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Index

Takeaways

Call for Comments: Amendments to China's Government Procurement Law

On 15 July 2022, the Ministry of Finance solicited public opinions on the revised Government Procurement Law of the People's Republic of China (Draft for comments) (hereinafter referred to as "the Draft"). The call-for-comment period will end on 14 August 2022. In essential, as the scale of government procurement continues to expand, the revision of the law is to further amplify positive impacts of government procurement behaviours on guiding industrial development.

Joint Release of the Action Plan for Implementing China's Standardization Development Outline

On 6th July 2022, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC), and another 14 national authorities, released the Action Plan for Implementing the National Standardization Development Outline (hereinafter respectively referred to as the Action Plan and the Outline). The Action Plan specifies the key tasks and corresponding responsible bodies for guiding standardization development through the end of 2023. At the same time, some tasks are further clarified, which will help enterprises to be prepared for the upcoming standardization policies.

Translation of Opinions on Promoting the High-quality Development of Association Standards

The advancement of association standards can fully release the vitality of market entities. Products and services will perform better in competition based on refined standards supply, thereby realizing the high-quality development of China. Association standards in China have developed rapidly in recent years. Relying on the system of policies that gradually takes shape, organizations developing association standards have carried out standardization tasks with strong enthusiasm, greatly promoted the development of new products, business forms and models, and facilitated ample supply of quality products and services. However, association standards in China are still in their preliminary stage for the imbalanced and inadequate development. Many issues emerged, such as poor targeting, mediocre performance, and unregulated applications, which must be resolved through normative management and guidance.

New Cybersecurity Standard Affects Overseas Office Device Enterprises

On 16 April, the China Electronic Standardization Institute (CESI), the National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team/Coordination Center of China (CNCERT), the National Information Security Research Center (NISRC), and three local officer device enterprises, jointly submitted to TC260/WG5 a new standard proposal: Information security technology – security specification for office devices. The new standard proposal aims to replace two currently effective standards used to ensure the information security of office devices, namely GB/T29244-2012 Information security technology – Basic security requirements for office devices, and GB/T 38558-2020 Information security technology – Security test method for office devices – which had both been adopted by the IT Product Information Security Certification owned by the China Cybersecurity Review Technology and Certification Centre

China's TC28 AI Subcommittee Convenes the Second Plenary Meeting

From 5 to 8 July, the TC28 AI Subcommittee (SC42) convened its Second Plenary Meeting through a mixed approach (i.e. online & offline meeting). The four-day meetings' agenda mainly included four points: (i) presentation of the work report, including committee's work report in general, as well as for specific working groups; (ii) appointment of new group leaders; (iii) discussions on AI standardization, autonomous road vehicles, and AI ethics; and (iv) meetings in specific working groups (Annex 1).

Release of Certification Requirements for Cross-border Transmission of Personal Information

On 24 June 2022, the National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee in China officially released the Certification Requirements for Cross-border Transfer of Personal Information (hereinafter referred to as the Requirements).

As a certification support to the Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL), the Requirements may improve the transfer efficiency for normal data processors (i.e. non-Critical Information Infrastructure Operators, non-major-processors) and ensure equal protection of the personal information transferred abroad.

China's Ministry of Transport Issued Green Transportation Standard System (2022)

On 18 August 2022, the Ministry of Transport (MOT) issued the "Green Transportation Standards System (2022)". This system will greatly impact future green standards development within the transportation sector. In 2016, MOT issued the "Green Transportation Standard System (2016)", planning the development and revision of 80 green transportation standards. The scope of the Green Transportation Standard System (2022) aligns with its 2016 edition. This includes technical standards and engineering construction standards that are directly related to the development of green transportation in integrative transportation, on highways, and on waterways. The integrative transportation and urban passenger transportation standards involved in "Optimizing the transportation structure" and "Encouraging green commuting" are falling out of the standard system.

Certification and Accreditation

On 1 August 2022, CNCA issued a notice announcing the inclusion of the two standards below into the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) scheme:

- *GB 4943.1-2022 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment—Part 1: Safety requirements"*
- *GB/T 9254.1-2021 "Information technology equipment, multimedia equipment and receivers—Electromagnetic compatibility—Part 1: Emission requirements".*

On 31 December 2021, SAMR/SAC published two new standards for the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) scheme:

- *GB/T 9254.1-2021 Information technology equipment, multimedia equipment and receivers—Electromagnetic compatibility—Part 1: Emission requirements*
- *GB/T 9254.2-2021 Information technology equipment, multimedia equipment and receivers—Electromagnetic compatibility—Part 2: Immunity requirements.*

International Standards and Cooperation

- On 17 August, the second meeting of the 2022 Sino-German Working Group on Strategic Cooperation in Standardization was held online.
- The International Union of Railways (UIC) has recently issued and implemented two standards (*IRS 60680:2022 Design of a High–Speed railway – Infrastructure, and IRS 60682:2022 Design of a High–Speed railway – Energy*), which represent the first international railway standards in their respective fields.
- China joined the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1978, has been one of the 20 members of the ISO Council since 2008, represented by SAC, and China is also a member of the ISO Technical Management Board (TMB, until 2023). From 2015 to 2018, Zhang Xiaogang, a Chinese national, served as ISO chairman.
- China joined the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in 1920. Currently, China ranks 2nd in ITU participation after the United States (Figure 1). Zhao Houlin has served as ITU Secretary-General since 2015 (two consecutive terms: 2015-2018 and 2019-2022); before that, he had served as ITU Deputy Secretary-General for eight years; he also served two elected terms as Director of ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB).
- The China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) is one of the 3GPP's seven organizational partners. China also has the highest number of members joining via CCSA or ETISI.
- The 28th General Assembly of African Organization for Standardization (ARSO) was held from June 28 to July 1 in hybrid form in Yaounde, Cameroon. The meeting was attended by the Chinese delegation led by Guo Chenguang, Deputy Director-General of Standards Innovative Management Department, SAMR, on behalf of SAC.
- The workshop on carbon peak and neutrality standardization of the BRICS countries was held in virtual form on June 28, which was attended by more than 20 participants from the BRICS countries.

Horizontal Policy

1. Call for Comments: Amendments to China's Government Procurement Law

Horizontal and Policy Issues

On 15 July 2022, the Ministry of Finance solicited public opinions on the revised Government Procurement Law of the People's Republic of China (Draft for comments) (hereinafter referred to as "the Draft"). The call-for-comment period will end on 14 August 2022. In essential, as the scale of government procurement continues to expand, the revision of the law is to further amplify positive impacts of government procurement behaviours on guiding industrial development.

The following content is a summary of key points in the Draft:

1. Expanding the scope of application. Compared with the version in force, the Draft expands the application scope through enriching the definition of "governmental procurement" in Article 2. Specifically, the new definition for governmental procurement adds a new purpose: "to support government activities and public services". In this regard, the procurement activities of state-owned enterprises for public welfare will be subject to the procurement law if the Draft comes into force. Such state-owned enterprises especially refer to the those engaged in public utilities, public infrastructure operation, or public service networks for the purpose of providing public services. The scope of those state-owned enterprises for public welfare will be decided by the State Council.

2. Supporting domestic industry. The Draft requires government procurement to prioritize domestically produced goods as well as engineering projects and services unless they are unavailable at a reasonable commercial condition in China. At the same time, domestic products can enjoy preferential treatment if they meet specified conditions such as added value ratio. The domestic goods mentioned in the Draft also include goods manufactured in China by foreign-invested enterprises. As to the imported goods, on the other hand, the Draft tends to constrict their requirement.

3. Splitting procurement of the information and communication related projects. Art. 38 of the Draft stipulates that the purchaser shall divide and separately purchase information communication related projects, g., separately purchasing its information infrastructure, application system, security protection, and other subsystems. In other words, the construction project of a public hospital's Supply-Processing-Distribution (SPD) platform cannot be contracted to only one enterprise in the future. Instead, it shall be contracted to several enterprises.

4. Abolishing the Local Centralised Purchasing Catalogue. Government procurement is currently adopting a combination approach that involves centralized procurement by the central government and decentralized procurement at local levels. As a result, the autonomy of local governments leads to an increasingly higher minimum procurement quota which defines the scope of the application of Government Procurement Law. Hence, as the minimum quota becomes higher, projects procurement that does not meet the minimum quota requirement fall out of the scope from the current Government Procurement Law. In order to solve this issue, the Draft deletes those provisions. As a replacement, the State Council, instead of local governments, will resume the responsibility of compiling the catalogue and formulating the minimum quota.

5. Supporting technological innovation. The Draft explicitly stresses its support towards technological innovation. For instance, in Art. 25 of Supporting Technological Innovation, government procurement is required to support the application of sci-tech innovation, guide the market, promote the deep integration of industry, academics, research and application, and promote the R&D and application of innovative products. Another instance is a newly added procurement method called "Innovation Procurement" in Chapter 5, which encourages the innovation of the market and be applied to major R&D projects. Namely, the budget of procurement will also be spent on R&D in order to support innovation and share corresponding risks with the private sectors. Meanwhile, to ensure the implementation of those policies, Art. 28 specifies mandatory or preferential measures such as formulating procurement standards, reserving procurement shares, giving preferences in procurement evaluation, etc.

6. Easing restrictions on the number of vendors. In the past, many projects, especially some special medical equipment procurement projects, had to be rebid because the number of vendors were less than three. The Draft makes a change. Under circumstances where bidding vendors or qualified vendors are less than two, procurement activities may continue as long as procurement documents and procedures do not contain unreasonable terms and comply with requirements.

7. Shifting toward a new approach for project evaluation. There are three evaluation methods for government procurement: the "lowest price" method, the "comprehensive scoring" method and the newly added "optimal quality" method. Among them, the optimal quality method favors quality over low prices. The optimal quality method can be applied to the procurement of projects subject to government pricing or with special quality requirements, such as the procurement of precision instrument. As for the lowest price method, the Draft specifies its narrow scope of application. Specifically, that method can only be applied in the procurement of small and uncomplicated projects (goods or services). What's also noteworthy is that the Draft requires competitive negotiation to adopt the comprehensive scoring method, replacing the "lowest price" method. It's a substantial change when compared with the current Government Procurement Law in which the lowest evaluation price method is favored.

Those changes will greatly impact the industrial market. On one hand, imported goods will face greater market access obstacles because of government's pro-domestic attitudes reflected in the Draft. On the other hand, removal of unreasonable parts in the bidding systems will contribute to a fairer competition environment in the market. In this regard, companies operating within the China will benefit from this revision. Specifically, for foreign-invested factories in China, their strengths in innovation will further assist them in gaining favors from the new regulatory policies encouraging innovation.

2. Joint Release of the Action Plan for Implementing China's Standardization Development Outline

Horizontal and Policy Issues

On 6th July 2022, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC), and another 14 national authorities, released the *Action Plan for Implementing the National Standardization Development Outline* (hereinafter respectively referred to as the Action Plan and the Outline). The Action Plan specifies the key tasks and corresponding responsible bodies for guiding standardization development through the end of 2023. At the same time, some tasks are further clarified, which will help enterprises to be prepared for the upcoming standardization policies.

Before this, another critical document for the implementation of the Outline was published by SAC in February 2022, i.e. the *Key Points of National Standardization (2022)* (hereinafter referred to as the Key Points). While this document was mostly limited to SAC, the Action Plan extends the efforts to all the relevant governmental authorities and organizations. Specifically, each task in the Action Plans entails corresponding responsible bodies, while the detailed implementation is left to local governments. Such meticulous work distribution among ministries, governmental associations and local governments reflects China's determination in promoting standardization development in the near future.

The Action Plan is structured on three parts: (i) standardization's support to socioeconomic development; (ii) optimization of the standardization system; and (iii) supporting measures and policies. The tasks included in each part are assigned in accordance with the requirements of the Outline.

The following are the key takeaways that foreign enterprises in China should pay attention to:

1. **Standardization's support to the socioeconomic development**

- Incorporating standardization into governmental policies and planning. The Action Plan specifically highlights the importance of incorporating standardization into sectoral, regional, technological and commercial policies and planning. Therefore, it can be expected to see stronger reference to standardization aspects in upcoming policies.

- Setting standardization as key indicator of achievement for national sci-tech. National sci-tech projects are funded by government authorities to support socioeconomic development. The Action Plan stipulates that standardization will become one of the evaluation indicators of the implementation of such projects, as it is expected that greater standardization would encourage the commercial application of new technologies, which in turn would further contribute to the innovation and optimization of new technologies. Therefore, for foreign enterprises, keeping pace with the upcoming standards will be helpful to optimize the production and benefit from governmental policies.

- Focusing on key sectors. The Action Plan specifies key tasks for specific sectors, while supporting green and digital development as cross-cutting topics:

    - *Equipment manufacturing*: including numerically controlled machine tool, construction machinery, shipping equipment, and agricultural machinery;
    - *Modern service industry*: including smart logistics, cross-border e-commerce, finance, etc;
    - *Consumer products*: requiring standards to shift their focus from production to consumption, thus increasing domestic needs;
    - *Emerging industries:* including fields such as new materials, biotechnology, medical devices, digital technology, etc.

