks a major expansion of China's RoHS framework, increasing the number of regulated product categories from 12 to 33. Specifically, the 2026 Catalogue integrates the original 12 product types—which included televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, printers, and mobile phones—into an optimized structure of 10 categories while introducing 23 new product groups.

China Issues 48 National Standards for Green Product Assessment

On June 5, 2026, the 55th World Environment Day was observed in China under the national theme "Comprehensive Green Transition, Building a Beautiful China." To mark this occasion, China announced significant progress in the development of its green product assessment standard system.

As of June 12, 2026, China has officially released the **GB/T 33761-2024 General Principles for Green Product Assessment**, alongside 47 product-specific national standards for green product assessment. Among these standards, 39 are currently effective and 8 are to be implemented soon.

China Updates Energy-Efficiency Standards for LEDs, Boilers, and ACs and Seeks TC member for Water Efficiency

In June 2026, China's National Technical Committee on Energy Fundamentals and Management (SAC/TC20)

released three **mandatory** energy efficiency draft standards for public comment, targeting **LED flat panel luminaires, industrial boilers, and unitary air conditioners**. Meanwhile, the National Technical Committee on Industrial Water Conservation (SAC/TC442) issued a call for experts to form a dedicated working group on water efficiency testing.

China Tightens CCC Certification for Power Banks, E-Bikes, Toys, and Children's Ride-on Products

On May 31, 2026, the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) issued announcements, unveiling new implementation rules strengthening compulsory product certification (CCC) for power banks, lithium-ion batteries, and battery packs, while also revising rules for electric bicycles, toys, and children's ride-on products.



SESEC Activity

1. Review of SESEC VI 03 Webinar - China Semiconductor Standardization

#China Semiconductor Standardization

On 26 May 2026, SESEC Expert Dr. Betty Xu conducted an online webinar on China's semiconductor standardization, covering national policy priorities under the 15th Five-Year Plan, SAC/TC 599 committee developments, and sectoral focus areas including RISC-V, automotive chips, advanced materials, reliability testing, and wide-bandgap semiconductors.

Download the webinar slides from SESEC website: <https://sesec.eu/presentations/>

2. Review of SESEC VI 04 Webinar - China Hydrogen Energy Standardization

#China Hydrogen Energy Standardization

On 30 June 2026, SESEC Expert Dr. Betty Xu delivered a webinar on China's hydrogen energy standardization, covering maturing policy frameworks, expanding industrial scale, and progress in standards — 134 national standards issued with 77 under development across the full value chain. Key topics included green hydrogen certification, materials, and pipeline transport.

Download the webinar slides from SESEC website: <https://sesec.eu/presentations/>

3. EU-China Green ICT standardization workshop

#EU-China Cooperation

On 15 June 2026, the EU-China Workshop on Green ICT was held at the ETSI headquarters and online, alongside the ITU-T SG5 plenary.



Experts from European and Chinese standardization bodies exchanged views on green ICT roadmaps, 5G/6G energy efficiency, data centre metrics, and sustainable product design.

The discussions highlighted complementarity between European and Chinese approaches.

Both sides agreed that aligning key performance indicators and measurement methodologies across standardization organizations is the most urgent technical gap to close.

Pilot projects were identified as the preferred mechanism to test cross-regional applicability before moving to mutual recognition.

For SESEC, the event reinforced that sustained neutral facilitation is essential to help both sides understand the policy and institutional logic behind each other's standards.

The workshop also confirmed that pilot projects and aligned KPIs represent the most viable path for concrete near-term cooperation. SESEC will continue bridging these ecosystems by tracking priority areas, producing analytical briefings, and organizing follow-up exchanges to turn technical dialogue into structured cooperation.

Reposted From SESEC LinkedIn:

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/activity-7473257542479949824-IByX?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAACO55YEBTpcT40F2zsBZVo59WCosxezwdAc

4. Preview of Upcoming SESEC VI Webinar

I. 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

II. 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



Horizontal Action

5. China-Russia-Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan Standardization Exchange Held in China

#International Cooperation

On 22 May 2026, a dedicated China-Russia-Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan (CRKK) standardization exchange took place during the 10th Silk Road International Exposition in Xi'an, Shaanxi province in China. The meeting brought together regulators, research institutes and industry representatives from the four countries to build standardization bridges and upgrade trade and economic cooperation along the Silk Road.

Discussions focused on coordinated standardization development in **new energy, artificial intelligence, green building materials, equipment manufacturing, and oil and gas pipelines**. Participants addressed standards system divergences and non-mutual recognition of testing and certification, reaching consensus in four priority areas:

- **Digital economy:** China's standards development and data governance experience aligns with the three countries' digital transformation needs.
- **Energy equipment:** Chinese technical outputs support regional energy infrastructure connectivity.
- **Cross-border trade:** Joint testing service platforms will remove trade facilitation bottlenecks.

- **Green energy:** China's full-chain photovoltaic technical standards will assist regional low-carbon transition.

Four follow-up measures were agreed.

1. Establish a regular exchange mechanism for standards comparison and technical matching.
2. Accelerate practical cooperation including collaborative standardization and joint laboratory development.
3. Advance mutual recognition of standards through key projects.
4. Consolidate consensus to deepen Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) standardization cooperation.

Over 40 participants attended, including representatives from the State Administration for Market Regulation, the Shaanxi Provincial Market Regulation Bureau, standardization bodies of Russia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, leading Chinese standardization research institutes, and local enterprises and research institutions.

Source: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/ZlWP_6rK8f_BgTl3d41YBA

6. BSI Delegation visits China National Institute of Standardization

#International Cooperation

On May 13, 2026, a delegation led by Mr. Harold Pradal, Global Certification Director of the British Standards Institution (BSI), visited the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS). CNIS's Vice President Ms. Lu Lili warmly welcomed the delegation and co-chaired the bilateral meeting.

Over the past two decades, BSI and CNIS have maintained active exchanges in areas such as standardization strategy, energy efficiency, and sustainable development. More recently, in March 2026, they co-hosted the Workshop of UK-China Joint

Working Group on Carbon Capture and Storage (CSS) (See more details from [our previous news coverage](#)), marking a concrete step toward collaboration on green and low-carbon technologies.

Against this backdrop, the latest talks expanded the cooperation agenda into emerging and strategic fields. Discussions covered green and low-carbon transition, digital transformation, artificial intelligence, innovation in standard-setting and certification, international standardization, compliance management, and artificial ice and snow landscapes. Both parties agreed to further

focus on key areas of mutual interest, improve mechanisms for technical exchange and cooperation, and support the establishment of a full-chain collaboration model – from standard development to certification.

The talks mark a significant step forward in UK-China standardization cooperation, transitioning from long-standing framework-based exchanges to a full-chain, mechanism-driven model spanning standard development to certification. Focusing on **green and low-carbon transition, digital transformation, and artificial intelligence, both sides aim to close the loop between standard-setting and conformity assessment**, thereby reducing technical barriers and providing regulatory support for bilateral technological and trade cooperation. This deepens two decades of collaboration and responds proactively to shared strategic priorities

such as carbon neutrality and the digital economy.

China is accelerating its transition from a standards taker to a rule shaper through a full-chain model spanning standard development to certification. This systematic approach to standardization calls for Europe to reassess China's evolving role in global standard governance. However, areas such as green and low-carbon transition—including CCS—and digitalization—covering artificial intelligence and digital trust—offer potential for China-Europe standard coordination and mutual recognition. European companies may engage in early-stage rule design by leveraging cooperation channels with institutions such as BSI.

Source: https://www.cnis.ac.cn/ynbm/gjbzhyjzx/zhxw/202605/t20260514_62915.html

7. 2026 Update: MIIT, SAMR, SAC and CNCA Organization Charts

#China Standardization System Updates

SESEC has published updated 2026 organization charts for the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), including the National Standardization Administration (SAC) and the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA). These charts map the leadership and key departments responsible for standardization, certification, and industrial policy.

They offer European stakeholders a practical reference to identify institutional counterparts, understand regulatory responsibilities, and track governance changes. The charts are available here: <https://sesec.eu/sesec-v-newsletters/>

8. China Accelerates Standards Upgrade Across Traditional Industries

#Standards Upgrade

On May 26, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) held a press conference on the upgrade of national standards in key sectors including building materials, machinery and petrochemicals. According to the conference, significant progress has been made in upgrading standards for these three traditional industries, which serve as the cornerstone of China's national economy. Since the start of 2025, China has issued a total of **1,327** relevant national standards, including **622** newly developed standards and **705** revised standards.

A breakdown by industry shows that, for building materials, 123 national standards have been rolled out to support green materials adoption and construction energy efficiency. For machinery, 201 standards aim to boost high-end equipment, smart manufacturing, key processes and basic components. For petrochemicals, 323 standards focus on supply chain coordination, safety and resource recycling. For light industry, 140 standards target quality improvements in home

appliances, furniture and children's products, as well as the green consumption upgrading. And for steel, 119 standards support energy conservation, carbon reduction and industrial transformation.

The latest figures mark progress in a broader initiative launched by the SAMR in 2025 to upgrade standards across traditional industries including building materials, machinery, petrochemicals, metallurgy, light industry, textiles, automobiles and shipbuilding. **The program, which calls for formulating or revising more than 4,300 national standards over three years, is designed to support the high-end, digital and green transformation of these sectors.** It systematically identifies standard needs across critical links, key areas and core products within industrial chains.

The initiative follows directives from the Third and Fourth Plenary Sessions of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which called for using national standards to steer the optimization and

upgrading of traditional industries. At the heart of this push is the recognition that traditional industries are now at a critical stage, shifting from scale-driven expansion to quality-driven growth. In this context, standards serve as the technical foundation of industry and a powerful tool for structural adjustment and enhancing competitiveness.

For European stakeholders, China's standards upgrade signals more than regulatory change – it reflects a structural shift in how the country defines industrial competitiveness. Stricter compliance and green metrics

are raising supply chain barriers, while standard-setting in high-end equipment and digital manufacturing is reshaping market dynamics. European companies may need to align with the evolving framework to stay competitive, while exploring collaboration in green and smart manufacturing.

