



SESEC VI

China Standardisation Newsletter

July - August 2026



Seconded European Standardisation Expert in China
(SESEC)

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Takeaways

SESEC Participates in International AI Standardization Forum at WAIC 2026

Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC, was invited to participate in the World Artificial Intelligence Conference (WAIC 2026) in Shanghai on 16 and 17 July, together with Dr. Sebastian Hallensleben, Chair of CEN-CENELEC JTC 21 (AI).

WAIC 2026, held from 17 to 20 July, brought together global leaders in AI research, industry, and governance, with more than 3,000 AI exhibits showcasing the latest technological developments and applications.

China and South Africa Signed MOUs for Quality Infrastructure under the Belt and Road Initiative

On 29 June 2026, Mr. Shu Wei, Vice Minister of the State Administration for Market Regulation of China (SAMR) and Mr. Parks Tau, Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition of South Africa, signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) to deepen bilateral cooperation on **quality infrastructure**.

The agreements establish an institutional framework for **alignment on standards, metrology, and conformity assessment**, while promoting the integration of industrial and supply chains between the two countries. They also advance the “**soft connectivity**” of rules and standards under **the Belt and Road Initiative**, creating a concrete mechanism for regulatory institutions to collaborate in reducing unnecessary technical barriers to trade and facilitating greater market access for businesses in both economies.

After World Data Organization, China Unveils WAICO for Global AI Cooperation

On 16 July 2026, the Signing Ceremony of the Agreement on the Establishment of The World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organization (WAICO) was held in Shanghai, China, making its public debut. **29** countries became founding members at the ceremony with **8** more acceding shortly thereafter. These countries are predominantly from **Asia, Africa and Latin America**, with some from Europe (full list annexed). UN Secretary-General António Guterres also attended the ceremony.

SAC Revises Rules for Translation of National Standards

On 7 July 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) launched a Call for Comment on the revised draft ***Measures for the Administration of Foreign-Language Versions of National Standards*** (hereinafter referred to as the Draft). The revision aims to address unclear responsibilities, cumbersome project initiation, long translation cycles, uneven quality control and limited follow-up after publication.

In short, the current system has not kept pace with the growing use of Chinese standards in trade and overseas projects, including those linked to the Belt and Road Initiative.

China Revises Rules on Standards Development Procedures Involving Patents

On 1 September 2026, the National Standardization Administration (SAC) released for public comment the draft revision of ***GB/T 20003.1, Special procedures for the development of standards – Part 1: Standards related to patents***, developed under the 2025 national standardization plan (Project No. 20252139-T-424) and administered by the National Technical Committee on Standardization Principles and Methods (SAC/TC 286). Once adopted, the revised standard will replace ***GB/T 20003.1—2014***, which has governed patent disclosure, licensing declarations and information publication in national standard development for over a decade. The Comment period will open until 26 October 2026.

Three National Standards for Automotive Cybersecurity and Data Protection Proposed

On July 24, 2026, the Department of Science and Technology of China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released for public comment three voluntary national standard drafts for approval targeting critical areas of automotive cybersecurity and data governance.

All three standard drafts were developed and managed by the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (SAC/TC114). The public comment period ran from July 25 to July 31, 2026, and has now concluded. With final ratification now pending, the following outlines the core focus of each standard.

MIIT Calls for Comment on Guidelines for Humanoid Robot Standards System

On 24 August 2026, the Department of Science and Technology at the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued a Call for Comment on the *Draft Guidelines on the Construction of the Standards System for the National Humanoid Robot Industry* (hereinafter referred to as the Draft Guidelines). Feedback is open until 23 September 2026.

The Draft Guidelines stressed the importance of establishing terminology and definitions, interface, and testing and evaluation standards, therefore regulating the innovation and deployment of this emerging technology. To date, no formal humanoid robot standards have been officially released in China or abroad, while the number of standards under development and under pre-standardization research has exceeded 100.

China Releases Action Plan to Peak Carbon Emissions by 2030

On July 9, 2026, the State Council of China issued the **Action Plan for Achieving Carbon Peaking During the 15th Five-Year Plan Period (2026-2030)**, setting out a comprehensive roadmap for the country to achieve its goal of peaking carbon dioxide emissions before 2030. The Action Plan comes at a critical juncture in China's climate strategy, as the nation seeks to build on substantial progress while navigating both domestic transition pressures and a volatile international landscape.

China Issues 2026-2030 Circular Economy Roadmap with 2035 Vision

On June 30, 2026, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), with the approval of the State Council, issued the **15th Five-Year Plan for Circular Economy Development**, outlining strategic directions, key targets, and priority actions for the period through 2030, with a longer-term vision toward 2035.

Beijing Rolls Out Sector Standards to Strengthen Domestic Auto Chip Supply Chain

On August 11, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) unveiled a landmark suite of five certification and accreditation sector standards for the automotive semiconductor sector. Approved under CNCA Announcement No. 15 of 2026, this framework establishes the world's first national-level capability evaluation system for institutions across the entire automotive chip value chain, marking a major institutional breakthrough in building a self-reliant and quality-assured automotive chip ecosystem in China.

China Publishes 10 Important Standards on Automotive Chips in Q1&Q2, 2026

On 9 July 2026, the National Technical Committee 114 on Automotive Standardization (SAC/TC114) reported that in the first half of 2026, under the guidance of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), 10 sector standards on automotive chip products were officially released. They represent the substantive implementation of the [Guidelines for the Construction of the National Automotive Chip Standardization System](#) and signals that China's automotive chip industry is accelerating into a new phase where standards are available to rely upon. To date, the automotive chip standard system has cumulatively released 14 standards (including national and sector standards), with more than 10 additional standards having completed the approval process.

The 10 recently released automotive chip product standards cover critical domains including **control, computing, security, communication, and sensing**. They provide a common technical foundation for the design and development, testing and evaluation, and selection and application of automotive chips; offer essential support for the industry chain to improve quality and efficiency; and lay an important groundwork for building a secure hardware foundation for vehicles and safeguarding the high-quality development of the automotive industry.



SESEC Activity

1. SESEC Participates in International AI Standardization Forum at WAIC 2026

#EU-China Standardization Dialogue



Dr. Betty Xu, Director of SESEC, was invited to participate in the World Artificial Intelligence Conference (WAIC 2026) in Shanghai on 16 and 17 July, together with Dr. Sebastian Hallensleben, Chair of CEN-CENELEC JTC 21 (AI).

WAIC 2026, held from 17 to 20 July, brought together global leaders in AI research, industry, and governance, with more

than 3,000 AI exhibits showcasing the latest technological developments and applications.

At the AI Standardization Forum, Dr. Hallensleben presented key developments in European AI standardization, highlighting the evolution: **from regulatory alignment to market empowerment**



The key takeaway was clear:

- AI governance is moving beyond trustworthiness, risk, and compliance,
- towards quality, competitiveness, and innovation enabled by standards.

Recent European developments, including the EU AI Act and forthcoming harmonized standards, reflect this transition — with an increasing focus on measurable quality, testing methodologies, and market-driven standardization approaches.

For SESEC, this engagement provided an important opportunity to:

- Facilitate EU–China dialogue on AI standards and governance
- Enhance mutual understanding of regulatory and technical approaches
- Support European stakeholders in navigating China’s rapidly evolving AI ecosystem

It was a valuable experience to engage with international experts and contribute to ongoing discussions on global AI standardization. More details about what happened at the forum can be found in this SESEC Article: [International Forum on AI Standardization Convened at WAIC 2026 in Shanghai](#)

2. Upcoming SESEC VI Webinar 06 Review: China's AI Standardization

#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, MIIT/TC01, and emerging standardization priorities
- China – EU AI governance frameworks: comparative observations

Register now:

https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_kc16bDfFRKyHl8bHPbc2eQ



Horizontal Actions

3. China and South Africa Signed MOUs for Quality Infrastructure under the Belt and Road Initiative

#International Cooperation

On 29 June 2026, Mr. Shu Wei, Vice Minister of the State Administration for Market Regulation of China (SAMR) and Mr. Parks Tau, Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition of South Africa, signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) to deepen bilateral cooperation on **quality infrastructure**.



Image from [the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, Republic of South Africa](#).

The agreements establish an institutional framework for **alignment on standards, metrology, and conformity assessment**, while promoting the integration of industrial and supply chains between the two countries. They also advance the “**soft connectivity**” of rules and standards under **the Belt and Road Initiative**, creating a concrete mechanism for regulatory institutions to collaborate in reducing unnecessary technical barriers to trade and facilitating greater market access for businesses in both economies.

A separate MOU was signed between the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) and the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS), witnessed by both ministers. The CNAS-SANAS agreement was formally signed by Mr. Kuang Xu, Director-General of SAMR's Department of Accreditation and Inspection and Executive Deputy Director of the CNAS Plenary Committee, and Dr. Tshengedzeni Demana, Chairperson of the SANAS Board.

Under the CNAS-SANAS MOU, the two bodies will conduct exchanges through information sharing,

experience exchange, mutual visits, joint assessment activities, and training workshops. This technical cooperation will strengthen **accreditation as a pillar of quality infrastructure connectivity** between China and South Africa, and more broadly between China and Africa, supporting the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative.

SANAS is South Africa's sole national accreditation body and the oldest and largest accreditation body on the African continent. The two sides initialed the CNAS-SANAS MOU in September 2024 during the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation.

The agreements build upon the *Framework Agreement on the Economic Partnership for Shared Development (CADEPA)*, signed earlier this year in Beijing by Minister Tau and China's Minister of Commerce Wang Wentao. The MOUs are expected to support the implementation of China's unilateral zero-tariff arrangement for South African goods, which entered into effect on 1 May 2026, with South Africa implementing corresponding arrangements from 1 June 2026.

Minister Tau highlighted that South Africa is particularly encouraged by opportunities for cooperation in **new energy vehicles, mutual recognition of conformity assessment results, critical minerals, green economy metrology, food safety systems, renewable energy technologies**, and emerging areas such as **digital and artificial intelligence metrology**.

Together, the MOUs create a comprehensive framework for China–South Africa cooperation on standards, metrology, and conformity assessment – from governmental policy coordination down to technical operational collaboration – reinforcing the role of quality infrastructure as a cornerstone of bilateral and continental economic integration.

Source:

1. https://www.cnas.org.cn/zxzx/rkwyhxx/art/2026/art_854b9c82b90e40cea2b9110f3112ceda.html
2. <https://www.thedtic.gov.za/minister-tau-hails-signing-of-mous-with-standards-regulators-as-critical-milestone-in-china-sa-zero-tariff-trade-agreement/?hilite=China>

4. After World Data Organization, China Unveils WAICO for Global AI Cooperation

#International Cooperation

On 16 July 2026, the Signing Ceremony of the Agreement on the Establishment of The World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organization(WAICO) was held in Shanghai, China, making its public debut. **29** countries became founding members at the ceremony with **8** more acceding shortly thereafter. These countries are predominantly from **Asia, Africa and Latin America**, with some from Europe (full list annexed). UN Secretary-General António Guterres also attended the ceremony.

While WAICO is still finalizing its leadership and governance, its permanent headquarters will be in Shanghai. This cements the city's status as a strategic hub for international AI collaboration in the Eastern Hemisphere and complements the [World Data Organization \(WDO\)](#) in Beijing in a north-south dual-hub framework: the north as the political center for data governance and the south as the economic and highly internationalized center for AI development and cooperation.

The establishment of WAICO was first proposed by Premier Li Qiang of China during his keynote address at the 2025 World Artificial Intelligence Conference (WAIC). It is an **independent intergovernmental organization**, offering a developing-country-oriented counterpart to the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence(GPAI) launched under the OECD AI Principles.

According to the founding agreement, WAICO structure comprises a **Council**, the decision-making body, and a **Secretariat** that implements the Council decisions. The Councils may grant the **observer status** to any non-member state and intergovernmental organization and establish **subsidiary bodies and working groups** as needed.

The organization upholds the purposes and principles of the UN charter, respecting national sovereignty and civilizational diversity. It claims that any state can join the organization. Furthermore, WAICO adopts a human-centric approach, advocating AI for Good and for All. It aims to close the global digital and AI divide through international cooperation, establishing an open, fair, just and non-discriminatory environment for AI development while mitigating risks and promoting safe, secure, ethical and trustworthy AI.

WAICO will focus on three work priorities:

1. **Prioritize AI capacity building:** through policy exchanges, technological cooperation, personnel training and joint research, it will promote the accessibility of AI technologies and services, ensure that developing countries benefit equally from the new wave of AI.
2. **Serve as a supply-demand matching platform:** to advance "AI+" initiatives in light of national conditions, strengthen sci-tech and industrial cooperation, encourage the joint building of open-source ecosystems, and produce practical, tangible outcomes;
3. **Support the UN in playing a better role:** implement the *Global Digital Compact* and the *UN Sustainable Development Goals* and promote a fair and equitable global governance system in the AI field.

To read where WAICO essentially sits at must look back to 2023, when China proposed its [Global AI Governance Initiative](#). Two principles from the initiative stand out: respecting national sovereignty in AI deployment and developing AI as a global public good under the UN framework to close global intelligent and digital divide. Together, these laid the groundwork for WAICO. The organization can be read as the product of China's years of strategic advancement to shape an alternative governance architecture, rather than accepting existing rules.

