SESEC V
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Seconded European standardization Expert in China
(SESEC)

Index

Preview of SESEC's Upcoming Events

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_MvHSSXeHT2OzTLeefFCivQ

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

Takeaways

SESEC Holds Roundtable on Chinese and European's Efforts in Green Development

In recent years, green transformation has become the standardization focus of major countries and regions. To help relevant Chinese and European stakeholders to understand each other's progress in green development in recent years, on 14 April 2023, SESEC successfully organized the first Roundtable Discussion over Chinese Efforts in Carbon Reduction and Europe's Commitment on Green Transition in 2023 in a hybrid format (both online and offline).

China Releases the To-do List for Standardization Work in 2023

On 28 February 2023, China's National Standardization Working Conference was held in Beijing. The conference, which was attended by Tian Shihong, Vice-Minister of State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and Administrator of Standardization Administration of China (SAC), summarized the progress of standardization work in 2022 and presented the key tasks for 2023.

New Guidelines for National Standardization Technical Committees

On 17 April 2023, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released the Guidelines on Improving the Work of the National Standardization Technical Committees (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines). National standardization technical committees, as put forward in the Guidelines, consist of different types of groups and committees, specifically including general groups, technical committees/subcommittees, special working groups, and research groups; together, they provide strong support to China's standardization development. The objective of the Guidelines, which were formulated in accordance with the National Standardization Development Outline, is to continue promoting standardization development, by emphasizing the quality, interoperability with international standards, the key role of market, and support to the development of industries.

China's New Measures for Cybersecurity in the Power Industry

On 16 November 2022, the National Energy Administration (NEA) released Measures for the *Administration of the Classified Protection of Cybersecurity in the Power Industry* (hereinafter referred to as "Measures"). The aim is to further regulate and improve the administration of cybersecurity in the power industry.

Update in Personal Information Cross-border Transfer

On 24 February 2023, the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) released the *Measures for the Standard Contract for Outbound Transfer of Personal Information* (hereinafter referred to as the Measures). The measures will be put into force on 1 June 2023, but a 6-month transition period for the relevant activities will be given starting from the enforcement date. On 16 March 2023, National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee released the national standard of *Information security technology-Certification requirements for cross-border transmission of personal information (draft for comment)* (hereinafter referred to as the Standard). The channel for comment submission will be closed on 15 May. Though it is positioned as a nationally recommended standard, it provides a reference for enterprises to carry out certification of cross-border transfer of personal information and more importantly, will support the Personal Information Protection Certification, one of the three solutions to the protection of cross-border data transfer under the requirements stipulated by Chinese legislation.

China Issues New Policy for the Development Data Security Industry

On 3 January 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and other 15 ministerial departments jointly issued the *Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Development of Data Security Industry* (hereinafter referred to as the Guiding Opinions) in support of Data Security Law. As data has become an important factor of production and core engine of economic development, the development of data security industry is of great significance in terms of

empowering various industries, releasing the value of data elements, as well as consolidate the foundation of the construction of digital economy.

China Standardization Magazine's Interview with Chairman of CEN/TC 10

The China Standardization Magazine had an interview with Mr. Esfandiar Gharibaan, Chairman of CEN/TC 10 and Vice President of Codes and Standards in KONE Corporation. The main topic is about EU Harmonised Standards Improve Safety of Lifts, Reduce Costs and Facilitate Trade.

SESEC's Events Review

1. SESEC Holds Roundtable on Chinese and European's Efforts in Green Development

#Green Development

In recent years, green transformation has become the standardization focus of major countries and regions. To help relevant Chinese and European stakeholders to understand each other's progress in green development in recent years, on 14 April 2023, SESEC successfully organized the first Roundtable Discussion over Chinese Efforts in Carbon Reduction and Europe's Commitment on Green Transition in 2023 in a hybrid format (both online and offline).

The event brought over 20 audiences with multiple expertise background. Dr. Betty Xu, the Director of SESEC, gave the opening speech and moderated this event. The roundtable discussion has four key speakers: Dr. Li Pengcheng, senior expert from China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), Dr. Su Weimin, senior policy analyst for Signify, Dr. Zhao Bingqing, senior expert from China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), Dr. Yi Ming, senior expert from Intel. Those four speakers shared their insights over this topic from their distinguished perspectives.

Among the four speakers, two come from European private sectors who introduced European's policy in green transition, especially the policy package of Green Deal, as well challenges and good practices in the sector of information and communication technology. Another two are from Chinese governmental organizations who touched upon China's governmental policies for carbon peak and carbon neutrality, especially the relevant standard system construction, as well as standard system construction in the sector of industry and information technology area. At the interim of those presentations, the participants and the four experts held in-depth discussions in relevant areas and exchanged views on issues of concern.

SESEC's roundtable discussion assembled stakeholders from both government and private sectors who shared concerns over climate change. It's commonly believed that it gives opportunities for full discussion over this topic of green development. To sum up, through this roundtable, different stakeholders have deepened their understanding of each other's action in green development standards and promoted bilateral exchanges and cooperation in relevant fields.

2. SESEC's Webinar Review

#Standardization System #Standardization Outline

China's Standardization System

China's standardization system has been through in-depth changes in the past decade, which is called the Standardization Reform started from 2015 when the State Council released the *Reform Plan on Deepening Standardization*. To help foreign stakeholders to better understand China's distinctive standardization system SESEC held the Webinar 6: China Standardization System and FIE Engagement on 18th April with participants from different industries.

During the webinar, Betty XU elaborated on the current status quo of China's standardization system. More importantly, she indicated possible ways, through which foreign-invested enterprises may be able to engage in China's standard development. The webinar received positive feedback from participants after it ended.

Standardization Outline Development

On 7th March 2023, SESEC held a webinar on Latest Development on China's National Standardization Development Outline with more than 40 registrations. The SAMR, the 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, which can be translated into substantial amount of actions and projects to be done.

To further examine the influence of those two important documents, during the webinar, SESEC's director Dr. Betty XU introduced the Outline, the subsequent key regulations and policies, and most importantly, the updates of seven projects, five major actions, eight systems and seven mechanism indicated in the Outline. The webinar held this time is commonly recognized that it helped European stakeholders from Europe to understand this document and its indication in a better way.

3. SESEC Attends China Standardization Conference

#Standardization

In order to implement the *National Standardization Development Outline*, as well as strengthen the exchange among stakeholders and mobilize social forces for the standardization career, China Association for Standardization (CAS) held the First China Standardization Conference (2023) on 30th March with the theme of "Standard and Unified National Market".