- Highlighting coordinated standardization. The Action Plan sets the direction for the coordinated development of standards, thus connecting more effectively enterprises along industry chains and across different sectors. This is in response to the fact that, one change of a standard in upstream industries might consequentially lead to the corresponding revision of other standards in downstream industries.

- Developing standards for 'new type of infrastructure'. To support the establishment of a digital country with high-efficient utilization of resources, the Action Plan highlights the importance of standards development in sectors such as industrial internet, internet of vehicles, energy internet, etc. Standardized infrastructure will contribute to the optimization of resource control and mobilization.

- Developing green standards:

    - *Carbon peak and carbon neutrality*. In order to reach the goal of carbon peak and carbon neutrality, the Action Plan outline a series of requirements for (i) standards for the calculation of carbon emissions and corresponding reports; (ii) national mandatory standards with high requirement in energy efficiency (for key energy-consumption products and sectors); (iii) development of standards for clean energy, carbon sink, carbon capture, utilization and storage. Furthermore, the National Carbon Peak and Neutrality Standardization General Group already established in March 2022, will be responsible for the development and implementation of standards related to carbon peak and carbon neutrality.
    - Conservation of natural resources. The natural resources that are specifically mentioned in the Action Plan are land resources, water resources, and mining resources. In particular for mining resources, the Action Plan requires to develop standards related to conservation technology, green exploration, and green mines. Those might impact the requirements for mining machinery and equipment.

- Strengthening international cooperation in international standards formulation

    - Key sectors. According to the Action Plan, itis expected that China will strengthen its participation in the international standards formulation within a few key sectors, specifically: carbon peak and carbon neutrality, intensive utilization and conservation of resources, smart cities, food safety, animal and plant health, digital economy, cross-border e-commerce, digital finances, international trade single window, etc.
    - Key regions and international governmental organizations. Regarding international cooperation, the Action Plan prioritizes the mutual recognition of standards and the promotion of China's standards abroad, through existing cooperation mechanism or projects led by China, including the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the Belt and Road Initiative. The recognition and promotion will be mainly promoted in the form of beneficial contracts with the partners in the target. Other than that, the Action Plan only mentions regions or regional organizations with which China intends to maintain a dialogue and cooperation, including BRICS, ASEAN, Europe, Pan America, Africa and Gulf countries.
    - Compatibility with international standards. In order to promote the compatibility with international standards, China will continue to conduct comparative analysis and verification of the applicability of international and national standards in various fields, and speed up the transformation of advanced and applicable international standards. At the same time, in order to support the promotion of Chinese standards abroad, the Action Plan highlights the need of translating China's compulsory national standards, and promoting the simultaneous establishment of Chinese and English versions of national standards projects. Currently, only around one thousand national voluntary and mandatory standards have been published, accounting for 2.5% of total national standards in force. Apart from national standards, sector standards and local standards are also encouraged to release English versions as needed.
    - Participation of foreign enterprises. The Action Plan particularly mentions that the government shall protect the legitimate rights of foreign enterprises in terms of participation in China's standardization activities. Such participation will bring foreign views in the formulation process, which will contribute to the compatibility of standards both domestically and internationally.

2. **Optimization of standardization system**

- Promoting the innovation and reform of standardization

- Conversion of mandatory sector standards into national mandatory standards. China's current standards system is defined by the *Standardization Law*, which came into force on1 January 2018. Yet, the old system where the mandatory sector standards are still in place in some sectors (such as safe production, public security and taxation), contradicting the legal requirement that only national standards starting with GB can be mandatory. In order to resolve the contradiction, the Action Plan assigns the tasks for converting the mandatory sector standards to national standards. In this way, the identification of mandatory standards will be much easier and with higher
- Development of high-quality association standards. In order to mobilize market forces in developing high-quality standards, in response to quick socioeconomic development needs and trends, association standards have recently gained great importance. The Action Plan continues to encourage the implementation of high-level associations incubation plans. Foreign enterprises therefore are advised to identify and apply high-quality association standards, particularly those which are officially endorsed by relevant governmental policies.
- Formulation of local standards in major economic regions. The Action Plan encourages regional cooperation in the development of local standards in major economic regions, including the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, the Yangtze River Economic Belt, the Yangtze River Delta Economic Area, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Coordinated local standards across these regions will support the regional socioeconomic development more effectively.

- Consolidating the foundations for standardization development

  - Application of advanced standards. The Action Plan requires the application of advanced standards in government policies and legal documents, certification and accreditation, inspection and testing, government procurement and tender activities. The application of advanced standards in those fields will represent a formal recognition from governmental policies and activities, which will further boost the development of standardization.
  - Capacity-building. The Action Plan requires the inclusion of standardization topics in university courses, as well as the formal recognition of relevant academic degrees and vocational skill certificates in the recruiting process. Meanwhile, online courses organized by technical committees, and other actions, will also be carried out to support capacity-building.

3. **Supporting measures and policies.** In order to better serve the standardization careers, in line with the Action Plan the Chinese government will strengthen its efforts to provide financial support, not only through subsidies, but also through financial, credit and personnel policies. Other than policy support, financial institutions will also be encouraged to design financing and credit-related products.

Standardisation

3. Translation of Opinions on Promoting the High-quality Development of Association Standards

#Association Standard

The advancement of association standards can fully release the vitality of market entities. Products and services will perform better in competition based on refined standards supply, thereby realizing the high-quality development of China. Association standards in China have developed rapidly in recent years. Relying on the system of policies that gradually takes shape, organizations developing association standards have carried out standardization tasks with strong enthusiasm, greatly promoted the development of new products, business forms and models, and facilitated ample supply of quality products and services. However, association standards in China are still in their preliminary stage for the imbalanced and inadequate development. Many issues emerged, such as poor targeting, mediocre performance, and unregulated applications, which must be resolved through normative management and guidance.

To improve the association standardization work and meet targets set in the *National Standardization Development Outline*, Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released the *Opinions on Promoting the High-quality Development of Association Standards*, which was approved by the Inter-ministerial Joint Conference on Standardization Coordination and Promotion of the State Council after deliberation.

1. Improving the performance of organizations developing association standards

Organizations developing association standards should establish sound standardization working mechanism, with systematic rules set on managing association standards and intellectual property rights. They are required to strengthen full-cycle management of association standards in accordance with relevant procedures and rules, and allocate dedicated staff on standardization work to form sound internal standardization departments, thereby delivering results with high efficiency.

2. Setting up a demand-driven model for standards development

Organizations should find the demand for association standards with accuracy. With close attention paid to the progress of new techniques, sectors, business forms and models, organizations should promote and apply association standards in a well-coordinated manner in the implementation of key projects, sector policies, and international trades. Meanwhile, enterprises with leading techniques are encouraged to participate in the development of association standards, and give full play to their advantages in making standards original and innovative. Entities from relevant links of the industrial and supply chain, including manufacturing, operation, management, construction, consumption, testing, and certification, are welcomed to the joint effort of developing association standards. For the association standards on cyber security concerning national security and public interests, organizations should seek the opinions from National Cyberspace Administration and relevant competent authorities in the State Council.

3. Expanding the application of association standards

Organizations are encouraged to set up a unified working mechanism integrating standards development, inspection, testing and certification, advance the application of association standards in market activities such as bidding and contract fulfillment, and thus establish brands. They should take further steps in the promotion of association standards and improve their social recognition. Authorities of standardization will take the leading role in demonstrating association standards application in accordance with relevant state regulations.

4. Encouraging good conduct assessment

Organizations developing association standards are encouraged to voluntarily implement self- assessment, make self-declaration on the national association standards platform, and register on the list of good conduct of association standards. As a reference for parties that plan to apply association standards, the list can enhance the public influence and credibility of organizations developing association standards. Also, anyone interested in specific association standard can delegate a third party with professional capability and authority to evaluate the good conduct of association standards.

5. Implementing nurturing plans for association standards

Administrative authorities in the State Council and relevant departments will make joint efforts in making nurturing plans for outstanding association standards, building a base of organizations with capabilities, and setting up a scientific assessment mechanism on the performance of organizations in the base. By establishing an assessment mechanism and dynamically adjusting the list of organizations in the base, a batch of organizations will be fostered as benchmarks for an overall improvement of association standardization. The nurturing plans will be formed by closely focusing on innovations in science and technology and modernization of social governance, in the regional key strategic projects, and in emerging industries on the state level.

6. Facilitating opening-up and cooperation

Organizations are encouraged to put forth proposals on international standards based on their association standards, and take the responsibility of domestic counterparts of technical committees of international standardization organizations. Talents are recommended to become registered experts in international standardization organizations. Organizations are also motivated to attract more foreign investment and experts in the development of association standards.

7. Improving the incentive mechanism

Administrative authorities in the State Council will set up a mechanism on adopting association standards in the development of voluntary national standards, and make joint efforts with other competent departments in making achievements on association standards one of the criteria for evaluating science and technology projects. Ministries and local governments are encouraged to reward association standards that achieved remarkable results in boosting high- quality economic and social development. Also, enterprises, universities and scientific research institutions are encouraged to increase the weight of association standards when evaluating and conferring employee’s academic titles. Relevant authorities are also expected to establish a credit enhancement mechanism for the financing of enterprises that have provided quality products and services by following association standards.

8. Increasing compliance awareness among organizations developing association standards

For those who develop association standards, work must be carried out in accordance with standardization regulations with strong integrity and self-discipline. Organizations are forbidden to develop repetitive standards if

there are mandatory standards. Also, they are forbidden to infringe copyrights such as plagiarizing other standards. All organizations are banned to profit from or illegally charges in the name of association standardization work.

Organizations must act in line with regulations and laws, establish a sound complaint mechanism, and rectify wrongdoings in time.

9. Strengthening social and governmental supervision

All entities or individuals are entitled with the right to complain and report on illegal activities of association standardization work. Standardization authorities at all levels will enhance the supervision of association standards, and regulate behaviors violating laws, and regulations and mandatory national standards, and infringing standard IP rights. Results of such cases will be announced on the national association standards information platform, and reported to relevant authorities. Media is expected to actively lead and supervise association standards, and becomes a binding force on organizations developing association standards.

10. Refining the safeguard measures

For the development of association standards, administrative and standardization authorities at all levels should be aware of the importance of their tasks and carry out work deployment, so as to form synergy in work by taking effective measures and solid actions. Standardizers and officers should frequently review experiences, solve major issues, and prevent potential risks. Further effort will be made to promote relevant policies, enhance the abilities of guidance and support, and facilitate the exchanges and cooperation among organizations. Standardization technical committees and research institutes are mobilized to support association standardization work with strong professional knowledge.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 4th issue, 2022.

4. China's Survey on Strengthening the Implementation, Application and Supervision of Standards

#Standardization

On 20th July 2022, the Implementation and Supervision Division under SAMR's Departments of Standards Innovation Regulation published an online survey for strengthening the implementation, application, and supervision of standards. The survey, which aims to provide support to the implementation of the *Outline for the Development of National Standardization,* seeks comments from the general public in particular regarding the difficulties and barriers encountered during the implementation and application of standards.

Feedback form for strengthening the implementation, application and supervision of standards. Note: the form could be downloaded from SAC's website (http://www.sac.gov.cn). A separate page could be attached if the blank space in the form is insufficient for writing. Feedback forms should be sent by email to: ssjianduchu@163.com

Interested actors may submit comments until 19th August 2022, by compiling the feedback form in the following link: https://www.samr.gov.cn/bzcxs/tzgg/202207/t20220720_348780.html; an unofficial translation of the feedback for is provided below:

A. Evaluation and review of the implementation and application of standards	
1. Please score the standards application in your own field, sector, locality, and/or organization – from 0 to 100.	Excellent [90-100] Good[80-90) Not bad[60-80) Bad [0-60)
2. Please illustrate the application of standards, highlighting both positive and negative examples.	
3. Please indicate any problems, difficulties or barriers during the implementation and application process of standards (including but not limited to issues existing in relevant policy and regulations, standards quality, financial cost, awareness and capacity).	A Regarding national standard:
	B Regarding sector standards:
	C Regarding local standards:
	D Regarding association standards:
	E Regarding international standards:
	F Regarding comprehensive and systematic implementation of standards:
Advice on strengthening the application and implementation of standards, as well as improving the benefits from standardization	
4. Please give your advice on policies and regulations	
5. Please give your advice on working mechanism and capacity building	
6. Other opinions	
Advice on improving the supervision on standards formulation and implementation (e.g. how could national, sector, local, and social forces be actively involved in this process)	
7. Please give your advice on the supervision on standards formulation	
8. Please give your advice on the supervision on standards implementation	
9. Other opinions	

5. China Publishes the List of Key Fields to Implement the "Forerunner" Project

#Enterprise standard #Standards system

To implement the *National Standardization Development Outline* and the *14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for Market Regulation Modernization*, SAMR announced the 2022 key areas to implement enterprise standard "forerunner" project on June 1.

SAMR has been collecting the ideas about this year's key fields from local authorities and relevant departments to carry out the enterprise standard "forerunner" project since March. As the operation body of the "forerunner" project, China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) aggregated suggestions on key areas and gathered experts for review.