Source:

1. https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2026/art_914f6c4700b545a780b9c8129e4b171d.html
2. https://www.samr.gov.cn/xw/xwfbt/art/2026/art_631274a3c04e4e138abc980143beb682.html

9. China Reports Major Progress in Quality Certification International Cooperation

Quality Certification

On June 10, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) held a press conference to unveil its latest achievements in quality certification international cooperation, underscoring its commitment to facilitating global trade and supporting the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

The SAMR presented three key data points that illustrate the scale of its progress.

- In multilateral cooperation, the SAMR has signed 15 mutual recognition agreements and recommended 84 certification and inspection bodies to join the IEC Conformity Assessment Systems, which collectively issue over 10,000 certificates and reports annually for electronic components, electrical equipment, and renewable energy products. This “one-test, multiple-acceptance” mechanism now covers regions representing more than 95% of global economic output, significantly easing market access for Chinese exporters.
- On the bilateral front, the SAMR has signed 159 cooperation documents with over 40 countries and regions, and just this year alone, new memoranda have been signed with the United Kingdom, Spain, and Pakistan to deepen collaboration in information exchange and capacity building.
- Chinese certification bodies have also accelerated their global footprint. By end-2025, six Chinese institutions had set up 25 overseas branches across 19 countries, while 28 others have secured foreign authorizations to run 106

certification projects covering 35 countries and regions.

Alongside these figures, the SAMR released two major outcomes at the conference: a collection of 10 exemplary cases showcasing “soft connectivity” in quality certification under the BRI, and the ***Guidelines for Local Market Regulation Departments on Quality Certification International Cooperation***, which provide a practical roadmap for local authorities to better serve regional enterprises and economic development.

Looking ahead, the SAMR plans to deepen international cooperation by developing targeted mutual recognition projects with Belt and Road and member states of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), while taking a more active role in global rule-setting and peer reviews within the conformity assessment community. It will also promote proven models such as “one-test, multiple-acceptance” and set up more responsive government-business communication channels to address the certification needs of Chinese companies expanding abroad. Meanwhile, a new evaluation system will be introduced to assess and strengthen the international capabilities of certification bodies, supporting their efforts to build overseas service networks and expand their global presence.

China is transitioning from a rule-taker to a more active rule-maker in global conformity assessment. Chinese certification bodies are expanding rapidly but remain modest in scale, which could offer collaboration opportunities for European institutions alongside potential competition. European stakeholders may find it useful to engage in dialogue with their Chinese

counterparts as a means of managing future compliance costs arising from regulatory divergence.

Source: https://www.samr.gov.cn/xwxcs/xwxc/art/2026/art_3e64d43b4d8b420996d4189747a257fd.html

10. SIS Delegation Visits CNIS to Strengthen Bilateral Standards Cooperation

#International Cooperation

On June 4, 2026, a delegation from the Swedish Institute for Standards (SIS), led by its President, Ms. Annika Andreasen, visited the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) in Beijing. The CNIS President, Mr. Wang Kun, and relevant officials from the Department of Standards Innovative Management under the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) received the delegation.

Discussions during the meeting covered a broad and forward-looking range of topics, including **standards digitalization, robotics, district heating networks, vehicle technologies, mining, green and low-carbon development, artificial ice and snow landscapes, standards information exchange, and industrial clusters**.

Both sides reached multiple important consensus points regarding governance within the ISO Council and the Technical Management Board (TMB), as well as technical collaboration across relevant sectors. The talks also mapped out potential future cooperation pathways, laying a solid foundation for coordinated development within the ISO framework moving forward.

The topics covered during the meeting—ranging from standards digitalization, green and low-carbon

development, and vehicle technologies to artificial ice and snow landscapes—span multiple sectors from traditional industries to emerging business forms. The consensus reached by both sides at the ISO Council and Technical Management Board (TMB) governance levels has laid the groundwork for future coordination of positions and advancement of specific technical standard cooperation within the ISO framework. On the whole, this was an exchange that involved substantive discussions at both the ISO governance level and the technical level. How the two sides will follow up on specific projects remains worth watching.

Overall, the China-Sweden standardization talks provide European stakeholders with useful insight into China's approach to international standards governance. The expressed willingness to coordinate within the ISO Council and TMB, as well as the discussions on technical cooperation across multiple sectors, are developments worth following closely. SESEC will keep monitoring these developments and their potential implications for European stakeholders.

Source: https://www.cnis.ac.cn/ynbm/gjbzhyjzx/zhxw/202606/t20260609_63144.html

11. Call for Comment: China's National Standard for Association Standardization Good Practices

#Chinese Association Standard

On June 10, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) announced the release of the revised national standard **20262052-T-469 Association Standardization—Code for Good Practice** for public comment. The draft, developed under the management of National Technical Committee on Standardization Principles and Methods (SAC/TC 286), is open for feedback until **August 2, 2026**.

SESEC will submit a coordinated response on behalf of the European standards community and invites feedback from European stakeholders to inform this response.

- [Official SAMR notice and full text](#) (in Chinese)
- [Full text of the draft standard](#) (in English)
- [Explanation notes of preparation](#) (in English)

Submit comments to assistant@sesec.eu by **July 31, 2026**.

European stakeholders may also submit individual or organizational comments directly to SAMR or the Secretariat of the SAC/TC 286 via the [National Standards Platform](#) by August 2, 2026.

Questions can be directed to assistant@sesec.eu.

This revision marks a major upgrade from the previous guidance documents to a more binding specification standard. It will replace **GB/T 20004.1 – 2016 Social organization standardization – Part1: Guidelines for good practice** and **GB/T 20004.2 – 2018 Social organization standardization-Part 2: Guidelines for evaluation of good practice** with a consolidated and enhanced version—**GB/T 20004—2026**.

Association standards are a vital component of China's national standards system and the primary form of market-driven standards. They have played an active and significant role in advancing technological innovation, facilitating industrial upgrading, and promoting high-quality development. Since China's revised *Standardization Law* established the legal status of association standards, over **8,400** social organizations have registered, publishing more than **122,000** standards as of December 2025. However, this rapid growth has exposed issues like non-compliant procedures, inadequate supervision, and insufficient stakeholder participation.

The new draft adopts a problem-oriented approach, integrating the latest regulatory requirements into the full lifecycle of association standards—from development and implementation to internationalization. Key enhancements include:

- **Stronger governance:** Requirements for management functions, including decision-making, technical, and administrative bodies, are detailed. At least three full-time staff members are now required for standardization work.
- **More rigorous procedures:** Eight mandatory development stages are specified, including proposal, project approval, drafting, consultation, technical review, approval, publication, and mandatory review within a three-year cycle. Technical review requires at least seven experts (in odd numbers), while the

approval stage requires a three-fourths majority vote of the decision-making body for passage.

- **Implementation and application:** Comprehensive rules covering basic requirements, implementation (promotion, training, interpretation, and support), application scenarios (public management, procurement, conformity assessment, brand building, and industry self-regulation), implementation evaluation, and information feedback and improvement.
- **Internationalization:** Provisions addressing the internationalization of association standards, internationalization of membership, international exchanges and cooperation, internationalization of association standards organizations, and good practice guidelines for international professional standards organizations.
- **A performance evaluation framework:** A 100-point scoring system with clear indicators and veto rules is introduced to assess organizations' good practice performance.

This standard is primarily designed to regulate domestic association standards management in China. For European stakeholders, the standard explicitly requires that association standards organizations ensure foreign-invested members enjoy equal participation rights, providing a basis for European companies to engage in the development of Chinese association standards. Moreover, as the quality of association standards improves, they are more likely to be referenced in government procurement and tenders in the future, so European companies should monitor standard developments in relevant sectors.

Source: https://www.samr.gov.cn/bzcx/tzgg/art/2026/art_c092435355e4413987e2cbfafa9a84bd.html

12. Chinese Industry Alliance Gains Class A Liaison Status at IEC for First Time

#International Standardization

On May 12, 2026, the **Shenzhen 8K UHD Video Industry Cooperation Alliance (SUCA)** was officially approved as a Liaison A Organization to IEC/TC100 — the first time a mainland China-registered IT industry body has achieved this status with the International Electrotechnical Commission. A formal vote initiated on February 13, 2026, and concluded on April 10, 2026, met the required two-thirds approval from P-members.

SUCA now joins an elite group of only 15 global organizations holding this top-tier status, alongside the Audio

Engineering Society (AES), Consumer Technology Association (CTA), and USB Implementers Forum (USB-IF). As a Liaison A Organization, SUCA gains full access to technical documents, meeting attendance rights, and the ability to nominate experts and fast-track its technical documents into international standards.

Founded in 2020 and chaired by Huawei, SUCA comprises over 130 member companies spanning the entire 8K UHD industrial chain. A flagship achievement is the General Purpose Multimedia Interface (GPMI) technology, whose 1.0 version was released in late 2024 and is now in full commercial deployment. The GPMI series of electronic sector standards was formally approved at the end of 2025.

For European companies, SUCA's elevation signals the growing influence of Chinese industry bodies in global standard-setting. The GPMI interface standard may advance to an international standard via IEC's fast-track procedure, making early engagement with SUCA's standard system a strategic advantage for firms entering the Chinese market.

Read the full SESEC article:

<https://sesec.eu/2026/06/22/chinese-industry-alliance-gains-class-a-liaison-status-at-iec-for-first-time/>

13. China's Cybersecurity Labeling Takes Effect with First Product Catalogue

China Cybersecurity Label

On 15 June 2026, the Cyberspace Administration of China(CAC), together with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), jointly issued the first product catalogue and the supporting implementation rules under the [Measure for the Administration of the China Cybersecurity Labeling](#) (hereinafter referred to the Measures).

Released in April 2026, the Measure took effect on 1 July 2026. The first catalogue covers only one category which is consumer-grade internet-connected cameras, while cameras used in the public security domains are excluded.

Unlike the EU Cyber Resilience Act's mandatory regime, the Chinese scheme operates on a **voluntary basis**. It targets internet-connected products to raise public cybersecurity awareness and phase out devices with inadequate security through market-driven choices rather than mandates. Products already regulated as Key Network Equipment — such as Wi-Fi routers, servers, and VPNs — are not covered.

Products are tested against the TC260 practice guide (*Cybersecurity Labeling: Security Requirements for Consumer Connected Cameras*). After passing tests,

manufacturers submit documentation via CESI's online filing platform. The filing body completes a formal review within 10 working days. The label is valid for three years.