WAICO definitely warrants global attention for two reasons. Firstly, its scale is considerable. According to estimation made by China Centre for International Science and Technology Exchange, the 37 members cover nearly half of global territory and population among the 197 states. Secondly, the technological capabilities of most member states remain limited. This raises questions about how the organization will balance capacity building with governance standards. WAICO's pattern resembles China's Belt and Road Initiative. Whether this open structure translates into

genuine pluralism or de facto adoption of Chinese-led standards remains an open question.

Annex: 37 Member States

* are the subsequent members who joined WAICO after the signing ceremony

Asia (16 states)	Africa (13 states)
China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Pakistan, Malaysia, Oman, Iran*, Vietnam*, Brunei*	Algeria, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Zambia, Sudan*, Tanzania*, Togo*
Latin America and the Caribbean (5 states)	Europe (3 states)
Brazil, Cuba, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Dominica*	Belarus, Serbia, Georgia*

Sources:

1. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/-PcMqFn98qNx54-p3QA2FA>
2. https://www.mfa.gov.cn/wjbzhd/202607/t20260716_11984399.shtml
3. <https://dig.watch/resource/agreement-on-the-establishment-of-the-world-artificial-intelligence-cooperation-organization>
4. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/zZq7OtaPi4KJyAFJwH0mmg>
5. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/t5uOFeNnv97MwQ0LBH5OIA>
6. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/idSI-EtZyDaZW72M1sl57Q>

5. China Association for Standardization Hosts Third Standardization Conference in Ningbo

#Metrology Work

From July 2 to 3, 2026, the Third Standardization Conference, organized by the China Association for Standardization (CAS), was held in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province. The event was co-organized by the Ningbo Municipal Administration for Market Regulation and the People’s Government of Beilun District, Ningbo.

The conference brought together over 1,300 on-site participants, including leading experts, scholars, research institution heads, and standardization professionals from various provinces, municipalities, and industrial sectors. More than 100,000 viewers followed the proceedings via live online streaming. Senior officials from CAS and the State Administration

for Market Regulation (SAMR), along with representatives from other national and local regulatory bodies, attended the plenary session.

Under the theme “Standards Leading Innovative Development, Standards Enabling Win-Win Cooperation,” the conference comprised one main plenary and six parallel sub-forums, focusing on **association standards, low-latitude security protection, new energy vehicles and high-end equipment, international green standards, AI and standardization, and enterprise standardization.**

The six concurrent sub-forums addressed

standardization across key strategic sectors:

- **Association Standards Sub-Forum:** Focused on transitioning from quantitative growth to quality-driven development, with experts sharing cases on technology transfer, vaccine supply chains, cross-border trade, and new-material processes.
- **AI and Standardization Sub-Forum:** Explored pathways for standards to guide AI innovation and high-quality industrial growth through collaboration across industry, academia, research, and users.
- **Low-Altitude Security Protection Sub-Forum:** Released China's first *Guidelines for the Construction of a Low-Altitude Security Protection Standards System (2026 Edition)* and initiated four association standards for UAV countermeasure systems.
- **New Energy Vehicles and High-End Equipment Sub-Forum:** Brought together stakeholders to discuss standards frameworks, innovation practices, and international alignment in the NEV and high-end equipment sectors.
- **International Green Standards Sub-Forum:** Featured the launch of the monograph *Theory and Practice of Product Carbon Footprint Management Systems*, the first systematic academic work in

China on carbon footprint management.

- **Enterprise Standardization Sub-Forum:** Focused on how standardization supports modern industrial systems and high-quality enterprise development, with in-depth discussions on reform trends, good practices in standardization conduct, and talent cultivation.

The conference has further refined the pathways for building a modern standardization system, advancing the implementation of standards digitalization, industrialization, and internationalization. For EU stakeholders, it highlights the need to closely monitor China's evolving standards framework, while also pointing to potential areas for dialogue and alignment on shared priorities.

Source:

1. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/44wXA6iUQG0TEX1xRcoFBg>
2. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/B1oMPsCgwLdsU0nCvsUyTw>
3. https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/W3YIm36mQG1Ma4GAPuPr_w
4. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/PbFb61MnaGd0xJPL0F91QQ>
5. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/uJt9oaKyRUoAAufjbqeCOA>
6. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/j7eJtyGA5b56a5ILqIQnCA>

6. SAC Revises Rules for Translation of National Standards

#Standards Promotion

On 7 July 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) launched a Call for Comment on the revised draft *Measures for the Administration of Foreign-Language Versions of National Standards* (hereinafter referred to as the Draft). The revision aims to address unclear responsibilities, cumbersome project initiation, long translation cycles, uneven quality control and limited follow-up after publication.

In short, the current system has not kept pace with the growing use of Chinese standards in trade and overseas projects, including those linked to the Belt and Road Initiative. The Draft approaches foreign-language versions as a full-cycle process rather than a one-off translation exercise. Its proposed changes can be summarized as follows:

- **Clearer responsibilities:** SAC retains overall management. Relevant administrative departments under the State Council will propose projects and organize translation and review for mandatory national standards, while guiding project applications and approval filings for voluntary standards. When entrusted by SAC, national standardization technical committees will organize translation and review, assess promotion and application, and analyze feedback.
- **Clearer translation priorities:** Mandatory national standards, standards needed for import and export trade, and standards supporting the export and overseas use of Chinese products, technologies and services should be translated. Standards that adopt

international or foreign standards will generally not be translated.

- **Wider project proposal channels:** Government departments, social organizations, enterprises, public institutions and individuals may submit proposals to SAC, together with any existing translation work. This could give European stakeholders a channel to request translations of standards relevant to trade, product compliance or technical cooperation. Whether foreign entities can use the channel directly remains to be seen.
- **Faster delivery:** The Draft simplifies project review and introduces tighter timelines for both published national standards and standards still under development.
- **Stronger quality control:** Translation units may work with professional agencies or use AI language translation models as support. Review by standardization, technical and language experts will be strengthened, and a translation note will be required to document key decisions and amendments.
- **Free Access:** The Draft adds provisions on public access, promotion, application tracking and user feedback. If the Chinese and foreign-language versions differ, the Chinese version will prevail. [In April 2026](#), SAC made foreign language versions of national standards freely available to the public. The new provisions

would turn this service into a standing mechanism rather than a one-off initiative.

- **Promotion, application and feedback:** The Draft requires relevant administrative departments and technical committees to promote foreign-language versions, conduct outreach and regularly track their application. Individuals and organizations may report problems or suggest revisions through the National Public Service Platform for Standards Information, creating a post-publication feedback loop for identifying and addressing translation problems.

The real significance of the Draft lies in the foreign stakeholders' access to China's standardization system. The proposed rules would clarify who manages foreign-language versions, how translation needs can be raised, and how problems can be reported after publication.

However, one question remains open: whether these feedback and participation channels are intended for foreign entities, or mainly for Chinese stakeholders operating in overseas markets. If the latter, European stakeholders may still need to work through Chinese partners, industry associations or technical committees. That distinction will determine how useful the new channels will be in practice. SESEC will closely follow the final version and any implementation guidance on this point.

Source: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/zFmN6vDQ7Rn-DEWVPjEP9Q>

7. Chinese National Standards on Consumer Product Service and Safety Under Review

#Consumer Product Standards

In early July 2025, two consumer product related technical committees under the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), SAC/TC508 (Technical Committee on Consumer Product Safety) and SAC/TC 264 (Service), reviewed three important national standards addressing consumer product traceability requirements, product classification and coding frameworks, and general principles for instructions for use.

The standards under review were originally published between 2012 and 2020. Moreover, one of the standards adopted *ISO/IEC Guide 37:1995*, an international standard which was withdrawn in 2012. These factors together made this round of revisions necessary.

Traceability and Classification Standards

Two national standards were reviewed in a seminar organized by the National Standardization Technical Committee on Consumer Product Safety (SAC/TC508). Experts and drafting representatives from the National Bureau of Statistics,

China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), GS1 China, Chinese Academy of Quality and Inspection & Testing, the Hebei Institute of Standardization, the Guangdong Institute of Standardization, and other organizations participated through a hybrid online and offline format.

Liu Chunhui, Secretary-General of TC508, introduced the revision background, framework structure, key terminology, and technical content of both standards.

- ***GB/T 39017-2020 Consumer product traceability – General requirements for traceability system***– (Revision Project No. 20254899-T-469)

For this standard, experts focused their discussions on terminology definitions, principles, processes, and requirements.

The meeting concluded that this standard, serving as the general rule for the consumer product traceability series, is of great significance. It standardizes traceability system construction, promotes interoperability of traceability information, and enhances the capacity to respond to consumer product quality and safety risks. The standard framework should be optimized according to Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) logic to strengthen its hierarchy and guidance.

- ***GB/T 36431-2018 Classification and code of consumer products***– (Revision Project No. 20252719-T-469)

For this standard, experts exchanged views on classification principles, code structure, application scenarios, and coordination with related standards.

The meeting concluded that this standard is an important foundation for consumer product regulation, statistical analysis, and traceability management. Consumer products are diverse and evolve rapidly. The standard should therefore emphasize foundational, universal, and extensible qualities. It should further optimize the product classification hierarchy and code structure to provide a unified basis for consumer product data sharing and quality and safety supervision.

Consumer Instruction Standard

- ***GB/T 5296.1-2012 Instructions for use of products of consumer interest – Part 1: General principles***– (Revision Project No. 20255479-T-469)

CNIS held a separating meeting to review this national standard developed by SAC/TC 264 (Service). Representatives from the China Consumers Association, the China Association for Consumer Products Quality and Safety Promotion, and the Standard and Technical Regulation Research Center of the General Administration of Customs attended via a hybrid online and offline format.

The current ***GB/T 5296.1-2012*** is the one that adopts the ***ISO/IEC Guide 37:1995*** which was already replaced by ***ISO/IEC Guide 37:2012***. The meeting addressed the issue of using the abolished international standards, as well as focused on the evolving needs for consumer product instructions in the digital and intelligent era. Experts conducted in-depth discussions on the principles and key content for the revision.

There was a consensus that the revised standard should be fully integrated across the entire consumption chain. It should address prominent issues such as reading difficulties among elderly consumers and information asymmetry in cross-border consumption. The goal is to substantially improve the readability and accessibility of instructions for use.

Meanwhile, the revision must be coordinated with updated sub-standards for toys, furniture, and other products to ensure consistency across the entire series of consumer product instructions standards and enhance operability.

These revisions confirm that China is modernizing the obsolete components of its consumer product standards system to bolster regulation and end-to-end traceability. SESEC recommends that European stakeholders stay

abreast of this shifting regulatory landscape, with particular attention to product instruction and traceability requirements. Proactive engagement combining close technical study with participation in standards development where feasible, can advance Chinese alignment with international standards and mitigate unnecessary business costs.

Source:

1. https://www.cnis.ac.cn/ynbm/shehuizl/zhxw/202607/t20260709_63314.html
2. https://www.cnis.ac.cn/ynbm/shehuizl/zhxw/202607/t20260716_63345.html

8. SAC Launched the 2026 Statistical Analysis on the Implementation of Mandatory Standards

#Mandatory Standards Review

On 24 July 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) commenced its annual statistical analysis of 80 mandatory national standards that took effect in 2023. The full list is attached at the end of the article. These standards cover information and communications technology, automotive and transportation safety, environmental protection and emissions control, hazardous materials and pressure vessel safety, electromagnetic compatibility, and other industrial sectors.

Conducted as part of SAC's routine oversight program, this review ensures the efficiency and effectiveness of China's mandatory national standards. The analysis must be completed by 30 November 2026.

I. Analysis Scope

- **Listed standards:** All mandatory national standards implemented in 2023, analyzed by their administrative departments and national monitoring points.
- **Additional standards:** State Council departments may include high-risk, high-profile, or rapidly evolving standards; local authorities may add standards relevant to regional industries.

II. Analysis Content

- **Implementation:** Calculate compliance and conformity rates in enterprises. Assess standards' adoption in laws and regulations, industrial policy formulation, project approval, market access, supervision and spot-checks, and administrative enforcement. Evaluate standards adoption in testing, inspection, certification, accreditation or appraisal bodies, and public awareness of standards.
- **Harmonization:** Review alignment with other mandatory standards, supporting standards, and relevant laws, regulations, and industrial policies.
- **Applicability:** Check if scope covers current technologies and business models. Verify whether technical indicators are outdated, missing, or below industry averages. Confirm validity of normative references. Assess clarity of requirements and availability of test methods. Compare with international standards for coverage, advancement, and consistency.
- **Implementation Barriers:** Identify root causes of non-compliance (design, technology, equipment, materials, testing, personnel, comprehension, investment) and propose targeted solutions.
- **Effectiveness:** Quantify economic (quality, output value), social (public satisfaction, employment), and ecological (pollutant/carbon reduction) benefits.

III. Deliverable

Compile findings into a comprehensive statistical analysis report, ensuring data-rich content, clear focus, precise problem identification, and actionable recommendations.

For European stakeholders active in the Chinese market or involved in Chinese national technical committees, this analysis offers a valuable tool for assessing alignment between the enterprise standards and Chinese mandatory requirements, ensuring continued compliance with evolving obligations. It also provides a formal channel to flag impractical requirements to authorities and help shape future mandatory standards. SESEC encourages EU stakeholders to engage actively in this process, securing timely updates and early insight to stay ahead of compliance developments.