To better support the construction of the high-quality standards system, this year's "forerunner" project aims to boost the optimization and upgrading of industries, call for more green consumption standards, and improve the level of standards that guarantee the quality of people's lives. The official list is expanded to 240 key areas with 40 new areas added, including logistics service, e-commerce, smart consumption devices, special equipment for deep-sea oil drilling, biomass fuel, operation service of emerging energy like hydrogen, environment conservation and monitoring service, service of care facilities, social care and support service, etc.

The announcement marked the official launch of 2022 enterprise standard "forerunner" project. CNIS will support the project implementation by collecting evaluation schemes and evaluation agencies, and carrying out relevant work like training activities.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 4th issue, 2022.

Digital Transition

6. New Cybersecurity Standard Affects Overseas Office Device Enterprises

Cyber Security & digital identity

On 16 April, the China Electronic Standardization Institute (CESI), the National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team/Coordination Center of China (CNCERT), the National Information Security Research Center (NISRC), and three local officer device enterprises, jointly submitted to TC260/WG5 a new standard proposal: *Information security technology – security specification for office devices*. The new standard proposal aims to replace two currently effective standards used to ensure the information security of office devices, namely *GB/T29244-2012 Information security technology - Basic security requirements for office devices*, and *GB/T 38558-2020 Information security technology - Security test method for office devices* – which had both been adopted by the IT Product Information Security Certification owned by the China Cybersecurity Review Technology and Certification Centre.

The proposal remarks the need to adopt a new standard, as GB/T29244-2012 and GB/T 38558-2020 can no longer meet the needs of printing technology which is constantly iterating and updating; at the same time, the two current standards do not address aspects such as potential risks in supply chain, hardware, application software, data security, etc. Therefore, the proposed standard highlights a series of measures to mitigate such risks, in particular supply chain security. Specifically, the Draft stipulates that officer devices providers shall:

- Complete the design, development, production, delivery, operation, and maintenance of office devices within China, and use key components that are designed and manufactured in China. These key components include, but are not limited to, main control chips, laser scanner assembly, capacitance, resistance, motor, etc.
- Employ third party technologies for office devices, chips, engine, materials, software authorization, update, and technical support services, that do not have records of supply chain disruptions originating from political, diplomacy, trade or service capability factors.

It is evident that these requirements, if enacted, would rule out the possibility for overseas office devices providers to participate in government procurement in China, as most of their products rely heavily on overseas components. Furthermore, the standard also applies to critical information infrastructure operators, a concept that has not been clearly defined and determined so far. Many overseas manufactures suspect that their businesses with more state-owned enterprises could be negatively affected by this standard once adopted in government procurement and commercial bidding projects in the future. Therefore, relevant European office device manufacturers and vendors should actively engage with TC260 and submit comments on the standard proposal, aimed at mitigating its potential future impact.

7 China's TC28 AI Subcommittee Convenes the Second Plenary Meeting

Aritificial intelligence

From 5 to 8 July, the TC28 AI Subcommittee (SC42) convened its Second Plenary Meeting through a mixed approach (i.e. online & offline meeting). The four-day meetings' agenda mainly included four points: (i) presentation of the work report, including committee's work report in general, as well as for specific working groups; (ii) appointment of new group leaders; (iii) discussions on AI standardization, autonomous road vehicles, and AI ethics; and (iv) meetings in specific working groups (Annex 1).

Technical Committee on Information Technology (TC28) is the technical committee responsible for the standardization work in specification, design and development of systems and tools for national information collection, presentation, processing, transfer, exchange, presentation, management, organization, storage and retrieval systems.

Under TC28, the subcommittee on artificial intelligence (SC42) was established in 2020, focusing exclusively on AI issues. SC42 has eight working groups, specifically: WG of automated driving; WG of chips and systems; WG of products and services; WG of computer vision; WG of trust worthiness; WG of basic standards; WG of models and algorithms; and WG of knowledge graph.

The meeting concluded the work of last year and vision on next steps. The eight working groups together with 288 members are working on development of 51 standards in total. During the meeting, appointment of WG leaders for the newly-established working groups (i.e. WG of computer vision, knowledge graph, and automated driving) have been declared (Annex 2). More than 40 members of the subcommittee, and representatives from WGs participated in the offline meeting while other 30,000 experts joined online.

Annex 1: Overview of the topics discussed during the meetings of each working group:

WG of Automated Driving	WG of Chip and System	WG of Product and Service	WG of Computer Vision
Work Summary	Introduction and Discussion: WG's Work Plan in 2022	Work Summary	Work Summary
Update and discussion on standardization work	Standard System for AI chips and systems	Update and discussion on standardization work	Update and discussion on standardization work
Automated Driving: Data Collection	*White Paper on Effective Computing Capacity: Chapter of Computing Centre*	Interpretation of *Cases of Typical AI Application Scenarios*	Discussion on standardization needs and demands
Automated Driving: Simulation Testing Platform	*AI - Specification for Uniform Interface of Accelerated Processing Units*	Discussion on standardization needs and demands Standards	Introduction and Discussion: WG's Working Plan in 2022
Automated Driving: Language for Scenario Description	Discussion on standardization needs and demands	Introduction and Discussion: WG's Working Plan in 2022	*Technical Specification for Industrial AI Visual Appearance Inspection System*
Application Scenarios of Automated Driving in Mining Areas		Discussion on standards	Discussion on *Technical Specification for Industrial AI Vision - Online Inspection System for Electronic Industry*
Automated Driving: Test, Validation and Evaluation			
Intelligent Flight of China's Large Civil Aircraft			
Discussion on Demands of Standards and Work Advice			
Discussion on the *White Paper of Standardisation of Automated Driving Simulation Test*			
Work Plan			

WG of Trustworthiness	WG of Basic Standards	WG of Model and Algorithm	WG of Knowledge Graph
Work summary and planning	Work summary and planning	Work summary	Introduction, discussion and approval of meeting agenda
White Paper on Trustworthy AI Standardization	AI Development and its Standardization	Update and discussion on standardization work	Introduction to the WG
Discussion on deep learning attack-countering and defense	Discussion on advice on the development and Standardization of the AI Industry	Discussion on standardization needs and demands	Discussion on the establishment of the project *Application Guidelines for Knowledge Graph of Smart Home Appliances*
Specification for AI Trustworthy Brain System for Homes	Introduction to important international standards formulated by ISO/IECJTC1/SC42	Introduction and discussion on the WG's Work Plan in 2022	Discussion on the establishment of the project *General Technical Requirements for Smart Home Knowledge Graph*
Ethical Risk Assessment Indicators for AI Products	Sharing of activities and experience in AI international standardization	Discussion on standards	Discussion on the establishment of the project *IT - AI - Guidelines for Smart Home Knowledge Graph*
The Promotion of *IT - AI -Capacity Assessment for Risk Management*	Discussion on development and Standardization of Intelligent Scientific Computing		Discussion on the establishment of the project *IT - AI - Guidelines for Intelligent Manufacturing Knowledge Graph*
Report and discussion on standardization needs and demands	Report and discussion on standardization needs and demands		Discussion on the establishment of the project *Technical Specification for the Construction of Disciplinary Knowledge Graph*
	Discussion on next steps		Introduction of the progress of the *White Paper on Interconnection and Interoperation of Knowledge Graph*

Annex 2: Information of newly appointed WG leaders:

WG name	Leader	Organization the leader works in
WG of computer vision	Ji Xiangyang (group leader)	Tsinghua University
	Zhujiang (deputy group leader)	Hangzhou Hikvision Technology Co., Ltd.
	Qian Chen (deputy group leader)	Shanghai SenseTime Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.
WG of knowledge graph	Li Ruiqi (group leader)	China Electronics Standardization Institute
	Liu Cong (deputy group leader)	Iflytek Co., Ltd.
	Cai Wei (deputy group leader)	Shenyang Neusoft Intelligent Medical Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd.
WG of automated driving	Zhao Jian (group leader)	Dalian University of Technology
	Peng Wei (deputy group leader)	Baidu Zhixing Technology Co., Ltd.
	Yang Zijiang (deputy group leader)	Xi'an Shenxin Kechuang Information Technology Co., Ltd.

8. China Releases Measures for the Security Assessment of Cross-border Data Transfer

#Data Management

On 7 July 2022, the Cyberspace Administration of China released the Measures for the Security Assessment of Cross-border Data Transfer (hereinafter referred to as the Measures). The Measures, which represent another approach to the management of cross-border transfer of data, will come into force from 1 September 2022; a six-month transition period will be given to data processors and operators for adjustment.

Building on the overarching legal framework of the Cybersecurity Law (2016), the Data Security Law (2021) and the Personal Information Protection Law (2021), the Measures represent a supporting role for managing cross-border data transfer. Apart from the Measures, governmental authorities also released the Certification Requirements for Cross-border Transmission of Personal Information and the Provisions on Standard Contracts for Cross-border Transfers of Personal Information (draft for comments) to improve the efficiency and ensure protection of cross-border transfer of data. The main difference among the three documents lies in their objectives and applicability. Specifically, the objectives of the Measures mainly relate to national security and public interest; in terms of applicability, all data processors and operators that fall under the scope of the regulation must necessarily apply for security assessment before transferring data overseas – whereas it is not mandatory for data processors or operators for transfer activities outside the scope of the Measures, as they can choose either the certification process or the adoption of standard contract clauses, based on their needs and requirements.

The following is a summary of key points that foreign enterprises shall pay attention to:

Definition of cross-border data transfer activities. Cross-border data transfer activities stipulated in the Measures refer to i) cross border transfer or storage of data generated or collected by data processors within the territory of China; and (ii) accessing to those data by overseas institutions, organizations or individuals. Hence, the physical storage of data in overseas servers is not an exclusive prerequisite for the applicability of the Measures: as long as foreign institutions, organizations or individuals have access to the data generated and collected within the territory of China, the activities involved will fall under the scope of the Measures. However, it is not clarified whether the Measures also apply to the activities of foreign actors that are subject to Article 3 of the Personal Information Protection Law.

Application scenarios. The Measures apply to four types of cross-border data transfer activities: (i) cross-border transfer of key data; (ii) cross-border transfer of personal information by CIIOs or personal information processors which deal with the personal information of more than one million individuals; (ii) cross-border transfer of personal information exceeding the threshold of 100,000 individuals or sensitive personal information of more than 10,000 individuals; (iv) other types of cross-border data transfer activities deemed necessary by the national cybersecurity authorities. In short, the Measures only apply to cross-border transfer activities when the data itself is key, or when the personal information processor is sizable enough that may pose threat to the national or public interest. To date, the detailed lists for identifying key data in different sectors have not yet been finalized and disclosed.

Security assessment. The security assessment is mainly aimed at assessing: (i) the legality, legitimacy and necessity of the purpose, scope and method of cross-border data transfer; (ii) the impact that the data security protection policies, regulations and network security of the country or region where the overseas recipient is located have on the security of the data transferred, and whether the data protection level of the overseas receiver meets the requirements of China's laws and administrative regulations and mandatory national standards; (iii) the scale, scope, type and sensitivity of the data transferred, as well as the risks of data tampering, destruction, leakage, loss, transfer or illegal acquisition and use during and after the transfer process; (iv) whether data security and personal information rights and interests can be fully and effectively protected; (v) whether the legal documents drawn up by the data processor and the offshore receivers fully stipulate the responsibilities and obligations of data security protection; (vi) compliance with Chinese laws, administrative regulations and departmental rules; (vii) other items deemed necessary by national cybersecurity authorities. All in all, the Measures require that the data transferred abroad is protected according to the same level of protection within China, in a bid to guarantee national security and public interest through extraterritorial reach.

Application process. Before applying for security assessment, data processors are required to carry out self-assessment regarding the risks of transfer activities. After receiving the application from data processors, cybersecurity authorities at provincial-level will forward the application to national-level cybersecurity authorities, which will decide whether to accept the application within seven days. Once accepted, the assessment will take 45 workdays, or longer in light of specific circumstances. Only data processors which pass the security assessment will be allowed to transfer data overseas. Under normal circumstances, the assessment shall be renewed every two years; nevertheless, within the validity period, if any of the circumstances specifically stipulated in the Measures that may pose threat to the data transferred take place, the data processor shall re-apply for the assessment.

In a nutshell, the Measures are targeting specific types of activities with the aim of safeguarding national security and public interests. Any activities or data processors/operators falling under the scope of the Measures will have to pass the security assessment by national authorities – before initiating cross-border data transfer activities. The application process and assessment details have been elaborated in the Measures. Considering that the transition period granted by the Measures is only six months from the September 2022, all relevant actors are advised to make corresponding adjustment in accordance with the requirement and apply for the assessment as soon as possible.

9. Draft for Comments: Standard for Intelligent Transition of Factories in the Electronics Sector

Supporting systems refers to the systems that provide support for the safe, reliable, environment-friendly and efficient operation of plants in the electronics industry. Generally, these include environmental protection systems, process support systems, energy measurement systems, environmental protection systems, security systems, and communication and information systems.