Security requirements span five capability dimensions across three star levels: physical/hardware security, system/software security, network/communication security, data and personal information protection, and security assurance. One- and two-star products may be tested in-house or by a third party; three-star products require an additional third-party penetration test. The Practice Guide draws on **six national standards** developed under SAC/TC260.

For European stakeholders, the voluntary scheme creates no immediate market-access uncertainty. However, it is likely only the first step of an experimentation phase that could scale to additional product categories. SESEC recommends affected stakeholders study the Practice Guide and referenced national standards to assess compliance and prepare early for the Chinese market.

Read the full SESEC article:

<https://sesec.eu/2026/07/30/chinas-cybersecurity-label-takes-effect-with-first-product-catalogue/>

14. New China-ASEAN AI Cooperation Mechanism Launched in Beijing

#International Cooperation

On 24 May 2026, the China-ASEAN Artificial Intelligence Industry Innovation Center was officially inaugurated in Beijing, attended by MIIT Vice Minister Ke Jixin and ASEAN Secretary-General Dr. Kao Kim Hourn. Established under the China-ASEAN Digital Ministers Meeting framework, the Center aims to advance the **Action Plan on Building a Sustainable and Inclusive Digital Ecosystem (2026–2030)** and the **2026 China-ASEAN Digital Cooperation Plan**.

The Center will focus on four priorities: technology research and innovation (including large language models for industrial applications), building an AI industry cooperation ecosystem, deepening AI governance practices through standardization coordination, and supporting regional capacity building. Secretary-General Kao emphasized edge computing, low-cost replicable large language models, sustainable data centre infrastructure, and green energy adoption. He also announced the upcoming **ASEAN AI Safety Network (AI SAFE)** for regulatory sandbox cooperation, alongside AI training programmes for ASEAN officials and enterprises.

For European stakeholders, the Center signals China's strategic push to shape AI governance frameworks and standards across Southeast Asia through multilateral cooperation. As China and ASEAN deepen alignment on AI standards and deployment rules, European companies operating in the region should monitor this mechanism closely, as it may influence regional regulatory approaches and market access conditions.

Read the full SESEC article:

<https://sesec.eu/2026/06/10/new-china-asean-ai-cooperation-mechanism-launched-in-beijing/>



Digital Transition

15. TC260 Standards Week 2026: AI Security Takes Center Stage

#Cybersecurity

From 31 March to 3 April, the National Technical Committee 260 on Cybersecurity of SAC (SAC/TC260) held its first “Standards Week” of 2026 in Zhuhai, Guangdong province. The event comprised **one plenary session, nine working group meetings, and six thematic technical exchanges.**

Nine working groups	Six thematic technical exchanges
- WG3 (Cryptography) - WG4 (Authentication & Authorization) - WG5 (Cybersecurity Assessment) - WG6 (Communication Security) - WG7 (Network Security Management) - WG8 (Data Security) WG9 (AI Security) - SWG-ETS (Emerging Technologies) SG1 (International Cybersecurity Standardization)	- Cybersecurity product interconnectivity - AI security standards and applications - Personal information protection: interpretation and practice - Low- altitude equipment cybersecurity - Closed- door RH seminar - Guangdong- Hong Kong- Macau standards coordination

Two new bodies were launched: **WG9 on AI Security** (89 members including Microsoft, AWS, Dell, Siemens, and Fujifilm) and **SG1 on International Cybersecurity Standardization**. Key proposals include a national standard for **Cybersecurity Label – Consumer Connected Cameras** (WG5), **Data Processing Security Requirements for AI Agents** (WG8) introducing runtime validation and zero-trust boundaries, **Guidelines for Protecting Personal Information of AI Users** (WG8), and two mandatory standards under WG9 for anthropomorphic AI services and intelligent agent applications.

With 400+ national standards published and 80+ in development, TC260 is rapidly expanding its AI security framework. For European stakeholders, new mandatory AI security standards and the cybersecurity labeling scheme will impact market access. Foreign firms are already engaged in WG9, and early tracking through SESEC channels is advised.

Read the full SESEC Summary of TC260 Standards Week: <https://sesec.eu/2026/05/21/tc260-standards-week-2026-ai-security-takes-center-stage/>

16. CNIS Call for Standards Digitalization Expert to Join National Technical Committee

#Standards Digitalization

On 23 April 2026, the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) issued a call for experts to join

the management committee of the National Standards Digitalization Standardization Technical Committee. CNIS serves as the secretariat of the committee’s

predecessor, the National Standards Digitalization Standardization Working Group (SAC/SWG 29), which was established in November 2022 and has operated for over three years.

Under the *Measure for the Administration of the China National Standardization Technical Committee*, a standardization working group that has operated for full three years and received technical committee conversion approval from the relevant State Council department becomes eligible for establishment as a formal technical committee. SAC/SWG 29 now meets these conversion requirements.

Building upon SAC/SWG 29's achievements, the National Standards Digitalization Standardization Technical Committee will be responsible for standardization work in the fields of foundational and general standards digitalization, modeling and implementation of common technologies, and application technologies. CNIS is now soliciting committee member candidates from producers, consumers, operators, and users in relevant fields nationwide, as well as from public interest stakeholders including administrative authorities, educational and research institutions, testing and certification bodies, and social organizations.

Candidates should be engaged in scientific research, management, certification, or development in areas such as standardization principles and methods, standards digitalization, information technology, artificial intelligence, advanced manufacturing, and knowledge management. They should possess high theoretical competence, solid professional knowledge, rich practical experience, and strong professional and foreign language proficiency.

The call for experts with foreign language capacity in the newly converted technical committee signals potential international collaboration and alignment, as well as standards translation on its agenda. SESEC encourages European stakeholders to engage with SAC/SWG 29 and CNIS, sharing mature European practices with Chinese counterparts to better understand China's progress, stay abreast of first-hand updates, and foster mutual alignment.

In January 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) approved the publication of nine SAC/SWG 29 standards. SESEC prepared a news report and a full list of these standards. Interested readers may click [here](#) to view the page.

Source: https://www.cnis.ac.cn/tzgg/202604/t20260423_62832.html

17. China To Establish National Intelligent Medical Device Standardization Working Group

#Artificial Intelligence

On 6 May 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) approved the establishment of the **National Intelligent Medical Equipment Standardization Working Group** (SWG), delegating its management to the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA). The official SWG number has not been finalized and announced to the public.

The SWG is primarily responsible for nationwide standardization in intelligent medical devices, encompassing AI-enabled medical devices, medical robots, brain-computer interface medical devices, and convergent technology medical devices.

The establishment of this working group aligns with national strategic priorities and the urgent needs of industrial development. It responds to the accelerating convergence of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, medical robotics, and brain-computer interfaces with medical devices.

Under the *Measure for the Administration of the China National Standardization Technical Committee*, a standardization working group that has operated for three full years and received technical committee conversion approval from the relevant State Council department becomes eligible for establishment as a formal technical committee.

The next three years will be critical to the working group's long-term viability. It must demonstrate its capacity to effectively address the existing gap in standardization technical organizations for intelligent medical devices in China, thereby further strengthening the medical device standard system architecture. SESEC will monitor the progress of this new working group.

Source: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/hpK1ZBAe6owkOU7c1omkEg>

18. MIIT Launches 2026 E-Accessibility China Tour to Promote Standards Development

#Artificial Intelligence

On 22 May 2026, the General Office of Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the **Notice on Conducting the 2026 “Digital Aging-Friendly China Tour” Activity**. Running from May to December 2026 under the theme “Digital Aging-Friendly, Smart Living,” the initiative operates based on the **Barrier-Free Environment Development Law of the People’s Republic of China (2023)**, reflecting China’s push to close the digital divide for its aging population.

The notice spotlights standardization in three areas:

- First, it mandates centralized promotion of laws, policies, and standards related to digital technology aging-friendliness, signaling a tighter coupling between China’s 2023 accessibility legislation and sector-specific technical norms.
- Second, the notice highlights quality improvement through standards as a key mechanism for upgrading elderly-friendly services in healthcare, transport, and payment systems. Specific use cases include voice-only ride-hailing interfaces, one-tap verification-free operations for low-risk transactions, and dedicated senior mobile-payment channels, all intended for standardized, scalable deployment across platforms rather than isolated pilot projects.
- Third, the notice identifies multimodal

interaction systems, AI-assisted decision-making, and barrier-free information recognition as key R&D priorities, while encouraging frontier applications of embodied intelligence and VR/AR in assistive products. Telecom operators are also tasked with improving offline service channels, including dedicated senior counters and priority hotlines, alongside digital upgrades. The activity further calls for public-benefit technical platforms for accessibility retrofitting, suggesting a move toward standardized infrastructure for compliance testing and certification.

Standards-driven quality improvement has become a defining feature of China’s standardization reform. As population aging and AI transition accelerate, digital aging-friendliness is now a standardization priority for the silver economy. CAICT, a leading research institution on information accessibility, is named among the key implementing units. The activity is expected to feed directly into China’s standard-setting pipeline for ICT accessibility, producing technical norms that will shape compliance benchmarks for internet applications and smart devices.

Source: https://www.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/xgj/wjfb/art/2026/art_ed6aa7f5ad554b71991e26c4af95a1be.html

19. AI Terminal Intelligence Grading Standards Published for Consumer Products

#Artificial Intelligence

On 8 May 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Ministry of Commerce (MOC) and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) jointly published **GB/Z 177-2026, Intelligence Grading of Artificial Intelligence Terminal** and hosted a launch press conference in Beijing. This marks China’s first national standard series for grading the intelligence level of AI-enabled consumer devices. The project was approved in June 2025 and finalized in under a year, reflecting the political priority attached to the AI terminal market under national strategies such as the “AI+” Action Plan and the 15th Five-Year Plan.