View the full standards list on [SESEC Website](#).

Source: https://www.samr.gov.cn/bzjss/tzgg/art/2026/art_6a4a689ef68a45afa5b93f638ef1a7ae.html

9. China's Standards and Patent Conference Offers a Window into the Country's Innovation Ecosystem

#Standards Essential Patent

From 17 to 19 August 2026, the 5th Technology Exchange Conference on Standards and Patents was held in Qingdao, Shandong Province. Jointly organized by China Standardization Press and Shanghai Technology Exchange, the conference brought together over 100 representatives from government agencies, standardization and IP bodies, research institutes, and technology companies. Discussions centered on improving China's standard-essential patent (SEP) regime, creating high-value patents, and using standards and patents to commercialize innovation and support industrial upgrading.

Opening remarks were delivered by Ms. Yu Xinli, Chairperson of the China Association for Standardization; Mr. Xin Renzhou, former Level-I Inspector of MIIT; and Mr. Hu Tianqi, Vice President of Shanghai Technology Exchange. Mr. Zhang Gang, former Counselor of the State Council, delivered a keynote speech. Participants included CNIPA, CNIS, CESI, ANSI, ZTE, BGI Group, and other industry representatives.

Speakers highlighted several pressing questions: how to balance the interests of patent holders and technology implementers, how to establish a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory (FRAND) licensing environment, and how more SMEs can translate innovation into value through standardization. Both the Outline for National Standardization Development and the Outline for Building an Intellectual Property Powerhouse (2021–2035) call for improving China's SEP regime and integrating patents more effectively with international standards development.

The conference concluded that the deep integration of standards and patents is becoming an important driver of industrial innovation in China—making standards the common language of innovation and patents the yardstick of industrial value.

For more details, please visit the SESEC website for the [Full Report](#).

10. China Revises Rules on Standards Development Procedures Involving Patents

#Standards Essential Patent

On 1 September 2026, the National Standardization Administration (SAC) released for public comment the draft revision of **GB/T 20003.1, *Special procedures for the development of standards – Part 1: Standards related to patents***, developed under the 2025 national standardization plan (Project No. 20252139-T-424) and administered by the National Technical Committee on Standardization Principles and Methods (SAC/TC 286). Once adopted, the revised standard will replace **GB/T 20003.1—2014**, which has governed patent disclosure, licensing declarations and information publication in national standard development for over a decade. The Comment period will open until 26 October 2026.

According to the drafting explanatory document, the 2014 edition has been widely referenced but practice has outpaced the text: patents that should have been disclosed were not, disclosures were often irregular, and stakeholder responsibilities remained unclear. The revision also implements the *National Standardization Development Outline (2021)*, which calls for a sound standards-essential patent regime.

The drafting follows four principles: problem orientation, normative rigor in line with **GB/T 1.1—2020**, coordination with domestic laws and interim patent regulations, and practical operability. Notably, the reference list reaches well beyond domestic rules: the *ISO/IEC/ITU Common Patent Policy* and its five implementation guides, CEN-CENELEC Guide 8 on standardization and intellectual property, and the IPR policies of ETSI, IEEE and [ASTM](#).

Against the 2014 edition, the draft moves closer to international practice.

- **Clause 4.1.1:** the disclosure duty becomes one of “reasonable efforts”, echoing the conduct standard in the Common Patent Policy implementation guides;
- **Clause 4.1.3:** disclosures must be verifiable against official patent records;

- **Clause 4.2.4:** under the three FRAND-based options retained from 2014, declarations now bind successive assignees as the patent changes hands.

The drafting document is candid about the limits of alignment: no directly equivalent international standard exists, so the revision stays consistent with international principles of early disclosure and FRAND licensing while running through China’s own eight-stage standard development procedure.

Taken together, the draft tightens procedural discipline without reshaping the 2014 architecture: disclosures are harder to defer, declarations harder to escape, and late surprises at the approval stage harder to ignore (Clauses 5.6.2 and 5.6.4). Two further changes are domestic rather than international in nature: the definition of an essential claim is reworded from “inevitably infringed” to “inevitably practiced” (Clause 3.1), and the reference scope extends to group standards (Clause 1). For a field where Chinese and international standards increasingly interact, the added transparency cuts both ways: it raises the compliance bar for participants while making China’s SEP rules easier to read from outside.

For European stakeholders, this international alignment brings predictability, but the China-specific procedural details still mean homework. SESEC recommends that companies active in Chinese technical committees, SEP holders and research institutions examine the new disclosure and assignment provisions closely, assess their declaration and portfolio practices against the draft, and submit comments within the consultation window, whether directly or through Chinese partners and mirror structures. SESEC has translated the draft and its explanatory notes for European stakeholders. Please find them in the Annex.

Source: https://www.cnis.ac.cn/bydt/bzyjzq/202609/t20260901_63564.html



Digital Transition

11. China Hosts 2026 APEC Digital and AI Ministerial Meeting to Deepen Regional Standards Coordination

#International Cooperation

On 23 July 2026, the 2026 APEC Digital and AI Ministerial Meeting was held in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China, following China's assumption of the APEC 2026 host role. The meeting's theme centered on the topic of "*Digital Technologies and AI for the Empowerment of an Asia-Pacific Community*," advocating for openness, innovation and collaboration.

The principal outcome of the meeting was the adoption of **2026 APEC Digital and AI Ministerial Statement (Chengdu Statement)**, a formal intergovernmental agreement to deepen cooperation on digital technology and artificial intelligence.

On standards, the Chengdu Statement encourages participating economies to voluntarily cooperate with governments, social organizations, academia, and the private sector to share best practices in technical standards. It further encourages industry to enhance accountability and advances toward a safe, trustworthy, and resilient application of digital technologies including AI, to strengthen public confidence and trust.

In a separate high-level dialogued held on 24 July, 2026, Mr. Li Lecheng, Minister of Industry and Information Technology of China, expressed hope that APEC economies would strengthen exchanges and cooperation in areas such as policy, technology, talent, and standards, continuously enhance digital and intelligent empowerment, and shape new advantages for innovation and development in the Asia-Pacific region. He further advocated for fostering a single market for AI industrial and supply chain stability and resilience, deepening open-source collaboration, and developing governance frameworks and standards with broad consensus.

At the MIIT press conference after the ministerial meeting, further details were revealed on how the country will carry out standards cooperation across the region:

- **Open-source ecosystem:** China will encourage AI open-source projects and work with APEC

economies to build innovation platforms, support the flow of knowledge, technology, and talent, and promote open-source community collaboration.

- **Standards alignment and mutual recognition:** China will promote mutual recognition and interoperability of standards with various economies. This includes deepening technical standards mutual recognition and alignment to remove barriers to trade and providing affordable, high-performances smart terminal devices and solutions to support the digital and intelligent transformation of APEC economies.
- **AI safety governance:** In conjunction with the *Action Plan on International Artificial Intelligence Ethics Governance* announced in the 2026 World Artificial Intelligence Conference, China will share its approach to AI governance, strengthen policy and regulatory coordination with various economies, promote mutual recognition and interoperability of standards, jointly conduct risk monitoring, early warning, and emergency response, and work together to enhance the safety, reliability, and controllability of artificial intelligence.

The APEC Digital and AI Ministerial Meeting remains a pivotal platform for multilateral exchanges and cooperation across the Asia-Pacific region. The 2026 meeting advances regional dialogue on standards cooperation, including technical standards alignment, standards mutual recognition, and open-source collaboration. The Chengdu Statement's provisions on standards, together with China's emphasis on standards interoperability and governance frameworks, point to standards as an essential tool for translating high-level initiatives into practical implementation across the region.

Source: https://wap.miit.gov.cn/xwfb/bldhd/art/2026/art_d109e2b6dc4844cc902a1f6f49712f67.html

12. New MIIT Guidelines – China’s Industrial Internet Standardization Trends to 2035

#Industrial IoT

On 29 June 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the National Development and Reform Commission, and six other ministerial-level departments jointly issued the *Implementation Opinions on Pushing the High-Quality Development of Industrial Internet*. The document sets development targets for 2030 and 2035, with standardization identified as a cross-cutting priority across multiple policy areas.

The Implementation Opinions’ targets echo the second-phase objectives in the State Council’s 2017 [*Guiding Opinions on “Deepening the Internet Plus Advanced Manufacturing” and “Developing the Industrial Internet”*](#). According to MIIT’s statistics, China has already over-achieved the 2025 goals set out in the 2017 policy. The new document now fleshes out the next two phases with concrete benchmarks:

- By 2030, China aims to deploy 50,000 industrial 5G private networks, develop around five internationally influential comprehensive platforms, achieve full coverage of integrated applications across 207 industrial subcategories, reach an 80% penetration rate for safety classification and grading among large-scale enterprises in key industries, and push core industry output value beyond 2.5 trillion yuan.
- By 2035, the country aims to establish a globally leading industrial internet infrastructure system and an internationally advanced technology and industry system.

How is Standardization Involved?

To support these goals, the policy calls for **strengthening the industrial internet standards system**. It directs the acceleration of formulating, testing and verifying basic and generic standards, key technology standards, and integrated application standards. The document also calls for optimizing standardization working mechanisms, including cross-industry coordination to accelerate industry integration standards, and for promoting standards-essential patent policy guidelines.

In addition, the policy calls for **developing and improving data security protection standards**,

enhancing data classification and grading management, and conducting regular **important data identification**, catalogue filing and risk assessment.

The policy also extends to **international cooperation**. It encourages Chinese stakeholders to actively participate in international standardization activities, with a focus on **key technologies and application scenarios**, to expand China’s presence in international standards bodies. The document further encourages leveraging bilateral and multilateral mechanisms—including the Belt and Road Initiative and BRICS cooperation—to promote Chinese technical standards, infrastructure frameworks and application experiences internationally.

These standardization tasks are executed through a domestic institutional framework distributed across several technical committees. At the top level, MIIT and the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) coordinate the overall design of the national industrial internet standards system and set the strategic direction. The work is then divided into specialized areas and assigned to different bodies:

- **SAC/TC 485 (Communication)**, administered by the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA), oversees network infrastructure standards.
- **SAC/TC 28 (Information Technology)**, under the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), leads platform and integrated application standards.
- **SAC/TC 124 (Industrial Process Measurement and Control)**, managed by the China Machinery Industry Federation, handles risk assessment and contributes to platform standards for collaborative functions. This committee also works with **SAC/TC 260 (Cybersecurity)** under CESI on cybersecurity standards.

For European stakeholders, the Implementation Opinions indicate that standardization efforts will concentrate on consolidating the existing industrial internet standards framework. Standards related to data classification, grading and important data security will be refined to deepen integrated industrial internet applications across supply chains, reflecting a sustained effort to balance security with development. With first-phase domestic targets largely achieved with a

relatively complete infrastructure, China is expected to increase its engagement in international standardization. SESEC will monitor these developments

closely, as they will influence global rule-setting and market access conditions.

Source: https://www.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/xgj/wjfb/art/2026/art_616aad2c6b1547b7a01422b0a419070d.html

13. MIIT Establishes New Sector TC on Intelligent Manufacturing

Intelligent Manufacturing

On 16 July 2026, the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI) issued a Call for Nomination of Experts to join as the committee member of Intelligent Manufacturing Standardization Technical Committee, that will be placed under the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (hereinafter referred to as the MIIT TC Intelligent Manufacturing). CESI will serve as the secretariat of the new committee.

Background

In January 2026, MIIT launched a [Call for Comment on the establishment of 11 MIIT TCs](#), including TC Intelligent Manufacturing. According to the Call for Comment document, the new committee will focus on standardization of common technologies, intelligent manufacturing supply, application, and evaluation. Like other MIIT TCs, TC Intelligent Manufacturing will be formulating sector standards.

Qualification Requirements

Candidates should hold intermediate or senior professional technical titles (or equivalent positions) in legally established organizations within China and be nominated by their employers.

They should have at least five years of experience in intelligent manufacturing, with proven expertise in areas such as **intelligent equipment, smart factories, industrial networks, or industrial AI technologies**, and possess recognized industry influence.

Familiarity with domestic and international intelligent manufacturing standardization is required.

Priority will be given to those with experience in drafting national or sector standards, leading provincial-level or above demonstration projects, developing core software/hardware products, holding relevant patents

or monographs, publishing papers in core journals, or participating in international standardization activities.

Candidates may serve on no more than two MIIT professional standardization technical committees concurrently and must meet other requirements under the *Measures for the Administration of Professional Standardization Technical Committees of MIIT*.

Duties of the Expert:

- Submit proposals for the formulation and revision of sector standards;
- Attend technical reviews and annual meetings, and vote on committee matters;
- Supervise the work of committee leadership and the Secretariat, monitor fund usage, and provide feedback on standard implementation;
- Participate in the promotion and application of intelligent manufacturing standards and international standardization activities;
- Perform other duties as prescribed by the committee charter.

Furthermore, the new committee is expected to engage in international standardization activities, including joint standards development and mutual recognition, particularly through the BRICS framework and the Sino–German cooperation mechanism. Foreign stakeholders should monitor the committee’s composition closely going forward to identify their future counterparts in these forums. SESEC will continue to track developments and provide timely updates.

