



# SESEC V

## China Standardisation Newsletter

January - February 2023



GENELEC



Seconded European Standardisation Expert in China  
(SESEC)

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# Preview of SESEC's Upcoming Events

## Webinar 6: China Standardization System and FIE Engagement

**Time and Date:** 10:00 am, 12 April 2023 (CET, Brussels)

**Speaker:** Dr. Betty XU

**Language:** English

If you are interested in this topic, please register your participation via the following link:

[https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_BatVu476T0eIBqH83uOGKA](https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_BatVu476T0eIBqH83uOGKA)

## Webinar 7: China Data Management Regime and its Supporting standards

**Time and Date:** 10:00 am, 10 May 2023 (CET, Brussels)

**Speaker:** Dr. Betty XU

**Language:** English

If you are interested in this topic, please register your participation via the following link:

[https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_CeLw6Nr2QkKI8A2LD94dWg](https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_CeLw6Nr2QkKI8A2LD94dWg)

## Webinar 8: China SEP Policies and its Recent Development

**Time and Date:** 10:00 am, 7 June 2023 (CET, Brussels)

**Speaker:** Dr. Betty XU

**Language:** English

If you are interested in this topic, please register your participation via the following link:

[https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_MvHSSXeHT2OzTLeefCivQ](https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_MvHSSXeHT2OzTLeefCivQ)

## Webinar 9: China Open Source Standardization

**Time and Date:** 10:00 am, 5 July 2023 (CET, Brussels)

**Speaker:** Dr. Betty XU

**Language:** English

If you are interested in this topic, please register your participation via the following link:

[https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_1o3SOtKLTiGf4XUGh2Nq5A](https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_1o3SOtKLTiGf4XUGh2Nq5A)

# Takeaways

## SESEC Attends CAS's Kick-off Meeting for SEP Standard

On 11 January 2023, the China Association for Standardization (CAS) convened the kick-off meeting for its association standard project: *Methods for identification of standard essential patents (SEP)*. A total of 24 CAS members – including SESEC – participated in the meeting, including representatives from different industries (mainly the communication industry and automobile industry), SDOs, academy, certification and evaluation organizations. While judiciary bodies did not attend, they play an essential role in drafting the standard.

## SESEC V EU Stakeholders Consultation Event

On 17 January, CCMC convened the Reset Focused Discussion Event for SESEC V, the new phase of the SESEC project launched in October 2022. Some 30 participants from European standardization community, including governmental departments, SDOs, and enterprises, joined the meeting and discussed challenges facing EU-China Cooperation and the work direction of the SESEC project in the following three years.

## China's Commitment to Quality

On 6 February 2023, the CPC's Central Committee and the State Council released the *Outline for Building a Quality Country* (hereinafter referred to as the Outline). The Outline is the first medium- and long-term quality-dedicated programmatic document issued at the highest level of China's leadership. It lays out the blueprint for China's quality work in the new era, providing guidelines for concrete actions and a strong impetus for promoting the quality development as a whole.

## China's Research Project on Regulations Referencing Standards

In December 2021, the National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences initiated a research project (21&ZD192) on Technical Regulations Based on the Rule of Law, National and Global Governance. It is the first national philosophy and social sciences research project on technical regulations. Professor Liu Jingwei from the China University of Political Science and Law and member of the Standardization Administration of China serves as the chief expert of the project.

## Review of Ten Major Standardization News Events in 2022

In 2023, China's magazine Chinese Standardization published a summary of the ten major standardization news of 2022. These include, among others, the publication of three major policy documents and one departmental rule.

## New Guide for Vehicle Data Processors Regarding Cybersecurity

On 6 January 2023, China's National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (TC 260) issued the *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide - Verification of Effect of Partial Contouring for Image outside the Vehicle* (Draft for Comment). The document outlines recommended processes, methods and verification standards for vehicle data processors to collect data outside the vehicle, and to verify the effect of partial contouring of exterior images – including the contouring of human faces and license plates.

## China's New Plan of Standards for Digital Transformation

On 30 December 2022, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued the *Fourth Batch of Planned Recommended National Standards* in 2022. The document lists a total of five national standards projects for digital transformation that have been approved by SAC/TC573 (National Technical Committee of Integration of Informatization and Industrialization Management)

## Technical Committee for Energy Fundamentals and Management Holds Annual Meeting

On 17 January 2023, China's National Energy Fundamentals and Management Standardisation Technical Committee (SAC/TC20) held its annual meeting. During the speeches of Liu Qiong, the deputy director general of the Department of Resource Conservation and Environmental Protection under the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), and Wei Hong, the deputy director general of the Department of Standards Technology Regulation under the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the work of SAC/TC20 in 2022 was recognised while encouraging further improvement in terms of standard system for energy conservation.

## **China and Singapore Sign a MoU on Standardization Cooperation**

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed via video on October 28, by Tian Shihong, Vice- Minister of State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and Administrator of Standardization Administration of China (SAC), and Choy Sauw Kook, Director-General for Quality and Excellence at Enterprise Singapore, on behalf of SAC and Enterprise Singapore.



# SESEC's Events Review

## 1. SESEC Attends CAS's Kick-off Meeting for SEP Standard #Standard Essential Patents

On 11 January 2023, the China Association for Standardization (CAS) convened the kick-off meeting for its association standard project: *Methods for identification of standard essential patents (SEP)*. A total of 24 CAS members – including SESEC – participated in the meeting, including representatives from different industries (mainly the communication industry and automobile industry), SDOs, academy, certification and evaluation organizations. While judiciary bodies did not attend, they play an essential role in drafting the standard.