The standards series has 9 parts and follows a “2+N” structure. The “2” establishes the general benchmark requirements and grading methodology for all AI terminals. The “N” provides product-specific standards for individual consumer categories. The initial release covers seven common product types, and further categories are expected to follow. The full series comprises:

- **GB/Z 177.1 – 2026 Intelligence grading of artificial intelligence terminal—Part 1: Reference framework**

- **GB/Z 177.2 – 2026 Intelligence grading of artificial intelligence terminal—Part 2: General requirements**
- **GB/Z 177.3 – 2026 Intelligence grading of artificial intelligence terminal—Part 3: Mobile terminal**
- **GB/Z 177.4 – 2026 Intelligence grading of artificial intelligence terminal—Part 4: Microcomputer**
- **GB/Z 177.5 – 2026 Intelligence grading of artificial intelligence terminal—Part 5: Television**
- **GB/Z 177.6 – 2026 Intelligence grading of artificial intelligence terminal—Part 6: Glasses**
- **GB/Z 177.7 – 2026 Intelligence grading of artificial intelligence terminal—Part 7: Cockpit**
- **GB/Z 177.8 – 2026 Intelligence grading of artificial intelligence terminal—Part 8: Speaker**
- **GB/Z 177.9 – 2026 Intelligence grading of artificial intelligence terminal—Part 9: Earphone**

The series is managed by the National Standardization Technical Committee of Information Technology (SAC/TC28), except for Parts 5 and 6, which fall under the National Standardization Technical Committee of Audio Video Multimedia System Equipment (SAC/TC242).

The standards' central feature is a four-tier intelligence grading system, ranging from L1 to L4. Only L1 to L3 have been fully defined so far; L4 will be specified once the technology matures. The same four labels apply across all product categories, but the tests and thresholds are adjusted to match each device's hardware capabilities and whether its AI runs on the device or in the cloud. Notably, the series draws almost exclusively on existing national standards, reflecting a strongly China-market-oriented approach.

At the standards launch press conference, Mr. Xiong Jijun, Vice Minister of MIIT, set out the Ministry's implementation plan. To promote market uptake and refine the standards into a mature, unified evaluation framework, the Ministry and the responsible technical committees will roll out the standards across industry, encourage leading companies to trial them first, and use the feedback to improve their accuracy and usefulness. MIIT also plans to speed up work on a full standards system covering all terminal types, and to publish an **AI terminal product catalogue** that incorporates this standard. In addition, there is no official announcement of any plan to promote this series internationally as the time of writing this news article. The immediate impact of the standards may still be confined to the domestic market.

Although it is still a national technical guidance document, GB/Z 177-2026 is being piloted with leading firms alongside a planned product catalogue, pointing toward informal but influential market gatekeeping. The series may mature into a recommended national standard. The L1 to L3 grades are likely to become the primary benchmark for classifying products as moderately or highly intelligent in the Chinese market.

The standards remain at an early exploration stage. Despite their clear strategic weight under national policy, their concrete impact on AI-related industries, particularly consumer products, is still difficult to gauge. SESEC will continue to monitor the evolution of this standards series, evaluate its importance as it matures, and provide timely updates.

Source: https://wap.miit.gov.cn/xwfb/gxdt/sjdt/art/2026/art_9fd39c053e484ba4bec7863849213092.html

20. SAC/TC609 Sets Four Strategic Priorities for 2026 Data Standardization

#Data

On 18 May 2026, the National Standardization Technical Committee of Data (SAC/TC609) launched its first Standards Week of 2026. Mr. Liu Liehong, Administrator of the National Data Administration (NDA), addressed the opening ceremony.

Mr. Liu noted that since its establishment, SAC/TC609 has steadily matured its standardization framework. Standard output has risen in both volume and quality, real-world application has visibly deepened,

and international reach has continued to expand. Against a backdrop of accelerating technological revolution and industrial transformation, artificial intelligence is evolving at an unprecedented pace. Token-based AI and large models are charting new frontiers for data value release, while data resources maintain rapid growth. The explosive adoption of AI agents and other intelligent applications is fueling gigawatt-level demand for computing power, making data standards more consequential than ever for

technological progress and industrial upgrading.

Looking ahead, Mr. Liu outlined 4 priority areas for the SAC/TC609's work.

1. Build a multi-stakeholder governance framework to consolidate broad-based support for standardization.
2. Optimize standards supply by accelerating the release and implementation of priority standards already under development, ensuring that formulation work aligns with national data policy timelines.
3. Strengthen the promotion and real-world deployment of national standards and guiding technical documents, keeping standards development in lockstep with rapid technological iteration.
4. Deepen international cooperation in data standardization by actively translating China's mature data technologies, governance models,

and practical experience into internationally recognized standards.

From 19 to 22 May, SAC/TC609 working groups and industry panels convened for four days of intensive deliberation on 89 standards and 41 technical documents.

The event brought together senior officials from 11 central ministries and agencies, including the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Emergency Management, and the State Administration for Market Regulation, alongside the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the China Meteorological Administration, the National Disease Control and Prevention Administration, and the National Medical Products Administration.

Source: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/nyAdIPnDqyWJVKQ380UyKA>

21. SAC/TC 28 Announces New Term at 2026 First Standards Week

#Artificial Intelligence

On 29 May 2026, the inaugural plenary of the fifth-term National Information Technology Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC 28) and the opening forum of the 2026 Standards Week convened in Beijing. Deng Zhiyong, Administrator of the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) attended and delivered opening remarks.

The newly appointed committee leadership, including TC28 Chair Xiong Jijun who is the Vice Minister of Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, TC28 Vice Chair Liu Hongsheng who is the Director-General of SAC's Standards Technology Management Department, and Secretary-General Liu Xiangang who is the CESI Vice President attended the meeting and delivered keynote speeches.

Deng Zhiyong set four priorities for the fifth term of SAC/TC28 in his opening remarks:

1. Strengthen AI, cloud computing, and harmful content governance standards with coordinated enterprise-academia-research participation.
2. Build an integrated research-to-application chain to enhance standard foresight.
3. Advance pre-standardization research in AI, brain-computer interfaces, and model testing while accelerating standard delivery.
4. Lead international standards in AI and distributed systems, and pursue mutual recognition with the EU and Belt and Road countries.

Xiong Jijun outlined four tasks for the upcoming term in his keynote speeches:

1. Align standards systems with industrial evolution and frontier research; support enterprises to lead key standards.
2. Intensify pre-standardization research in brain-inspired intelligence and advanced computing.
3. Strengthen standards implementation through a closed loop from development to validation to feedback.
4. Actively engage ISO, IEC and ITU to convert Chinese practices into international standards.

Additionally, Liu Hongsheng read out the SAMR announcement approving the TC28 renewal. The fifth-term TC28 comprises 114 members, with CESI continuing as secretariat.

Liu Xiangang reported on the 2026 work plan and priority standard development/implementation list.

Two new working groups were established: Bio-Digital Convergence (**SAC/TC 28/WG 40**) and Embodied Intelligence (**SAC/TC 28/WG 41**).

The 2026 Standards Week runs from 28 May to 9 June, with sessions on data communications, computing bus interconnection, embodied intelligence, hardware, AI terminals, industrial data, databases, AI agents, smart software, intelligent operating systems, metaverse, minority-language IT, biometrics, and IoT and digital twins. SESEC has prepared a summary for SAC/TC28 Standards Week which can be found in the below.

Translation of SAC/TC28 5th Committee Name List can be view and download from here:

<https://sesec.eu/2026/06/17/sac-tc-28-announces-new-term-at-2026-first-standards-week/>

Source:

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/hW7l-Wuun8m1QDUms3Daeg>

29. Summary of China's SAC/TC28 Standards Week of 2026

Artificial Intelligence

From 29 May to 9 June 2026, SAC/TC28 convened its fifth plenary and annual Standards Week, gathering over 2,000 experts. The National Standardization Administration(SAC) Administrator Deng Zhiyong and Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) Vice Minister Xiong Jijun underscored priorities for the 15th Five-Year Plan, emphasizing accelerated standards iteration in AI, cloud computing, IoT, and emerging industries.

Key sessions covered: Embodied Intelligence (WG 41) with 90+ representatives discussing simulation platforms and operating systems; AI Terminals reviewing the **GB/Z 177-2026** intelligence grading series for mobile devices, PCs, TVs, and smart glasses; Intelligent Agents (SC42) advancing the **GB/Z 185-2026** Agent Interconnection series for cross-domain collaboration; CLink computing interconnect bus protocols for high-performance computing infrastructure; Data Communications (SC6) addressing agent networks, computing power networks, and space-based computing; Industrial Data standards for high-quality datasets; and Intelligent Operating Systems (WG 30) defining AI OS architectures and permission management.

SESEC Observation: TC28 is one of China's largest and most influential standardization committees, administered by MIIT and jointly guided by SAC and MIIT. It is the mirror committee of ISO/IEC/JTC01 in China and the fundamental TC for IT industry.

This year's committee renewal coincides with the launch of the 15th Five-Year Plan, enabling its standardization priorities to align closely with national strategy—imbuing this Standards Week with exceptional policy significance. The volume and prominence of AI-related discussions signals AI as the committee's highest-priority focus area under its new mandate, centered on two core objectives: advancing AI-enabled industrial transformation and achieving breakthroughs in AI infrastructure, particularly high-performance computing hardware critical to large-scale AI deployment.

A potentially underappreciated shift is the accelerating move toward more agile and iterative standardization processes. This year, SAC prominently elevated two GB/Z documents—[**GB/Z 177-2026 AI Terminal Intelligence Grading**](#) and [**GB/Z 185-2026 Agent Interconnection**](#)—at its official launch press conference, framing them as early-stage prototypes to operationalize the “AI+” Action Plan's high-level objectives. Historically, voluntary GB/Z guidance documents received limited attention due to their non-binding status. However, they are increasingly serving as steppingstones toward formal national standards (GB/GB/T) and may underpin future market access requirements. Foreign stakeholders should no longer assess China's standards solely by their current classification; instead, they must adopt a forward-looking, iterative perspective and engage early to influence developments in ways that align with their interests.

Read the full SESEC article:

<https://sesec.eu/2026/07/03/summary-of-chinas-sac-tc28-standards-week-of-2026/>

23. MIIT Launched Pilot Program for AI Ethics Review – Standardization Involved

Artificial Intelligence

On 9 May 2026, the the General Office of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued the *Notice Regarding Implementing the Pilot Scheme for Artificial Intelligence Science and Technology Ethics Reviews and Services* was issued. The pilot explores best practices and refines mechanisms to build a comprehensive AI ethics review and service system, linking central, provincial, and municipal efforts through multi-stakeholder collaboration.

It will establish professional institutions, develop over 5 standards, build an ethics risk case database, and create technical tools and model applications to standardize services, guard against AI ethics risks, and support responsible innovation and high-quality industrial development.