Source: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/U6Dy6DnpDb4XVwzDFNtE5A>

14. SAC/TC485 (Communication) held Second Working Meeting in 2026

#Artificial Intelligence

On 27 July 2026, the National Standardization Technical Committee on Communication (SAC/TC485) held the second working meeting of 2026 soon after [the first one was kicked off in June](#). The meeting was chaired by Ms. Dai Xiaohui, Deputy Chair and Secretary-General of TC485 and Secretary-General of the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA). 35 committee members and Mr. Wen Ku, Chair of TC485 and Chairman of CCSA, attended the meeting.

Mr. Wen conveyed the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology's (MIIT) latest directives on standardization work, with particular emphasis on the requirements for mandatory national standards.

He instructed TC 485 to closely align with MIIT's work plans, rigorously adhere to all management requirements for mandatory national standards, and ensure end-to-end lifecycle oversight of projects – from initiation, drafting, and review through to implementation. TC 485 should proactively coordinate with the relevant departments and bureaus of MIIT and provide comprehensive support for the continued development of the mandatory national standards system in the communications sector.

In accordance with the meeting agenda, the session reviewed and approved the proposal for mid-term additions to TC 485 committee members. It also reviewed and approved the recommended review conclusions for the 2026 voluntary national standards review.

Moreover, the meeting revised draft submissions for one mandatory national standard and three voluntary national standards.

- ***GB 6364-2013 Electromagnetic environment requirements for aeronautical radio navigation stations***

This standard is being revised under *Project No. 20241849-Q-339*. The standards revision is undergoing the Call for Comment phase.

Once issued and implemented, the new standard will further standardize the electromagnetic environment requirements for domestic aeronautical radio navigation stations.

The standard's drafting notes indicate that the revision draws on domestic aviation navigation technology deployment experience and incorporates technical requirements established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). This follows the inclusion of China's BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS) in Annex 10 to the Chicago Convention in November 2023, and supports alignment of Chinese civil aviation standards with international frameworks and elevate the domestic safety benchmarks.

- ***20261454-T-339 Near-Field Antenna Measurement Methods***

This is a voluntary national standard that will improve the antenna testing standardization system and support R&D, testing, and verification of RF antenna technologies as well as product quality upgrades. The standard has passed the Call for Comment phase and is being reviewed.

- ***20250692-T-339 Cellular Internet of Things Intelligent Gas Meter System Part 2: Terminal Technical Specification***

- ***20250690-T-339 Cellular Internet of Things Intelligent Gas Meter System Part 3: Data Transmission Protocol***

The two standards belong to the same series. Both have passed the Call for Comment phase and are being reviewed.

Once issued and implemented, they will strengthen the software and hardware foundation for gas IoT terminals,

promote the large-scale and standardized deployment of smart gas solutions, and enable digital and secure urban energy governance.

SAC/TC485, China's principal national technical committee for telecommunication standards, operates under the direct guidance of MIIT. Its work serves as the primary interface between Chinese policy objectives and technical standardization in the communications sector. The second 2026 working meeting continued the agenda set in June, with a central focus on aligning standards with international benchmarks and updating outdated ones to reflect technological innovation.

The meeting prioritized the mandatory national standard on electromagnetic requirements for aeronautical radio navigation stations to ensure it keeps pace with international developments, phases out obsolete technologies and products, and raises the domestic safety bar. The two voluntary national standards—covering near-field antenna measurement and intelligent gas meter systems—also moved through review, as both support critical public infrastructure. These standards, once issued, will renew the Chinese technical benchmark in their respective fields and require relevant European stakeholders to verify compliance with the updated requirements.

Source: <https://ccsa.org.cn/detail/?id=55951&title=>

15. Three National Standards for Automotive Cybersecurity and Data Protection Proposed

#Vehicle Data and Security

On July 24, 2026, the Department of Science and Technology of China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released for public comment three voluntary national standard drafts for approval targeting critical areas of automotive cybersecurity and data governance. These documents include:

- ***20243206-T-339 Evaluation for categorization and classification of vehicle security vulnerability***
- ***20243203-T-339 Requirements for vehicle data security assurance***
- ***20250941-T-339 Technical specifications of cybersecurity for vehicle chip***

All three standard drafts were developed and managed by the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (SAC/TC114). The public comment period ran from July 25 to July 31, 2026, and has now concluded. With final ratification now pending, the following outlines the core focus of each standard.

20243206-T-339 establishes overarching principles and an evaluation indicator system for classifying and grading automotive security vulnerabilities. It details classification rules, evaluation content, and assessment methodologies, while also specifying the rules for determining evaluation indicator values and the procedures for forming evaluation results. This standard is applicable to organizations conducting vulnerability classification and grading evaluations across activities such as vulnerability management, technology R&D, product manufacturing, and security operations.

Moreover, 20243203-T-339 sets forth comprehensive requirements for organizational data security management, data security management involving relevant parties, full lifecycle data protection, data security monitoring and incident response, data security engineering, and data security risk assessment. Applicable to all automotive data processors, it also provides corresponding inspection methods to verify compliance with each of these requirements.

20250941-T-339 is applicable to automotive chips equipped with hardware-based security protection mechanisms. It specifies technical requirements and test methods for such chips and provides an analytical methodology for deriving automotive chip information security requirements. This is achieved by decomposing and refining the information security requirements of vehicle components and subsequently mapping the resulting chip-level security requirements onto multiple information security functions, thereby ensuring that the security functions embedded in the chip effectively fulfill the corresponding security requirements.

For European stakeholders, while these three recommended standards do not constitute mandatory market access barriers, they signal that China's automotive safety regulations are rapidly evolving. European chip suppliers and vehicle manufacturers would benefit from proactively understanding and referencing these standards in their compliance preparations, which may help reduce future technical adaptation costs. Relevant industry bodies are also advised to monitor their further developments.

Source:

1. <https://std.miit.gov.cn/#/ShowGbNoticeBPDdetailsXd/3>
2. https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/bfwxrHk9KbLDqNtYmcO_Ew

16. International Forum on AI Standardization Convened at WAIC 2026 in Shanghai

#Artificial Intelligence

On 17 July 2026, the International Forum on AI Standardization was held at the Shanghai World Expo Centre as part of the 2026 World Artificial Intelligence Conference (WAIC). Organised by the Shanghai Artificial Intelligence Research Institute and hosted by the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), the forum brought together senior policymakers, leading academics, and standardisation experts from China, Europe, and beyond.

The event was attended by high-level representatives including Vice Minister Ke Jixin of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and UN Under-Secretary-General Amandeep Singh Gill. European participation included the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), the British Standards Institution (BSI), the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, and the Russian Academy of Sciences, alongside delegates from the United States, Australia, and Norway. SESEC also participated in the forum.

The forum's theme "Leading with Standards, Governing AI Together" underscored the growing consensus that AI governance and technical standards are inseparable, and that international cooperation is essential to bridge laboratory benchmarks with real-world industrial deployment.

Key Deliverables & Initiatives Launched

The forum saw the release and launch of several major standardisation deliverables:

1. QiuSuo AI Benchmark Suite 2.0 (International

Version)

This is an updated, open benchmarking framework covering computing power, large language models, AI agents, and embodied intelligence.

Jointly released by CESI, the National Health Commission, China National Offshore Oil Corporation, China Unicom, China Telecom, Huawei, Baidu, and others, it aims to provide an objective and comprehensive evaluation standard for AI systems and promote international mutual recognition of evaluation results.

2. Global Guidelines on Industrial Embodied Intelligence

Officially launched by CESI, the Shanghai AI Research Institute, BSI, the Russian Academy of Sciences, and industry partners. The guidelines will address core technical and governance dimensions such as environmental perception, autonomous planning, multi-agent collaboration, human-machine interaction, and functional safety & ethics in industrial embodied AI.

3. AI Agent Interconnection Standards (Chinese & English Versions) & AIMM Framework

Jointly published by CESI, Peking University, the National Health Commission of China, Shanghai AI Research Institute, and leading industry partners from finance, telecommunications, electronics sector and others. The Agent Interconnection standards define overall

architecture, identity management, capability description, and interaction protocols, with open-source code implementations to ensure compatibility with existing global agent protocols.

The **AI Enterprise Intelligence Maturity Assessment Model (AIMM)** extends ISO/IEC 42001 to provide a quantitative, multi-dimensional framework for enterprises to assess their AI maturity.

4. Research Reports on Agentic Transactions in E-Commerce and AI Agent Ethical Governance

Published by CESI, Peking University, Peking University Wuhan AI Research Institute, and Alibaba. The reports explore rule-building for agent-mediated commerce and the ethical boundaries and governance frameworks needed as AI agents rapidly commercialise.

5. Global Standardization Partnership Program for Trustworthy AI Ecosystem

Launched by CESI, the Shanghai AI Research Institute, UNIDO Global Alliance on AI for Industry and Manufacturing, TÜV SÜD, Microsoft China, and others. The initiative will explore standardisation practices for building a trustworthy AI service ecosystem.

European Perspective and Global Dialogue

The European Perspective was represented by Dr. Sebastian Hallensleben, Chair of the CEN-CENELEC Joint Technical Committee 21 (JTC 21) on Artificial Intelligence. In his presentation, [*Evolving AI Standardization in Europe: From Regulatory Alignment to Market Empowerment*](#), he noted that standardisation must now pivot from regulatory support toward market enablement. He proposed the AI Solution Quality Index (ASQI)—a use-case-oriented, non-binary rating system built on approximately 20 indicators. Designed to provide a common quality language for all stakeholders, the ASQI aims to activate procurement and competition mechanisms, turning standards into catalysts for innovation.

The forum also convened an in-depth roundtable dialogue titled *“Bridging the Intelligence Divide: AI Governance and Standards Capacity Building for*

Emerging Economies.” Chaired by Professor Zhang Ping of Peking University, the session brought together Dushyant Sanathara, Global Commercial Operations Director for AI from the BSI, Andrey Dmitrievich Tsoi, Deputy Director of the Laboratory for Artificial Intelligence Technology Quality at the All-Russian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, Russian Academy of Sciences, and Zhang Shizong, Deputy Director of the Information Technology Research Center of CESI, and other representatives from industry and academia.

The discussion covered standards system development, governance capacity building, technical mutual recognition mechanisms, and pathways for international collaboration.

Participants agreed on the need to strengthen the cultivation of young standardisation talent, promote the simultaneous development of domestic and international standards, and explore mutual recognition pathways for testing and evaluation.

They also noted that sector-specific standards are urgently required in critical infrastructure domains, and stressed the importance of open collaboration, inclusive co-governance, lowering barriers to participation, and respecting differences in national development contexts in order to build a fair, diverse, and inclusive global governance system.

Next step

As China’s lead body for electronics and AI standardisation, CESI used the forum to outline its ongoing contributions to international standardisation bodies and to call for deeper collaboration in global AI governance. Moving ahead, CESI will build on its role within China’s National AI Standardization General Group and SAC/TC28/SC42 to further deepen international cooperation. The institute is committed to advancing an open, collaborative, and inclusive global standards ecosystem — harnessing standards to guide collective AI governance and to support the safe, healthy, and high-quality development of the global AI industry.

If you need more information on the particular outcomes from this forum, please contact us via email (assistant@sesec.eu).

Source:

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/-fMz2O_oX9dmEOgziJ7ZA

17. China Releases National Standards to Guide Industrial AI Development

#Artificial Intelligence

On 14 August 2026, China's National Standardization Administration (SAC) announced the publication of three national standardization guiding technical documents on industrial artificial intelligence (AI): ***GB/Z 195-2026 Artificial intelligence — Reference architecture of industrial agent***, ***GB/Z 203-2026 Artificial intelligence — Technical requirements of industrial foundation model***, and ***GB/Z 204-2026 Artificial intelligence — System architecture of industrial foundation model***. The three documents establish an initial blueprint for industrial AI standardization.

GB/Z 195-2026 Artificial Intelligence — Reference Architecture of Industrial Agent

This document defines a reference architecture for industrial agents built around three core elements: functional modules, model resources, and interaction objects. The standard specifies eight capability modules—perception, memory, reasoning, planning, decision-making, execution, communication, and evolution—that enable an agent to perceive industrial environments, process information, formulate and execute tasks, communicate with other entities, and adapt to changing scenarios.

To support these capabilities, the architecture provides five model types accessed through dedicated interfaces: three large models (industrial base, domain, and scenario foundation models) that deliver progressively specialized capabilities from general industrial functions to industry- and scenario-specific tasks, and two small models (industrial AI small models and industrial mechanism models) that handle lightweight edge processing and physics-based deterministic simulation.

The agents are designed to interact with both the industrial physical space—people, machines, materials, production environments, and other embodied intelligent agents—and industrial information systems, including software, databases, operating systems, knowledge bases, and other non-embodied intelligent agents.

GB/Z 204-2026 Artificial intelligence – System architecture of industrial foundation model

This document establishes a system architecture for industrial foundation models organized into five layers plus security protection.

- The infrastructure layer covers cloud, edge, and terminal computing, storage, and communication resources.
- The data layer comprises industrial data and knowledge resources.
- The key technology layer addresses pre-training, adaptation, and inference deployment.
- The model layer defines a three-tier hierarchy of base, domain, and scenario foundation models.
- The application layer spans the full product lifecycle, including R&D design, production, testing, business management, and operations and maintenance services.

Security is treated as a cross-cutting requirement, with ***GB/Z 204-2026*** mandating safeguards across data security, model security, deployment security, and service security throughout the model lifecycle.