On 13 June 2022, China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI) in China completed the draft for comments of the sector standard "Technical Specifications for intelligent transition of Supporting Systems of Factories in the Electronics Industry " (hereinafter, refer to as the "Specifications") and issued it for public opinions.

The Specifications aims at solving the technical problems commonly encountered during the establishment of intelligent supporting systems for the electronics factory, from planning and design, construction and installation, debugging, trial operation, to inspection and testing, acceptance check, operation, and maintenance. The Specifications will standardize these processes so as to improve the quality of intelligent supporting systems of electronics factories. The standard is applicable to the design, construction, debugging, trial operation, inspection and test, acceptance check, operation, and maintenance of the intelligent supporting system of the factories in electronic industry that are newly built, expanded and reconstructed.

The main technical features of the standard include:

- Adoption of digital planning and design;
- Collection of multi-dimensional and multi-type industrial data by adopting new smart instruments and equipment;
- Breaking through data flow and information barriers by standardizing data protocols and interfaces;
- Centralized storage and utilization of data by screening, clearing, and labeling technologies, which will streamline all links of industrial big data from source to application, finally mining the value of data through various smart applications, and thus improving the management level.

The standard will provide a basis for factory construction in the electronics industry and promote its intelligent and digital transformation.

10. Release of Certification Requirements for Cross-border Transmission of Personal Information

#Data Management

On 24 June 2022, the National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee in China officially released the *Certification Requirements for Cross-border Transfer of Personal Information* (hereinafter referred to as the Requirements). As a certification support to the *Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL)*, the Requirements may improve the transfer efficiency for normal data processors (i.e. non-Critical Information Infrastructure Operators, non-major-processors) and ensure equal protection of the personal information transferred abroad.

The Requirements specify the application scenarios, certification subjects, basic principles, and the protection of the personal information rights owners. Compared with the draft for comments previously issued in April 2022, the final version of the Requirements incorporates certain adjustments. Firstly, it specifies that the Requirements only apply to the information processors and offshore receivers – which can be seen as a clarification of the term "stakeholders" originally included in the draft for comments. Secondly, the Requirements clearly state that applicants of the certification have to be in compliance with the *GB/T 35273 Information security technology – Personal information security specification*. Thirdly, cross-border transfer activities among related entities are now included as one of the applicable scenarios of the Requirements, although the definition of 'related entities' is yet to be clarified. Fourthly, the information owners enjoy the right of revoking the consent to the cross-border transfer of personal information. Fifthly, the final version introduces a new obligation for information processors and offshore receivers in case of incidents threatening the security of the information, i.e. they shall take immediate remedial action and inform the competent authorities in case that information leakage, tempering or loss are taking place or may possibly take place.

The following is a summary of the key points that foreign companies processing data must pay particular attention to:

- Certification structure. The Requirements clearly specify the obligations of the two parties involved (i.e. personal information processors and offshore receivers). Apart from certifying the compliance of both parties, the certification process will also verify if both parties have signed a legally-binding agreement as well as their commitment to following the unified personal information cross-border processing rules. The certification can only be granted when both parties satisfy the requirements above.

- Obligations. The foreign enterprise may take the role of either personal information processor or offshore receiver. Both have common obligations in terms of appointing a person or organization in charge of personal information protection, as well as protection of the owners' rights. In addition, the personal information processor is required to consider the risks resulted from cross-border transfer, and then carry out the personal information security impact assessment.

- Voluntariness as a basic principle. One of the basic principles of the Requirements is the principle of voluntariness, which is in line with the initial intention of the Requirements, i.e. to encourage the relevant parties to carry out the certification so as to strengthen the role of certification in personal information protection, as well as to improve the efficiency and safety of cross-border personal information transfer.

- Equal protection as a basic principle. The equal protection principle specifically states that the protection level in the transmission activities has to satisfy the relevant requirements and provisions of all legislation and regulations in the field of personal information protection, including but not limited to the *Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL)*, *Data Security law,*

- Application scenarios. Two scenarios fall under the scope of application of the Requirements: (i) cross-border transfer of personal information among multinational companies, subsidiaries or affiliated companies of the same economic or business entity; (ii) personal information processing activities subject to the Second Paragraph of Article 3 of the *PIPL* regarding extraterritorial reach. According to the Article 3, the *PIPL* also apply to information processors located outside of China yet processing the personal information of natural persons located within China with the aim of: providing products and services to natural persons located in China, analyze/assess the conduct of natural persons in China, or under any other circumstances as provided by any law or administrative regulation. Therefore, such information processors subject to Article 3 may also apply for the certification when they transfer personal information cross border or to another offshore company; In this case, they may establish a specialized

organization or appoint a designated representative to apply for certification, the organization or the representative shall accordingly resume the obligations as the information processor in China.

In conclusion, foreign enterprises may be involved in the certification process as either information processors or offshore receivers. The difference between the two, firstly, lies in different obligations: data processors are required to carry out the security impact assessment while the offshore receivers are not. Secondly, only data processors within the Chinese territory, or the domestic organization or representative appointed by foreign information processors subject to PIPL's Article 3 can apply for the certification. Therefore, in normal circumstances, foreign enterprises are only required to fulfill the obligations of offshore receivers as required, and at the same time sign a legally-binding agreement. Nevertheless, if foreign enterprises subject to the applicability of PIPL's Article 3 regarding extraterritoriality reach, intend to apply for the certification, their representative organizations or representative shall resume the responsibility as the information processor, i.e. applying for the certification, carrying out the security impact assessment, in addition to the tasks listed above.

11. ITEI Promotes the Formulation of Smart Manufacturing Standards in IEC

IEC #Intelligent Manufacturing

On 9 June 2022, the International Electrotechnical Commission's Industrial Process Measurement Control and Automation Technical Committee (IEC/TC65) released three international standards for intelligent manufacturing:

- *IEC TR 63283-1:2022 Industrial Process Measurement Control and Automation Intelligent Manufacturing Part 1: Terms and Definitions*
- *IEC TR 63283-2:2022 Industrial Process Measurement Control and Automation Intelligent Manufacturing Part 2: Use Cases*
- *IEC TR 63283-3:2022 Industrial Process Measurement Control and Automation Intelligent Manufacturing Part 3: Cybersecurity Challenges*

The Institute of Technology and Economics of Machinery Industry Instrumentation (ITEI), i.e. the SDO holding IEC/TC65's mirror committee in China (i.e., SAC/TC124 on Industrial Process Measurement Control and Automation), played an important role in developing these standards.

Specifically, over the past four years ITEI has dispatched six experts to join IEC/TC65/WG23 (Intelligent manufacturing framework and concepts), where they contributed to several important chapters for the IEC TR 63283 serial standards, at the same time participating in more than 20 drafting working group meetings. Based on key research achievements in China, ITEI experts proposed a number of suggestions for the key terminologies, provided two typical use cases of intelligent manufacturing, and collected extensive comments from Chinese industry players on the texts of the standards. As a result, more than 30 Chinese suggestions were adopted by IEC, contributing to the improvement of these standards.

As the next step, ITEI will continue making contribution to the standardization work of IEC/TC65/WG23, including:

- Leading the development of *IEC TR 63283-4 "Industrial Process Measurement Control and Automation Intelligent Manufacturing Part 4: Application of New Technologies"*, which is expected to enter the final vote phase in 2023;
- Joining the formulation of *IEC TR 63283-5 "Industrial Process Measurement Control and Automation Intelligent Manufacturing Part 5: Market and Development of standards Innovation Trend Analysis".*

In addition to joining the standards setting in IEC, ITEI is promoting the conversion of the achievements of their R&D projects into IEC standards. These R&D project includes “Intelligent Characteristics Evaluation in intelligent Manufacturing” and “Intelligent Manufacturing Use Case Template”. At present, SAC/TC124 has set to convert IEC TR 63283 series into Chinese standards.

Green Transition

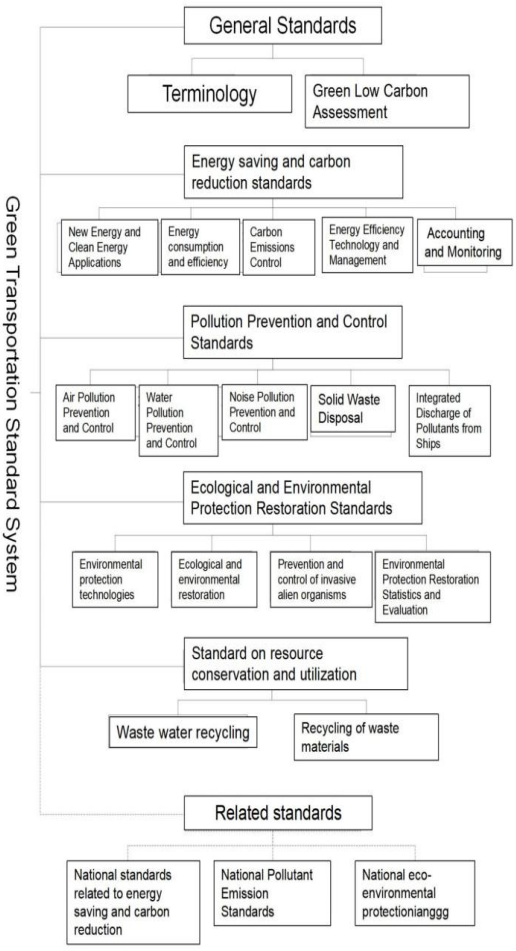
12. China's Ministry of Transport Issued Green Transportation Standard System (2022)

#Intelligent Manufacturing

On 18 August 2022, the Ministry of Transport (MOT) issued the "Green Transportation Standards System (2022)". This system will greatly impact future green standards development within the transportation sector.

In 2016, MOT issued the "Green Transportation Standard System (2016)", planning the development and revision of 80 green transportation standards. The scope of the Green Transportation Standard System (2022) aligns with its 2016 edition. This includes technical standards and engineering construction standards that are directly related to the development of green transportation in integrative transportation, on highways, and on waterways. The integrative transportation and urban passenger transportation standards involved in "Optimizing the transportation structure" and "Encouraging green commuting" are falling out of the standard system.

Overview of the Green Transportation Standards System (2022) is as follows:



The Green Transportation Standards System (2022) consists of 242 national and industry standards, including 11 general standards, 101 standards for energy conservation and carbon reduction, 78 standards for pollution prevention, 35 standards for ecological environmental protection and restoration, and 17 standards for the efficient and intensive use of resources. There are 44 standards that need to be revised and 47 standards that need to be developed, covering important standards like the construction of near-zero carbon transportation demonstration areas, evaluation of urban green freight distribution, hydrogen fuel cell bus configuration, urban rail transit green operation, and anti-pollution technology for underwater salvage operations. Moreover, in order to implement the green standards in a consistent manner, the standard system also includes 43 national standards and eco-environmental industry standards that are directly related to energy efficiency, carbon reduction, pollutant emission, and eco-environmental protection in the transportation sector.

The majority of developed and upcoming standards included in the 2022 edition of the standards system are local standards, with only a small number adopting international standards in the non-equivalent (NEQ) in environmental impact assessment. There will be substantial differences between Chinese and international standards, resulting in many products facing greater market access obstacles. European businesses should actively join the development of relevant standards to coordinate these standards with the international standards.

13. First Low-carbon Association Standard for Sewage Treatment Comes into Effect

Carbon Emission

Water is a precious and indispensable resource that humans rely on every day. To avoid environmental pollution and make full use of water resources, sewage treatment plants are built to recycle water and deal with harmful materials.

According to the China Association of Environmental Protection Industry, the sewage treatment industry accounts for about 1 percent of the total carbon emissions in China, which is generated by high energy consumption devices and heavy use of drugs. In the context of realizing the carbon peak emissions and neutrality goals, it is significant to promote scientific and high-efficient technologies to reduce carbon emissions and promote the green, low-carbon development of eco-friendly industry.

The first association standard, *T/CAEPI 49-2022, Technical specification for low-carbon operation evaluation of sewage treatment plant*, was published on June 6 by China Association of Environmental Protection Industry. It officially came into effect on July 1.

Led by Renmin University of China and the Beijing Drainage Group Co., Ltd, the drafting of the standard is assisted and backed by many universities and sewage treatment companies and environment-related enterprises. Based on the data of 264 sewage treatment plants in the past four years, the specification optimizes the accounting method, and makes it more accurate. It establishes the indicator system and evaluation method for different sewage treatment plants applying diversified technologies, emission standards, and other situations.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 4th issue, 2022.

14. CESI Develops Green Evaluation Standard On-vehicle Electronic Systems

#Green certification

On 16 June 2022, China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI) issued a notice to recruit members for the drafting group of the association standard “Green Design Product Evaluation Technical Specification – On-vehicle Electronic Systems”.

Applicants interested in joining the drafting group must meet the following basic requirements:

- Organizations and persons which are engaged in activities such as production, application, R&D, testing, certification, education, etc., within the field of on-vehicle electronics, having rich practical experience and a high theoretical level, and are familiar with the development and trends of on-vehicle electronics industry and technology.
- Actively participate in the standardization work, making constructive contributions to the standards formulation process.
- Perform the responsibilities and obligations of the members of the drafting group, and cooperate with CESA and the leading drafter of the standard to carry out related work.