4 key actions were planned out:

1. Establishing local governance frameworks by refining provincial review regulations and municipal coordination mechanisms across departments.
2. Building ethics committees and review centers to provide independent oversight and professional services.
3. Validating review procedures through practical assessments, expert reviews for high-risk activities, and standardization of proven practices.
4. And constructing a three-tier agile governance network with information sharing, risk reporting, and early warning capabilities.

Notably, Action 3 addressed standardization's role as a central pillar in the pilot program. Participating cities will conduct practical ethics assessments of AI activities using **existing relevant guidelines** for Artificial Intelligence Ethics Risk Assessment and Generative AI Ethics as reference standards. Organizations lacking internal ethics committees is directed to local review centers for support.

For high-risk AI activities, provincial authorities will establish expert review protocols and conduct at least 3 expert reviews during the pilot, feeding insights into the dynamic updating of the high-risk activity list. **The pilot mandates the conversion of proven review practices into formal technical standards:** cities are tasked with organizing innovators to contribute to the development and validation of standards covering ethics risk assessment and committee establishment, while also piloting AI ethics management system certification, ensuring that mature operational experience is systematically codified into standardized norms.

The program runs from 1 June to 30 November 2026. Provincial authorities nominate one to two pilot cities and submit implementation plans by 20 May 2026. MIIT monitors progress monthly, tracks ethics reviews and expert assessments, coordinates risk information sharing, and resolves operational issues. Upon completion, cities submit summary reports for evaluation; high-performing regions receive recognition, promotion at major events, and preferential policy and funding support.

This pilot provides a structured, time-bound opportunity to observe how China is building institutional capacity for AI ethics governance at the operational level. The six-month cycle and explicit deliverables spanning standards, risk case databases, and technical tools indicate a methodical approach to testing governance mechanisms before wider application. As results emerge, the pilot's outputs on review methodologies and multi-tier coordination structures will offer practical reference points for understanding the current operational baseline of Chinese AI ethics requirements. SESEC will continue monitoring the development of the pilot program and report potential regulatory changes and key standardization updates.

Source: https://www.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tz/art/2026/art_353d0d2a06ab4cebbfd53f97aec4ae24.html

24. GS1 China as the Chinese Mirror Committee for ISO/IEC JTC5 Digital Product Passport

Digital Product Passport

On 28 May 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued a notice approving a new batch of domestic mirror committees for ISO and IEC technical committees and subcommittees. The list covers 11 technical bodies spanning sectors including digital product passports. GS1 China is the mirror committee of ISO/IEC JTC5 Digital Product Passport.

Earlier in March, China launched its [first national standardization working group of digital product passport](#), SAC/SWG 41, with GS 1 China as its secretariat. SAC/SWG 41 aims to build China's DPP standards framework, focusing on general and foundational requirements such as identification and carriers, and interoperability

China treats DPP as a priority areas, as it has directly impacted several pillar industries, such as batteries, textiles, and consumer electronics. Zhu Meina, the Deputy Director-General of Standards Technology Management Department under the SAC, stressed that DPP has shifted from regional policy to global issue. She called for the working group to balance international and domestic needs, general and specialized requirements, openness and security, and standards and application. She urged the group to assert China's position in international standards-setting while staying grounded in industry realities.

On 3 June 2026, SAC/SWG 41 discussed the newly

approved standards work item **20251568-T-469 Digital Product Passport (DPP)—General requirements**. Experts reviewed the scope, framework, principles, stakeholder responsibilities, business processes, and core elements, and aligned on the overall technical approach of the standard. The drafting team will accelerate the preparation of the draft standard and submit it on time for public consultation.

For European stakeholders, GS1 China's appointment as the ISO/IEC JTC5 mirror committee reflect a structured effort to develop DPP standards with both domestic and international dimensions. European industry and regulators should monitor these developments, as the Chinese technical framework will define compliance requirements for EU products entering Chinese markets and contribute to the broader global DPP architecture. Understanding the degree of alignment between China's emerging standards and European regulatory expectations will be useful for anticipating interoperability and market access considerations.

Source:

1. https://www.samr.gov.cn/bzcx/tzgg/art/2026/art_71306aa9e74d409cb4aed382c6bab7f0.html
2. <http://www.ancc.org.cn/News/msg?id=13259>

25. SAC/SC38 Cloud Computing Standards Week Tackles AI Cloud and Space Computing

Cloud Computing

From 12 to 15 May 2026, SAC/TC28/SC38 convened its second 2026 Standards Week under the theme "Standards as Foundation for AI Cloud, Intelligence Powering a New Computing Journey." Over 100 industry experts attended the opening ceremony.

CESI Vice President Fan Kefeng emphasized cloud computing as the core infrastructure for large-scale AI applications, with priorities including AI cloud service standardization, intelligent computing cloud pilots, and emerging fields such as space computing and low-altitude cloud. The week featured 9 thematic seminars

and 17 standards meetings covering heterogeneous computing coordination, space computing, and low-altitude cloud infrastructure.

In response to SAC's 2026 standards plan, **11 national cloud computing standards** (full list on the SESEC website) originally published in 2019 were launched for revision, covering cloud resource monitoring, service quality evaluation, distributed block storage, and industrial cloud services. These revisions target the "computing island" bottleneck in intelligent computing centers by unifying management specifications for

heterogeneous computing and high-performance storage.

Moving forward, SAC/SC38 will focus on cloud-intelligence integration, including standards for platform-as-a-service, intelligent computing cloud capabilities, and cloud-native resilience testing, while deepening industry collaboration and international cooperation.

For European stakeholders, China's accelerated cloud-AI

standards development signals growing technical specificity in cloud infrastructure requirements. Early engagement with SAC/SC38's emerging standards on heterogeneous computing and AI cloud services will be critical for ensuring interoperability and market access.

Read the full SESEC article:

<https://sesec.eu/2026/07/01/sac-sc38-cloud-computing-standards-week-tackles-ai-cloud-and-space-computing/>

29. SAC/TC260(Cybersecurity) Publishes Reference AI Ethics-Safety Guidelines

Artificial Intelligence

On 19 May 2026, the National Technical Committee of Cybersecurity (SAC/TC260) publishes a new practice guideline **TC260-005 Ethics-Safety Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence Applications 1.0**. The document is a principle-based reference for enterprises, regulators, testing institutions, and industry associations. It addresses ethical and safe AI application in the areas of personal information, automated decision-making, content labeling, algorithm governance, and intellectual property.

The guideline does not create new rules. It builds on existing legal frameworks and distills mainstream industry practices into a general reference framework. The aim is to help enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, develop AI responsibly and avoid societal harms and compliance costs.

The document places national interest and social order as the highest priority, with individual well-being following. It identifies application developers, service providers, and users as the three major stakeholders. Each has tailored guidelines under the umbrella of general principles. Key issues addressed include algorithmic bias and discrimination, high-risk AI's impact on human cognition and decision-making, AI literacy principles for all three stakeholder groups, trustworthiness, intellectual property, unfair algorithmic pricing practices, and protection of vulnerable groups including minors, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

The guideline presents the current mainstream AI governance approach to the public, particularly the AI industry. It seeks to reshape industrial practices, correct unethical behavior, and motivate enterprises to adopt the guidelines to reduce compliance risks and build a healthy AI ecosystem serving the public and national interest. For foreign stakeholders, it offers an overview of China's AI governance approach. The document will be updated on a regular basis as China's AI governance matures.

For further reference, SAC/TC260 has issued an official interpretation of TC260-005. SESEC has translated the text which is part of the annexes.

Source:

1. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/mQ2imzzhOSFgNb-Btfxl4A>
2. https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/pgi2C_Fz_haiNObisMOhBg

30. SAC/TC485(Communication) Hosted First Working Meeting in 2026

#Telecommunication

On 17 June 2026, the National Standardization Technical Committee on Communication (SAC/TC485) held its first working meeting of 2026 in Beijing. Chaired by Dai Xiaohui, Deputy Chair and Secretary-General of TC485 and Secretary-General of the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA), the meeting drew 34 members. Wen Ku, Chair of TC485 and Chairman of CCSA, attended and delivered the keynote priorities set by the Standardization Administration of China (SAC):

- **Streamlining standards development.** TC485 will establish a refined, end-to-end management mechanism with strict, dynamic oversight at every stage to shorten the development cycle for national standards.
- **Accelerating digital transformation.** The committee will fast-track the **digitalization of standards**, rolling out comprehensive digital initiatives to upgrade and enhance standardization efforts through digital technologies.

The meeting also voted to approve several proposals:

- Supplementary committee members for TC485 mid-term.
- Two national standardized guiding technical documents in the **smart home sector**, supporting the “[AI + Manufacturing](#)” [Special Action Plan](#) issued by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, driving intelligent

upgrades of smart home products.

- 14 draft national standards across four areas—**communication components, communication cables, mobile communication clusters, and electromagnetic environment and safety protection**—comprising 5 new standards and 9 revisions. Once published, these standards will provide clear, unified technical guidelines for R&D and manufacturing, further addressing gaps in industry regulations.

Taken together, SAC/TC 485’s work direction in 2026 reflects a clear focus on two fronts: cutting development timelines and embracing digital tools. Its priorities around intelligent transition mirror those of other technical committees that SESEC has observed this year, all echoing top level design priorities and reflecting artificial intelligence as a central standardization priority.

For European stakeholders, TC 485’s accelerated pace and digital push mean standards in the communication sector will move faster and carry more technology driven content. SESEC will continue to track these developments.

Source: <https://ccsa.org.cn/detail/?id=55866&title=%E5%85%A8%E5%9B%BD%E9%80%9A%E4%BF%A1%E6%A0%87%E5%87%86%E5%8C%96%E6%8A%80%E6%9C%AF%E5%A7%94%E5%91%98%E4%BC%9A%EF%BC%88TC485%E5%BC%89%202026%E5%B9%B4%E7%AC%AC%E4%B8%80%E6%AC%A1%E5%B7%A5%E4%BD%9C%E4%BC%9A%E8%AE%AE&classifyName>

31. China will Accelerate Agentic AI Standardization

Artificial Intelligence

On 26 June 2026, the National Standardization of Administration of China (SAC) held a press conference on Agentic AI standardization, announcing the release of 7 national standardization guiding technical documents forming the **GB/Z 185-2026 Artificial intelligence – Agent Interconnection series**. The standards introduce a domestic protocol called Agent Interconnection Protocols (AIP) to support the State Council’s AI+ Action Plan.