GB/Z 203-2026 Artificial intelligence – Technical requirements of industrial foundation model

This document complements the ***GB/Z 2023*** architecture with concrete technical requirements covering pre-training, adaptation and fine-tuning, inference and interaction, and deployment.

It sets capability benchmarks for industrial self-supervised and multimodal pre-training, cross-modal alignment, parameter-efficient fine-tuning, and mechanism-knowledge embedding. It further outlines requirements for retrieval-augmented generation, collaborative reasoning between large and small models, model compression, and hardware-accelerated inference. Deployment requirements distinguish between private cloud or local setups and public cloud platforms, specifying metrics for network latency, storage bandwidth, disaster recovery, and data

encryption. These requirements are intended to ensure that industrial foundation models can be developed, adapted, and deployed in a consistent and verifiable manner.

GB/Z 204-2026 and **GB/Z 203-2026** function as complementary documents. **GB/Z 204** provides an architectural blueprint, defining what an industrial foundation model system looks like and how its components are structured. **GB/Z 203** provides the engineering specification, defining what capabilities the system must possess and what performance benchmarks it must meet. **GB/Z 203** normatively references **GB/Z 204**, meaning its technical requirements are premised on that architecture. Together, the two documents provide a horizontal framework and a vertical capability baseline.

To conclude, **GB/Z 204** and **203** address the immediate pain point of cross-platform fragmentation in industrial foundation models, while **GB/Z 195** defines how agents interact across physical and digital environments. These two areas form the core infrastructure and entry points for industrial AI, which is why they were prioritized as flexible guiding standards over more rigid mandates. European stakeholders should treat these as technical references, benchmark them against existing frameworks, and engage through technical dialogue rather than strategic speculation.

Source:

1. https://www.sac.gov.cn/xw/bzhdt/art/2026/art_af83065c89a74f9a899ff7c0c8167f1d.html
2. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/qMUbs-7A3BsFFF9qV5YUBw>

18. MIIT Calls for Comment on Guidelines for Humanoid Robot Standards System

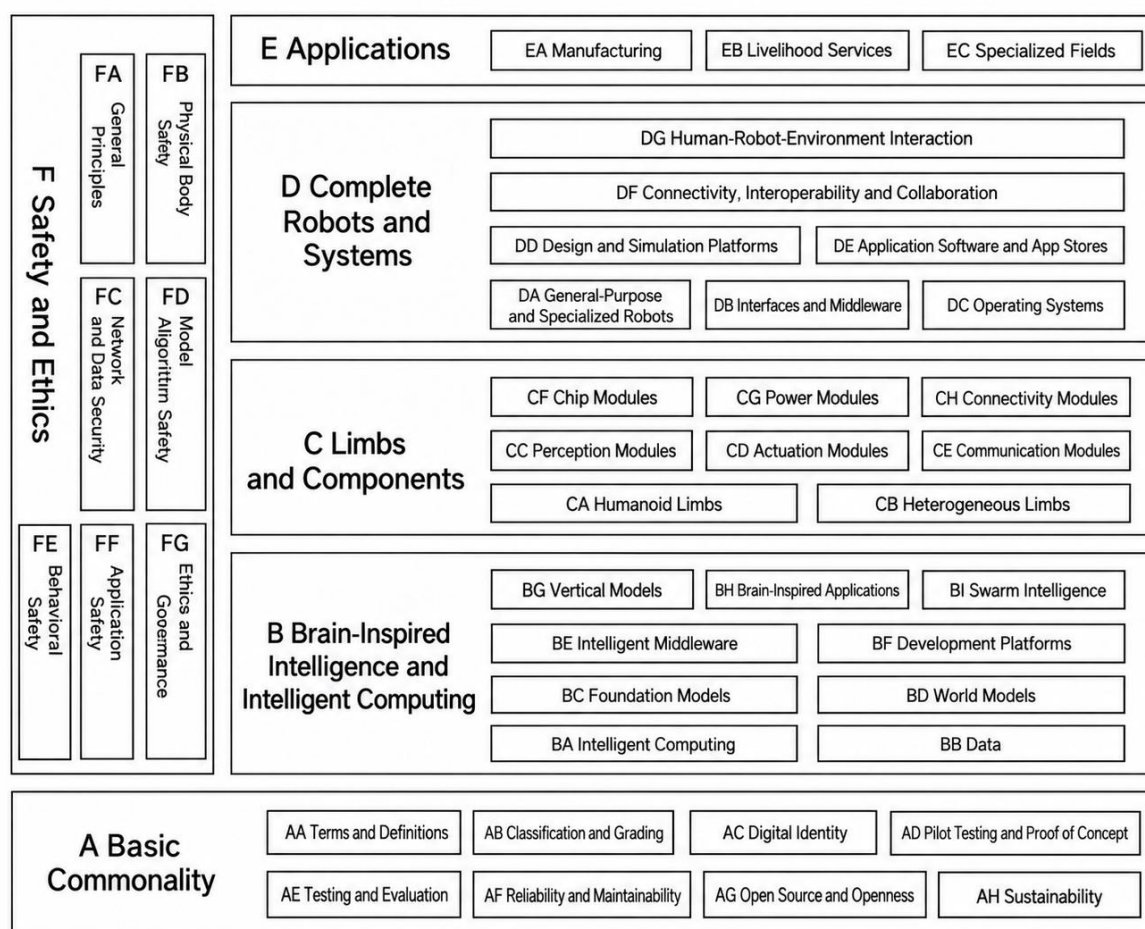
#Artificial Intelligence

On 24 August 2026, the Department of Science and Technology at the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued a Call for Comment on the *Draft Guidelines on the Construction of the Standards System for the National Humanoid Robot Industry* (hereinafter referred to as the Draft Guidelines). Feedback is open until 23 September 2026.

The Draft Guidelines stressed the importance of establishing terminology and definitions, interface, and testing and evaluation standards, therefore regulating the innovation and deployment of this emerging technology. To date, no formal humanoid robot standards have been officially released in China or abroad, while the number of standards under development and under pre-standardization research has exceeded 100.

The Draft Guidelines set overall goal of prioritizing breakthroughs in six areas – basic commonality, brain-inspired computing and intelligent computing, limbs and components, complete robots and systems, application, and safety and ethics- which all together form the skeleton of the proposed standards system. By 2028, at least 100 key standards are to be developed in areas such as humanoid robot capability testing and evaluation methods, core technologies, platforms and systems, application scenarios, and safety governance.

The construction of the national standards system for humanoid robot industry adheres to the principle of “a comprehensive system, urgent needs first, dynamic updates.” 42 development areas have been identified and grouped under the six pillars, with further expansion expected in basic commonality, limbs and components, and application aspects. The full overview of the proposed standards system is shown below.



- **Basic commonality standards** provide the foundational, general-purpose, and guidance-oriented norms needed for industry's development.
- **Brain-inspired and intelligent computing standards** coordinates key standards for humanoid robots' "big brain" and "small brain" functions and the intelligent-computing infrastructure that supports them, governing technologies for training, data, models, and development.
- **Limbs and components standards** cover the key standards for limbs and components in R&D and application.
- **Complete machines and systems standards** address the physical hardware, system software, and the integration of the two.
- **Application standards** respond to sector-specific needs, specifying the development, operation, and maintenance of humanoid robots across different application scenarios.
- **Safety and ethics standards** run through the entire life cycle of the industry, providing safety and compliance safeguards for technological advancement.

For European stakeholders, the Draft Guidelines offer an early indication of how China intends to shape the national humanoid robot industry standards system. They provide a timely basis for comparison with existing international and European frameworks, helping to identify areas of interoperability and potential collaboration as well as possible points of conflict. SESEC recommends that relevant European stakeholders closely track the development and scrutinize the finalized document once it is officially released.

Source: https://wap.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/kjs/jscx/bzgf/art/2026/art_ef26915b2f0843d58a22f5a090690195.html

19. China Launches Recruitment for ISO/IEC Smart City Technical Bodies

#Smart Cities

On August 28, 2026, the Department of Standards Innovation Management under the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued a notice launching the recruitment of secretariats and domestic technical mirroring units for a new batch of International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) technical bodies. The move is intended to advance China's participation in international standardization work in emerging fields.

According to the accompanying Annex 1, the recruitment covers **five subcommittees under ISO/IEC JTC 4**, the joint technical committee on smart and sustainable cities and communities. The five bodies include:

- ISO/IEC JTC 4/SC 1 Smart Community Infrastructures
- ISO/IEC JTC 4/SC 2 Sustainable Mobility and Transportation
- ISO/IEC JTC 4/SC 3 ICT and Digitalization Aspects
- ISO/IEC JTC 4/SC 4 Systems Aspects of Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities
- ISO/IEC JTC 4/SC 5, Community Aspects

All five are newly established technical bodies. China is to host the secretariats of SC 3, SC 4, and SC 5, and the notice therefore seeks both secretariat hosts and domestic mirroring units for those three subcommittees. For SC 1 and SC 2, China is seeking domestic technical mirroring units only.

Eligible applicants must be legally established in China with independent legal person status, including enterprises, public institutions, research organizations, and social groups. They must demonstrate strong technical strength, influence, and organizational capacity for international standardization activities, and must provide necessary funding and office conditions. Applicants are also required to assign full-time staff familiar with international standardization procedures and proficient in foreign languages, and to form support teams.

Applications must be submitted to the Department of Standards Innovative Management by September 16, 2026. Required materials include the relevant application form, an official application letter from the host institution, and a recommendation letter from the industry supervisory authority. The Department of Standards Innovative Management will review all applications and publish qualified candidates on the website of the National Standardization Administration (SAC) for a five-working-day public notice period. If multiple units apply for the same position, or if objections are raised during the notice period, interviews and defenses will be arranged. Final decisions will take into account contributions and experience in international standardization work.

For European stakeholders, China's assumption of these secretariats and mirror committees marks a significant adjustment in the international standardization governance architecture for smart and sustainable cities. The standard-setting process will increasingly incorporate China's practical experience in urban development and digital governance. This shift underscores that technical coordination and collaborative rule-building within the ISO/IEC multilateral framework will be key variables shaping the future trajectory of global standards for urban sustainability.

Source: https://www.samr.gov.cn/bzcxsz/tzgg/art/2026/art_20390ccd8cf14872b6c9544cfb2820d5.html



Green Transition

20. China Hosted APEC Energy Efficiency Meeting Boosts APEC Regional Green Collaboration

#Energy Efficiency

From July 29 to 31, 2026, the 67th Meeting of APEC Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EGEEC) and Association Workshop were successfully convened in Qianhai, Shenzhen. Hosted by the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) and under the guidance of the National Energy Administration of China (NEA), the event marked a key milestone in the APEC China Year 2026 energy agenda.

Bringing together nearly 50 delegates from APEC member economies, the Energy Working Group (EWG) and its subsidiary bodies, as well as international organizations and research institutions, the meeting was chaired by EGEEC Chair and CNIS Chief Researcher Liu Meng. Themed “Enhancing System-Level Energy Efficiency: APEC Policy Coordination and Innovative Regional Energy Services,” the three-day gathering provided a high-level platform for in-depth discussions on a wide range of critical issues, including the advancement of key tasks and implementation progress under the APEC EWG framework, policy coordination for system-level energy efficiency, innovative models for regional energy services, the integrated development of artificial intelligence and energy data centers (AI + Energy), as well as best practices for energy conservation and carbon reduction in priority sectors.

Chinese experts, organized by Chair Liu, shared the country’s recent experience in leveraging digitalization and AI to enable refined energy management and to build regional energy service platforms. In addition, CNIS Associate Researcher Liu Ren presented the preliminary progress of the APEC 2026 Phase I project titled “Promotion and Deployment of High-Efficiency, Low-Carbon Room Air Conditioners in the APEC Region:

Policies, Standards and Best Practices,” which is undertaken by CNIS.

Delegates from various APEC member economies highly commended China’s leading role in promoting regional energy efficiency improvements. They also reached multiple practical consensuses on strengthening policy coordination across the Asia-Pacific, advancing mutual recognition of energy efficiency standards, and deepening standardization collaboration, which are seen as vital to accelerating the region’s green and low-carbon transition.

The EGEEC, as one of four expert groups under the APEC EWG, serves as the premier mechanism for driving APEC’s energy efficiency targets. Entrusted by NEA, CNIS acts as the domestic and international counterpart for EGEEC affairs.

These outcomes are expected to make a significant contribution to achieving the APEC goal of reducing energy intensity and fostering sustainable energy development throughout the region. For European stakeholders, the meeting’s outcomes are worth noting. The regional push for greater policy coordination and standards alignment may gradually reshape the market landscape for energy-efficient products. The EU’s established experience in this field could open doors for future collaboration, while its stakeholders may also wish to keep an eye on how evolving APEC standards could influence competitive conditions in key markets.

Source:

1. https://wap.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/kjs/wjfb/art/2026/art_d264979c712149759a1626ff17000c05.html
2. <https://news.bjx.com.cn/html/20260305/1486388.shtml>

21. China Releases Action Plan to Peak Carbon Emissions by 2030

#Dual Carbon

On July 9, 2026, the State Council of China issued the **Action Plan for Achieving Carbon Peaking During the 15th Five-Year Plan Period (2026-2030)**, setting out a

comprehensive roadmap for the country to achieve its goal of peaking carbon dioxide emissions before 2030. The Action Plan comes at a critical juncture in China’s climate strategy, as the nation seeks to build on substantial progress while navigating both domestic

transition pressures and a volatile international landscape.

