



SESEC VI

Report on the 2026 Plenary Meeting of CEEIA Standardization Committee

Report Date | July 2026

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I . Introduction

On 27 and 28 July 2026, the China Electrical Equipment Industry Association (CEEIA) Standardization Working Committee hosted the 2026 Annual Plenary Meeting in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, China. The meeting presented the *2025 Work Summary and 2026 Work Plan* which summarize CEEIA's key standardisation activities and important upcoming plans.

CEEIA Secretary-General, Bai Wenbo, noted that, in 2026, 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 ensure that all work remains compliant and orderly, guiding the industry's high-quality development with high standards.

The meeting also introduced the *Implementation Guide for Association Standardisation of China Electrical Equipment Industry Association for 15th Five-Year Development Plan (2026–2030)*, which establishes the strategic framework for association standardisation over the next five years. Release of typical cases of association standard application and training sessions on plan implementation and governance compliance was also covered.

This report reviews CEEIA's standardisation achievements in 2025, its priorities for 2026 and the implementation guide for the 15th Five-Year Plan, with particular attention to green and low-carbon standardisation, the internationalisation of association standards, and the governance changes under way in China's standardisation reform.

II. Work achievements in 2025

Portfolio and governance. By the end of 2025, CEEIA maintained 784 association standards in force, with 238 projects under development. During 2025 it issued 107 new plan items and published 130 standards. CEEIA operates a three-tier governance structure — a decision-level expert committee, an executive standardization committee, and 72 technical committees — and ranks among the top 20 most active bodies on the national association standards information platform. It has obtained the national "Good Practice for Association Standardization" certificate, which formally opens the channel for its association standards to be adopted as national standards. Dynamic management is enforced: 145 standards older than three years were reviewed (133 confirmed, 2 revised, 10 abolished), and 112 overdue development projects were cleaned up (94 terminated, 18 extended).

Support to national programmes. CEEIA completed 15 special priority standards under the State Administration for Market Regulation's plans to promote equipment renewal and consumer goods trade-in and high-quality development through standards upgrading. It advanced 290 national standards under the programme for standards-led upgrading of traditional industries for power equipment and 9 national standards for ageing petrochemical installations and completed a work report on the mandatory national standards system commissioned by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT). Around new-energy generation, the new-type power system, new energy storage, hydrogen, energy efficiency and electrical digitalization, the industry completed plan applications for 409 national and 80 sector standards.

Internationalization. In 2025, the electrical industry produced 23 international standard proposals in fields such as fuel cells, overhead conductors, batteries, flow batteries, plugs and socket-outlets, miniature fuses, electric transport equipment and insulating materials. CEEIA experts led the development of 12 international

standards covering DC transfer switches and circuit breakers, reactive power compensation devices, composite insulators, life-cycle assessment and climatic test sequences. Dr. Li Yaping was recommended by CEEIA and joined **IEC/SMB/SG 14 All Electric and Connected Society (AECS)**. The association also contributes feedback on the ISO/IEC Online Standards Development (OSD) platform. Of the 44 Chinese experts receiving the IEC 1906 Award in 2025, seven came from the electrical industry — 16 per cent of the national total.

Standards system research and uptake.

CEEIA published its *Research Report on the Standards System for Electrical Equipment for the New-Type Power System*, covering source, grid, load, storage and product carbon footprints. The report identified 212 priority standard projects, including 69 association standards, of which 41 were implemented in the 2025-2026 special plans. The research directly informed the 15th Five-Year Plan standardization guidance for the electrical industry.

On the standards implementation side, nine robotics standards were adopted under the *China Robot Certification (CR)* scheme. CEEIA's product carbon footprint quantification series was incorporated into carbon footprint certification rules.

The joint association standard, ***T/CMIF 309-2025/T/CEEIA 948-2025 Greenhouse gases – Quantification requirement and method for carbon footprint of products - Lead-acid battery*** was adopted by MIIT as a recommended accounting rule for key industrial products.

One robotics standard, ***T/CEEIA 602.3-2022 Intelligence evaluation for robots – Part 3: Vision***, was upgraded to a national standard.

Two insulating-oil association standards supported the development of ***IEC 63177:2024 Test methods for compatibility of construction materials with electrical insulating liquids***. They are:

- ***T/CEEIA 436-2020 Test methods for compatibility of synthetic organic ester type insulating oil and construction material***
- ***T/CEEIA 437-2020 Standard test methods for compatibility of natural ester type insulating oil with construction material***

A full-lifecycle digital management platform for association standards went live in May 2026.