During the meeting, Fang Yuan Mark Certification Group introduced the background, purpose and significance of the standard. Afterwards, the representative from Beijing Moqiu Technology Co., Ltd. (the main drafter of the standard) presented the initial framework of the standard for discussion, including the requirements for the identification subject (patents, and relevant rights), as well as the identification method, process, relevant organizations, and report & disclosure. In the closing session, participants provided their opinions on the framework and the contents of the standards. As a result, the meeting identified challenges that needed to be addressed, or at least alleviated, by the standard, including the contradiction between:

1. Patents' technical diversity vs. SEP identifiers' limited capacity in complex technologies.
2. Protection of patentees' legal advantages vs. reduction of costs for patent users who requires prudent identification, reduction of royalty and cost, establishment of SEP clearing and exiting mechanism.
3. Huge amounts of patents vs. limited time and resources for identification
4. Common requirements vs. sector-specific requirements
5. Usage of advanced experiences in concepts and approaches, drawn from strongly correlated sectors or developed countries, their monopolization over those concepts and approaches.
6. Frequent updates of standards and patents relatively stabilized SEP identification methods.

During the meeting, SESEC expert introduced the debates in CENCENELEC and ETSI community on the SEP issues and restated the points from European SDOs on their IPR policies. SESEC also reminded that there are difficulties all over the world on the SEP identification and pricing setting, thus the drafting team should lower their expectation on the future application of the standard. It would be more practical if the standard can give some direct and clear guidelines on how to identify and evaluate the SEP in the standards drafting.

At the same time, the meeting reached agreement on the following issues:

1. The standard will only provide a common framework, leaving space for the industry to develop their sector-specific SEP identification methods.
2. Judicial organizations will be engaged during the standard drafting process, as this would facilitate the adoption and reference of this standard in judicial practices.
3. Communication among patentees, patent users, and standard-setting bodies should be strengthened, to enhance the efficiency and speed of patent licensing, while reducing the high cost caused by difficulties in identifying SEPs.
4. Communication and automobile industries are highly correlated to SEP identification and have strong demands for the standard.
5. Feasible solutions shall be developed based on research and analyses on international SEP practices.
6. Accurate understanding and consensus on basic concepts should be ensured.

7. The standard shall be supported by requirements for patent disclosure, SEP identification bodies and their professionals.

At the end of the meeting, CAS summarized the main outcomes, asking all participants to provide any additional comments and SEP identification cases in the following month, so as to optimize the framework of the standard. A second meeting is expected to be held in late February for further discussion.

To find out more about the meeting slides, PLEASE click [here](#).

## 2. SESEC Introduces China's Cybersecurity and Data Protection Standardisation to EU Stakeholders

#Cybersecurity #Data Protection

Following the release of *Data Security Law*, *Personal Information Protection Law*, and the *Cybersecurity Law* (draft for comment), China is accelerating its pace in standards development in support of those laws and regulations. To picture a clear map for EU stakeholders, SESEC closely examines relevant laws&policies, regulations, as well as the standardisation from 2020 to 2022.



**China Cybersecurity and Data Protection in 2020-2022:**

**Policies,  
Laws & Regulations,  
and Standards**

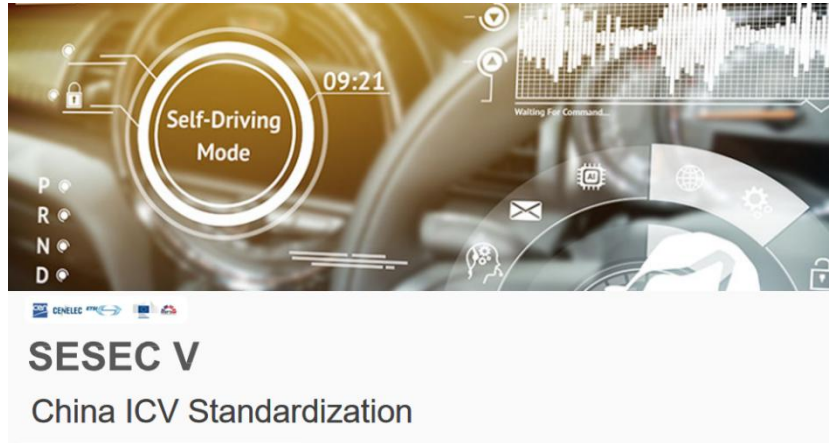
To better inform EU stakeholders, on 18 January 2023, SESEC held a webinar on China's Cybersecurity and Data Protection Standardisation, which brings together different EU stakeholders. A total of 60 registrations are recorded. During the webinar, Dr. Betty Xu, the Director of SESEC, introduced the major laws and regulations, policies, as well as relevant standardisation. Particularly, Betty Xu offered her insights on:

1. the plan and working progress of National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC260) in 2022,
2. standards in support of Data Security Law& Personal Information Protection Law;
3. *White Paper on AI security, Network Security Situation Awareness Standards, and 5G Network Security Standards*;
4. case study: office equipment security standard;
5. future standardization work.

In the Q&A section, Dr. Betty Xu further explained the participants' confusion over China's cybersecurity and data protection standardisation. In general, the webinar received positive feedback from the participants.

### 3. SESEC Introduces China's ICV Standardization to EU Stakeholders #ICV

SESEC held the SESEC V Webinar 4: China ICV Standardization, which is to help European stakeholders from Europe to understand China's governmental activities in ICV standardisation. The webinar brings a comprehensive view on the recent development of ICV's framework.