Specifically, the Action Plan outlines five priority tasks, which are specified as follows:

- Accelerate energy restructuring: boost non-fossil energy, enhance grid integration of renewables, deepen clean coal substitution, and optimize oil and gas consumption.
- Green industry transition: shift industrial structures, retrofit traditional sectors for energy saving and emission reduction, build zero-carbon industrial parks and factories, decarbonize computing infrastructure, and apply circular economy models.
- Low-carbon transition in key sectors: improve building energy efficiency, promote low-carbon transport, enhance public-institution conservation, and increase ecosystem carbon sinks.
- Strengthen supporting mechanism: refine laws, standards and statistical systems; bolster technology, talent and financing; adjust pricing policies; and improve market mechanisms.
- Consolidate multi-stakeholder efforts: enforce local responsibilities, launch nationwide public engagement campaigns, and deepen international cooperation.

In terms of standards, the Action Plan calls for improving the overall standards system for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. This includes revising energy and emission caps for key products, launching a campaign to set 100 major energy-saving and carbon-reduction

standards, and issuing sectoral decarbonization guidelines. The “leader” system for energy and carbon efficiency will be further enforced, while product carbon footprint accounting standards and a unified carbon labelling certification system will be established. Progress will also be made on a national corporate sustainability disclosure framework.

To translate these priorities into tangible outcomes, the Action Plan establishes six major engineering initiatives. These include inter-provincial power interconnection projects, clean coal substitution projects, energy-saving and carbon-reduction projects for key industries, low-carbon and zero-carbon heating, cooling and green lighting projects, zero-carbon transport corridor construction projects, and carbon peaking and carbon neutrality capacity-building projects.

The Action Plan serves as both a domestic roadmap for China’s carbon peaking target and a new reference point for global climate policy. For EU stakeholders, China’s accelerated efforts in energy transition, green industry and carbon standards may offer scope for cooperation in green supply chains and clean technologies, while also posing certain competitive dynamics. Moving forward, practical dialogue on standards alignment, carbon market linkages and low-carbon innovation could be a constructive area for EU-China climate engagement.

Source:

1. https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202607/content_7074826.htm
2. https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/202607/content_7074878.htm

22. China Issues 2026-2030 Circular Economy Roadmap with 2035 Vision

#Circular Economy

On June 30, 2026, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), with the approval of the State Council, issued the **15th Five-Year Plan for Circular Economy Development**, outlining strategic directions, key targets, and priority actions for the period through 2030, with a longer-term vision toward 2035.

China’s circular economy has achieved significant progress, with its resource recycling industry reaching an output value of 5 trillion yuan in 2025, while major resource productivity rose by approximately 77 percent

from the 2012 level. Yet the 15th Five-Year Plan period brings tougher resource security and carbon peaking demands, alongside persistent challenges in collection channels, technology, and industrial structure. With global resource competition intensifying and circularity becoming an international consensus, the new plan is being developed under existing laws like the *Ecological and Environmental Protection Code* and the *Circular Economy Promotion Law* and central policy to systematically tackle these issues and promote high-quality development.

To this end, the Plan sets out targets for 2030: major

resource productivity will rise by about 16 percent from the 2025 level; comprehensive utilization of bulk solid waste will reach approximately 4.5 billion tons annually; the annual recycling volume of major renewable resources will hit 510 million tons; and the resource recycling industry's output value will expand to 8 trillion yuan. By 2035, a high-quality circular economy system is expected to be in place, with resource efficiency reaching internationally advanced levels.

The Plan also outlines priority tasks to achieve these targets. In line with the core principles of reduction, recovery and reuse, the Plan calls for strengthening the foundation for waste reduction through green design, cleaner production, and sustainable consumption; accelerating resource recovery across industrial, agricultural, and forestry sectors; and expanding the scale of reuse and remanufacturing. In parallel, to address weak links in the value chain, the Plan prioritizes improving collection networks for waste materials and upgrading the recycling industry to enhance its overall competitiveness.

A robust package of supporting measures will be put in place to facilitate implementation, including upgrading legal frameworks, refining standards, certification, and statistical systems, and strengthening fiscal and financial instruments to incentivize recycling activities. **Regarding circular economic standardization, the Plan**

calls for establishing a technical standardization committee, developing a full-chain standards framework, and tightening oversight on implementation of standards. To create market incentives, circular economy practices will be supported for inclusion in carbon markets and carbon inclusion schemes, while international mutual recognition of standards and certification will be pursued. Inspection and testing capacity will be reinforced.

For European stakeholders, China's commitment to advancing its circular economy may create new opportunities in technology cooperation, certification services, and carbon market participation. At the same time, tighter environmental compliance and China's push for greater resource self-sufficiency may add to competitive pressures in international secondary materials trade. The actual impact, however, will largely depend on how the Plan is implemented and enforced locally, a process that bears watching for European businesses and policymakers alike.

Source:

1. https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/jd/zctj/202607/t20260703_1406235.html
2. https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/202607/content_7074216.htm

23. Call for Drafters: Blockchain-Based Carbon Capture and Storage Standard

#CCS

On July 3, 2026, the secretariat of the National Technical Committee on Environmental Management (SAC/TC 207) officially opened a public call for organizations and experts to participate in the drafting of a new national standard, *20262922-T-469 General requirements on blockchain-based traceability of carbon data of carbon capture and storage (CCS)*. SAC/TC 207's secretariat is hosted at the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS). The above-mentioned standard project, initiated on May 22, 2026, serves as a domestic counterpart to the international standard *ISO/AWI TR 27936 Traceability of Carbon data in CCS Chain Based on Blockchain*, which was proposed by China in 2025 and remains under development.

The secretariat has set clear eligibility criteria for participating organizations. Each participating organization may nominate no more than two representatives to join the drafting group. Furthermore, applicant organizations are expected to provide expert

support by nominating professionals with strong technical competence in relevant fields. These experts must be able to commit sufficient time and effort to actively engage in the full standard-setting process and to complete assigned technical tasks within agreed timelines. In addition, participating organizations should be prepared to offer necessary resources, including contributions to surveys, technical validation, translation, drafting, workshop discussions, review sessions, and subsequent dissemination activities, as required at various stages of the standard development lifecycle.

The proposed standard provides guiding principles for the design, implementation, and operation of a blockchain-based traceability system for carbon dioxide data throughout the entire CCS chain. It is primarily intended for two user groups: stakeholders involved in CCS processes, namely, participants in carbon capture, transportation, and storage operations, and third-party

regulatory authorities. The main content of the standard will cover scope, normative references, terms and definitions, abbreviations, and the core requirements for a CCS carbon data traceability architecture based on blockchain technology.

This initiative underscores China's commitment to integrating cutting-edge digital technologies into environmental governance. This national standard is still in its drafting stage and currently has limited direct impact on EU stakeholders. China has already been

promoting an ISO international standard in this field, through which European counterparts may gain insight into China's technical approach. For EU companies engaged in CCS operations in China, should this standard be formally adopted in the future, it will become a technical specification warranting their attention.

Source:

https://www.cnis.ac.cn/tzgg/202607/t20260703_63281.html

24. China Issues 15th Five-Year Plan for Green Industrial Transformation

#Green Industry

On July 31, 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) officially released the **15th Five-Year (2026-2030) Plan for Green and Low-Carbon Industrial Development**, setting a clear roadmap for the industrial sector to peak carbon dioxide emissions by 2030 while boosting green competitiveness and technological innovation.

By 2030, the Plan sets the goal of further optimizing industrial structures and energy mixes, with CO₂ emissions from the industrial sector reaching their peak. Energy and resource efficiency will steadily improve, the share of green energy will rise significantly, green manufacturing and service systems will become more robust, and the competitive edge of green and low-carbon industries will be consolidated. The Plan also outlines seven indicative targets, including reductions in energy consumption and carbon emissions per unit of industrial value-added.

To achieve these targets, the Plan focuses on seven priority areas, which fall into three broad categories: **one major action, four capability-building efforts, and two system-enhancement initiatives.**

The one core action is the industrial carbon peaking action. During the 15th Five-Year Plan period, steadily advancing and achieving carbon peaking in the industrial sector is the foremost priority. Given the significant progress already made in industrial restructuring and green transition, greater emphasis must now be placed on optimizing the energy mix to support this transformation. To this end, the Plan lays out tasks to promote the coordinated restructuring of industry and energy use, accelerate electrification and green energy adoption, and intensify energy-saving and carbon-reduction efforts in key sectors.

creation, strengthen the supply of green equipment and products, drive low-carbon technology innovation, and deepen the integration of smart and green manufacturing. For green value creation, it pushes for cleaner traditional industries, stronger green sectors, and fresh momentum in emerging fields. When it comes to equipment and product supply, the goal is to support green shifts across energy, transport, construction, agriculture, and consumption. On the technology front, the emphasis is on R&D, industrial scaling, and wider deployment of proven solutions. Finally, the Plan champions smart-green integration, calling on digital tools and AI to remake production systems and quicken the pace of change.

Beyond the four capabilities, the Plan also focuses on two systems. One is industrial resource recycling, which targets high-value reuse of renewable resources, broader use of bulk solid waste, and water efficiency. The other is green manufacturing and services, which covers scaling up green factories and parks, greening supply chains, encouraging green design, and developing new service models to cement the "golden brand" of green manufacturing.

MIIT will lead the implementation and monitor progress on key targets. The Plan calls for closer coordination between industrial, energy, technology, fiscal, and financial policies, with industry associations bridging the gap between businesses and the government. On regulation, the government will draft rules for spent power battery recycling and revise departmental rules on energy saving, carbon reduction, water conservation, and resource utilization. **Standard-setting will also accelerate, with 500 green and low-carbon standards to be developed or revised.**

For European stakeholders, the Plan is a development

The four capabilities are designed to boost green value

worth noting. China's efforts to strengthen green standards and carbon accounting systems may bring new compliance considerations for businesses operating in its market. At the same time, the Plan opens up potential areas for dialogue on standard alignment, carbon markets, and battery recycling where mutual interests could be explored.

Competition is part of the picture, but continued engagement on rules and technical standards may help reduce uncertainty and keep cooperation on track.

Source:

https://wap.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tz/art/2026/art_c46889040a4e48629dc3a60b0e137d25.html

25. China Updates Green Product Certification Rules for Kitchen and Gas Appliances

#Green Product Certification

On August 27, 2026, the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) issued an announcement releasing two revised certification implementation rules in accordance with the *Measures for the Administration of Green Product Certification and Labeling*, in a further effort to standardize green product certification activities.

The two rules are **CNCA-CGP-18:2026 – Green Product Certification Implementation Rule: Kitchen and sanitary ware fittings** and **CNCA-CGP-19:2026 – Green Product Certification Implementation Rule: Domestic gas appliances**, both of which took effect on August 19, 2026. According to the announcement, certification bodies shall implement certification and issue certificates in accordance with the new rules. For certificates already obtained under the previous versions of the rules, certification bodies may complete certificate conversion through expiry renewal, product changes, or standard upgrades.

Both rules are organized into 18 chapters. These address the scope of application; continuous compliance requirements for certification bodies, owned and subcontracted laboratories, certification personnel, and certification applicants, producers, and manufacturing enterprises; certification models; the certification process and timelines; certification applications; initial inspection; product sampling and testing; evaluation and approval of certification results; post-certification supervision; expansion or reduction applications; certification certificates; use of certification marks; fees; information reporting; and responsibilities.

CNCA-CGP-18:2026 applies to kitchen and sanitary hardware products, including faucets, angle valves, showers, stainless steel sinks, floor drains, and hoses. Certification is based on **GB/T 42065-2022 Green product assessment—Kitchen and sanitary ware fittings**. CNCA-CGP-19:2026 applies to domestic gas appliances, including gas stoves, gas ovens, gas roasters, gas oven ranges, gas roaster ranges, gas rice cookers, integrated stoves, gas grills, gas-electric hybrid stoves, gas instantaneous water heaters, and gas heating water boilers. The rule does not apply to gas appliances used in moving transport vehicles. Certification is based on **GB/T 42169-2022 Green product assessment—Domestic gas appliances**.

The revision leaves the certification standards and product scope unchanged, focusing instead on four areas: adjusting the certification model by specifying the product sampling scope, sample selection rules, and batch coverage criteria for both type testing and post-certification supervision; clarifying unified certification unit division criteria to replace the previous practice of individual certification bodies setting their own standards; refining requirements for certification bodies, testing and inspection laboratories, and certified manufacturing enterprises; and optimizing the certification process through improved provisions on certificate information, changes and scope expansion, and information reporting.

For European stakeholders, the revision is a routine update to China's green product certification system. SESEC will keep monitoring the development of the system and provide further updates as they become available.

Source: https://www.cnca.gov.cn/zwxx/gg/2026/art/2026/art_a13a0433488c4a58b5bcc395de7c624b.html



Others

26. China Revises Integrated Circuit Layout Design Protection Regulations to Boost Tech Innovation

#Integrated Circuit

On July 23, 2026, China has unveiled a comprehensive revision to its regulations on the protection of integrated circuit (IC) layout designs, aiming to strengthen intellectual property rights (IPR) in the semiconductor sector and encourage technological self-reliance. The newly revised **Regulations on the Protection of Integrated Circuit Layout Designs** will take effect on October 15, 2026. The updated framework, which amends the original 2001 version, comes at a time when China is accelerating its push for indigenous innovation in the face of global semiconductor supply chain challenges.