According to Ms. Zhu Meina, Deputy Director-General of Department of Standards Technology Management

at SAC, the series targets AI agent silos, weak traceability and identity management, and high innovation costs. With no international consensus yet on agent identity management, China is moving to fill that gap.

The 7 standards are:

1. **GB/Z 185.1-2026 Artificial intelligence – Agent interconnection – Part 1: General architecture**
2. **GB/Z 185.2-2026 Artificial intelligence –**

Agent interconnection – Part 2: Identity code

3. ***GB/Z 185.3-2026 Artificial intelligence – Agent interconnection – Part 3: Identity management***
4. ***GB/Z 185.4-2026 Artificial intelligence – Agent interconnection – Part 4: Agent description***
5. ***GB/Z 185.5-2026 Artificial intelligence – Agent interconnection – Part 5: Agent discovery***
6. ***GB/Z 185.6-2026 Artificial intelligence – Agent interconnection – Part 6: Agent interaction***
7. ***GB/Z 185.7-2026 Artificial intelligence – Agent interconnection – Part 7: Agent tool invocation***

Together they form a close-loop framework spanning identity marking, capability description, supply-demand discovery, collaborative interaction, and tool invocation. SAC plans to convert the identity code standards to mandatory national standards after recruiting pilot units to test them and gathering sufficient real-world feedback. Additionally, standardization on agent auditing and trading will be brought forward yet will the standards be mandatory or voluntary remains unclear.

Ms. Zhu Meina also revealed that SAC is working with other ministries to accelerate standards for frontier technology and refine the national AI standards matrix. The pipeline extends beyond agents to **embodied intelligence, world models, ontology models, computing infrastructure, high-quality datasets, simulation platforms, deep learning compilers, and**

open-source model platforms. Standards for AI enterprise maturity assessment developing under SAC/TC 260(Cybersecurity) and high-value AI scenario evaluation developing under SAC/TC 28 (Information technology) are also slated for release soon.

SAC is streamlining the full standards lifecycle to cut development times. For frontier areas, it is adopting agile standardization: issuing guiding technical documents first to build industry consensus quickly, fill regulatory gaps, and set compliance boundaries early. The goal is to shift standards from trailing industry to leading innovation.

For European stakeholders, the GB/Z series warrants close attention. SAC has signaled clear intent to convert the identity code standards to mandatory requirements, which would directly affect market access. All AI agents operating in China may soon need a unique identifier aligned with Chinese standards to remain compliant.

This sits within a broader pattern. China's standardization push is accelerating toward faster, stronger and more influential output. It is highly likely that China will mature its agentic AI protocols domestically and then propose them to international bodies such as ISO, IEC and ITU, seeking to shape global norms. SESEC will continue to monitor this series closely, and European stakeholders are strongly advised to track similar proposals in international standardization organizations.

Source: https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhyw/art/2026/art_3130ceca6a03423484a2793e1c45d84c.html



Green Transition

32. China-Led International Standard for Carbon Footprint Data Exchange become NP by IEC

#Carbon Footprint

On May 12, 2026, according to the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the international standard project “**Digitalization of Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) – Part 2: CFP Data Exchange Format and Guidelines**” has successfully approved as New Proposal (NP) in IEC. Proposed by China, this is the first internationally led by China in the field of digital product carbon footprint standardization.

CFP is a key indicator for measuring green and low-carbon industrial development. Implementing CFP management is a critical step toward achieving China’s “dual carbon” goals (carbon peaking and carbon neutrality). Currently, under trade globalization, the electrical and electronic product supply chain spans multiple sectors, including materials, parts, and components. However, inconsistencies in accounting standards, data exchange methods, and formats prevent effective CFP data flow across the value chain, affecting the accuracy of carbon footprint calculations.

The newly approved international standard addresses these challenges by specifying requirements for CFP data exchange formats and providing application guidelines and use cases. It applies to life-cycle carbon footprint data exchange across the entire upstream and downstream supply chain of electrical and electronic products.

The proposal, led by Chinese experts and supported by **Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada**, and other IEC member states, provides a global solution for the effective transmission of CFP data

across industrial chains. Once implemented, the standard will break down data barriers throughout the supply chain, offering a common technical language for global green and low-carbon trade.

The Shenzhen Institute of Standards and Technology, drawing on the industrial strengths of Shenzhen as a global hub for electronic information, led the proposal. It will continue to coordinate domestic and international expert resources to ensure timely publication and implementation.

For European stakeholders, the new CFP standard project introduces technical coordination pressure on the EU’s established Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) framework, pushing policymakers to seek mutual recognition or data mapping between the two systems if it is necessary. At the same time, European manufacturers relying on Chinese supply chains stand to benefit from a unified data exchange format, which will streamline the acquisition and integration of upstream carbon data, reduce manual processing costs, and enable more accurate Scope 3 emissions accounting — thereby supporting compliance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the EU Batteries Regulation.

Source:

1. https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2026/art_8ef9f8c2665a4d6680ffde8515c09283.html
2. https://www.sist.org.cn/xwzx/yndt/202605/t20260513_2511146.html

33. China Expands RoHS Scope to 33 Product Categories with New Substance Limits

#China RoHS

On May 28, 2026, China’s Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), together with seven other government bodies including the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), and the General Administration of Customs, officially released the revised **Compliance Management Catalogue for the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) in Electrical and Electronic Products (2026 Edition)** and the accompanying **Exceptions List for Restricted Substance Applications in the Catalogue (2026 Edition)**.

The release marks a major expansion of China's RoHS framework, increasing the number of regulated product categories from 12 to 33. Specifically, the 2026 Catalogue integrates the original 12 product types—which included televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, printers, and mobile phones—into an optimized structure of 10 categories while introducing 23 new product groups.

These additions cover a diverse array of products that are increasingly common in daily life and work environments. Microwave ovens, rice cookers, water dispensers, projection equipment, and portable power banks are now covered, alongside emerging information and communication technology devices such as smart watches and bands, headphones, smart speakers, robotic vacuum cleaners, electronic smart locks, servers, and network switching and routing equipment. The scope also extends to products where consumers are particularly concerned about safety and health attributes, including electric toys, desk lamps, electronic blood pressure monitors, blood glucose meters, and hearing aids.

Products falling within the Catalogue must ensure that 10 restricted substances comply with the limit values set in the mandatory national standard **GB 26572-2025 Requirements for restricted use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products** (See more details from [our previous news coverage](#)). These substances include lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, PBBs, PBDEs, and four phthalates (DEHP, BBP, DBP, and DIBP). Cadmium is subject to a stricter limit of 0.01 percent by weight, while the other nine are capped at 0.1 percent. Beyond meeting these substance limits, covered products must also undergo conformity assessment through either state-recommended voluntary certification or self-declaration, with the assessment results uploaded to the official public service platform at chinarohs.miit.gov.cn for supervisory and public oversight.

Moreover, the 2026 Exceptions List has been revised to align with international exemption practices, including those of the European Union, while also reflecting technological progress and treaty obligations. Under the Minamata Convention on Mercury, six exemptions have been removed and one updated. The list also refines 10 existing exemptions and adds six new ones, including for phthalates in components recovered from electronic medical devices used for repair or refurbishment.

Regarding the implementation timeline, the revised Catalogue and Exceptions List take effect immediately upon publication for the original 12 product categories. For the 23 newly added categories and expanded product scope, however, a transition period applies, and these new entrants will be subject to mandatory enforcement starting August 1, 2027, aligning with the effective date of **GB 26572-2025**.

In response to this regulatory upgrade, European companies should promptly form or engage dedicated teams to conduct product-by-product verification against the 2026 Catalogue, determining whether their items fall under the immediately effective original categories or the transitional new ones. Concurrently, the revised Exceptions List, now more aligned with international exemption practices, warrants careful review to confirm applicable exemptions and their validity periods.

Source:

1. https://wap.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/gg/art/2026/art_1abc7a6cb7d64e4e976cd454aa1df81e.html
2. https://wap.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcjd/art/2026/art_5e3da83feb5461ca1b063165c660dea.html

35. China Issues 48 National Standards for Green Product Assessment

#Green Product Certification

On June 5, 2026, the 55th World Environment Day was observed in China under the national theme “Comprehensive Green Transition, Building a Beautiful China.” To mark this occasion, China announced significant progress in the development of its green product assessment standard system.

As of June 12, 2026, China has officially released the **GB/T 33761-2024 General Principles for Green Product Assessment**, alongside 47 product-specific national standards for green product assessment ([full list on SESEC website](#)). Among these standards, 39 are currently effective and 8 are to be implemented soon, including:

1. **GB/T 47420-2026 Green product assessment—Pallets** (Effective from July 1, 2026)
2. **GB/T 46854-2025 Green product assessment—Water purification equipment** (Effective from July 1, 2026)
3. **GB/T 47090-2026 Green product assessment—Steel tubes** (Effective from August 1, 2026)
4. **GB/T 47095-2026 Green product assessment—Roofing tiles** (Effective from August 1, 2026)
5. **GB/T 47096-2026 Green product assessment—Cement** (Effective from August 1, 2026)
6. **GB/T 47103-2026 Green product assessment—Paving building products** (Effective from August 1, 2026)
7. **GB/T 47223-2026 Green product assessment—Inorganic fertilizer** (Effective from September 1, 2026)
8. **GB/T 35611-2024 Green product assessment—Textile products** (Effective from October 1, 2026)

These standards cover high-priority sectors where consumer demand for upgrades is strong, including household appliances, electronics and information technology, building materials, and steel.

According to the **GB/T 33761-2024**, a green product is defined as one that, throughout its entire life cycle, meets environmental protection requirements, poses little to no harm to the ecological environment and human health, consumes minimal resources and energy, has low carbon emissions, and demonstrates high quality.

A notable example is the office equipment sector. The **GB/T 45600-2025 Green product assessment—Copying devices and stencil duplicator** establishes a comprehensive green product evaluation indicator system for copiers and duplicators. Preliminary estimates indicate that full implementation of the standard could reduce energy consumption by 15% to 20% annually while maintaining product quality. This translates to annual electricity savings of over 200 million kilowatt-hours and a roughly 20% reduction in hazardous substance emissions.