With the development of technological development, China has made progress in supervision and standardisation work for intelligent connected vehicles (ICV). Generally, efforts are made in formulating and releasing authoritative documents with regard to ICV's market access, regulation and supervision, as well as standardisation. Specifically, as data security is of great importance to the road safety, China released *Guidelines for the Construction of the National Standards System for the Internet of Vehicles (IoV) Industry (Intelligent Vehicle Management)* in 2022. Based on the guideline, a series of standards to guard the data security of vehicles will be developed. During the webinar, Dr. Betty Xu provided her insights on

1. background
2. policies, laws and strategies
3. national standards system (including standards for driving
4. assistance system, automated driving standards, information security standards system, networking functions and application standards, vehicle electronic related standards, lifecycle management of standards)
5. participation in UN Regulations and international standards development
6. next steps

### 4. SESEC V EU Stakeholders Consultation Event

On 17 January, CCMC convened the Reset Focused Discussion Event for SESEC V, the new phase of the SESEC project launched in October 2022. Some 30 participants from European standardization community, including governmental departments, SDOs, and enterprises, joined the meeting and discussed challenges facing EU-China Cooperation and the work direction of the SESEC project in the following three years.

During the discussion, participants identified the main challenges of global geopolitical influence, post-pandemic recovery, and industrial and economic policies deriving from the evolving geopolitical context. To address these challenges, participants agreed on the need to continue cooperation whenever possible, maintain bilateral relationship, and at the same time ensure reciprocity.

SESEC, as an interface of European standardization community in China, is expected in the new phase to deliver better coordination amongst European standardization stakeholders, continue information and experience sharing, facilitate better mutual understanding and participation, and ultimately promote standards harmonization between the EU and China. The discussion touched upon a wide range of areas, from certification, cybersecurity, transition periods of standards, to encryption, environmental challenges, emerging technologies.



## Horizontal Movement

### 5. China's Commitment to Quality #Horizontal Policy

On 6 February 2023, the CPC's Central Committee and the State Council released the *Outline for Building a Quality Country* (hereinafter referred to as the Outline). The Outline is the first medium- and long-term quality-dedicated programmatic document issued at the highest level of China's leadership. It lays out the blueprint for China's quality work in the new era, providing guidelines for concrete actions and a strong impetus for promoting the quality development as a whole.

Quality development has been frequently mentioned in China's strategic documents. The *Economic Daily*, one of the most influential newspapers in China, interpreted the significance of the document from three different dimensions: Firstly, from a macro perspective, high-quality development means stable economic growth, balanced development between urban and rural areas in different regions, green development driven by innovation, and more equitable benefits of economic development to all the society. Secondly, from an industrial perspective, high-quality development refers to the optimisation of the industrial layout, achieving a reasonable structure, continuous transformation and upgrading, and significantly improving the benefits derived from industrial development. Last, but not least, from an enterprise management perspective, high-quality development includes first-class competitiveness, quality reliability and continuous innovation, brand influence, as well as advanced quality management concepts and methods. Quality, therefore, does not only indicate product quality, but also health and balanced development as a whole.

In general, to maintain China's high quality development, the Outline sets a qualitative goal for 2025: the country shall achieve significant progress in economic development, industrial quality competitiveness, quality of products, projects and services, brand building, as well as the quality management system. Although general and broad, it is a very inclusive goal without any specific index

requirement, to be achieved through a series of concrete actions.

Specifically, a total of 32 actions are outlined, together with 7 major dedicated projects covering different dimensions, from general economic development to specific products. According to the interpretation made during an ad hoc press conference, the actions and projects presented in the Outline target three main aspects. The first one is to improve the quality of products, projects and services, as well as the competitiveness of quality in specific regions and industries. This part takes a large share including specific 19 actions, elaborated from macro economy to micro industry and brand-building, as well as product and services. Particularly, the construction industry is given great importance with three specific actions. The second aspect is to consolidate the high-level national quality infrastructure (NQI), from infrastructure management to capacity building and improvement of services. Standards, metrics and conformity assessment will play a fundamental role in the process, as the Outline stresses the importance of coordination and connectivity of standards, inspection and testing, as well as acceptance of certification results across different regions and countries. The third aspect is to improve the quality governance via legislation, policy, regulation and co-governance under joint efforts from the industry and society. In this part, the Outline continues to encourage enterprises' self-compliance, an effort that can be traced back to 2018 when China released *Notice on Reforming and Adjusting the Catalogue and Implementation Method of Compulsory Product Certification*. This shows that enterprises' self-declaration will be further encouraged, while being complemented by targeted supervision from government.

In short, the Outline indicates China's economic focus shift, from high-speed to high-quality. This is not the first time that the quality has been placed with strategic significance; two similar national documents about quality were issued in 1996 and 2012. Yet, the

Outline represents a requirement for the new era that China has made for the 14<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan period. Against the economic downward pressure, China's

commitment to further pursuing the upgrading and transformation of the industry will, inevitably, be a tough journey.

## 6. China Amends the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Patent Law

### #Laws and Regulations #Patents

On 1 December 2022, the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) held a regular online press conference, during which CNIPA's spokesperson introduced the main elements and highlights of the revision of the *Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Patent Law* (hereinafter referred to as the Detailed Rules). At the end of 2022, the draft of the Detailed Rules was further revised based on public opinions previously received, and was submitted to competent departments for review. The revision mainly targets the following four aspects:

1. Optimising the patent examination system to improve the quality and efficiency of patent examination;
2. Strengthening patent protection, and especially the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of the patentees;
3. Integrating the general requirements of "streamlining government functions, delegating power, and improving government services", so as to stimulate a broader utilisation of patents;
4. Adding a new special chapter on international registration of industrial designs, in line with the *Hague Agreement concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs*. In particular, the newly-added chapter sets specific rules for China's applications for international registration of industrial designs, which has been allowed via CNIPA since 5 May 2022.

CNIPA is committed to speeding up the process of amending the Detailed Rules in support of China's *Patent Law*, so as to contribute to the high-quality development of the patent industry.