Applications to join had to be submitted to CESI by 20 July 2022.

The Green Design Product Evaluation System is a recommended product evaluation system led by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT). The system conducts green evaluation on 190 products in various industries, such as petrochemicals, steel, nonferrous metals, building materials, machinery, light industry, electronics, and communications. 192 standards, most of which are association standards, have been adopted by the system so far. The evaluation results, if positive, may be taken as one of key eligibility requirements for receiving financial subsidies and preferential credit, and for participating in government procurement and commercial bidding.

The Green Design Product Evaluation System currently evaluates 24 products in the electronics industry, based on 24 sector and association standards developed by CESI. Therefore it can be expected that Green Design Product Evaluation Technical Specification – On-vehicle Electronic Systems will too be adopted by the system once completed, thus affecting the competition of on-board electronic equipment and systems in the Chinese market. Relevant overseas enterprises are advised to actively participate in the formulation of this standard. Please contact us if assistance is needed.

15. Design Code for Electrochemical Energy Storage Station Released for Comment

Electrochemical energy storage represents a new form of business in the energy storage industry. To support the development of new energy, the construction of electrochemical energy storage power stations has been developing at an increasingly rapid rate in the past years. An update on standards and specifications on electrochemical energy storage therefore is urgently needed to keep up with market demands.

On 21 June, China's Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development released a draft for the national standard, *Design Code for Electrochemical Energy Storage Station,* and called for public opinions on it.

The standard consists of 14 chapters: general provisions; terms; basic requirements; site selection; general plan and layout; grid connection, electrochemical energy storage system; electric, architecture and structure; heating, ventilation and air conditioning; water supply and drainage; fire protection and safety; environmental protection with soil and water conservation; labor and occupational safety. This standard is applicable to the design of new, reconstructed, and expanded stationary electrochemical energy storage stations with power exceeding 500kW and capacity exceeding 500kW·h.

The revision of this standard focuses on adjusting its original chapters concerning firefighting. Specifically, it moves fire protection requirements to the firefighting chapters and adds requirements on smoke prevention, discharging, power supply, and emergency lighting. It also revises the fire protection design requirements for lithium-ion batteries, lead acid (lead carbon) batteries, and liquid flow batteries.

In short, this standard will contribute to standardizing the design and improving the construction quality of electrochemical energy storage stations, thus effectively ensuring their operation and maintenance safe.

Certification and Accreditation

16. China Updates CCC Standards for Electronic Products and Safety Accessories

#China Compulsory Certification

On 1 August 2022, CNCA issued a notice announcing the inclusion of the two standards below into the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) scheme:

- *GB 4943.1-2022 "Audio-video, information technology and communication technology equipment Part 1: Safety requirements"*
- *GB/T 9254.1-2021 "Information technology equipment, multimedia equipment and receivers Electromagnetic compatibility Part 1: Emission requirements"*

GB 4943.1-2022 will replace GB 4943.1-2011 and GB 8898-2011, the previous standards for the CCC of audio/video, information, and communication equipment. While GB/T 9254.1-2021 will replace GB/ T 9254-2008 and GB/T 13837-2012.

Accordingly, implementation rules were also updated, including *CNCA-C08-01: 2014 implementation rules on compulsory product certification – audio and video equipment*, and *CNCA-C16-01: 2014 implementation rules on compulsory product certification – telecommunications terminal equipment*.

According to the notice, the renewal of certificates for these two standards shall be made before 31 July 2024. This transition period will allow relevant manufacturers to complete the renewal of the two standards through one single application and sample presentation, thus avoiding duplicate efforts and reducing cost; it is not, therefore, a way to postpone to the implementation of the two standards.

The following tables provide an up-to-date overview of the standards adopted for the CCC of audio/video, IT, and telecommunication terminal products, respectively.

Standards adopted for the CCC of audio and video equipment			
No.	Products	Standard	
		For safety	For EMC
1	Single and multi-speaker active speakers with a total output of up to 500W (RMS)	GB 4943.1	GB/T 9254.1 GB 17625.1
2	Audio power amplifiers		
3	Audio and video recording, playback and processing equipment in all forms of carriers (including all types of CD-ROMs, tapes, hard disks and other forms of carriers)		
4	Colour TV receivers, TV set-top boxes in various imaging formats		
5	Electronic piano		
6	Power adapter (with charger/discharger) for audio/video equipment		

Standards adopted for the CCC of information technology equipment			
No.	Products	Standard	
		For safety	For EMC
1	Microcomputers	GB 4943.1	GB/T 9254.1 GB 17625.1
2	Portable computers		
3	Display devices for use with computers		
4	Computer-connected printing devices		
5	Multi-purpose printers and copiers		
6	Scanners		
7	Servers		
8	Power adapters (including chargers/dischargers) for IT equipment and built-in power supplies for computers/servers		

Standards adopted for the CCC of telecommunication terminals			
No.	Products	Standard	
		For safety	For EMC
1	Fax machines	GB 4943.1	GB/T 9254.1
2	Cordless telephone terminals		GB/T 19483
3	Mobile user terminals		GB/T 19484.1, GB/T 22450.1 YD/T 1592.1, YD/T 1595.1 YD/T 2583.14, YD/T 2583.18
4	Data terminals		GB/T 9254.1
5	Multimedia terminals		GB/T 9254.1

17. China Updates Standards for CCC of Multimedia Equipment and Receivers

#CCC

On 31 December 2021, SAMR/SAC published two new standards for the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) scheme:

- *GB/T 9254.1-2021 Information technology equipment, multimedia equipment and receivers—Electromagnetic compatibility—Part 1: Emission requirements*
- *GB/T 9254.2-2021 Information technology equipment, multimedia equipment and receivers—Electromagnetic compatibility—Part 2: Immunity requirements*.

The two standards will come into effect on 1 July 2022 and replace the standards GB/T 9254-2008 and GB/T 13837-2012 which are currently adopted by the CCC scheme. The scope of the new standards includes IT equipment, audio equipment, video equipment, broadcast receiving equipment, and entertainment lighting control equipment with rated AC voltage or DC voltage not exceeding 600V, as well as their combination. Specifically, TV sets, active speakers, audio power amplifiers, microcomputers, monitors, printers, servers, 08 and 09 power adapters are all covered by the new standards.

From 1 July 2022, certification for relevant products will be based on the new standards and new certificates will be issued for products that passed through the certification. For products that have been certified by the old standards, renewing certificates should be done according to CCC/TC10 (EMC)'s technical resolutions. The deadline for renewing the certificate will be separately notified.

For certified products that were put on the market before 1 July 2022 and have halted production, no certificate renewal is needed.

Others

18. SAMR and SAC Release National Standards in Children Related Fields

#Children

On the occasion of the International Children's Day, China's SAMR and SAC approved and released 14 national standards in children related fields, covering school security, digital textbooks and children's products, to help children grow healthily and lead the high-quality development of the industry with standards.

In terms of school security, *GB/T 29315-2022, Security requirements for primary and secondary schools and kindergartens*, defines 16 key positions and areas for the security of schools, and specifies the detailed provisions for relevant precautionary measures and technical requirements. It will help enhance the security of schools, effectively prevent infringements, and better promote the establishment of peaceful schools.

The newly revised *GB/T 28846-2022, Red scarf, has improved red scarf*, the special accessory worn by Chinese primary school students, in the aspects of product safety, color fastness, color difference, practicability and quality, and practically guaranteed the safety and health of children.

In terms of digital textbooks, three national standards such as *GB/T 41471-2022, Digital textbook—Publishing fundamental process of digital textbook for primary and secondary school*, provide the reference for publishers to ensure the quality of digital textbooks, which lay a technical foundation for their publication and dissemination, and will play a supporting role for the supervision of digital textbooks in the future.

In terms of children's products, three national standards including *GB/T 41002- 2022, General specification for children's case and bag*, provide the quality requirements and experimental methods for children's case and bag, watch and chair, which will help improve the safety performance of products, better guarantee the legitimate rights and interests of children, and lead the high-quality development of relevant industries.

Another five national standards such as *GB/T 41435-2022, Determination of boric acid and salts of boric acid in toy materials—Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry*, can effectively improve the quality of children's products, and reduce the risk of exposure to substances harmful for children. They are conducive to the export of children's products made in China.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 4th issue, 2022.

International Standards and cooperation

19. Tian Shihong Attended the Second Meeting of the 2022 Sino-German Working Group

#Standardisation cooperation

On 17 August, the second meeting of the 2022 Sino-German Working Group on Strategic Cooperation in Standardization was held online. Tian Shihong, deputy Director General of the State Administration for Market Regulation of China (SAMR) and Director of the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) ; Christoph Winterhalter, Chairman of the German National Standardization Agency (DIN); Florian Spade, Head of External Relations of the German Committee for Standardization of Electrical, Electronic and Information Technology (DKE) ; and Thomas Zielke, Director of the Standardization and Patent Policy Department of the German Ministry of Economics and Climate Protection (BMWK) attended the meeting.

The meeting discussed key topics such as the ISO Strategy 2030 assessment system, the IEC Strategy Global Relevance Toolbox and SMART standards (Machine Readable, Executable and Resolvable Standards). Thoughts were also exchanged over good practices between China and Germany in standardization education and ISO/IEC climate action. Tian Shihong said that China and Germany should strengthen their exchange and cooperation in the implementation of ISO and IEC strategic plans. With the pressing issues of climate change and the hopes of standardizing a fully electrified society, China and Germany should also cooperate through the joint selection and training of young talents to help the bilateral economic and trade developments between China and Germany.

Representatives from the Department of Standards Technical Management and Standards Innovative Management of State Administration for Market Regulation of China (SAMR) attended this meeting.

20. UIC Releases Two International Standards Presided over by China

#International Standards

The International Union of Railways (UIC), i.e. the most influential professional international standards organization in the railway industry, has recently issued and implemented two standards, which represent the first international railway standards in their respective fields. Specifically:

- *IRS 60680:2022 Design of a High–Speed railway – Infrastructure*
- *IRS 60682:2022 Design of a High–Speed railway – Energy*

The two standards were presided over by experts coordinated by the China National Railway Group. More than international 20 experts also participated in the process, from more than 10 countries such as France, Germany, Japan, Spain, Italy, etc. The entire standard development process took four years.The two standards summarize the successful experience of high-speed railway design in the world and the advanced technology of system integration. On this basis, they

- Introduce the overall design concept of China's high-speed railway
- Incorporate the basic key indicators (e.g. classification of subgrade stuffing materials) and promote advanced technology (e.g. catenary system)
- Specify UIC's design concept, key indicators, and technical requirement with regard to subgrades, bridges, tunnels, tracks, stations,

By the end of 2021, the operating mileage of China high-speed rail had exceeded 40,000 kilometers, accounting for more than two-thirds of the total mileage of high-speed rail in the world. In recent years, the China National Railway Group has made great efforts to participate in international standardization activities, contributing to the evolution of China's high-speed railway from being a national symbol to a leader of international standards.

The two standards are the second and third international standards in the *Design of a High–Speed Railway* series. They were preceded, in November 2021, by the UIC's release of *IRS 60681 Design of a High–Speed Railway – Communication and Signaling*, which was too formulated by China. At the same time, in recent years experts from the China National Railway Group actively participated in the formulation and revision of more than 60 major UIC international technical standards in high-speed railway, train network, braking system, etc. Including 3 standards listed above, remarkably, the release of a total of 11 international high-speed railway standards presided over by China fills the absence of international standards in key areas of high-speed railway implementation and design.

21. Report on China's Participation in ISO and IEC

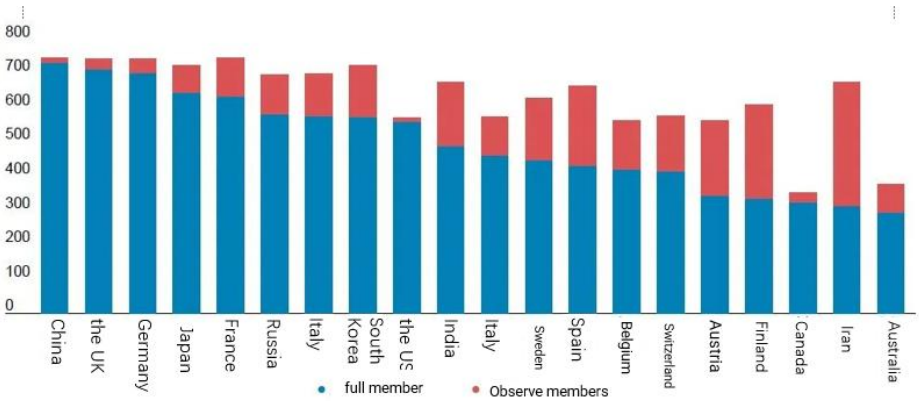
#International Standards

Participation in ISO

China joined the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1978. China, represented by SAC, has been one of the 20 members of the ISO Council since 2008. China is also a member of the ISO Technical Management Board (TMB, until 2023). From 2015 to 2018, Zhang Xiaogang, a Chinese national, served as ISO chairman.