The conference consisted of one main session, five sub-sessions, and seven technical committee events. The discussion and presentation in five sub-sessions were respectively involved with green and low-carbon standards, standards for digital transition, energy valley in support of low-carbon standardization, training of standardization professionals, service of standard knowledge. The seven technical committee events were held, including the meeting conference of ISO/IEC International Cooperative Group on Machine-readable Standards, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 43 Brain-computer interfaces, SAC/TC114 Road Vehicles, SAC/TC192 Printing Machine, SAC/TC28/SC22 Programming Language, ISO/TC 321 Transaction assurance in E-commerce, and IEC white paper development conference on dedicated sensing standard system for digital grid power.

The conference is attended by Shu Yinbiao, chairman of the 36th session of International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), Zhang Xiaogang, president of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Zhao Xiangeng and Xue Yusheng, both academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering. Sergio Mujica, Secretary-General of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and Elena Santiago Sid, Director General of CEN and CENELEC delivered video messages. Director of SESEC Dr. Betty Xu also attended the conference.

Horizontal Movement

4. China Releases the To-do List for Standardization Work in 2023

#Horizontal Policy

On 28 February 2023, China's National Standardization Working Conference was held in Beijing. The conference, which was attended by Tian Shihong, Vice-Minister of State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and Administrator of Standardization Administration of China (SAC), summarized the progress of standardization work in 2022 and presented the key tasks for 2023. The following is a summary of the key standardization tasks to be carried out in 2023.

Accelerate the development of standards for emerging technologies, thus consolidating sci-tech achievements:

- Complete the system for integrating sci-tech achievements into standards: build strong links between sci-tech projects and standardization work.
- Develop standards in cutting-edge industries, such as machine tools, semiconductor equipment, etc.
- Formulate standardization plans for strategic emerging industries: promote simultaneous development of the industry with standards, carry out dedicated standardization activities for new-type of infrastructure, and facilitate the parallel standard development of new materials, new technique, and new products – domestically and internationally.
- Promote the effective connection of upstream and downstream standards of the industrial chain: stabilize the industrial chain with the help of standardization, thus solving bottlenecks along the industrial chain.

Raise the level of industrial standardization so as to support modern industrial systems:

- Agriculture-wise. The aim is to support rural development through Specifically, China aims to build a standard system supporting the agricultural industrial chain, develop standards for improving living environment in rural areas and rural governance, as well as facilitate rural construction.
- Industry-wise. China aims to implement the project of 'standardization of high-end equipment manufacturing', complete the standardization system of Internet-Connected Vehicles and Artificial Intelligence, as well as develop standards in support of intelligent manufacturing, green manufacturing and service-oriented manufacturing.
- Service industry-wise. The key focus will be placed on producer services, such as cold chain logistics, digital finance; and life service industry, such as culture, tourism, sports and leisure.

Support green development through standardization:

- Establish standard systems in support of the green transition within various industries: China will develop green-life standards to combat food waste and restrict excessive packaging for commodity It will also develop standards in support of green products, green factory, green industry parks, green finance, as well as economical and intensive use of natural resources and water intake.
- Standard development for ecosystem protection and restoration: develop standards for the prevention and control of air, soil, water, noise and solid waste pollution; develop standards for the ecological restoration of oceans and wetlands so as to improve the biodiversity, stability and sustainability of ecosystem.
- Standard application for carbon peaking and neutrality: accelerate the updating and upgrading of standards for energy efficiency, and develop standards for carbon emission accounting.

Develop standards for social security and safety:

- Coordinate the development of national standards for production safety: release detailed working rules, and strengthen the coordination of standardization work for production safety.
- Implement public security standards: develop and revise the standards for dangerous chemicals, emergency management, special equipment, and raise the standard level of personal protective equipment.
- Complete social governance standards: develop and revise standards for social security, criminal law enforcement, forensic science, forensic identification and evaluation, etc.
- Complete the cybersecurity standards system: develop national standards for the security of critical information infrastructure, data security of smart televisions, and personal information protection; effectively respond to the new situations and threats arising in the field of cybersecurity.

Strengthen the supply of standards in areas related to people's well-being, in order to improve the quality of life:

- Supply standards for the seniors and juniors: carry out standardization activities for senior care and housekeeping, develop service standards in support of travel and consumption activities of the elderly, accelerate the development and revision of compulsory standards for kids' furniture and toys.
- Supply standards for public services: carry out a dedicated project for the establishment of a standards system for public services, as well as publicize the standards of government review and approval, government affair services, community governance.
- Supply standards for health and medicines: accelerate the development and revision of traditional Chinese medicine clinical standards, standards for new-type of medical apparatus and instruments, and standards for rehabilitation devices.
- Upgrade consumer goods standards: promote the alignment of domestic standards with international standards, develop graded standards for commodity goods quality, and accelerate the formulation of food quality standards in functional food.

Highlight international cooperation on standardization so as to steadily expand the systematic openness of standards:

- Deeply engage in international governance: send more Chinese experts to relevant international organizations.
- Develop more international standards in the field of digital technology, brain-computer interface, carbon emission, and carry out research in international standards of meta universe, sustainable electrified transportation.
- Proactively carry out bilateral and multilateral international cooperation on standards: communication over standards with other BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, South Africa), deepen standardization cooperation in Northeast Asia, Asian-Pacific region and develop reciprocal cooperative partnerships.
- Consolidate and establish communication and cooperation relationships on standardization with countries of the Belt and Road Initiative: convene high-level international conference over standardization and devote more efforts in foreign language translation of China's national standards.

Deepen the reform and innovation of standardization so as to stimulate the endogenous development impetus of standardization:

- Raise the level of scientific governance of standardization: strengthen research on basic theories, improve the quality of standards, shorten the development and revision period, strengthen the regulation and governance of sectoral standards and local standards.
- Promote the innovation and development of regional and local standards: explore ways to establish coordinating and promotion working groups for regional standardization in Yangtze River Delta, and promote pilot trials of innovation and development of national standardization in Shanghai, Shandong Province, Zhejiang Province, Heilongjiang Province.

- Continue to unleash market-driven forces in standardization: organize and carry out graded incubation of innovative enterprises that position the integration of sci-tech innovation and standardization as their core competitiveness, carry out enterprise standard "Front-runner" projects and standard benchmarking governance, and develop a batch of quality association standard development organizations.
- Strengthen implementation and supervision: research and establish systems for statistical reporting and analysis of the implementation of mandatory national standards, research and develop guiding opinions on strengthening the implementation and supervision of standards, and promote the establishment of a national database on implementation of standards.