## 7. China's Research Project on Regulations Referencing Standards

### #Laws and Regulations

In December 2021, the National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences initiated a research project (21&ZD192) on *Technical Regulations Based on the Rule of Law, National and Global Governance*. It is the first national philosophy and social sciences research project on technical regulations. Professor Liu Jingwei from the China University of Political Science and Law and member of the Standardization Administration of China serves as the chief expert of the project. Other key researchers of the project come from the China National Institute of Standardization, the University of International Business and Economics, the China Jiliang University, and several other institutions. The project is expected to be finished by December 2024.

The project mainly consists of: 1) basic theoretical research on technical regulations; 2) research on overseas technical regulations; 3) research on technical regulations and global governance; 4) research on China's relevant practices and models. An important element of the project will be to analyze the European Union's technical regulations (directives), with the aim of gaining a better understanding of the bloc's regulatory framework and its implications on China. China's efforts in research on technical regulations are a response to the requirements set in the country's *Outline for the Development of National Standardization* (hereinafter referred to as the Outline). The Outline, which was issued by the Communist Party of China's Central Committee and the State Council in 2021, encourages standards to be proactively referred to in laws, which normally would be presented in form of technical regulations.

In July 2022, the kick-off meeting for the research proposal was convened. To mark this meeting, the magazine *China Standardization* published an article on its social media platform with the title of "*The Launch of the First National Philosophy and Social Science Research Project on Technical Regulations*". Meanwhile, a dedicated article featuring an exclusive interview with Professor Liu Jingwei was published in the same magazine in the same year with the title "*Further Promote Research on Technical Regulations, Facilitate the Application of Standards*". In 2023, the research project was listed by *China Standardization* as one of the ten major standardization events in 2022. According to the expert review by National Social Science Fund of China, the project is a response to the Outline, and the *14<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan for the Modernization of Market Regulation* issued by the State Council in 2021. The goal is to build a mechanism to coordinate regulations and standards, as well as support the implementation of regulations with standards via technical regulations.

## 8. Review of Ten Major Standardization News Events in 2022

### #Yearly Review

In 2023, China's magazine *Chinese Standardization* published a summary of the ten major standardization news of 2022. These include, among others, the publication of three major policy documents and one departmental rule. The following is a brief review of those events.

#### 1. Action Plan for Implementing the National Standardization Development Outline

On 6<sup>th</sup> July 2022, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC), and 14 other national authorities, released the *Action Plan for Implementing the National Standardization Development Outline*. The Action Plan specifies the key tasks and corresponding responsible bodies for guiding standardization development through the end of 2023.

#### 2. Opinions on Promoting the Sound Development of Association Standards

On 23 February 2022, after the approval of the Inter-ministerial Joint Conference System of the State Council for Coordinating and Promoting Standardization, SAC and 16 other ministries and national associations jointly issued the *Opinions on Promoting the Sound Development of Association Standards*. The objective of the Opinions is to contribute to the implementation of the *National Standardization Development Outline*, regulate association standardization, and thus promote high-quality development.

#### 3. Revised Administrative Measures for National Standards

China (SAC) carried out relevant promotional activities, set the Chinese theme of this year's World Standards Day as "Standardization in the Digital Era" and posted the toast correspondingly.

On 22 September 2022, SAMR released the revised *Administrative Measures for National Standards*. The Measures will come into effect on 1 March 2023 and replace the previous version, which dates back to 1990.

The revision mainly includes the following four aspects: i) Further promote the development of the national standards system and adjust the scope of national standards based on the newly revised *Standardization Law*, as well as feedback from practical implementation; ii) Clarify the procedures and relevant work requirements for the formulation and management of national standards; iii) Specify new requirements for the revision, management, implementation and supervision of national standards, in order to meet the increasing demand for formulation and internationalization of standards; iv) Further improve the feedback mechanism and standards-updating mechanism, to facilitate the implementation of national standards.

#### 4. World Standards Day

On 14 October 2022, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) celebrated the World Standards Day. The 2022 annual edition was themed as "shared vision for a better world". To show the foundational role of standardization in the digital era and promote the digitization of standards, the Standardization Administration of

## **5. Implementation Plan for Establishing and Improving the Measurement System for Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Standards**

On 18 October 2022, the Implementation Plan for Establishing and Improving the Measurement System for Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Standards was released by nine government departments. As one of the schemes to better carry out '1+N policies' for peaking carbon emissions and achieving carbon neutrality, the implementation Plan outlines the overall deployment and provides guidance to relevant industries, sectors, local governments and enterprises on how to construct the measurement system for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality standards.

## **6. China Won the Platinum Medal of the 17th International Standards Olympiad**

From 23 August to 25 August 2022, the 17<sup>th</sup> International Standards Olympiad was held online. China's high school representatives won the platinum award, ISO Special Award, Gold Award, and Bronze Award. These mark China's "best-in-history" outcome.

## **7. China's Participation in World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly**

From 1 to 9 March 2022, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-20) took place in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting was attended by nearly one thousand representatives. The Chinese delegation proactively participated in international communication and proposal discussion. A total of 13 experts from Chinese industries were elected to hold the chairmanship or vice-chairmanship of ITU-T's study groups. Together with experts from other countries, they promoted the revision of resolutions such as Resolution 92 - (Rev. Geneva, 2022) - Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications. Their efforts will contribute to technical standards cooperation in global telecommunication industry.

## **8. Research Project on the Standardization Development of Low-carbon Transition**

On 1 March 2022, the Research Project on the Standardization Development of Low-carbon Transition was officially initiated by the Chinese Academy of Engineering. The research outcome will be taken as policy advice and suggestions for implementing the "Standardization for Green Development", i.e. a key task outlined in the National Standardization Development Outline.