The regulations consist of six chapters covering **general principles, exclusive rights, registration procedures, exercise of rights, legal liabilities, and supplementary provisions**. Key structural updates include the addition of an “originality declaration” requirement for registration applicants, expanded protection scope for emerging technologies, strengthened enforcement mechanisms including punitive damages, and new provisions promoting the commercialization of layout designs.

Major changes from the 2001 version are listed below:

- **Expanded Protection Scope:** For the first time, the revised regulations explicitly extend legal protection to integrated circuits with **photonic and quantum functions**, reflecting the technological evolution beyond traditional semiconductor chips.
- **Originality Declaration Mandate:** Applicants must now submit a formal originality declaration specifying the creative portions of their layout design, along with reproductions or drawings that clearly display these parts. This addresses the previous difficulty of determining protection boundaries during disputes.
- **Enhanced Penalties:** The revised rules introduce punitive damages for willful infringement, allowing courts to impose compensation ranging from one to five times the determined amount of actual losses or infringer profits in serious cases.
- **Improved Registration Procedures:** New provisions regulate application integrity, clarify rejection and cancellation grounds, and add rights restoration procedures for parties who miss deadlines due to force majeure or other legitimate reasons.
- **Promotion of Commercial Application:** The regulations now require authorities to strengthen public services for layout design utilization and mandate that legal entities provide reasonable rewards and compensation to eligible creators for employment-created layout designs.

The updated framework represents a significant step in aligning China’s intellectual property protection with technological advancements in the semiconductor industry while providing clearer rights boundaries and stronger enforcement mechanisms. For European stakeholders, the revision offers both clearer legal certainty and higher compliance hurdles. Broader protection for emerging technologies benefits innovators, while punitive damages and stricter filing requirements call for more careful IP management and application preparation. Existing registrations should be reviewed promptly to adapt to the new rules.

Source: https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202608/content_7077398.htm

27. New National Guidelines Set Framework for Automotive AI and Electric Vehicles

#Auto

On July 22, 2026, the third standard review meeting of the Subcommittee on Intelligent and Connected Vehicles under the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (SAC/TC114/SC34) was convened via videoconference. The session brought together over 80 participants, including committee members, representatives, observers, and drafting group delegates.

During the meeting, the committee reviewed and approved three national standardized technical guidance documents, including:

- *Capability assessment guidelines for automotive large language models*
- *Architecture guide for automotive artificial intelligence platform*
- *Application guide for automotive artificial intelligence technology*

These documents represent the first batch of standardization initiatives in the automotive AI domain to receive formal project approval. They address three core dimensions, namely capability assessment, platform architecture, and technology application, providing the industry with essential references for the R&D and deployment of automotive AI systems.

Specifically, the capability assessment guidelines establish a structured framework and methodology for assessing large AI models in vehicles, supporting their design, development, application, and continuous improvement. The platform architecture guidelines define the technical framework, operational workflows, and critical capability requirements, offering benchmarks for design verification, security assessment, and testing. The technology application guidelines set forth principles covering ethical norms, safety assurance, privacy protection, accountability, governance, and resource sharing, applicable throughout the lifecycle of automotive AI technologies.

The approval of these three documents marks a pivotal step in the systematic development of China's automotive AI standards, providing strategic support for the high-quality growth of the intelligent connected vehicle industry.

On July 29 – 30, 2026, the Subcommittee on Electric Vehicles (SAC/TC114/SC27) convened its fourth standard review meeting of the year in Kunming, Yunnan Province. Over 70 experts, including subcommittee members, observers, and industry representatives, participated in the discussions. The electric vehicle session approved four recommended national standards, notably *Electrically propelled road vehicles – Electrical specifications and tests for voltage class B systems and components – Part 2: Electrical tests for components*, alongside two sector standards, including *Technical requirement and testing methods of control chip for electric vehicle*. Moreover, the subcommittee also greenlit a slate of new project proposals:

- three national standards (e.g., *Safety requirements for EV battery swapping – Part 1: passenger vehicles*)
- two sector standards (e.g., *Fault classification and diagnosis for EV drive motor systems*)
- three technical guidance documents (e.g., *Technical requirements for intelligent AC bi-directional of electric vehicles*)

For European stakeholders, these standard review meetings signal China's steady progress in automotive standardization. The newly approved documents offer clearer technical guidance for the industry, while leaving room for international partners to engage and adapt. The practical implementation of these standards and their potential for broader international alignment will merit close attention.

Source: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/pDUBtwTulX88EivKa9RECg>
https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/_KEYx1_eYHQDq7hd9RKndQ

28. Beijing Rolls Out Sector Standards to Strengthen Domestic Auto Chip Supply Chain

#Auto Chip

On August 11, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) unveiled a landmark suite of five certification and accreditation sector standards for the automotive semiconductor sector. Approved under CNCA Announcement No. 15 of 2026, this framework establishes the world's first national-level capability evaluation system for institutions across the entire automotive chip value chain, marking a major institutional breakthrough in building a self-reliant and quality-assured automotive chip ecosystem in China.

Effective from **October 1, 2026**, the five sector standards include:

- *RB/T 133-2026 General evaluation requirements for certification and review of automotive chip institutions*
- *RB/T 134-2026 Guidelines for evaluating basic capabilities of automotive chip design institutions*
- *RB/T 222-2026 General requirements for evaluating basic capabilities of automotive chip certification bodies*
- *RB/T 247-2026 General requirements for evaluating basic capabilities of automotive chip testing institutions*
- *RB/T 248-2026 Guidelines for evaluating computing chip testing capabilities of automotive chip testing institutions*

Automotive chips are central to intelligent connected vehicles and are increasingly regarded as a strategic resource worldwide. For years, the absence of a unified evaluation system in China has posed challenges for domestically produced chips seeking vehicle integration, including high entry barriers and limited market confidence, which have constrained

their large-scale adoption.

The newly released standards are designed to address these gaps by establishing a comprehensive institutional capability evaluation regime for the automotive chip sector. They set out general requirements for certification and review activities, while also providing specialized guidance for design houses, certification bodies, testing laboratories, and computing-chip specialists. The intent is to enhance professionalism, consistency, and transparency across certification and review processes, thereby facilitating a smoother quality chain from R&D to production-vehicle deployment.

Looking ahead, SAMR and the CNCA have indicated their commitment to advancing the implementation of the standards and strengthening their role in market oversight. The move is expected to support the continued growth of China's new-energy vehicle sector and contribute to the country's long-term industrial and quality development strategies.

These developments offer European stakeholders both greater clarity in market access rules and a signal that China's automotive chip ecosystem is moving toward greater maturity and self-reliance. How these standards are implemented in practice, and whether they can be effectively aligned with internationally established frameworks, will be key points of observation for all parties involved. The extent to which they facilitate or reshape Europe – China cooperation in the automotive semiconductor sector remains to be seen.

Source:

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/AjfFRiODf0_ea3eSxUBZHg

29. China Publishes 10 Important Standards on Automotive Chips in Q1&Q2, 2026

#Auto Chip

On 9 July 2026, the National Technical Committee 114 on Automotive Standardization (SAC/TC114) reported that in the first half of 2026, under the guidance of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), 10 sector standards on automotive chip products were officially released. They represent the substantive implementation of the [Guidelines for the Construction of the National Automotive Chip Standardization System](#) and signal that China's

automotive chip industry is accelerating into a new phase where standards are available to rely upon. To date, the automotive chip standard system has cumulatively released 14 standards (including national and sector standards), with more than 10 additional standards having completed the approval process.

The 10 recently released automotive chip product standards cover critical domains including **control, computing, security, communication, and sensing**. They provide a common technical foundation for the design and development, testing and evaluation, and selection and application of automotive chips; offer essential support for the industry chain to improve quality and efficiency; and lay an important groundwork for building a secure hardware foundation for vehicles and safeguarding the high-quality development of the automotive industry.

These standards include:

Control Chips

- ***QC/T 1288-2026 Technical requirements and test methods of control chip for automotive***
- ***QC/T 1290-2026 Technical requirements and test methods for automotive chassis control chips***

These establish general requirements for microcontrollers capable of independently operating and controlling automotive system components and specify high-reliability and high-safety requirements for chips used in safety-critical systems such as chassis.

Computing Chips

- ***QC/T 1278-2026 Technical requirements and test methods of driving automation computing chip for vehicle***
- ***QC/T 1293-2026 Technical requirements and test methods of computing chip for intelligent cockpit of vehicle***

These focus on the core demands of high real-time performance and high safety for driving automation systems, and address the application characteristics of multi-task concurrency, multimedia interaction, and in-vehicle entertainment operation in human-machine interaction scenarios, proposing relevant requirements and test methods for computing chips.

Sensing Chips

- ***QC/T 1289-2026 Technical requirements and test methods of automotive infrared thermal imaging chip***

This provides important selection criteria and technical benchmarks for the integration of infrared thermal imaging chips into vehicles and for all-weather perception solutions in driving automation systems, enhancing sensing redundancy under low-illumination and severe weather conditions.

Extravehicular Communication Chips

- ***QC/T 1287-2026 Technical requirements and test methods of automotive satellite positioning chips***
- ***QC/T 1270-2026 Electronic toll collection –On board unit integrated circuits – Technical requirements and testing methods***

These comprehensively cover mainstream technical forms including BeiDou single-mode, BeiDou-priority, and BeiDou multi-mode, ensuring stable and reliable operation of automotive satellite positioning chips; and clarify dedicated performance thresholds and scenario-adaptation requirements for ETC chips, constructing a comprehensive and implementable ETC chip product testing and evaluation system covering both functionality and performance.

In-Vehicle Communication Chips

- ***QC/T 1286-2026 Automotive Ethernet 100Mbps physical layer interface (PHY) chips technical requirements and test methods***
- ***QC/T 1291-2026 Automotive serializer and deserializer (SerDes) chip technical requirements and test methods***

These clarify the technical specifications and test methods for 100Mbps PHY and SerDes chips, unify product verification norms, and ensure the reliability and consistency of high-speed in-vehicle communication chips.

Security Chips

- ***QC/T 1277-2026 Technical requirements and test methods for vehicle security chip***

This establishes a technical system encompassing functionality, performance, electrical characteristics, electromagnetic compatibility, functional safety, information security, environmental and reliability, and R&D and production assurance, providing detailed examples for typical application scenarios and key parameters.

The release of these 10 automotive chip standards marks a step in the phased development of China's automotive chip standardization work. Under the Construction Guidelines, China plans to formulate more than 70 automotive chip standards by 2030, covering **fundamentals, general requirements, product and technology applications, and matching tests**. Additional standards are expected to follow as the work programme advances.

Source: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/EYYSkotvX4J151SDAic9pw>

30. SAC Approves Key Mandatory Standards Involving Intelligent and Connected Vehicles, Photovoltaic, and AI Agent Security 2026

#Key Mandatory Standards

On 1 July 2026, the National Standardization Administration of China approved to publish a batch of mandatory national standards related to intelligent and connected vehicles and photovoltaic. All the mandatory standards will take effect on **1 January 2026**. Meanwhile, SAC also approved to a new mandatory standards project related to AI Agent safety requirements.

Intelligent and Connected Vehicles

- ***GB 47955-2026 Intelligent and connected vehicle –Safety requirements of combined driver assistance system***

This standard is developed by SAC/TC114/SC34 (Intelligent and Connected Vehicle). This is China's mandatory national standard for Level 2 assisted driving systems.

The standards specifies the safety requirements and type-approval provisions for the pilot combined driving assistance system, basic single-lane combined driving assistance system, and basic multi-lane combined driving assistance system of intelligent connected vehicles and describes the corresponding inspection and test methods. It is applicable to Category M and Category N vehicles equipped with the above systems.

Photovoltaic

- ***GB 29447-2026 Norm of energy consumption per unit products of polysilicon and germanium***
- ***GB 47834-2026 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and inverters***
- ***GB 47835-2026 Norm of energy consumption per unit products of monocrystalline silicon***

These standards are developed by SAC/TC20 (Energy Fundamentals and Management).

GB 47835-2026 and **GB 29447-2026**, facing manufacturers, focus on the core raw materials of PV modules and unify the scope of energy consumption statistics and calculation methods.

GB 47834-2026 aims to improve product energy efficiency. It establishes energy efficiency grades for PV modules and inverters used in ground-mounted power stations, commercial and industrial installations, and residential applications.

Taken Together, they aim to block the least efficiency products from entering the market, enforce carbon reduction across the entire PV supply chain, and push outdated production capacity to exist.

New Mandatory Standards Project on AI Agent

SAC approved the mandatory standards project: **20263116-Q-252 General Security Requirements for Artificial Intelligence Agent Application**. The Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) will supervise the standards, with technical development led by SAC/TC 260 (Cybersecurity). China Mobile Communications Group, the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), and the National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team/Coordination Center of China (CNCERT/CC) will lead the drafting.

According to China Standardization Press, SAC's media outlet, this will be the world's first mandatory national standard for AI agent security, filling an international gap for public-facing AI agent safety requirements.

The standard will establish a security compliance framework for public-facing AI agent products and services, translating governance requirements into actionable technical rules for industry regulation, market access and technical assessment.