Improve the work system of standardization and constantly consolidate the development foundation for standardization:

- Improve standardization systems and mechanisms: accelerate the revision of the Administrative Measures for Sectoral Standards and the Measures on Promoting Enterprise Standardization, and establish financing and credit systems for standard development.
- Establish a batch of technical organizations for emerging technology integration and green & low-carbon development: promote the construction of national quality standard laboratories and national technical standard innovation bases.
- Reinforce the cultivation of professionals: make plans for dedicated actions on cultivating talents, promote the construction
- Strengthen the awareness-raising and education of standardization: carry out training sessions on standardization, prepare a good narrative of standards, and create a favorable atmosphere of "learning standards development, organizing standards training, applying standards, and complying with standards"

5. International Standardization Forum Held in China

#International Event

The International Standardization Forum was held in hybrid form on January 5 in Guangzhou, Guangdong province, which is themed "High standards lead high-quality development of the manufacturing industry". The forum was directed by the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) and organized by Guangdong Administration for Market Regulation and Government of Nansha District, Guangzhou.

National and international officers, academicians and leading experts made keynote speeches, including Zhang Xiaogang, former ISO President, Sun Yu, Member of Chinese Academy of Engineering, Dennis Chew, Regional Director of IEC Asia-Pacific Regional Center, Chen Guangxue, Professor at South China University of Technology, etc.

Tian Shihong, Vice Minister of State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and Administrator of SAC, addressed the forum via video. The forum plays an active role in cultivating the international standardization talents that are urgently needed in the manufacturing industry, and raises the internationalization level of the industry in Guangdong province. As part of the national fundamental system, standards prop up economic and social development technically, which is essential for the manufacturing industry, China's pillar industry, to develop in a high-end, intelligent and green way, said Tian.

According to Tian, efforts should be exerted on four aspects: implementing the National Standardization Development Outline to lead the construction of a modernized industrial system with high standards; highlighting the prominent role of enterprises to unleash their driving forces of making innovation and creating jobs with standards innovation; cultivating standardization talents needed in modern industries; and steadily expanding the institutional openness of standards to increase the level of opening-up.

Two workstation of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Institute of Standardization and International Standardization Talent Cultivation Center were officially launched on the forum, which unveils Guangdong's further development of standardization.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 1st issue, 2023.

6. New Guidelines for National Standardization Technical Committees

#Technical Committees

On 17 April 2023, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released the *Guidelines on Improving the Work of the National Standardization Technical Committees* (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines). National standardization technical committees, as put forward in the Guidelines, consist of different types of groups and committees, specifically including general groups, technical committees/subcommittees, special working groups, and research groups; together, they provide strong support to China's standardization development. The objective of the Guidelines, which were formulated in accordance with the National Standardization Development Outline, is to continue promoting standardization development, by emphasizing the quality, interoperability with international standards, the key role of market, and support to the development of industries.

The main body of the Guidelines consists of 15 targeted and operational measures from five aspects: (i) improving the system of technical committees, (ii) optimizing their responsibilities, (iii) strengthening the capacity building, (iv) enhancing the support provided by the secretariat, and (v) standardizing management. However, considering that each technical committee has its own characteristics and peculiarities, the Guidelines do not generally indicate specific indicators for development, unless for general advice purposes. The only major exception is that it does limit the timeline for developing national recommended standards to 18 months.

The following is a summary of the key points which may affect foreign stakeholders:

Adjustment of the technical committees across industries. The Guidelines put up requirements for reducing the redundancy of the technical committees in the secondary industry, while encouraging the establishment of technical committees, as needed, for the primary industry, service industry, and public service. The adjustment is in line with the China's commitment to extending the impact of standardization, from the manufacturing industry to other sectors.

Liaison between different technical committees. To strengthen coordination among technical committees, the Guidelines propose to establish liaison networks across different technical committees. This will prove helpful especially for those cross-sector related technical committees, such as artificial intelligence.

Conversion of association standards into national standards. The document emphasizes the potential opportunities provided by the conversion of association standards into national standards. Such emphasis, in fact, recognizes the importance of associations standards and indicates the potential in "upgrading" of association standards to national standards.

Capacity building for international standards development. One section of the Guidelines is specifically dedicated to China's participation in international standardization activities. Specifically, the Guidelines encourage the establishment of mirror committees, communication mechanisms with foreign and international counterparts, adoption of international standards, and increased compatibility between China's standards and international standards. These reflect China's commitment in engaging in international and foreign cooperation. In addition, the Guidelines stress the importance of standardization training and education: one key objective of training is to nurture standardization professionals mastering foreign languages.

In general, the Guidelines set the tone for the work of technical committees in standard development and management, clarify their role, and provide the direction for further improvement. In this process, foreign stakeholders may engage in China's standardization development by leveraging on the country's proactive attitude in participating in international standardization cooperation and development.

Digital Transition

7. China's New Measures for Cybersecurity in the Power Industry

#Cybersecurity #Power Industry

On 16 November 2022, the National Energy Administration (NEA) released *Measures for the Administration of the Classified Protection of Cybersecurity in the Power Industry* (hereinafter referred to as "Measures"). The aim is to further regulate and improve the administration of cybersecurity in the power industry.

Classified cybersecurity protection is a fundamental management system in China, at the same time being the foundation for protecting critical information infrastructure. Before the release of the Measures, previous regulation played an important role in guiding power companies to implement classified cybersecurity protection as required by national policies and regulations; however, it felt short in coping with the new situation – namely an increasingly complex power system and structure, a broader expansion of the cyberspace into various sectors, and consequentially mounting risks. More importantly, from a top-down perspective, China's recent release of new laws, regulations and standards put forward higher requirements for the classified protection of cybersecurity. The newly-revised Measures therefore provide an updated framework and process for the classified cybersecurity protection in the power industry. There are 6 chapters, including general provisions, classification and protection, implementation and management of classified protection, cryptography management for the classified protection of cybersecurity, legal liability, and supplemental provisions. In general, the Measures further specify:

- the purpose, application scope and relevant terminology of classified cybersecurity protection;
- grading and corresponding protection principles;
- the responsibilities of NEA, its agencies, the power industry and evaluation bodies in grading, auditing, evaluation and cryptography management;
- liabilities

In line with national laws and regulations, the Measures adjusted the main principle of classified cybersecurity protection in the power industry, from "independent classification, and independent protection" to "classified protection, emphasis on priorities, proactive defense, and comprehensive prevention". In addition, the Measures adjusted the title of the document and relevant terminology, refined the requirements on classification and evaluation cycles, standardized the audit process of grading, optimized filing procedures of classification outcomes and evaluation reports, and improved requirements for corresponding evaluation bodies.