1. Participation in ISO TC and SC

As of 1 November 2021, China was a participating member of 732 ISO TCs and SCs, and an observer member of 13 additional committees. This represents the largest country participation, followed by the UK (714), Germany (703),



Japan (646) and France (633). See Figure 1 for more details.

Figure 1 TOP 20 countries participating in ISO TC and SC numbers

2. Participation in ISO Secretariat

Participation in TC and SC only does not necessarily transform into influence. When countries assess their influences and weight in ISO, they often consider the number of secretariats undertaken. Taking on a secretariat position reflects the ability of members to participate and allocate standardized resources.

In this regard, China ranks 6th, holding 68 secretariats accounting for about 9% of all positions; it follows Germany (132 secretariats), the United States (98), Japan (81), France (79) and the United Kingdom (77) (Figure 2).

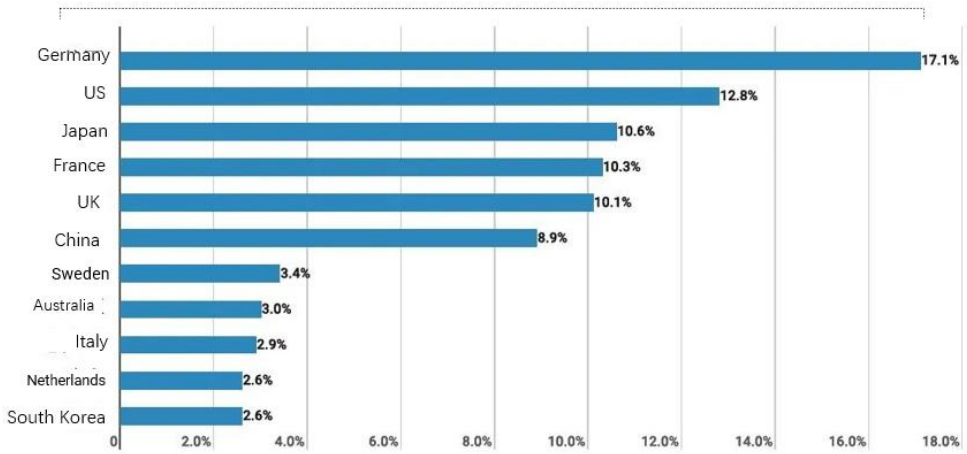


Figure 2. Ranking of countries with ISO Secretariat positions

The number of secretariat positions held by China increased substantially over the past two decades, from 6 in 2000, to 79 in 2019; however, it decreased to 66 in 2020 before increasing again to 68 in 2021. Japan and South Korea also significantly increased their ISO secretariat positions, respectively from 35 in 2000 to 81 in 2021; and from 0 in 2000 to 20 in 2021.

On the other hand, the number of secretariats held by France, Germany and Canada has remained relatively stable. The same applies to the United Kingdom, although there have been more fluctuations over the years. While for the United States, there has been a clear downward trend, from 139 in 2020, to 98 in 2021. See Figure 3 for more details.

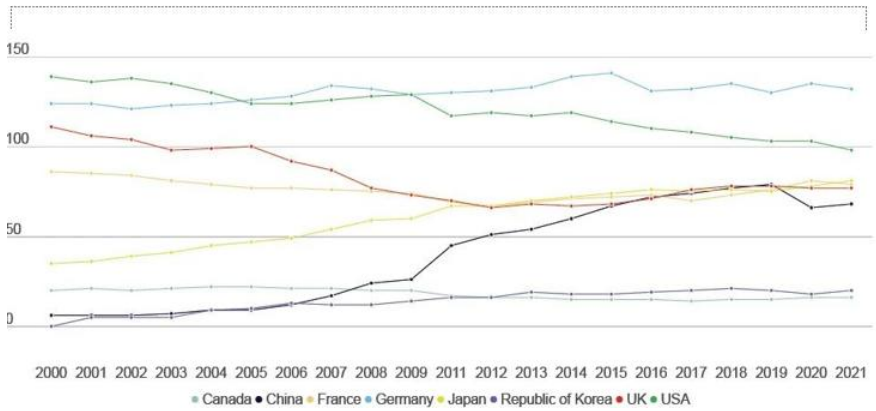


Figure 3 Changes in the number of ISO Secretariat positions held by selected countries between 2000 and 2021

3. Participation in digitalization-related ISO TCs and SCs

After analysis, ISO has 100 TCs and SCs related to digitalization, covering cloud computing, artificial intelligence, intelligent transportation systems, health informatics, nanotechnology and additive manufacturing. There are also ISO TCs and SCs whose work is not focused on digital technologies, but on other issues related to digitalization (e.g. financial services security, digital photography, medical software).

China is a member of all 100 committees. However, it only serves as the secretariat for 7 of them, while the US (24%), Germany (16%) and Japan (14%) lead the way. See Figure 4 for more details. It is also noteworthy that, although China participated in all 22 SCs, it did not assume the secretariat in ISO/IECJTC1.

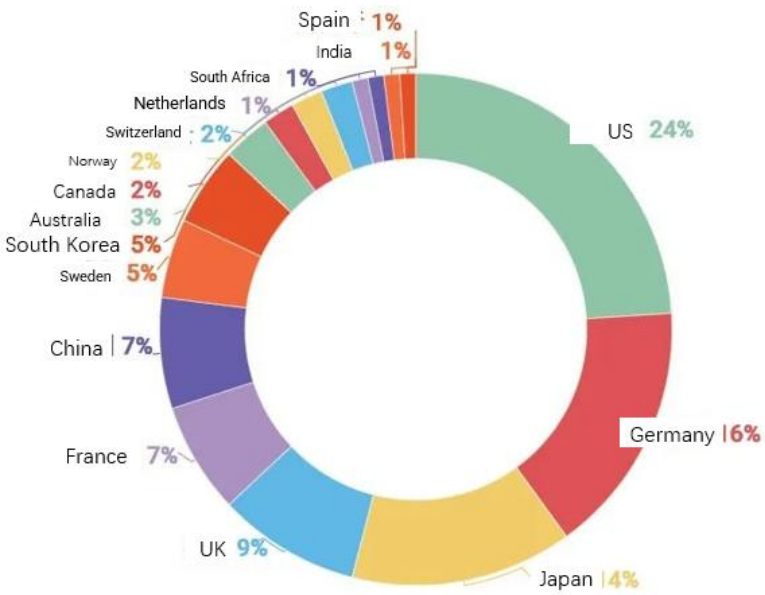


Figure 4 Country participation in the 100 digitalization-related ISO TCs and SCs

Participation in IEC

China joined the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) in 1957, and is a member of the IEC committee board. Three of the 11 members of the IEC Market Strategy Committee are from China; one of the 15 members of the IEC Conformity Assessment Committee represents China; one of the 15 members of the IEC Standardization Management Committee represents China. Shu Yinbiao, a Chinese national, is currently the chairman of IEC (2020-2022) following previous terms as chairman-designate in 2019 and vice-chairman from 2013 to 2018.

1. Participation in IEC TCs and SCs

As of 1 November 2021, China was a participating member of 188 IEC TCs and SCs (94% of all TCs and SCs). This is similar to the participation of Germany (189) and Japan (186), as illustrated in Figure 5.

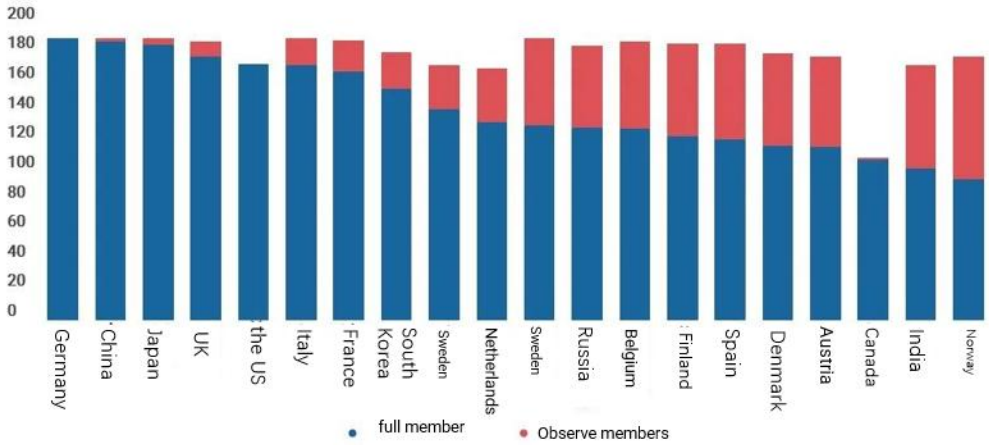


Figure 5 Top 20 countries participating in IEC TC and SC numbers

2. Participation in IEC secretariats

China serves as the secretariat of 11 IEC TCs and SCs, accounting for 6% of all positions and ranking 7th after Germany (36), the United States (27), Japan (23), France (22), the UK (19) and Italy (14). See Figure 6 for more details

In terms of the number of IEC TC and SC chair positions, China also ranks 7th (5%), after Germany (57), the United States (28), France (22), Japan (19), Italy (14) and the UK (13).

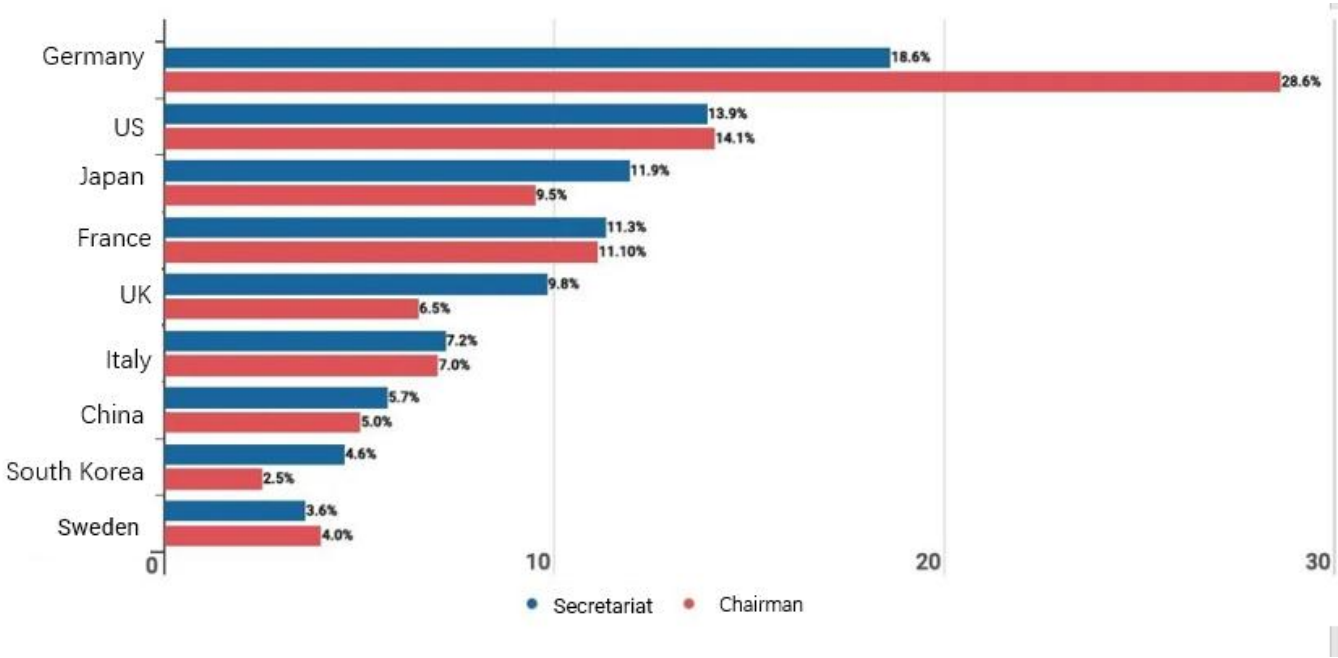


Figure 6 Ranking of countries with IEC Secretariat positions

Source: Chinese Media

22. Report on China‘s Participation in ITU

#International Standards

China joined the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in 1920. Currently, China ranks 2nd in ITU participation after the United States (Figure 1). Zhao Houlin, has served as ITU Secretary-General since 2015 (two consecutive terms: 2015-2018 and 2019-2022); before that, he had served as ITU Deputy Secretary-General for eight years; he also served two elected terms as Director of ITU’s Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB).