The release and implementation of these standards are expected to guide and encourage enterprises to undertake technological upgrades, phase out outdated and inefficient products, and enhance their capacity to produce green products. Ultimately, the standards will help improve overall management and green production levels, driving the transformation and upgrading of industries such as the copier and duplicator sector.

35. SAC/TC548 (Carbon Management) Holds Annual Meeting in Beijing, Reviews Carbon Standards

Carbon Footprint

On June 11, 2026, the National Technical Committee for Carbon Management Standardization (SAC/TC548) convened its national standards review and 2025 annual work conference in Beijing. The meeting brought together over 50 committee members, industry experts, and senior officials from key government departments to assess progress and chart the course for China's carbon standardization efforts in the critical "15th Five-Year Plan" period (2026–2030).

In her address, Zhu Meina, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Standards Technical Management at the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), commended SAC/TC548's achievements over the past year. She underscored that China's ecological civilization construction has entered a pivotal phase centered on carbon reduction, with a strategic shift from dual control over the total amount and intensity of energy consumption to dual control over the total amount and intensity of carbon emissions. She urged

the committee to refine the green and low-carbon standards framework, accelerate the development of supporting standards for carbon emission dual control, deepen international cooperation to enhance China's voice in global carbon governance, and strengthen cross-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination to ensure standard consistency.

A key highlight of the meeting was the official announcement of committee leadership adjustments. Liu Yang, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Climate Change at the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), was appointed as the new Chairperson, with Xing Baiying also from MEE named as a member and additional Deputy Secretary-General.

Li Zhiping, Vice President of China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), speaking on behalf of the secretariat, reaffirmed the institute's commitment to leveraging standardization as a foundational and strategic tool to support the national "15th Five-Year

Plan” priorities. Sun Liang, SAC/TC548’s Secretary-General, presented the 2025 work summary and outlined proposed initiatives for 2026. In his concluding remarks, Chairperson Liu Yang called for SAC/TC548 to strengthen its working mechanisms, accelerate standard development in line with the implementation of the forthcoming Ecological Environment Code, advance the development of greenhouse gas and climate change standards as outlined in the 15th Five-Year Plan, and reinforce the supporting role of the standards system in climate response efforts.

Moreover, the committee reviewed and approved two national standards:

- **20243771-T-467 Greenhouse gases – Quantification method and requirements for carbon footprint of products-Photovoltaic module**
- **20243774-T-467 Greenhouse gases – Quantification method and requirements for carbon footprint of products-Photovoltaic inverters**

These standards, which will soon be submitted for final approval, are designed to guide carbon footprint management for China’s “new three” export products (solar panels, lithium-ion batteries, and electric vehicles).

The conference served as a comprehensive review of 2025 achievements and a strategic roadmap for the upcoming year, marking a new starting point for SAC/TC548 to drive green and low-carbon transformation and support the nation’s ambitious “dual carbon” goals of reaching peak carbon emissions by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2060.

China’s introduction of national-level carbon footprint quantification standards for photovoltaic modules and inverters carries implications for European stakeholders. EU policymakers face the need for technical alignment between China’s accounting methods and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), as discrepancies or non-recognition may otherwise arise. For European importers, more standardized and transparent carbon footprint data from Chinese manufacturers facilitates compliance with reporting obligations, yet also may entail administrative and technical costs in adapting to a different standards framework.

Source:

https://www.cnis.ac.cn/bydt/zhxw/202606/t20260618_63201.html

36. China Updates Energy-efficiency Standards for LEDs, boilers, and ACs and Seeks TC member for Water Efficiency

Energy Efficiency Standards

In June 2026, China’s National Technical Committee on Energy Fundamentals and Management (SAC/TC20) released three **mandatory** energy efficiency draft standards for public comment, targeting **LED flat panel luminaires, industrial boilers, and unitary air conditioners**. Meanwhile, the National Technical Committee on Industrial Water Conservation (SAC/TC442) issued a call for experts to form a dedicated working group on water efficiency testing.

The three mandatory energy efficiency draft standards include:

- **20262556-Q-469 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades of LED flat panel luminaires** (call for comment until August 15, 2026)
- **20253196-Q-469 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades of industrial boilers** (call for comment

until August 15, 2026)

- **20253199-Q-469 Minimum allowable values of the energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for unitary air conditioners** (call for comment until August 23, 2026)

The above-mentioned standards are revised, with major revisions including:

LED Flat Panel Luminaires: Scope expanded to include dimmable and color-tunable models; efficiency grades tightened and standby power limits added. High color rendering index (High-CRI) correction requirements revised, with new corrections for dimmable/tunable products (additive to high-CRI). Stricter color temperature deviation imposed; luminous flux maintenance testing removed. Test methods updated for standby power. 25-month grace period suggested for existing products.

Industrial Boilers (aligned with the existing regulatory

framework **TSG 91-2021 Regulation on Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Technology for Boiler**): Small biomass boilers see Grade 3 (entry) raised from 80% to 83% and Grade 2 from 84% to 86%; certain fluidized-bed boilers see their Grade 1 efficiency raised by one percentage point. Scope refined to match the *Special Equipment Catalogue*. No retrofitting costs or forced phase-outs expected; immediate or short transition recommended.

Unitary Air Conditioners: The proposed revision removes constant-temperature, constant-humidity units from the scope while adding new categories for data centres, communication rooms, and base stations. Energy efficiency grades and minimum allowable values have been revised accordingly, and testing methods have been updated. A key addition is the introduction of seasonal energy consumption efficiency for air-cooled units, along with new implementation requirements to ensure consistent compliance.

Beyond energy, the drive for resource efficiency extends to water conservation, where a separate initiative is now taking shape. SAC/TC442 (Industrial Water Conservation) is recruiting experts from industrial, agricultural, commercial, and domestic sectors—including R&D, manufacturing, and smart

water systems—to develop unified testing standards, strengthen product quality supervision, and support the water efficiency labelling program. Applicants should hold at least a mid-level professional title and have relevant expertise. Applications close June 30, 2026.

For EU stakeholders, the revised standards may require exporters to review product compliance, especially for LED luminaires and air conditioners where certain metrics have been adjusted. However, transition periods or grace provisions are available across the standards, and the boiler revision—largely aligning with existing regulations—involves only modest increases that are unlikely to pose significant barriers to mainstream products. Participation in public consultations could help firms stay informed of future regulatory requirements.

Source:

1. https://www.cnis.ac.cn/bydt/bzyjq/gbyjq/202606/t20260622_63209.html
2. https://www.cnis.ac.cn/bydt/bzyjq/gbyjq/202606/t20260622_63210.html
3. https://www.cnis.ac.cn/bydt/bzyjq/gbyjq/202606/t20260629_63240.html
4. https://www.cnis.ac.cn/tzgg/202606/t20260617_63196.html

37. China Seeks Public Comments on Three Carbon Footprint Sector Standards

#Carbon Footprint

On June 30, 2026, the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), on behalf of the drafting teams, issued a public comment notice for three sector standards on product carbon footprint (PCF) quantification for televisions, microcomputers, and printed circuit boards (PCBs). Stakeholders are invited to submit their feedback by **July 30, 2026**.

The three PCF sector standards are:

- **2025-1208T-SJ Greenhouse gases – Quantification method and requirements for carbon footprint of products – Television sets**
- **2025-1211T-SJ Greenhouse gases – Quantification method and requirements for carbon footprint of products -Microcomputers**
- **2025-1212T-SJ Carbon footprint quantification methods for greenhouse gas products – Printed circuit board**

All three standards were proposed by the Department

of Energy Conservation and Comprehensive Utilization of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and are managed and led by CESI. The development of these standards follows the principle of “association standards first for pilot implementation, with gradual conversion into sector or national standards,” as outlined in the MIIT’s June 2025 *Implementation Plan for Deepening Green and Low-Carbon Standardization in Industry and Information Technology*.

The televisions and microcomputers standards revise existing frameworks—sector standards *SJ/T 11718-2018 Carbon footprint of products – Product category rule – LCD television* and *SJ/T 11735-2019 Carbon footprint of products – Product category rule – Laptop microcomputer* and *SJ/T 11736-2019 Carbon footprint of products – Product category rule – Desktop microcomputer*, respectively—while the PCB standard is the first of its kind for the sector. The revisions are driven by the need to align with the national standard **GB/T 24067-2024 Greenhouse gases – Carbon**

footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification, which was issued in August 2024 and is a modified adoption of ***ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification***.

The three standards specify carbon footprint quantification requirements and methods, covering purpose, scope, life cycle inventory analysis, impact assessment, result interpretation, reporting, and declaration. The television standard applies to liquid crystal displays (LCDs) and organic light-emitting diode (OLED) televisions, as well as similar display devices marketed as television products; the microcomputer standard covers desktop and laptop microcomputers; and the PCB standard applies to rigid, flexible, and HDI

boards, with other PCB types such as IC substrates available for reference.

These standards establish a unified methodology for carbon footprint accounting of electronic products in China. For European stakeholders, they may serve as a reference point for potential bilateral dialogue on carbon data comparability, as Chinese companies begin to apply consistent accounting rules. Methodological differences between the two sides still exist, but a shared framework could help reduce communication friction and facilitate future alignment. European stakeholders may find it useful to track these standards and evaluate their supply chain relevance accordingly.

Source: <https://www.cesi.cn/202606/11764.html>



Others

38. China Tightens CCC Certification for Power Banks, E-Bikes, Toys, and Children's Ride-on Products

CCC

On May 31, 2026, the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) issued announcements, unveiling new implementation rules strengthening compulsory product certification (CCC) for power banks, lithium-ion batteries, and battery packs, while also revising rules for electric bicycles, toys, and children's ride-on products.