III. Priorities for 2026

For 2026, the committee's agenda centres on compliance and reform. It will implement the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) pilot on well-regulated, high-quality development of association standards, together with the rectification requirements of the Society Work Department of the CPC Central Committee (CPC Society Work Department).

The three-year review cycle will continue and be deepened under the "standards renewal and upgrading" campaign, with content-level checks, problem inventories and corrective actions. CEEIA will also follow the revision of [*GB/T 20004 Social organization standardization*](#) and align its procedures accordingly.

Finally, following [*CEEIA's own leadership transition*](#) and the CPC Society Work Department's rules on association branches, the standardization committee will launch a Reform and Adjustment Plan, revising its institutional documents, management model and operating procedures.

IV. The 15th Five-Year Plan (2026-2030)

The Implementation Guide anchors CEEIA's five-year roadmap in national policy, including the *National Standardisation Development Outline*, the *Implementation Plan for Pilot Project of New Industry*

Standardisation (2023-2035), the *Action Plan for Carbon Peaking in Industrial Sectors* and the *Action Plan to Enhance the Standardisation of Peak Carbon Dioxide Emission and Carbon Neutrality in Energy*. Its quantified targets are ambitious: the average standard development cycle is to be shortened to one year; original and high-level standards should account for at least 70 per cent of output; and at least two-thirds of standards should contain advanced technical indicators.

Four standards-system priorities stand out. First, by 2026-2028, at least 90 per cent of the standards system for electrical equipment serving the new-type power system are to be revised, with newly derived standards accounting for no less than 10 per cent. Second, a reliability standards system for high-voltage transmission and distribution equipment will be built in 2026, application guides by 2028, and basic completion by 2030. Third, a green and low-carbon standards system will cover energy efficiency improvement, green design, carbon footprint assessment and zero-carbon factories. Fourth, intelligent manufacturing and digital transformation standards are to be in place by 2028.

Among the eleven key tasks, two are of particular interest to international stakeholders. Task 6, the "renewal campaign", will systematically review all standards older than three years to raise the authority and government recognition of the portfolio. Task 10, "promoting the international leap of standards", aims to bring internationally advanced association standards to the international stage: high-quality association standards are to be upgraded into international standards, and the cultivation of association standards will be synchronised with the preparation of international standard proposals — effectively positioning association standards as a feeder mechanism into ISO and, above all, IEC. Cross-border integration standards (industrial IoT, big data, AI, dual-carbon applications in high-voltage grids, micro-energy networks and storage) and a research project on an evaluation indicator system for high-level association standards — including their internationalization potential — complete the picture.

V. Conclusions and Key Takeaways for European stakeholders

CEEIA is one of the oldest, largest and most comprehensive industry organisations in China's electrotechnical sector, with nearly 6,000 members spanning manufacturers, suppliers, end users, research institutes, testing bodies and universities. It bridges government and industry, administers national and sector-level technical committees in the electrical field under mandate from SAC and the National Energy Administration, and develops the sector's association standards.

The meeting covered the association's work in three areas. In 2025, the association ran a large, actively managed portfolio, set up new technical committees in emerging fields, and saw its standards used in certification, procurement and national adoption. For 2026, the focus is on its own procedures, with stricter compliance requirements and higher quality expectations for its standards. The 15th Five-Year Plan builds on both, with a longer-term expansion of standards systems covering the new-type power system, equipment reliability, green and low-carbon development and digitalisation.

Taken together, these steps are part of a broader correction in China's standardisation reform. Association standards are meant to lead innovation and aim higher than national and sector standards, but years of fast growth have left the field crowded with duplicate or even inferior standards. The current rectification, which includes CEEIA's own reviews and clean-ups, is therefore not about adding more standards but about removing poor ones, so that the remaining standards can do the job they are meant to do. A cleaner body of association standards will, in turn, support better national standards and better-prepared international proposals.

The international side shows this most clearly. CEEIA supports Chinese participation in IEC activities and helps companies prepare international proposals. It also uses its own standards more and more as a starting point, building domestic agreement first and then taking proven standards to ISO and IEC. The role of CEEIA standards in developing IEC 63177 suggests this is becoming a regular pathway rather than an occasional one.

For European stakeholders, the overall picture is one of consolidation. The sector's association standards are moving towards fewer, better-documented and more internationally focused portfolios, and this pattern is likely to hold for the entire five-year period. Since CEEIA has long been active in making international proposals, they can expect a continued and growing Chinese presence at IEC, with proposals increasingly coming from a stronger set of association standards developed to match international levels.

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).