## **9. Research Project on Technical Regulations Based on Rule of Law, National and Global Governance**

In December 2021, the National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences initiated a research project (21&ZD192) on Technical Regulations Based on the Rule of Law, National and Global Governance. It is the first national philosophy and social sciences research project on technical regulations. Professor Liu Jingwei from the China University of Political Science and Law and member of the Standardization Administration of China serves as the chief expert of the project. Other key researchers of the project come from the China National Institute of Standardization, the University of International Business and Economics, the China Jiliang University, and several other institutions. The project is expected to be finished by December 2024.

## **10. International Standardization (Chilin) Forum 2022**

On 20 August 2022, the International Standardization (Chilin) Forum 2022 was held in Nanjing, Jiangsu province. Mr. Tian Shihong, the administrator of the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) made an opening speech. At the opening ceremony of the forum, China announced the establishment of the IEC Promotion Center (Nanjing).



## Digital Transition

### 9. New Guide for Vehicle Data Processors Regarding Cybersecurity #Cybersecurity #Vehicle Data

On 6 January 2023, China's National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (TC 260) issued the *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide - Verification of Effect of Partial Contouring for Image outside the Vehicle (Draft for Comment)*. The document outlines recommended processes, methods and verification standards for vehicle data processors to collect data outside the vehicle, and to verify the effect of partial contouring of exterior images – including the contouring of human faces and license plates.

The Draft is applicable to the vehicle data processors' self-verification, as well as verification carried out by third parties. 'Partial contouring of exterior image' refers to the process of deleting areas containing faces, license plates and other information from videos and images; or alternatively replacing these areas with other images that cannot be associated with the subject of personal information and cannot be restored. However, the draft does not explain the technical means for contouring processing.

### 10. China's New Standards Projects for Cybersecurity #Cybersecurity

Recently, the Standardization Administration of China released the *Third and Fourth Batch of Planned Recommended National Standards in 2022*. Among them, 7 recommended national standards are related to cybersecurity, including:

- *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Evaluation criteria for IT security — Part 1: Vocabulary, introduction and general model;*
- *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Evaluation criteria for IT security — Part 2: Security functional components;*
- *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Evaluation criteria for IT security — Part 3: Security assurance components;*
- *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Evaluation criteria for IT security — Part 4: Framework for the specification of evaluation methods and activities;*
- *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Evaluation criteria for IT security evaluation — Part 5: Pre-defined packages of security requirements;*
- *Information security technology — Capability requirements of cybersecurity services;*
- *IPv6 address assignment and coding rules interface identifier.*

### 11. China's New Plan of Standards for Digital Transformation #Digital Transformation

On 30 December 2022, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued the Fourth Batch of Planned Recommended National Standards in 2022. The document lists a total of five national standards projects for digital transformation that have been approved by SAC/TC573 (National Technical Committee of Integration of

Informatization and Industrialization Management), specifically: (i) *Digital transformation management—Reference architecture (20221958-T-339)*, (ii) *Digital transformation management—Guidance for capability system construction (20221959-T-339)*, (iii) *Digital supply chain—System architecture (20221956-T-339)*, (iv) *Digital supply chain—Maturity model (20221957-T-339)*, and (v) *Digital supply chain—General safety requirements (20221955-T-339)*.

Two of the above national standards, namely the *Digital transformation management—Reference architecture (20221958-T-339)* and the *Digital transformation management—Guidance for capability system construction (20221959-T-339)* effectively complement another previously-published national standard: *Integration of informatization and industrialization—Digital transformation—Reference model for value and effectiveness (GB/T 23011-2022)*. The two newly-approved standards consist of basic and generic standards aimed at empowering and guiding organizations to achieve a smooth and comprehensive digital transition via a systematic approach; they also aim to enable the digital transition to be more value-oriented and data-driven.

The other three national standards, namely *Digital supply chain—System architecture (20221956-T-339)*, *Digital supply chain—Maturity model (20221957-T-339)*, and *Digital supply chain—General safety requirements (20221955-T-339)*, shall:

- Provide reference and guidance for various supply chain stakeholders, to scientifically understand and systematically build digital supply chains.
- Help the industry to:
  - Clarify the basic concepts and identify core elements of digital supply chains;
  - Master the design method and implementation path of digital supply chains;
  - Clarify the maturity level and evaluation method for digital supply chains;
  - Enhance the security protection capabilities of digital supply chains;
  - Accelerate the construction of digital supply chain systems.

In the next steps, based on the development of new industrialization, MIIT's Department of Information Technology Development will:

- Focus on the manufacturing industry's core needs for high-quality development;
- Guide national standard development organizations to carry out standardization development and verification in the field of digital transformation;
- Accelerate the approval, release and pilot application of the standards;
- Develop a batch of standard solutions to serve all kinds of enterprises in terms of their digital transformation.

## 12. China Releases New Guide for Personal Information Cross-border Transfer

### #Personal Information

On 16 December 2022, the National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (TC260) released the new version of the *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide - Security Certification Rules for Personal Information Cross-border Processing (Version 2.0)* (hereinafter referred to as the Guide 2.0).

As a supplementary requirement for *GB/T 35273 Information security technology—Personal information security specification*, the Guide 2.0 further specifies the requirements for cross-border personal information (PI) processing activities in line with the *Implementation Rules for Personal Information Protection Certification*. Specifically, it elaborates on the basic principles, basic PI protection requirements for processors and overseas recipients to ensure the rights and interests of PI subjects. The aim is to provide guidance to PI processors in

conducting PI transfer activities. The following is a summary of the major modifications introduced by the Guide 2.0 compared to the previous version.