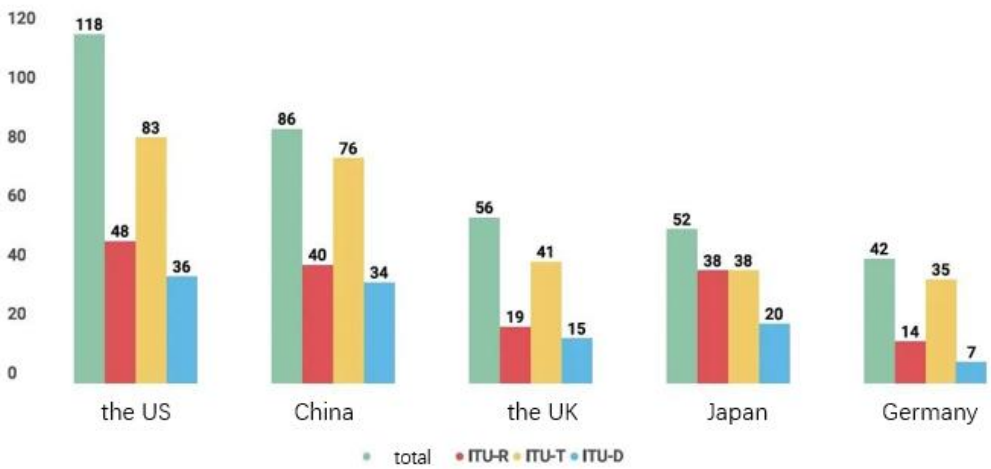


Figure.1 Top 5 countries with the largest number of ITU members (as of October 2021)

Participation in ITU

1. Participation as ITU-T SG chairman and vice-chairman

ITU-T currently has a total of 11 SGs. Among these, China holds the chairmanship of two SGs (Huawei and the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology); Japan also holds 2 chairmanships (CAICT and KDDI); while the chairpersons of the remaining 7 SGs are from Ghana, South Korea, Russia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

In terms of ITU-T SG Vice-Chairman position, China ranks first (10 positions), followed by South Korea (8), Argentina (7), Tunisia (7) and Japan (6). See Figure 2 for more details.

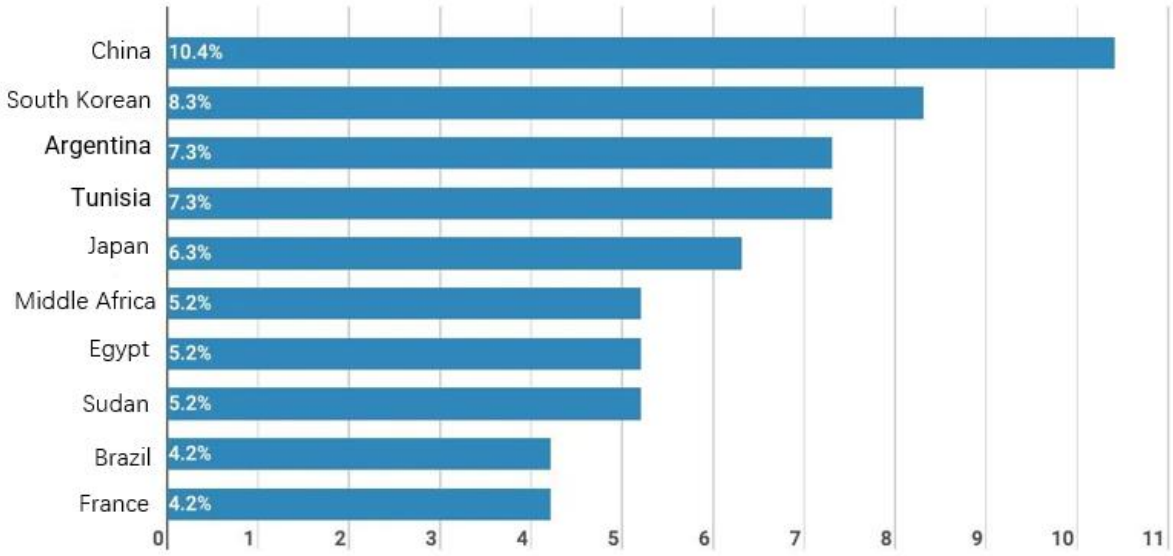


Figure 2. Top 10 countries with the number of ITU-T SG Vice-President positions

2. Participation as ITU-T WP chairman, vice-chairman, and rapporteur

China holds the highest number of chair positions in the ITU-T WP, followed by South Korea and Japan. At the same time, China, Argentina and the United Kingdom are the first three countries for vice-chair positions held (by country of registration of entities holding leadership positions, Figure 3).

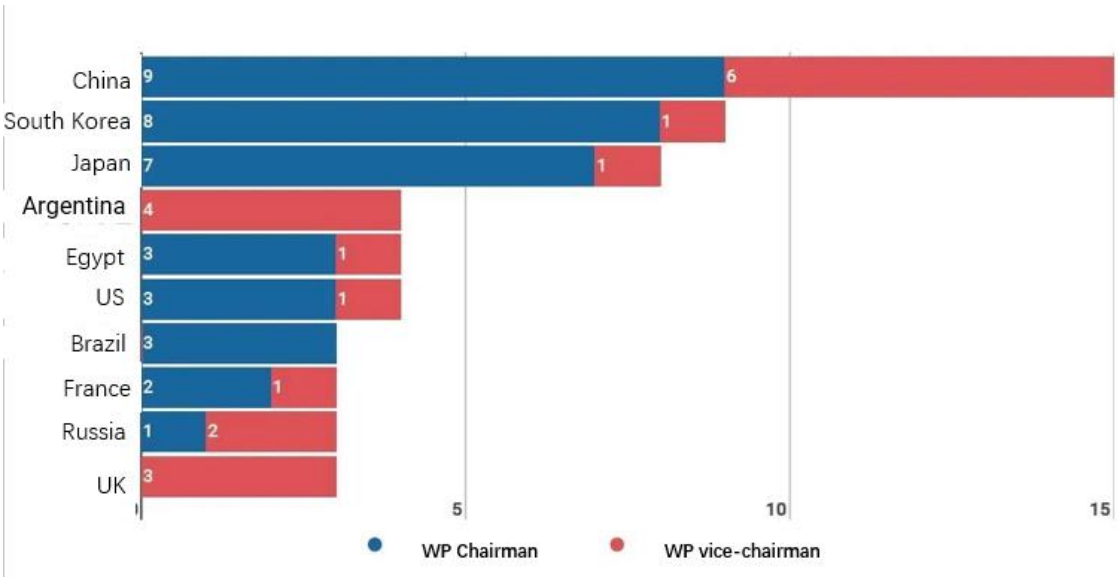


Figure 3 Distribution of ITU-T WP chair and vice chair positions by country of registration (top 10)

ITU-T has a total of 317 rapporteurs, of which 29% are represented by Chinese representatives, followed by peers from South Korea (13%), Japan (8%), the United States (5%) and Germany (4%). See Figure 4 for more details; while Figure 5 details the distribution of ITU-T rapporteurs among different entities.

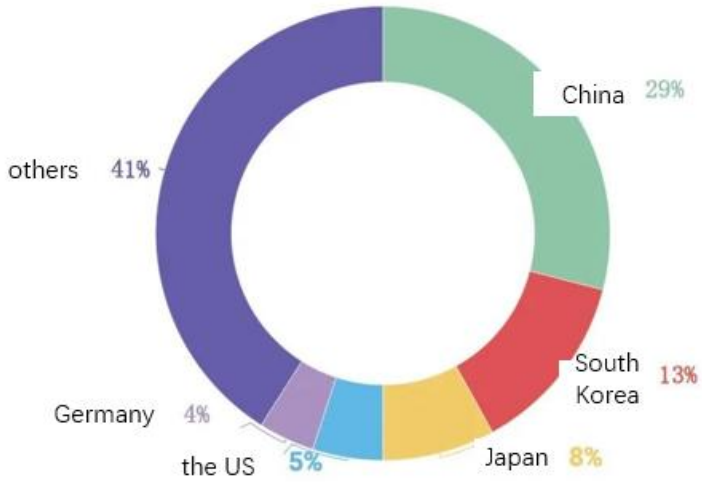


Figure 4. Distribution of ITU-T WG Rapporteur posts by country of entity registration

Figure 5. Activity of national entities in ITU-T

Comparing the national distribution of the roles of chair, vice-chair and rapporteur posts in ITU-T SG and WP between 2001-2004 and 2017-2020, it emerges how the influence of countries has changed significantly over the period.

Specifically, as illustrated in Figure 6, in the early 2000s, entities from the United States had the largest share: 22 chairs and vice-chairs (including SG and WP) and 60 rapporteurs. In contrast, back then China had a very limited number of representatives: 1 vice-chair and 3 rapporteurs.

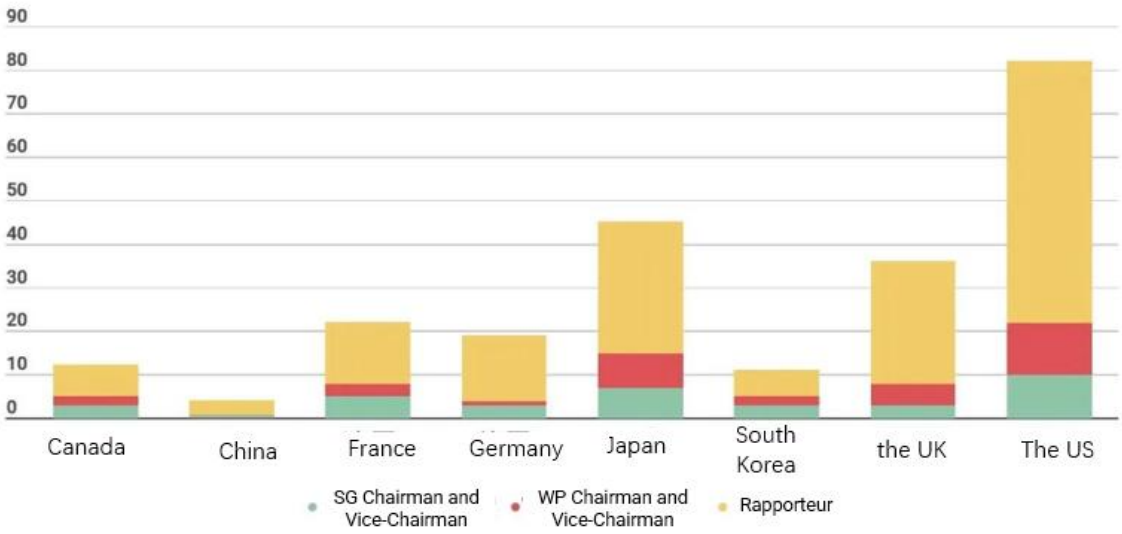


Figure 6 ITU-T various positions undertaken by countries in 2001-2004

However, as illustrated in Figure 7, the situation had changed drastically by 2021: entities from the United States had 5 chairs and vice-chairs, and 16 rapporteurs; while entities from China had 25 chairs and vice-chairs, and 89 rapporteurs.

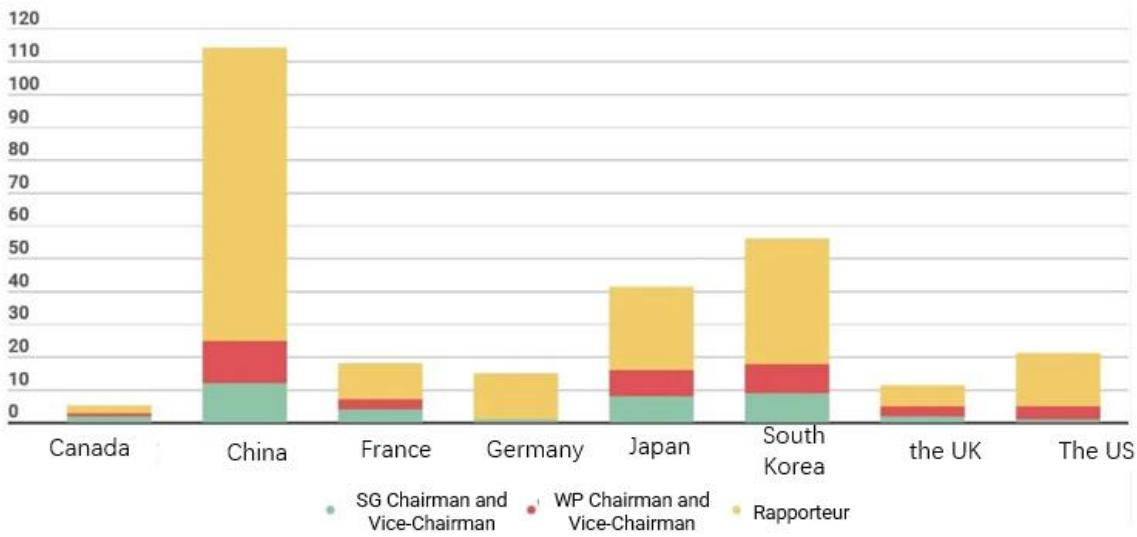


Figure 7. 2017-20020 ITU-T various positions undertaken by countries

Participation in ITU-R

1. Participation as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of ITU-R SG

ITU-R has six SGs, which are chaired by entities from Australia, Egypt, Japan, Russia, the UK and the US. China holds the same number of vice-chair positions as India and Morocco, followed by France, South Korea and Russia; while with the remaining 57 vice-chair positions are held by entities from other 37 countries (Figure 8).