An English translation is being developed concurrently, reflecting China's intent to promote the standard in international forums. The project also positions China to shape global AI governance rules and secure a stronger voice in international rule-making for the AI agent field.

Source:

1. https://www.samr.gov.cn/bzjss/tzgg/art/2026/art_9db398631612424b8d06d57338e2bb66.html
2. https://www.samr.gov.cn/bzjss/tzgg/art/2026/art_5bcb06efa36d4968b28424a8f5758e6c.html
3. <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/l2Rs4f0MpPwv1ThvtSIA9w>

31. Call for Comment: New Compliance Framework for Vehicle Cryptography in China

#Vehicle Cryptography

On August 21, 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released a draft **mandatory** national standard titled ***Technical requirements for vehicle cryptography application*** for public comment. The consultation, organized by the Equipment Industry Division I under the MIIT and coordinated by the National Technical Committee of Auto Standardization (SAC/TC114), runs from August 21 to **October 20, 2026**.

The draft standard, numbered 20243883-Q-339, is jointly administered by MIIT and the National Cryptography Administration and executed by TC114 SC34, the Intelligent Connected Vehicle Subcommittee. It applies to Category M and N vehicles, with relevant components implementing cryptographic functions also encouraged to comply. The standard specifies technical requirements and test methods for automotive cryptography across four key areas: general requirements, system security, communication security, and data security.

The security boundary of intelligent connected vehicles is extending from physical space to cyberspace, and cryptography serves as the strategic cornerstone for building an intrinsic security defense system. To implement the *Cryptography Law* and other relevant laws and regulations, MIIT and the National Cryptography Administration are jointly advancing the development of the above-mentioned mandatory standard. Meanwhile, automotive cryptography application faces three prominent contradictions: inconsistent selection of algorithms and modules, incomplete scenario coverage, and weak full-lifecycle key management.

Against this background, the standard aims to define the overall framework and security requirements for automotive cryptography application, covering the entire process of design, development, testing, and validation. It will provide an authoritative basis for compliant cryptography application in the industry, guide the standardized, systematic, and industrialized development of automotive cryptography security technology, and support the secure, controllable, high-quality, and sustainable development of China's intelligent connected vehicle industry.

According to the drafting notes, it is proposed to take effect on **January 1, 2029**, with new type approvals required to comply from the implementation date and already-approved models given a 25-month transition period. For European automotive stakeholders, the introduction of this standard marks the establishment of an independent compliance framework for cryptography application in intelligent connected vehicles in China. Companies are advised to monitor the finalization of the standard and subsequent testing and certification requirements, and to assess the potential impact on product design and supply chains in light of their own market strategies.

Source: https://wap.miit.gov.cn/gzcy/yjzj/art/2026/art_86c17feda8e0436798049b8eb3694658.html

32. China Issues First Mandatory Standard for L3/L4 Automated Driving System

#Automated Driving System

On 30 July 2026, China published **GB 44721-2026 Intelligent and connected vehicle – Safety requirements for automated driving system**, its first mandatory national standard for Level 3 (conditional) and Level 4 (high) automated driving systems. The standard is developed by the Subcommittee for Intelligent and Connected Vehicle under the National Technical Committee on Auto (SAC/TC114/SC34). It is scheduled to enter into force on **1 July 2027**. It applies to passenger and goods vehicles (Categories M and N), excluding automatic parking systems.

The standard upgrades its 2024 predecessor from recommended (GB/T) to mandatory (GB), establishing a legally binding safety floor for market access. This marks a regulatory shift in which compliance is no longer voluntary, and manufacturers face compulsory accountability across the full product lifecycle.

Four Regulatory Pillars are put in this new mandatory standard

1. **Corporate Lifecycle Responsibility:** Manufacturers must embed safety governance across design, production, and post-sale operations (policy, risk management, assurance, and continuous improvement). They must also verify systems through simulation, proving-ground, and road testing.
2. **Performance Benchmark:** Automated driving systems must perform at least as safely as a competent, attentive human driver, without posing unreasonable risk to other road users. The standard defines scenario-specific requirements and mandates minimum-risk maneuvers when systems must exit.
3. **User Transparency & Oversight:** Activation and deactivation must be safe and clearly signaled. L3 systems must monitor driver readiness to resume control. Beyond the owner's manual, manufacturers must proactively disclose capability limits, user responsibilities, and system boundaries via dashboards, websites, and other channels to prevent misuse.
4. **Independent Verification:** A three-layer compliance regime requires: (a) corporate safety-capability review; (b) safety dossier audit; and (c) third-party confirmatory testing combining simulation, proving-ground, and road tests under companion standards.

International Alignment

The standard aligns with the **UN Global Technical Regulation on Autonomous Driving Systems (ADS GTR)**, which China led and which was adopted in June 2026. However, China's rule goes further by adding granular L3/L4 distinctions, clearer safety boundaries, stronger user-communication obligations, and test scenarios tailored to domestic traffic conditions.

By converting technical safety expectations into enforceable national rules, **GB 44721-2026** creates a common compliance baseline that reduces regulatory uncertainty for industry while raising the cost of market entry for underprepared players. It reinforces enterprise liability, protects public road safety, and provides the institutional clarity needed to accelerate commercial deployment.

Going forwards, MIIT will enforce the standard through product type-approval and is building out supporting rules on data logging and incident management to complete the regulatory framework.

SESEC strongly advises European stakeholders to thoroughly review this new mandatory national standard, identify specific divergences from international requirements, and assess the associated costs of compliance adaptation.

Source: https://www.miit.gov.cn/xwfb/gxdt/sjdt/art/2026/art_16d1319a933d4ffd8501e60dc4d88491.html

33. China Updates CCC Certification Rules for Electric Blankets and Electronic Toilets

#CCC Certification

On August 1, 2026, the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) released two revised mandatory China Compulsory Certification (CCC) implementation rules for household electrical appliances, including:

- **CNCA-C07-19:2026 Compulsory Certification Implementation Rules – Electric Blankets, Electric Pads and Similar Flexible Heating Appliances (Trial)**
- **CNCA-C07-20:2026 Compulsory Certification Implementation Rules – Electronic Toilets (Trial)**

The updated implementation rules feature a two-phase transition period. Until September 30, 2026, certification bodies may, at the applicant's choice, apply either the old or new rules. From **October 1, 2026**, all new certifications must follow the revised versions. Existing valid CCC certificates remain unaffected and do not require immediate re-issuance, ensuring a smooth market transition.

Both rules share a unified 20-chapter structure covering the full certification lifecycle from scope, stakeholder compliance obligations, and standards, to certification modes, unit classification, factory quality assurance, product consistency, application procedures, type testing, factory inspection, evaluation and issuance, post-certification surveillance, marking, fees, and supplementary clauses. Six annexes accompany the main text, providing operational guidelines on unit division and sampling, factory quality assurance, critical component and material control, in-house testing and post-certification surveillance sampling, type test report templates, and key production process control points.

For electric blankets, pads, and similar flexible heating appliances (CNCA-C07-19:2026), the new rule applies to devices with a rated voltage not exceeding 250 V

that heat beds or the human body, as well as heating pads with a flexible construction and a heating area no greater than 0.3 m² per face, intended for localized body warming. The certification standards are:

- *GB/T 4706.1 Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 1: General requirements*
- *GB/T 4706.8 Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 8: Particular requirements for blankets, pads, clothing and similar flexible heating appliances*

Meanwhile, the electronic toilet rule (CNCA-C07-20:2026) covers devices rated at or below 250 V that process human waste through storage, drying, or destruction, or that provide cleansing and drying functions, including electronic units used in conjunction with conventional toilet bowls. The certification standards are:

- *GB/T 4706.1 Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 1: General requirements*
- *GB/T 4706.53 Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 53: Particular requirements for toilet appliance*

For European stakeholders, the updated CCC rules introduce a more detailed certification framework for electric blankets and electronic toilets. The transition period ends in late September 2026, which does not leave much time. Stakeholders with applications in progress or certificates nearing expiry should assess the implications promptly.

Source:

https://www.cnca.gov.cn/zwxx/gg/2026/art/2026/art_d9692735aa2e4b1cac3572bb05d1e883.html

34. China Electrical and Equipment Industrial Association (CEEIA) Opened New Term in Beijing

#Electrical and Equipment

On 14 August 2026, the seventh Council of the China Electrical Equipment Industrial Association (CEEIA) held its first meeting following the election of the new Council and the third Supervisory Board at the association's Seventh General Assembly of Members. Members of the third Supervisory Board and other member representatives attended the meeting as observers.

Liu Hongyu, Director of the Membership Affairs Department of the China Machinery Industry Federation, read the results of candidate review for leadership positions on the seventh Council.

Following the CEEIA Articles of Association and established election procedures, the assembly elected 89 executive directors by secret ballot, with all candidates elected. Luo Qianyi, Chairman of Dongfang Electric Corporation, was elected President. Jian Jingwen, Bai Wenbo, Huang Yuming and 30 others were elected Vice Presidents, with Bai Wenbo also serving as Secretary-General.

The new Council approved several key measures, including membership management rules, a spokesperson system, the division of responsibilities among the President and resident executives, and the appointment of Jian Jingwen as CEEIA's legal representative and spokesperson.

In his first address as President, Luo Qianyi outlined 6 priorities:

- strengthening Party leadership,
- addressing industry irregularities,
- planning for industry development,
- focusing on priorities under the 15th Five-Year Plan,
- improving member services, and
- building greater industry-wide cooperation.

He said the new Council would focus on delivering results and use member satisfaction to assess its performance, while supporting China's goals of becoming a manufacturing and energy powerhouse.

Supervisory Board Chair Li Fang outlined 6 priorities for the new Board, including strengthening Party leadership, focusing on its core responsibilities, improving governance systems, developing new approaches to oversight, strengthening its own capabilities, and enhancing collaboration and communication.

Guo Yan, Deputy Director of CEEIA's Industry Development Department, presented a report on the industry's economic performance in the first half of 2026. The report covered major economic indicators, key product output, market demand and investment, imports and exports, the Purchasing Managers' Index, and major industry challenges. It also assessed the outlook for the sector, providing data and analysis to support the new Council's policy and service priorities.

The meeting concluded with the approval of the meeting minutes and a summary by Huang Yuming.

Looking ahead, CEEIA's seventh Council will work to bring together industry-wide efforts and support the high-quality development of China's equipment manufacturing sector.

Source: <https://www.ceeia.com/XWZX/d/202608/fe77469b7b19493dbb54c20176df499f.html>

35. CEEIA Standardization Committee Hosted 2026 Plenary Meeting

#Electrical and Equipment

On 27 and 28 July 2026, the Standardization Working Committee of the China Electrical Equipment Industry Association (CEEIA) held its 2026 annual plenary meeting in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province. The meeting brought together over 150 delegates from member companies, research institutes and technical committees.

The committee's annual work report reviewed a 2025 record that included 130 newly published association standards and a portfolio of 784 standards in force, and set out 2026 priorities centred on the new-type power system, green and low-carbon development, and stricter compliance of standardisation procedures.

Mr. Tan Xiangning, Deputy Chief Engineer of the China Machinery Industry Federation, observed that machinery industry standardisation in the 15th Five-Year Plan period will shift towards quality and efficiency, a more systematic layout of standards supply, proactive leadership in international engagement, deeper integration with scientific and technological innovation, and strengthened whole-lifecycle management. He stressed that association standards should stay closely aligned with national plans, focus on key areas and frontier directions, and reinforce implementation and effectiveness evaluation, so as to drive coordinated upgrading across industrial chains and better serve the high-quality development of the machinery industry.

CEEIA Secretary-General Mr. Bai Wenbo noted the association's solid progress in association standards supply over the past year. For 2026, he said, the committee will focus on priority areas such as the new-type power system and green and low-carbon development, accelerate the development of key standards, improve the quality and efficiency of standards supply, and bring independently developed technical solutions onto the international stage. He also stressed the need to benchmark against the latest management regulations, act proactively and keep all work compliant and orderly.

Two themes were repeatedly emphasised throughout the meeting. The first was the launch of the *Implementation Guide for CEEIA Association Standardization under the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030)*, which sets quantified quality targets and positions association standards as a cultivation base for international proposals. The second was the rectification of association standards, through continued three-year reviews, clean-up of overdue projects, and alignment with the latest national rules on association standardisation.

SESEC observes that this rectification reflects a broader correction under way in China's standardisation reform. Association standards are meant to lead innovation and aim higher than national and sector standards, yet years of rapid growth have left the field crowded with duplicate or even inferior output. The current clean-up is therefore less about adding standards than about removing poor ones, so that a cleaner tier can better support national standards and the preparation of international proposals. For foreign stakeholders, this points to a smaller but stronger field of Chinese association standards, and to Chinese proposals arriving at IEC with increasingly mature domestic backing.

SESEC has prepared a detailed report on the meeting, available to foreign stakeholders seeking a fuller picture of CEEIA's 2025 achievements, 2026 priorities and five-year roadmap. Please find it in the Annex.

Annex 1 SESEC VI Report – Report on CEEIA Plenary Meeting of 2026

Annex 2 SESEC VI Translation – Draft for Comment of GB/T 20003.1 Special procedures for the development of standards – Part 1: Standards related to patents

Annex 3 SESEC VI Translation – Explanatory Notes of GB/T 20003.1 Special procedures for the development of standards – Part 1: Standards related to patents

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