**Extension of the application scope of certification.** The scope is extended to all the PI cross-border processing activities, while previously it was only limited to affiliated companies belonging to the same business group. Therefore, this will allow the certification to be applicable to domestic companies as well for cross-border PI processing activities involving overseas suppliers, based on the principle of 'business association' rather than 'business ownership'.

**Expansion of basic principles.** There are three basic principles, but their content has been expanded. Specifically:

- 'Openness and transparency' basic principle. The Guide 2.0 requires that the name and contact information of overseas receivers are disclosed to the PI subject, while at the same time providing information about PI subjects' rights and interests, and the methods and procedures to claim their rights.
- 'Same level of protection' basic principle. It clarifies that "personal information related laws and regulations" originally included in the previous version refers to the Personal Information Protection Law, which sets the level of protection.

**Extra requirement for certification subjects.** In the certification subject part, the Guide 2.0 adds a new requirement for certification subjects, namely that they shall have legal person qualification and good reputation. Those not meeting these requirements will not be allowed to be considered as certification subjects.

**Enriched legally-binding documents.** The provisions in this section have been further enriched, providing more detailed requirements. For instance, the second article states that not only the purpose, scope, and category of the cross-border PI processing shall be indicated in the documents; the level of sensitivity, quantity, methods, time length and places for storage, shall also be indicated. In general, the total number of articles extended from eight to eleven. The newly-added articles highlight the obligations and responsibility of PI processors and overseas recipients, risk management measures and relevant technologies, rights of PI subjects, methods of rights claims, etc.

**Extra requirements for PI protection bodies.** This section adds three more requirements: the processing activities of the PI protection body set within the Chinese territory and abroad shall be constantly supervised by certification bodies. Regular compliance auditing and effective protection measures must also be ensured.

**Enriched requirement for PI security assessment.** The assessment requirement is significantly enriched with specific articles, in line with the *Personal Information Protection Law*, *GB/T 39335-2020 Information security technology — Guidance for personal information security impact assessment*, *GB/T 35273-2020 Information security technology — Personal information security specification*, etc.

**Enrichment of rights and interests of PI subjects.** The most distinctive change is about the right of compensation. This newly-added right entitles the PI subject to have a compensation claim against both PI processors and overseas recipients, when their PI rights and interests are infringed.

**Detailed responsibilities and obligations of PI processors and overseas recipients.** The responsibilities and obligations are extended to 13 articles, outlining specific requirements for various situations. For instance, the Guide 2.0 introduce the requirement for overseas recipients to notify PI processors and the certification body in case of major regulatory changes in their countries or regions which may potentially affect the obligations required by the certification process. Another requirements relates to the content of the report to be submitted to competent authorities in case of PI leakage, tampering or loss, which shall include details such as the reason, variety of PI, potential risks, adopted remedial measures, measures that could be taken by individuals, as well as the contact information of the responsible person or team.

## 13. China Establishes Working Group for the Digitalisation of Standards

### #Digital Standards

The digital transformation of the industrial society has created an urgent demand for the digitisation of standards. In this context, the Standardization Administration of China has recently announced the formal establishment of the National Working Group for the digitalisation of Standards (SAC/SWG29), which will be responsible for developing and revising national standards to promote digitalisation of standards, especially basic and generic standards, standards of modeling and generic technology, as well as standards for application technology. The first committee of SAC/SWG29 is composed of 86 experts from the fields of standardisation principles and methods, information technology, artificial intelligence, advanced manufacturing, and knowledge management. The working group secretariat is hosted in the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS)'s Sub-Institute of Standardisation Theory and Strategy.

The establishment of SAC/SWG29 is in line with the requirements put forward in the *National Standardisation Development Outline*. Specifically, the Outline indicates the "continuous improvement of the degree of digitalisation of standards" as an important development goal, while "developing machine-readable and open source standards and promoting

the digital, networked, and intelligent transformation of standardisation" as a key task to implement. One of the main reasons is that, at present, the degree of digitalisation of standards can hardly meet the needs and demands for technology development. For instance, it is expected that every six months the key technologies of the mobile phone industry will be upgraded, while standard development processes usually take 30 months on average. It reflects that digital level falls short of expectation. Also, as the digitalisation of standards is gradually being incorporated into the strategies of foreign and international standardisation organisations, China faces pressure to keep pace with these developments. Therefore, the newly-established SWG29 is set to take up corresponding work and provide guidelines.

As for next steps, the SAC/SWG29 will focus on: (i) research and evaluation of development trends at both national and international level, (ii) design and planning for the framework of standards' digital transformation, (iii) establishment and improvement of the standard system, and (iv) international cooperation and exchanges relating to digitalisation of standards. Time is needed to evaluate the actual impact of SWG29 in facilitating the development of digitalisation of standards.

## 14. China Contributes to IEC's Specification on Industrial Internet System

### #Industrial Internet

On October 18, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) published *IEC PAS 63441:2022, Functional architecture of industrial internet system for industrial automation applications*, which is the first international specification in this field.

Laying the cornerstone of industrial internet, IEC PAS 63441:2022 normalizes the models, structures,

activities and interaction contents between layers of the end, edge and cloud, which are respectively known as infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), and software as service (SaaS). It will support the construction of infrastructures of cross-industry and interdisciplinary industrial internet platforms. Moreover, it will facilitate the global application of advanced industrial internet platforms.

Proposed by Chinese experts, the specification is the outcome of the joint efforts of experts from Germany, France, South Korea, etc. Though facing the challenge of COVID-19 pandemic and the difficulty of technological coordination, the working group has successfully completed the task of drafting.