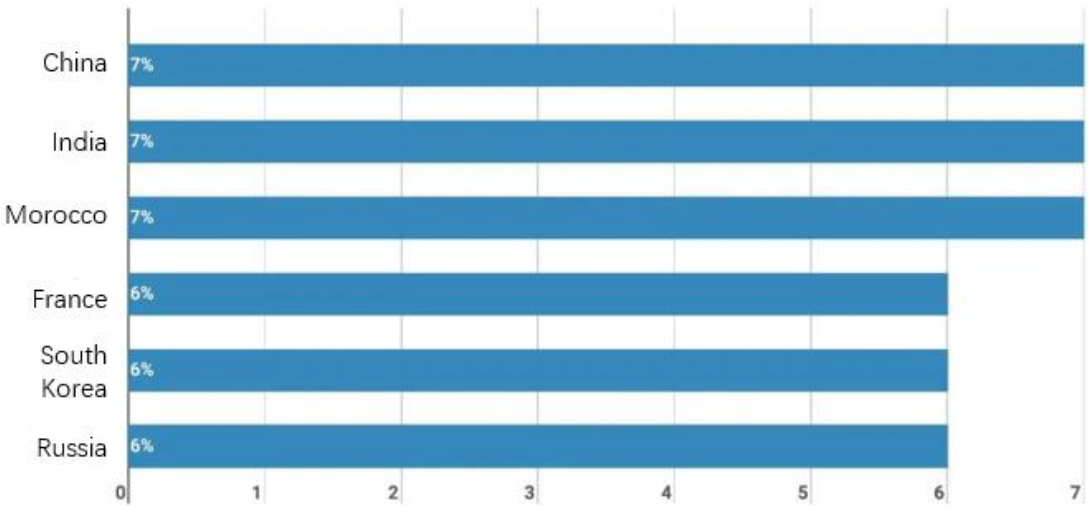


Figure 8. Top six countries as per ITU-R SG Vice-Chair positions held

2. Participation as ITU-R WP Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur

The United States holds the largest number of ITU-R WP chair and vice chair positions, followed by China (by country of registration of entities holding leadership positions, Figure 9).

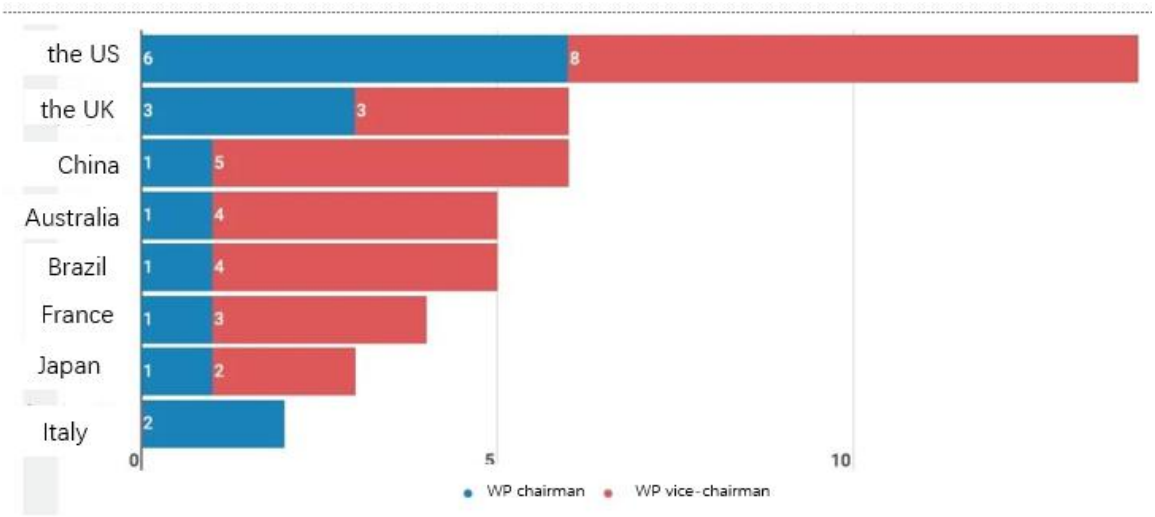


Figure 9 Distribution of ITU-R WP Chair and Vice-Chair positions by country of registration (top 8)

Source: Chinese Media

23. Report on China's Participation in 3GPP

#International Standards

The China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) is one of the 3GPP's seven organizational partners. By October 2021, 3GPP had 764 individual members from 45 countries and regions. The membership is open to all the members of any of 3GPP's seven organizational partners; with 185 members (joined via CCSA or ETSI), China has the highest number of members, followed by the US and Germany (Figure 1).

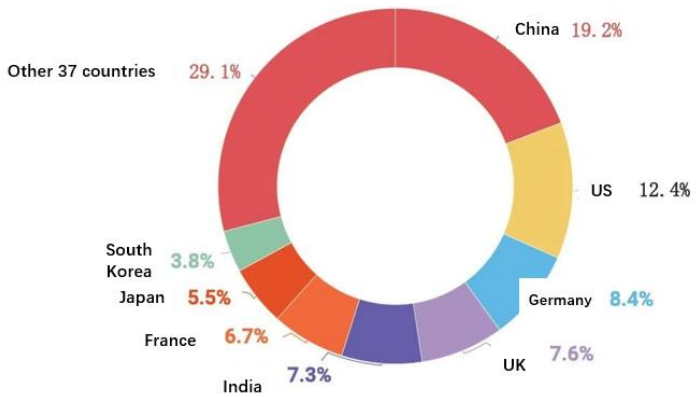


Figure 1. 3GPP membership by country (as of October 2021)

Participation as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of 3GPP TSG and WG

Entities from China rank 1st in terms of the total number of leadership positions (chair and vice-chair) held within 3GPP Technical Specification Groups (TSGs) and Working Groups (WGs) (20 positions), followed by the United States (12) and South Korea (7).

In recent years, the proportion of China's 3GPP TSG and WG positions has increased steadily: 17% in 2012, 19% in 2017, to 36% in 2021. (Figure 2)

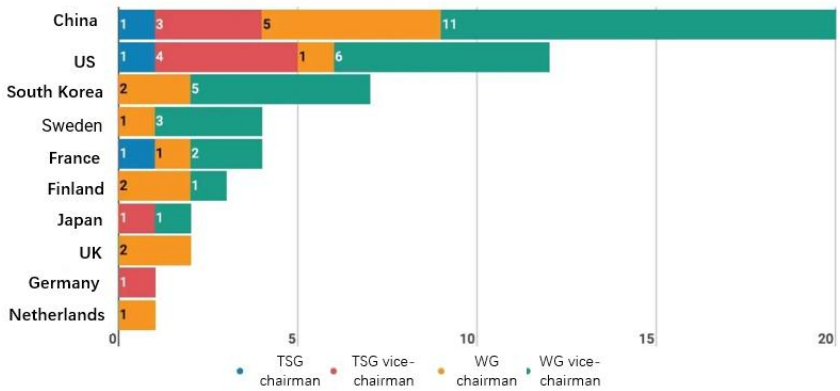


Figure 2. 3GPP TSG and WG chair and vice chair positions (as of October 2021)

In terms of companies holding leadership positions in 3GPP TSGs and WGs, the most active ones are Samsung (7), Huawei (6), China Mobile (4), Ericsson (4) and Qualcomm (4).

5G standard contribution

Huawei is 3GPP's largest contributor to 5G standard submissions and approvals, followed by Ericsson, Nokia and Qualcomm. Combined, these four companies have contributed more than 10,000 standards to 3GPP, among which more than 2,000 were approved. Data shows that ZTE is also one of the most active players. (Figure.3)

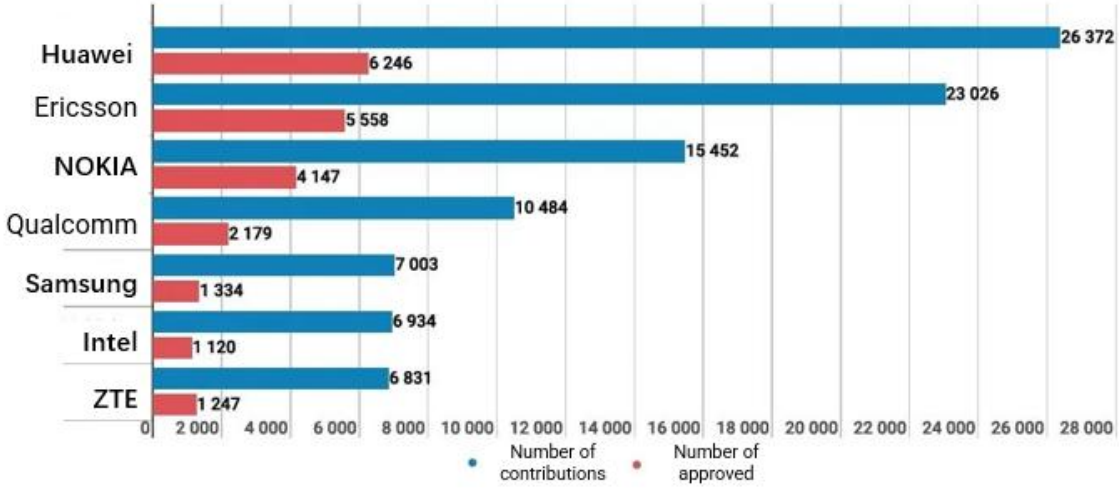


Figure 3 Contribution of individual members to 3GPP 5G standards (as of October 2021)

Huawei also ranks 1st in terms of the number of standards submitted for 3GPP 5G security: 385 in 2019 and 253 in 2020, according to Huawei Data.

In addition, Huawei also has the leading position in 5G standard essential patents (SEPs). Statistics show that the telecom giant has applied for the largest number of 5G SEPs, followed by Samsung, ZTE, LG, Nokia, Ericsson and Qualcomm.

Huawei is often considered as the leader in 3GPP's contributions to 5G patents and 5G standardization. Yet, some researchers argue that China's influence should not be overestimated; instead, Huawei's contribution to 5G standard-setting should be seen as part of the company's business strategy to expand market share in the technology, and the number of SEPs held is not an accurate measure of patent or technological value. In fact, according to figures on patent impact, Ericsson leads in 5G patent claims, followed by Samsung, Qualcomm and Nokia; Huawei only ranks 5th.

Source: Chinese Media

24. Chinese Delegation Attends the 28th ARSO General Assembly

#International Cooperation

The 28th General Assembly of African Organization for Standardization (ARSO) was held from June 28 to July 1 in hybrid form in Yaounde, Cameroon. The meeting was attended by the Chinese delegation led by Guo Chenguang, Deputy Director-General of Standards Innovative Management Department, SAMR, on behalf of SAC.

During the meeting, the Chinese delegation introduced the status quo of the cooperation between SAC and ARSO, and recommended Dr. Wang Decheng as a nominee of ISO president. SAC and ARSO agreed to carry out practical cooperation in the areas such as transportation infrastructure, agricultural and forestry machinery, small power technology, mining, solar thermal system and traditional medicine.

The meeting was attended by the representatives from the members of ARSO, international and regional organizations including the African Union, ISO, GSO and CEN, national standardization bodies of the U.K., U.S., South Korea and other countries, as well as other international standards organizations.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 4th issue, 2022.

25. BRICS Workshop on Carbon Peak and Neutrality Standardization Held

#Carbon Emission

The workshop on carbon peak and neutrality standardization of the BRICS countries was held in virtual form on June 28, which was attended by more than 20 participants from the BRICS countries.

During the meeting, experts shared the work experience of carbon peak and neutrality related standards on energy efficiency of terminal products, regional energy system, carbon sink, carbon neutrality, carbon footprint, climate finance and ESG assessment. They also discussed further cooperation within the framework of ISO and reached a consensus on constantly promoting the communication on standards related to carbon peak and neutrality in the BRICS countries.

The event, as one of a series of activities on standardization communication and cooperation in 2022, is a part of the ministerial meetings on standardization cooperation of the BRICS countries. Taking the opportunity of China as the BRICS Chair of 2022, the meeting is aimed at seeking more cooperation, facilitating standards cooperation towards more practical achievements, and providing standards support for the sustainable and high-quality development of the BRICS countries.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 4th issue, 2022.

Introduction of SESEC Project

The Seconded European Standardization Expert in China (SESEC) is a visibility project co-financed by the European Commission (EC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) secretariat and the three European Standardization Organizations (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI).
Since 2006, there has been three SESEC projects in China, SESEC I (2006-2009). SESEC II (2009- 2012) and SESEC III (2014-2017). In April 2018, SESEC IV was officially launched in Beijing, China. Dr. Betty XU was nominated as the SESEC expert and will spend the next 36 months on promoting EU-China standardization information exchange and EU-China standardization cooperation.

The SESEC project supports the strategic objectives of the European Union, EFTA and the European Standardization Organizations (ESOs). The purpose of SESEC project is to:

- Promote European and international standards in China;
- Improve contacts with different levels of the Chinese administration, industry and standardization bodies;
- Improve the visibility and understanding of the European Standardization System (ESS) in China;
- Gather regulatory and standardization intelligence.

The following areas have been identified as 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 IV China Standardization and Technical Regulation Bimonthly Newsletter

SESEC IV China Standardization and Technical Regulation Bimonthly Newsletter is the gathering of China regulatory and standardization 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
SGCC	State Grid Corporation of China	国家电网
TC	Technical Committee for Standard Development	标准化技术委员会