In the following months, NEA's efforts will be dedicated to policy publicity and coordination. As to individual power companies, they are required to carefully study and comply with the Measures. It is expected that the Measures will contribute to an overall improvement of the classified protection of cybersecurity in the whole industry.

8. China's Final Piece in Place for PI Outbound Transfer

#Personal Information

On 24 February 2023, the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) released the *Measures for the Standard Contract for Outbound Transfer of Personal Information* (hereinafter referred to as the Measures). The measures will be put into force on 1 June 2023, but a 6-month transition period for the relevant activities will be given starting from the enforcement date.

The release of the Measures is the final piece of the puzzle regulating the outbound transfer of personal information, in line with the Personal Information Law. The other two solutions are security assessment and certification. Similar to the other two solutions, the standard contract is developed to meet the growing needs for outbound transfer of personal information and protect corresponding rights and interests of personal information subjects. The main difference among the three solutions lies in their applicability and levels of protection. The standard contract applies to small-scale cross-border transfer of personal information which does not fall under the definition of 'key data'. In other words, it specifies the minimum level of protection requirements and obligations that the personal information processors and overseas recipient shall fulfill.

Specifically, the Measures contain 13 articles and a standardized contract sample, including the scope of application, impact assessment of personal information protection, conditions for re-assessment or re-signing of the transfer contract, duty of confidentiality of government officials, and liability for breach. The following is a brief introduction of the official interpretation of the Measures.

Application scope. The Measures apply to four types of personal information processors: (i) non-critical information infrastructure operators; (ii) processors that are dealing with personal information of less than one million individuals; (iii) processors that, since 1 January of the previous year, have cumulatively transferred overseas the personal information of less than 100,000 individuals; iv) processors that carry out cross-border transfer of sensitive personal information of less than 10,000 individuals. In short, the application scope is exactly the opposite of the *Measures for the Security Assessment of Cross-border Data Transfer* – which regulates large-scale or important personal information cross-border transfer.

Impact assessment of personal information protection. The impact assessment is one of the obligations of personal information processors that shall be fulfilled before signing the contract leading to outbound transfer of personal information. The Measures indicate the aspects to be covered by the impact assessment namely the legitimacy, legality and necessity of the transfer activities, the scale, scope, category and sensitivity of the transfer activities, etc. The impact assessment report is a required documentation to be submitted to the authorities for record-filing. Also, in case of significant changes in the agreed matters during the validity of the contract, the transfer activities shall be re-assessed and processors shall supplement or re-sign the standard contract, and comply with the required record-filing.

Standard contract. The standard contract is designed in accordance with "contract life cycle" management of civil contract under Chinese law, from contract establishment and fulfillment, to potential rescission or termination. Such architecture is universally recognized. The standard contract has nine main clauses, including the definition, the obligations of the personal information processor, the obligations of the overseas recipient, the impact of the personal information protection policies and regulations of the overseas recipients' country or region on the fulfillment of the contract, the rights of the personal information subjects, remedies, contract rescission, liability for breach of contract, and other general provisions. Each provision is supplemented with specific requirements. The main feature of the contract is that it highlights the mechanism of pre-protection and post-relief of the "rights of the personal information subject".

All in all, the implementation of the Measures will guide personal information processors and overseas recipients to identify and clarify their rights and obligations. Meanwhile, the articles about technical measures and management system in the standard contract are designed in a comprehensive and applicable manner that allows for easier dispute settlement.

9. China's New Plan of Standards for Digital Transformation

#IoT

The Internet of Things (IoT) is gradually integrated into our daily life, which can be applied in vehicles, smart appliances, logistics, etc. As IoT brings benefits to people, its safety issues raise the alarm.

The Wireless Network Security Industry Alliance of Zhongguancun (WAPI Alliance) is the pioneer in this field. It has encouraged its members to develop the key safety protocol technology, tag and reader air interface security (TRAIS), which is adopted by the recently published *ISO/IEC 29167-16:2022, Information technology—Automatic identification and data capture techniques—Part 16: Crypto suite ECDSA-ECDH security services for air interface communications*.

The international standard offers a crypto suite based on elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) for the ISO/IEC 18000 series of standards. It specifies the use of elliptic curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) key agreement in a secure channel establishment and the use of elliptic curve digital signature algorithm (ECDSA) in an authentication mechanism.

Defined in alignment with existing air interfaces, crypto suite for ECDSA-ECDH for air interface for RFID systems is specified in the standard. Also, a mutual authentication method and cipher use methods are provided. ECDSA-ECDH cipher is a high-weight security protocol especially for active radio frequency identification (RFID) system, aiming at meeting the needs of those scenarios with high level security requirement.

ISO/IEC 29167-16:2022 indicates China's efforts in developing key IoT technologies, which can be applied globally to promote connectivity and shared governance. In total, China has contributed to the publication of 7 international standards covering safety of RFID and NFC technologies.

The standard will make global RFID products and systems more sound and reliable, so that users can enjoy the convenience brought by IoT, said Zhang Lulu, Secretary-General of the WAPI Alliance.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 1st issue, 2023.

10. ISSCC Hosts the 6th Plenary Meeting in China

#Smart Sustainable City

The international conference on case collection of sustainable development towards carbon emission peak and carbon neutrality and the 6th plenary meeting of the International Smart Sustainable City Club (ISSCC) were held in Hangzhou, Zhejiang province of China, on November 22 in hybrid form.

The event was jointly hosted by ISO/TC 268, Sustainable cities and communities, China Council for the Promotion of National Trade (CCPNT), ISSCC, and SAC/TC 567, City sustainable development. Attendees included representatives of member cities of ISSCC, along with officers and experts in the standardization area.

Yang Feng, Associate Researcher of China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), presided over the 6th plenary meeting of ISSCC. Cities that joined the ISSCC have achieved fruitful results by deeply participating in international standardization work on sustainable development, addressed Bernard Gindroz, Chair of ISO/TC 268 and ISSCC. Representatives from member cities of ISSCC, such as a city of Madagascar, Qingdao of Shandong province, Xiaoyi of Shanxi province, CBD in Hangzhou, etc., shared their experience in this field.