In 2020, the market scale of global industrial internet reached 897.2 billion dollars (6.5 trillion yuan), according to Qianzhan Research Institute. It is predicted that the market scale in the field will

surpass one trillion dollars by 2022, and 1.2 trillion dollars by 2025.

The release of IEC PAS 63441:2022 indicates that the development and application of China's industrial Internet system technology has been recognized globally, which, in turn, supports the world's industrial internet technology and industrial development.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 6th issue, 2022.

## 15. China Releases Four National Standards on Integrating Informatization and Industrialization

### #Digital Economy

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China emphasized that the country should enhance the resistance and safety of industry chain and supply chain, promote a new type of industrialization, and deepen the integration of digital economy and real economy, which echos the goal of integrating informatization and industrialization mentioned by reports of previous national congresses.

State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and Standardization Administration of China (SAC) recently issued four national standards for integrating informatization and industrialization and accelerating digital transformation, including *GB/T 23011-2022, Integration of informatization and industrialization — Digital transformation — Reference model for value and effectiveness*, *GB/T 23050- 2022, Integration of informatization and industrialization management systems — Guide for digital management of supply chain*, *GB/T 23022-2022, Integration of informatization and industrialization management systems — Operation management specification of production*, and *GB/T 23023 -2022, Integration of informatization and industrialization management systems — Assessment indicator set for production equipment operational performance*.

Concentrating on the integration of informatization, Ministry of Industry and Information MIIT) has done a lot of work in the past few years. According to relevant data, now the development index of the integration of informatization and industrialization has raised by, comparing with that in 2015. The digitalization rates of key process, operation and management, and R&D design tools have increased by 6.7 percent, 13.2 percent and 11 percent respectively. Some 13 percent of enterprises have effectively realized the digital synergy of industry chain.

To integrate informatization and industrialization has profound meaning when the industry chain and supply chain of key industries are facing uncertainty in the era. This important deployment will further benefit application, innovation and transformation.

Directed by MIIT, SAC/TC 573, Integration of informatization and industrialization management, and relevant drafting organizations will continue to meet enterprises' demands of digital transformation, and accelerate the development of new industrialization.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 6th issue, 2022.



## Green Transition

### 16. China's First Smart Super-charging Station Opens in Fujian #Electric Vehicle

With the goal of net zero to be realized by 2050, electric vehicles (EVs) become more and more popular, which are cleaner and more sustainable for a low-carbon future. However, there are mainly two barriers hampering the purchase of EVs, which are the few charging poles and the long wait for recharging.

Fortunately, the first standardized super-charging station came into operation in Ningde, Fujian province on October 17. With standardized design, it is China's first smart super-charging station integrating charging pole, energy storage, photovoltaic battery and battery inspection.

The super-charging station shortens the charging process, which only takes seven or eight minutes to regain a 200-kilometer drive, just like a normal refueling. "The super-charging station is an effective junction point of the coordinated development of new energy storage industry and the EV industry. It can solve issues including consumption and capacity expansion of clean energy, and inspect the batteries of EVs online while charging, and offer technical

support for Vehicle to Grid (V2G) technology," said Liu Zuobin, President of Fujian Nebula Software Technology Co., Ltd.

Developed by Fujian Nebula Software Technology Co., Ltd., Contemporary Nebula Technology Energy Co., Ltd., Ningde Dongqiao Investment and Construction of State-owned Assets Co., Ltd. and others, the main structural parts of the super-charging station can be prefabricated in factories, which accelerates production and assembly.

According to officers of Fujian Bureau of Industry and Information Technology, the standardized designed super-charging station will be promoted in other cities, in order to further establish a greener, smarter and safer urban smart energy service network, build an urban complex of EVs and aftersales market of EVs, and facilitate the development of the EV industry in Fujian province.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 6th issue, 2022.

### 17. China's First National Standard for Sharing Economy Published #Sharing Economy

With the development of information technology (IT) and its application, sharing economy has become a vital economic form of China, as well as the world. When sharing economy expands rapidly, various problems emerge, which requires standardization in this field.

*GB/ T 41836 -2022, Sharing economy — Guiding principles and fundamental framework*, which was published recently, is China's first national mandatory standard for sharing economy. Based on actual practices, it defines sharing economy, and provides basic framework and guideline for all stakeholders. The development of GB/T 41836-2022 was led by Development and Research Center of State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) and China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Commercial Sub Council (CSC), which is not only a spur to economy and employment, but also an impetus for more efficient utilization of resources. Industry insiders believe that the standard helps regulate the development of sharing economy, and is beneficial to economic growth, employment, efficient utilization of all sorts of resources, etc.

China has been contributing to the standardization of sharing economy since 2019, when ISO established ISO/TC 324, Sharing economy. The national counterpart of ISO/TC 324 is SAC/TC 587, Sharing economy, set up in May 2020, whose secretariat is held by Development and Research Center of SAMR. In the past two years, Development Research Center of SAMR has promoted the normalized development of sharing economy in China by organizing standardization activities, carrying out research and developing standards. Besides GB/T 41836 - 2022, there are two more standards for sharing economy under development.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 6th issue, 2022.

## 18. Technical Committee for Energy Fundamentals and Management Holds Annual Meeting

### #Energy Management

On 17 January 2023, China's National Energy Fundamentals and Management Standardisation Technical Committee (SAC/TC20) held its annual meeting. During the speeches of Liu Qiong, the deputy directive general of the Department of Resource Conservation and Environmental Protection under the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), and Wei Hong, the deputy directive general of the Department of Standards Technology Regulation under the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the work of SAC/TC20 in 2022 was recognised while encouraging further improvement in terms of standard system for energy conservation.