The implementation dates for the revised CCC rules are as follows:

- **Power banks, lithium-ion batteries, and battery packs (CNCA-C09-02:2026):** From May 31, 2026 to March 31, 2027, certification may be conducted under either the old or new rules; from April 1, 2027, all certifications must follow the new rules. Products already certified under the old rules must complete certificate conversion by April 1, 2027, by supplementing the required testing and inspection items. For lithium-ion batteries and battery packs used in portable electronic products, certificate conversion can be completed through product changes or renewal upon expiration.
- **Electric bicycles (CNCA-C11-16:2026), toys (CNCA-C22-02:2026), and children's ride-on products (CNCA-C22-01:2026):** From May 31, 2026 to October 31, 2026, certification may be conducted under either the old or new rules; from November 1, 2026, all certifications must follow the new rules. Existing valid certificates may continue to be used, with certificate conversion completed through product changes or renewal upon expiration.

The new CCC implementation rules for power banks, lithium-ion batteries, and battery packs introduce *GB 47372-2026 Safety technical specification for power bank* as an additional certification standard. The three

revised CCC implementation rules introduce several key changes:

- **Expanded oversight scope:** For the first time, the rules impose specific compliance requirements on certification bodies, designated laboratories, and certification personnel, extending oversight beyond manufacturers to all players in the certification chain.
- **Digitalization mandates:** All certification bodies shall establish digital management platforms, and designated laboratories shall deploy video surveillance to record the entire testing process for certified products.
- **Enhanced traceability for electric bicycles:** Electric bicycle certification is now aligned with the new national standard *GB 17761-2024 Safety technical specification for electric bicycle* requiring the mandatory implementation of the “**one vehicle, one battery, one charger, one code**” traceability system.

For European businesses, CNCA's 2026 CCC revisions signal a decisive shift from static certificate management to dynamic, digitalized, full-chain oversight. To stay compliant, companies must strengthen supply chain due diligence, align early with China's CCC traceability platforms, and integrate Chinese mandatory standards into R&D. Strategic use of the transition windows for certificate conversion can help optimize costs and maintain brand trust in this highly competitive market.

Source: https://www.cnca.gov.cn/zwxx/gg/2026/art/2026/art_1d458e27c76e4a738a4ea25b4725ca14.html
https://www.cnca.gov.cn/zwxx/gg/2026/art/2026/art_f87e199f351c46e59e392a87570d5a74.html

39. MIIT Issues 2026 Key Tasks for Automotive Standardization

#Automotive

On 26 May 2026, MIIT released the *2026 Key Tasks for Automotive Standardization*, the first annual roadmap under the 15th Five-Year Plan. The document has outlined 15 actions across 4 major directions, marking a decisive shift from scaling standards volume to targeting strategic technology gaps, tightening safety baselines, and deepening China's international standardization role. SESEC has prepared an unofficial translation which can be found at the end of the article.

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China released **647 automotive standards** in total, comprising **54 mandatory national standards**, 335 recommended national standards, and 258 sector standards, covering intelligent connected vehicles, new energy vehicles and other key areas.

According to MIIT, standards in NEVs, intelligent connected vehicles, and automotive chips were fully implemented during this period, driving a marked

accounting standards for vehicles, batteries and drive motors, battery recycling and labeling rules, and energy consumption limits aligned with 2030 targets.

Emerging areas receive substantial emphasis. The agenda prioritizes standards for driving automation, vehicle-road-cloud integration, vehicle operating systems, and data security, alongside an accelerated release of automotive chip standards covering control, computing, communication and power chips. Forward-looking work includes AI risk assessment, large-model evaluation, and new-form vehicle concepts such as flying cars. Industry participation is also being broadened, with firms increasingly feeding operational data and technical verification into the standards process.

Internationally, China aims to maintain over 90% convergence between domestic and international standards, deepen engagement in UN/WP.29,

industrial transformation. NEV annual production and sales grew from 3.5 million units in 2021 to 16 million in 2025, ranking first globally for 11 consecutive years. Intelligent connected passenger vehicles equipped with combined driving assistance systems accounted for over 60% of the market, while autonomous driving technology was demonstrated in trunk logistics, urban sanitation, and unmanned delivery scenarios.

For the 15th Five-Year Plan, priorities include dedicated sub-systems for ICV, automotive chips, NEV, and low-carbon development, alongside new research tracks on solid-state batteries, whole-vehicle reliability, data governance, and automotive AI.

On safety, MIIT will accelerate mandatory standards on active and passive safety, advance electronic stability control and braking assistance rules, and push forward collision, accident data recording, and dangerous-goods transport regulations.

Green-transition work targets carbon footprint ISO/TC22, IEC/TC69 and ITU frameworks, and expand bilateral cooperation with the EU, Germany and the UK. Proposals for new international standards in high-power charging, wireless charging and drive motors are also being advanced.

SAC/TC114(Automotive) will be constituted to support standards delivery, alongside a new sub-committee on vehicle modification. Workflows will also be digitized, with AI applications piloted across the standards development life-cycle, and foreign-language versions of key standards will be compiled to support trade facilitation.

SESEC translated the full key task document which is attached to this newsletter as an annex.

Source: https://wap.miit.gov.cn/xwfb/gxdt/sjdt/art/2026/art_202b76b65f354309a28d38686d988108.html

40. One Chinese Association Standard on Vehicle-Road Coordination updated to ITU Standard

#Automotive

On 23 June 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) announced that a Chinese-proposed international standard, ***X.vrcmp-sec: Security requirements for vehicle-road coordination management platform***, has been formally approved for development by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The newly approved international standard draws on the research findings of an association standard developed by the China Society of Automotive Engineers (CSAE), ***T/CSAE 295.7—2026, Vehicle-road-cloud integrated system – Part 7:***

Information security specifications.

The standard identifies security threats facing vehicle-road coordination management platforms and sets out corresponding requirements, providing a framework for securing cloud control infrastructure and guidance for other intelligent transportation platforms in the connected and autonomous vehicle space.

In its official announcement, SAC said it will continue to promote forward-looking association standards in frontier and critical technology areas, deepen international cooperation, and push for more homegrown association standards to be converted into international standards.

This milestone reflects years of deliberate planning. In 2022, SAC issued the ***Opinions on Promoting the High-Quality Development of Association Standards***, urging bodies to produce market-responsive standards and submit international proposals based on Chinese association standards to ISO, IEC, IEEE and ITU.

In 2023, the ***Interim Provisions on the Adoption of Association Standards as Recommended National Standards*** created a formal pathway for association standards to become GB/T standards. Since then, conversions have surged, with SAC approving batches of association standards for conversion. In January 2026 alone, SAC approved the conversion of 76 association standards covering telecommunications, video technology, semiconductors, non-ferrous metals and other fields.

In June 2026, SAC released a draft revision of ***20262052-T-469 Social organization standardization – Code for good practice*** for public comment, drawing wide attention in the Chinese standardization circle. The draft would replace ***GB/T 20004.1-2016 Social organization standardization – Part 1: Guidelines for good practice*** and ***GB/T 20004.2-2018 Social organization standardization – Part 2: Guidelines for evaluation of good practice***. The existing standards, which serve as key references for assessing whether association standards can be converted to national standards, were designed to support the above-mentioned Interim Provisions. The draft for Comment was renamed from “Guidelines” to “Code for good practice” to enhance its normative character. Additionally, a new chapter on internationalization has been introduced, with a specific focus on facilitating and supporting foreign-invested enterprises.

In China, association standards are industry driven and seen as engines of innovation rather than mere baseline safeguards. They also carry a reputation for being faster and more flexible than national standards. Since the start of the 15th Five Year Plan, China has repeatedly stressed the importance of standards innovation and rapid iteration, a priority reflected in the 2026 work plans of many technical committees. Beyond national technical committees, association standards have become a key channel for delivering on that goal.

For European stakeholders, ***X.vrcmp-sec*** marks the beginning of Chinese association standards going global. Alongside the conversion of national standards to international ones, association standards, especially those singled out by SAC, deserve close attention. European stakeholders are advised to monitor this emerging approach closely. SESEC will provide timely updates.

Source: https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2026/art_d0a86bb95e7e4f37b8f1af7fd152e0b3.html

41. Chinese Intelligent Driving OS Becomes Global Public Code Base

Baseline

#Automotive

On 22 May 2026, the General Office of Ministry of Industry and Information Technology(MIIT) issued the ***Notice on Conducting the 2026 “Digital Aging-Friendly China Tour” Activity***. Running from May to December 2026 under the theme “Digital Aging-Friendly, Smart Living,” the initiative operates based on the ***Barrier-Free Environment Development Law of the People’s Republic of China (2023)***, reflecting China’s push to close the digital divide for its aging population.

The notice spotlights standardization in three areas:

- First, it mandates centralized promotion of laws, policies, and standards related to digital technology aging-friendliness, signaling a tighter coupling between China’s 2023 accessibility legislation and sector-specific

technical norms.

- Second, the notice highlights quality improvement through standards as a key mechanism for upgrading elderly-friendly services in healthcare, transport, and payment systems. Specific use cases include voice-only ride-hailing interfaces, one-tap verification-free operations for low-risk transactions, and dedicated senior mobile-payment channels, all intended for standardized, scalable deployment across platforms rather than isolated pilot projects.
- Third, the notice identifies multimodal interaction systems, AI-assisted decision-making, and barrier-free information recognition as key R&D priorities, while encouraging frontier applications of embodied intelligence and VR/AR in assistive products. Telecom operators are also tasked with improving offline service channels, including dedicated senior counters and priority hotlines, alongside digital upgrades. The activity further calls for public-benefit technical platforms for accessibility retrofitting, suggesting a move toward standardized infrastructure for compliance testing and certification.

Standards-driven quality improvement has become a defining feature of China's standardization reform. As population aging and AI transition accelerate, digital aging-friendliness is now a standardization priority for the silver economy. CAICT, a leading research institution on information accessibility, is named among the key implementing units. The activity is expected to feed directly into China's standard-setting pipeline for ICT accessibility, producing technical norms that will shape compliance benchmarks for internet applications and smart devices.

Source: https://www.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/xgj/wjfb/art/2026/art_ed6aa7f5ad554b71991e26c4af95a1be.html

Annex 1 SESEC VI Translation - Understanding TC260-005 Ethics-Safety Guidelines for AI Applications

Annex 2 SESEC VI Translation - MIIT 2026 Key Tasks for Automotive Standardization

Annex 3 SESEC VI Report - SAMR, CNCA, MIIT Org Chart as of 2026

Annex 4 SESEC VI 03 Webinar - China Semiconductor Standardization

Annex 5 SESEC VI 04 Webinar - China Hydrogen Energy 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

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