Xing Liqiang, Director of Public Security Sub-institute of CNIS, presided over the international conference on case collection of sustainable development towards carbon emission peak and carbon neutrality. Tang Wanjin, Vice President of CNIS, introduced the newly released national standards and metrology system on carbon peak and neutrality. Qianjiang CBD of Hangzhou and Xiaoyi were granted to carry out the

pilot projects of ISO 37101, Sustainable development in communities.

During the conference, the Case Collection on Sustainable Development towards Carbon Emission Peak and Carbon Neutrality in 2022 was officially released, which were solicited globally by ISSCC, ISO/TC 268 and SAC/TC 567. Supported by domestic and international standardization organizations including ISO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) and AFNOR, the ISSCC was jointly established by China and France in Hangzhou in 2017. It now has 39 member cities, including 22 cities from the U.K., France, Russia, Brazil, etc, and 17 cities of China such as Beijing, Tianjin and Guangzhou.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 1st issue, 2023.

11. SAC/TC 260 Publishes Key Working Tasks and Priorities in 2023

#Information Security

On 13 April 2023, China's National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC 260) released a document *Key Working Points of National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee in 2023* outlining its key working tasks and priorities in 2023. As cybersecurity standards are mainly developed to support governmental regulations, the development of this document is in line with the requirement of China's policies and legislation, such as the *National Standardization Development Outline, cybersecurity legislation*, and China's basic data system.

The document consists of four main sections: development of national cybersecurity standards in key fields, training and promotion, strengthening international competitiveness while promoting Chinese technology, as well as optimization of working mechanisms and capacity-building of SAC/TC 260. A total of 15 tasks are elaborated in the document. The following is a summary of the main highlights; foreign stakeholders are advised to keep monitoring relevant developments.

Accelerating the development of national cybersecurity standards in key fields

The first section indicates 7 tasks, accounting for nearly half of the total tasks of the document for 2023. Specifically:

- The first task involves the identification and analysis of standardization needs and improvement of the standards system. These mainly originate from relevant cybersecurity legislation and policies, especially the ones that are related to general cybersecurity standardization system framework, data security, personal information protection, critical information infrastructure security, supply chain security, etc. In fact, it is highly consistent with the main purpose of cybersecurity standards which is to support the cybersecurity policies and legislation.
- The second to fifth tasks indicate specific key fields for standardization, including critical information infrastructure, software supply chain, large-scale internet platforms, establishment of data system, specialized cybersecurity products, etc. Each of these key areas are further elaborated and supported with specific actions, either standardization research, standard development or relevant document compilation. It is noteworthy that several actions are already ongoing, such as the promotion of *GB/T 39204-2022 Cybersecurity requirements for critical information infrastructure protection* – a conference was held in Beijing on 19 April, hosted by the Ministry of Public Security and attended by more than 300 representatives from industries, scientific research institutions and governmental authorities.
- The sixth and seventh tasks indicate areas presenting challenges and risks caused by the application of new technology,and for which cybersecurity standards are needed, including generative artificial intelligence, block chain consensus mechanism, zero trust, drones, quantum cryptography, 6G, privacy computing, in a general manner without detail actions attached.

Only a small number of specific national standards are explicitly listed in the document, including 20230259-T-469 Security evaluation method for open source software, and 20221848-T-469 IPv6 address assignment and coding rules Interface identifier.

International standards development and engagement

The general attitude of TC 260 in participating in international standardization activities is proactive and positive, largely aimed at promoting Chinese technology and consolidating the relevant outcome of innovation into international standards. This is confirmed in the document, which clearly reiterates TC 260's willingness to engage and participate in international activities, while at the same time putting forward specific goals, namely: "at least two new international standard projects shall be officially initiated and approved, including cybersecurity for civilian drones"; and "at least two approved proposals on international standards for the security of industrial Internet platforms and the home Internet of Things will be advanced to the next stage of development". As of May 2023, TC 260's meeting minutes on plenary meeting of ISO/IEC JTC1/SC27 shows that the target set in the document is mostly accomplished:

- *ISO/IEC 24392 Cybersecurity — Security reference model for industrial internet platform (SRM- IIP)* and *ISO/IEC 27071 Cybersecurity — Security recommendations for establishing trusted connections between devices and services*, *ISO/IEC 27033-7 Information technology – Network security — Part 7: Guidelines for network virtualization security have proceeded into the FDIS stage*
- *ISO/IEC 27035-4Information technology — Information security incident management — Part 4: Coordination has proceeded into DIS phase; for the second target*
- a PWI on Cyberspace Security Guidelines for Unmanned Air Craft System is officially approved via ballot
- a PWI on Information security — Secure multiparty computation —Part 3 is waiting to be approved as a NP via ballot

Furthermore, the document also indicates the key areas where international engagement will focus, such as artificial intelligence and digital twins: these may represent good entry points for foreign stakeholders interested in cooperation with China through international platforms. In terms of bilateral or multilateral cooperation, TC 260 reiterates the importance of China's existing bilateral or multilateral cooperation mechanisms, such as Belt and Road Initiatives, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, BRICS, etc.

Optimization of working mechanisms

The document hints a proactive attitude of TC 260 to optimize its working mechanism to attract a wider participation of stakeholders, especially from the industry, which will ultimately facilitate the implementation of standards. The actions indicated include, but are not limited to, standard evaluation in post-development stage, pilot trials in leading companies or organizations, development of relevant mobile application for opinion and feedback collecting, etc.

In short, the document is a comprehensive to-do-list. For foreign stakeholders, it is critical to analyze the tasks in detail, identify trends, actively engage and monitor progress.

12. China Releases 12 National Standards for Cybersecurity

#Cybersecurity

On 17 March 2023, the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Standardization Administration of China issued a *National Standard Announcement*, officially publishing a total of 12 national recommended standard for cybersecurity. The standards, which were developed by the National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC260), will become effective on 1 December 2023.

Among the 12 standards, seven are revisions of existing standards, while the rest are newly developed. The contents of the standards varies significantly, including public key infrastructure, entity authentication, evaluation framework for information systems security assurance, etc. It is noteworthy that only two standards adopt international standards in an identical manner; the remaining are self-developed. More details are included in the following table.