SAC/TC20 was established in 1981 in order to increase the supporting role of the standard system to energy conservation and carbon reduction. Since then, SAC/TC20 has managed a total of 365 national

standards for energy conservation, including 108 mandatory standards for energy consumption per unit products, 66 mandatory energy efficiency standards for end-use products, as well as other supportive national standards, such as standards for energy consumption accounting, energy efficiency supervision, energy measuring instruments, economic operations, energy management systems, energy performance assessment, evaluation on energy saving quantity, services of energy conservation, etc.

In the coming months, SAC/TC20 will continue to optimise the energy system, upgrade the mandatory standards for energy consumption and energy efficiency, develop supporting standards, and proactively participate in international cooperation activities and exchanges on energy conservation.

## 19. Technical Committee for Environmental Management Holds the 2022 Annual Meeting

### #Energy Management

On 12 January 2023, China's National Environmental Management Standardisation Technical Committee (SAC/TC 207) convened its 2022 annual meeting online. Several representatives of key government bodies attended, including from the Department of Standards Technology Regulation under the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the Department of Science and Technology Development under the Ministry of Natural Resources, as well as the Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences. Wang Junwei, the director general of SAMR's Department of Standards Technology Regulation, highlighted that SAC/TC 207 shall optimise the standard system, focus its work on key areas, and facilitate standardisation activities at international level.

During the meeting, SAC/TC 207's secretariat summarised the work completed in 2022, highlighting in particular performance review, the development and revision of national standards, the activities in ISO/TC 207 and the

management of SAC/TC; details on the 2023 work plans were also provided. The three subcommittees (SCs) under SAC/TC 207, namely Environmental Management System SC, Life Cycle Assessment SC, and Environmental Conscious Design SC, also summarised their respective standardisation activities both at the national and international level, especially those involving carbon emission management and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG).

In the coming months, SAC/TC 207 will:

- Develop standards and strengthen awareness-raising activities so as to increase the impact of standards;
- Research on "Standardisation + Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality + Environmental Management", enhance the capabilities in carbon research, and optimise the standard system for environmental management;
- Support environmental management through the development, adoption and implementation of standards, etc;
- Promote capacity-building of Chinese experts that participate in ISO/TC 207 activities, cultivate professionals to involve in international standardisation activities, and proactively organise experts to participate in international standardisation activities.

## 20. China's Technical Committee for Solar Energy Convenes the Plenary Meeting

### #Solar Energy

On 28 December 2022, the founding conference of the Third National Solar Energy Standardisation Technical Committee (SAC/TC 402), which is also the committee's first plenary meeting, was held online. During the meeting, which was attended by nearly 50 experts, the constitution of SAC/TC 402 and the working rules of its secretariat were approved. In addition, after hearing a presentation on SAC/TC 402's work progress, the committee provided advice on future planning and work.

By the end of 2022, a total of 40 national standards were managed by the SAC/TC 402, supporting the energy efficiency labeling management system and energy conservation projects for the benefit of the people. The body hosting the secretariat of SAC/TC 402, namely the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), has developed, also as part of its implementation of relevant key research projects,

the first batch of national standards for the utilisation of medium temperature solar heating. These filled in the blanks of standards for clean energy transformation for heating in industrial and agricultural production, as well as for the residential heating demands. At the same time, as the secretariat of *ISO/TC180/SC4 Systems - Thermal performance, reliability and durability*, CNIS took the lead in developing six international standards related to solar energy, thus contributing to easier exports from China of solar energy products.

In the future, the SAC/TC 402 will continue to focus on the development and revision of solar energy standards, their implementation, as well as consolidation of China's advantages in the international standardisation community. The main purpose is to support the high-quality development of China's solar energy industry, as well as green and clean growth in general.



## International Cooperation

### 21. The 12th Meeting of China – Russia Task Force on Civil Aircraft Held

#International Cooperation

The 12th meeting of China- Russia Task Force on Civil Aircraft was held on October 19. The meeting was jointly hosted by Guo Chenguang, Deputy Director-General of Standards Innovative Management Department of SAMR, and Anton Shalaev, Head of the Federal Agency on Technical Regulating and Metrology in Russia (GOST R).

During the meeting, Wei Hong, Deputy Director-General of Standards Technical Management Department of SAMR, introduced the background and significance of the national standard jointly developed by China and Russia.

With two-year effort, Chinese and Russian experts developed *GB/T 41886-2022, Requirements for cabin acoustic design of transport aircraft*, which was

simultaneously approved for publication by SAC and GOST R. The standard will be included in the catalogue of mutual recognized standards for civil aircraft between China and Russia.

It is the first time for the two countries to jointly develop and publish a national standard, which is a beneficial attempt to explore the cooperative development of national standards. Also, it exemplifies the "soft connectivity" of standards, and can be considered as a replicable experience for implementing the National Standardization Development Outline, which emphasizes the mutual recognition of Chinese and foreign standards.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 6th issue, 2022.

### 22. China and Singapore Sign a MoU on Standardization Cooperation

#International Cooperation

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed via video on October 28, by Tian Shihong, Vice- Minister of State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and Administrator of Standardization Administration of China (SAC), and Choy Sauw Kook, Director-General for Quality and Excellence at Enterprise Singapore, on behalf of SAC and Enterprise Singapore.

The MoU determines key areas of standardization cooperation of the two parties, and comes up with innovative methods of cooperation. Taking this as an opportunity, China and Singapore will continuously

deepen the practical cooperation on standardization, strengthen the coordination of standards, vigorously participate in the work of ISO and IEC, as well as other international standardization activities. With joint effort, the two parties will improve and upgrade their cooperation on standardization, facilitate bilateral trade, and support sustainable development.

SAC and Enterprise Singapore have kept a long-term benign cooperation, and signed agreements in 2008, 2014 and 2018.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 6th 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

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