Table: the 12 national recommended standards for cybersecurity

No.	Standard Code	Name	Replacement	Adoption of International Standards
1	GB/T 15843.3-2023	Information technology—Security techniques—Entity authentication—Part 3: Mechanisms using digital signature techniques	GB/T 15843.3-2016	IDT ISO/IEC 9798-3:2019
2	GB/T 17902.1-2023	Information technology—Security techniques—Digital signatures with appendix—Part 1:General	GB/T 17902.1-1999	IDT ISO/IEC 14888-1:2008
3	GB/T 20274.1-2023	Information security technology—Evaluation framework for information systems security assurance—Part 1:Introduction and general model	GB/T 20274.1-2006	\
4	GB/T 21053-2023	Information security techniques—Public key infrastructure—Security technology requirement for PKI system	GB/T 21053-2007	\
5	GB/T 21054-2023	Information security techniques—Public key infrastructure—Security testing assessment approaches for PKI system	GB/T 21054-2007	\
6	GB/T 32922-2023	Information security technology—Baseline and implementation guide of IPSec VPN securing access	GB/T 32922-2016	\

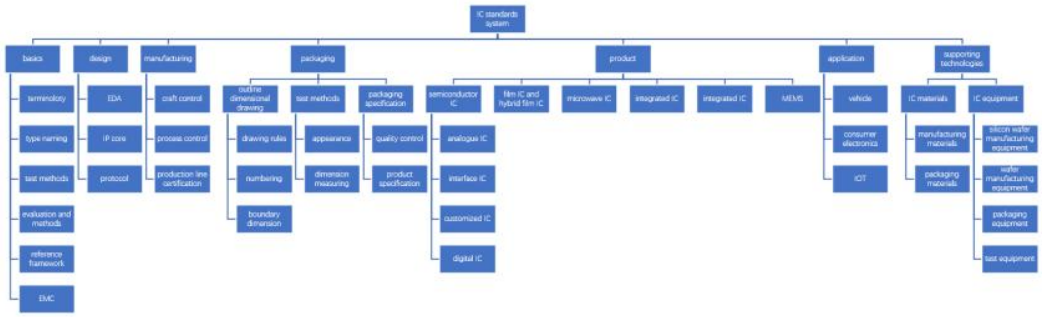
7	GB/T 33134-2023	Information security technology—Security requirement of public domain name service system	GB/T 33134-2016	\
8	GB/T 42446-2023	Information security technology—Basic requirements for competence of cybersecurity workforce		\
9	GB/T 42447-2023	Information security technology—Data security guidelines for telecom field		\
10	GB/T 42453-2023	Information security technology—General technical requirements for network security situation awareness		\
11	GB/T 42460-2023	Information security technology—Guide for evaluating the effectiveness of personal information de-identification		\
12	GB/T 42461-2023	Information security technology—Guidelines for cyber security service cost measurement		\

13. China's Integrated Circuit Technical Committee Kicks off in Beijing

#IC

On 6 April 2023, the National Integrated Circuit Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC599) convened its kick-off meeting in Beijing. During the meeting, the TC officially announced its 57 members, reviewed its bylaw, and discussed its work plan.

The 57 members announced include European enterprises, such as Siemens and Infineon, as well as the American Qualcomm. Most members come from China's whole integrated circuit (IC) industry, spanning from authorities, SDOs, universities, research institutes, to IC design firms, manufacturers, and users. During the meeting, the current Chinese IC standards system was presented, indicating the scope and layout of the TC599's standardization activities in the next years.



Specifically, in 2023, TC599 will focus on the following tasks.

- Strengthen the investigation and analysis on the current situation and demands of Chinese standardization for IC, and further improve the Chinese IC standards system.
- Organize the application of new standards, focusing on currently popular technologies such as Chiplet technology, EDA tool, on-vehicle IC, etc.
- Promote the development of 81 ongoing IC standardization projects.
- Establish subcommittees and working groups focusing on key IC technologies.
- Facilitate the progress of six China-led new work item proposals in IEC, including the semiconductor devices – part 16-9: microwave integrated circuit – phase shifter, while at the same time recommend more Chinese experts to join relevant IEC WGs.
- Support relevant authorities in policy and regulation making.

14. China's New Standard for PI Cross-border Transfer

#Personal Information

On 16 March 2023, National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee released the national standard of *Information security technology-Certification requirements for cross-border transmission of personal information* (draft for comment) (hereinafter referred to as the Standard). The channel for comment submission will be closed on 15 May. Though it is positioned as a nationally recommended standard, it provides a reference for enterprises to carry out certification of cross-border transfer of personal information and more importantly, will support the Personal Information Protection Certification, one of the three solutions to the protection of cross-border data transfer under the requirements stipulated by Chinese legislation.

The Standard is developed in parallel with *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide - Security Certification Rules for Personal Information Cross-*

border Processing (hereinafter referred to as the Practice Guide). The Practice guide was developed by the same group of people and its newest version is released on 16 December 2022. The current draft of the Standard is developed based on feedback on the Practice Guide. Therefore, their contents are almost the same, except that the Standard adds the concept of "sensitive personal information" and "separate consent". Also, the Standard does not specify the certification subject due to controversies over the definition of cross-border activities that take place within transnational corporations, subsidiary corporations or associated companies of the same entity.

Specifically, this Standard sets out the basic principles and requirements for the cross-border transfer of personal information by personal information processors. It applies to certification bodies for personal information protection certification, and can also be used for supervision, management and evaluation by competent authorities, third-party assessment agencies and other organizations. The overall framework and main contents of the standard cover seven parts - the scope, normative reference documents, terms and definitions, abbreviations, basic principles, basic requirements (including legally-binding agreements, organizational management, rules for cross-border processing of personal information, impact assessment of personal information protection) and protection of rights and interests of personal information subjects (including rights of personal information subjects, responsibilities and obligations of personal information processors and overseas recipients).

The Standard aims to ensure that the outland receiver's processing activities of personal information meet the level of protection stipulated by China's Personal Information Protection Law and to facilitate mutual recognition with other countries. Therefore, on the bright side, for foreign enterprises who operate in China, the release of the standard might facilitate international recognition among different countries, especially considering that the Standard was developed regarding European's approach (Binding Corporate Rules and Standard Contractual Clauses under General Data Protection Regulation), guidance and report issued by European Data Protection Board and certification rules in Cross-Border Privacy Rules under APEC.

However, the very essence of the Standard is to ensure the protection level in personal information processing activities meets the requirement set by Chinese Law. It means that the outland receiver will be subject to Chinese Law indirectly via signing on legally-binding agreements with a domestic processor, as well as voluntarily accepting the certification requirement. Moreover, a series of articles added to the Standard may increase the cost of operation for both domestic processors and outland receivers. For instance, the Standard requires both domestic processors and outland receivers to set personal information protection bodies, which may directly translate into cost in time and resources. Furthermore, to ensure the proper protection in place, the Standard has enriched the requirements for legally-binding documents, the rights and interests of personal information subjects, as well as responsibilities of both personal information processors and outland receivers. Therefore, if a foreign entity is also operating in US and EU, they are suggested to closely compare the Standard with its counterparts in US and EU (namely the BCC and SCC, as well as the CBPR) to further reduce overlapping costs. Additionally, as the Standard is in the call-for-comment stage, foreign entities may submit their comments.

15. China Issues New Policy for the Development Data Security Industry

#Data Security

On 3 January 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and other 15 ministerial departments jointly issued the *Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Development of Data Security Industry* (hereinafter referred to as the Guiding Opinions) in support of Data Security Law. As data has become an important factor of production and core engine of economic development, the development of data security industry is of great significance in terms of empowering various industries, releasing the value of data elements, as well as consolidate the foundation of the construction of digital economy.

The Guiding Opinions are positioned as a top-level policy document for the data security industry. The overall considerations for the introduction of the document include:

1. The Guiding Opinions firstly is to support the implementation of the Data Security Law and the implementation of the national data security coordination mechanism. The general idea is to spur the data security development through creating a favorable environment under the guidance of the policy.

2. The second consideration is to clarify the task of data security industry development. Namely, it's required to focusing on the types of demands: data security protection and data development &utilization, the main tasks of industrial development are defined in multi-dimensional and hierarchical ways, and technology, products and services are provided to ensure national data security from the supply side.

3. Third, create an ecosystem for the development of the data security industry. We will strengthen the construction of the standard system and the training of professional talents to create a sound development environment and ensure the healthy and sustainable development of the industry.

The Guidance focuses on data security protection and the development and utilization needs of related data resources: First, it puts forward the general requirements for promoting the development of data security industry, including guiding principles and basic principles, and puts forward industrial development goals according to the two stages of 2025 and 2035. The second is to define seven key tasks to promote the development of data security industry in two levels. One level is focused on what the industry itself should do, and it defines four key tasks to enhance the innovation ability of the industry, strengthen data security services, promote the construction of standard system and promote the application of technology products. Three key tasks were identified: building an ecosystem of industrial prosperity, strengthening talent supply and deepening international cooperation and exchanges. Third, in order to ensure the implementation of the Guidance and effectively promote the healthy development of the industry, three safeguard measures were put forward to strengthen the organization and coordination, increase policy support and optimize the industrial development environment.

Green Transition

16. 100 Billion Tons of Green Steel Action Kicks off in Beijing

#Green Standards

The launch event of "100 Billion Tons of Green Steel" Action was held in hybrid form on January 13 in Beijing, China, which is a large-scale public service project jointly organized by a dozen of units, including the Tongzhou Canal Business District, China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), China Iron and Steel Association, China Society of Technology Economics, China Metallurgical Information and Standardization Institute, etc.

Supported by green finance, the "100 Billion Tons of Green Steel" Action will follow standards on green steel and focus on green steel procurement to establish China's first standardized carbon chain platform, which facilitates both upstream and downstream enterprises. Also, it assists all stakeholders of the industrial chain to realize goals of carbon peak and carbon neutrality.

Xiong Zhe, Director of Carbon Peak & Neutrality Division, Resource Conservation and Environment Protection Department, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), introduced the work plan of carbon peak & neutrality of NDRC in the following aspects: enhancing overall coordination; promoting the low-carbon and green-oriented transition of energy; boosting industrial upgrading and optimization; accelerating urban and rural construction and low-carbon and green-oriented transition of transportation; speeding up the innovation of green low-carbon technologies; completing green low-carbon policy system.

Lin Ling, Head of Resource and Environment Sub-institute, CNIS, introduced the green-oriented low-carbon standards system in the speech, and explained the role of standardization, standards system and relevant policies on carbon peak and carbon neutrality, the framework, index system and classification specification of green products.

The Action and related standardized carbon chain platform can be recognized as an innovative attempt to improve quality, enhance efficiency and realize high-quality development, which is also a typical case to establish a coordinated system of construction industrial chain. It will be further expanded to more products and fields such as transportation and chemical industry, which is expected to boost China's green high-quality development.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 1st issue, 2023.

17. China's Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality Standard System

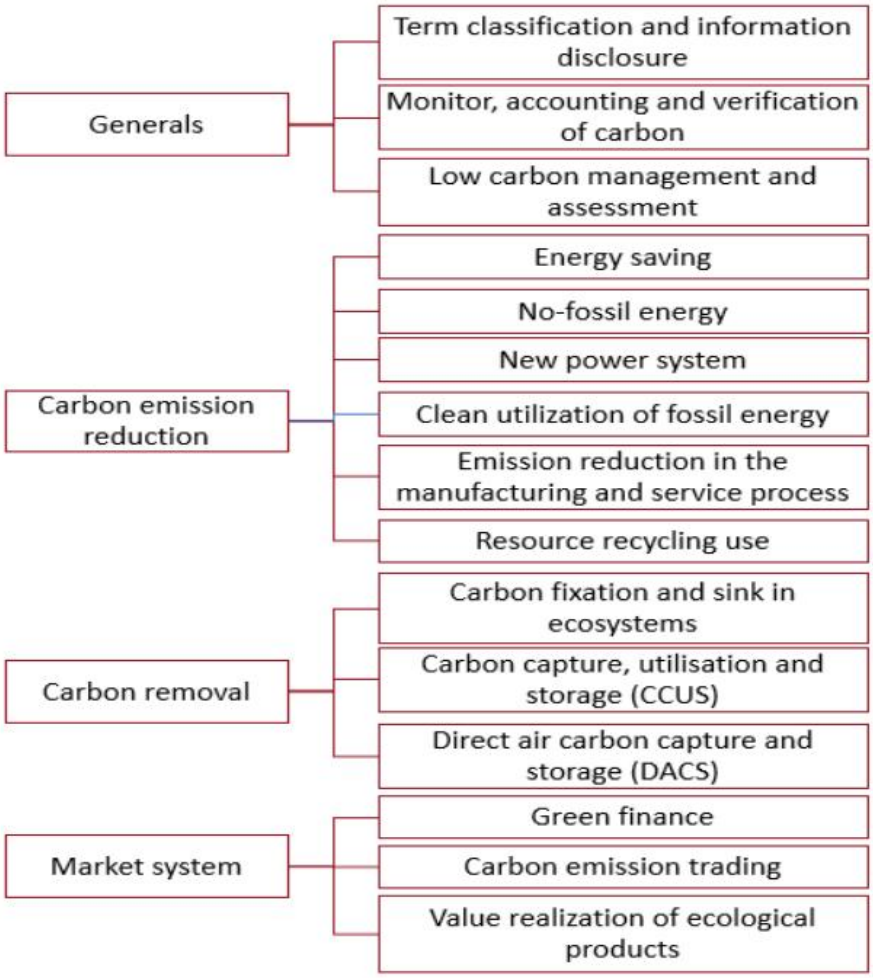
#Carbon Reduction

On April 1, 2023, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) partnered with ten other ministries and jointly issued the *Guidelines on the Construction of Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality Standard System* (hereafter referred to as "the Guidelines"). It is a further supportive document for the working goals laid out in the *Implementation Plan for Establishing and Improving the Measurement System for Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality Standards* (issued by the State Administration for Market Regulation jointly with multiple national ministries on October 18, 2022) and outlines the standard system and more concrete next steps for China's carbon peak and neutrality goals.

The Guidelines emphasize optimizing the duality between government-issued standards and market-based standards, as well as calls for cross-industry and cross-sector standard coordination. Quantitative goals set in the

Guidelines include to newly draft and revise no less than 1000 national and sector standards and to actively participate in the work of no less than 30 international standards.

The standard system is defined in the document to have 4 categories, which consist of 15 second-tier sub-systems as the diagram below:



Further specifically, based on the Guidelines, standards are to be formulated or revised in the following perspectives in some high-profile sectors:

- **Automobile and machinery:**
  - ✓ For achieving emission reduction in the manufacturing and service process: standards for low-carbon and carbon fixation technology, low-carbon process and equipment, non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emission reduction technology, low-carbon detection technology, low-carbon metering and analysis technology, green manufacturing, water saving etc., and other key technical standards and supporting standard samples.
  - ✓ For promoting hydrogen energy: standards for hydrogen filling stations and fuel cell batteries.
  - ✓ For promoting EV development: standards on safety and functional requirements, testing methods, remote service management, safety technical inspection for the vehicle's drive system, traction battery system and charging/battery swap system.
  - ✓ To enhance energy consumption and efficiency management: improve energy consumption limits, labelling, calculation of energy consumption, as well as assessment methods.
  - ✓ For emission control: accelerate the research and revision of the next emission control level.

  - ✓ For resource recycling: standards on recycling and reuse of waste traction(power) battery, and the remanufacturing of automobile parts and machine tools.
- **Agriculture: standards on energy-saving and low carbon for agricultural machinery.**

In the topic of international standard system interaction and development, the Guidelines state to:

- Establish an international standardization working group of all relevant national ministries (including but not limited to SAMR, NDRC, MIIT, MEE, together with regulators on foreign affairs, commerce, natural resources, science and technology, agriculture and rural affairs etc.) to facilitate international standard cooperation on carbon, and better implement international carbon standard work.
- Set up a batch of standard expert groups to actively involve in international standard drafting.
- Enhance the cooperation and communication with the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), ISO, IEC and ITU to follow up on the latest carbon-relevant standards and achievements.
- Further study and research on standardization policy and technical trade measures of developed countries such as the United States and EU.
- Actively submit proposals on international standards under the topic of greenhouse gas emissions monitoring and accounting, forest and grass carbon fixation and sink enhancement, clean and low-carbon use of traditional energy in the energy sector, clean energy, information and communication sector and digital empowerment etc.
- Actively push the founding of technical groups in international SDOs on the topic of regional energy systems, medical refrigeration equipment and ecological carbon sink etc.
- Recommend China experts to join strategic research and governance coordination institutions such as the ISO Climate Change Coordination Committee (CCCC), ISO ESG CC and UN's Council of Engineers for the Energy Transition (CEET).
- Convert applied international standards into China under the topic of greenhouse gas management, carbon footprint, carbon capture, utilization and storage, clean energy, and energy conservation.
- Increase the foreign version translation of China's national, sector and regional standards to facilitate international promotion and application in service trade, overseas projects etc.

Foreign manufacturers are advised to pay more attention to energy efficiency and consumption standard changes, as they would directly impact the market access of relevant product. MNCs with the aforementioned carbon reduction technologies may have better market opportunities and are suggested to participate in the standard system construction by taking part in relevant TC works, or actively communicating with Chinese experts in international SDO works.

Others

18. China Standardization Magazine's Interview with Chairman of CEN/TC 10

#Lift Standards

The *China Standardization Magazine* had an interview with Mr. Esfandiar Gharibaan, Chairman of CEN/TC 10 and Vice President of Codes and Standards in KONE Corporation. The main topic is about EU Harmonised Standards Improve Safety of Lifts, Reduce Costs and Facilitate Trade. When he was asked about his opinion on the cooperation made between China and Europe in the lift and escalator industry. Here in the following is what we quote from his interview:

Cooperation between China's SAC/TC 196 and CEN/TC 10 began in mid-1990s with exchanging technical question and answers. That cooperation evolved into a cooperation agreement in 2005. Two TCs have been exchanging work programs and draft of the standards for comments and input as well as having regular technical exchange meetings with participation of many Chinese and European experts.

The cooperation was highly intensified during the development of EN 81-20/50 standards. SAC/TC 196 provided many comments and proposals for those standards and the two TCs had many meetings to discuss the draft of those standards. I strongly believe that these exchanges and input from SAC/TC 196 brought huge improvements to the EN 81-20/50 standards to the level that ISO decided to adopt those standards as global ISO standards. This is a unique achievement for these two TCs and the industry in general.

In 2019, the cooperation moved to a higher level by forming a joint working group. This joint working group is providing commonly agreed proposals for the safety requirements for standards as an input to ISO as well as European and Chinese standards. I truly believe that the cooperation has been mutually beneficial for China and Europe as well as the rest of the world in the form of ISO standards. We have also achieved strong alignment of the technical requirements. Currently, European and Chinese standards are almost identical. This alignment is not only crucial for facilitating smoother trade between the two parties, but also essential for the trade worldwide. We need to make all the efforts to maintain this alignment.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 1st issue, 2023. For the Full text of the interview, please visit SESEC's website:

Part1: https://sesec.eu/2023/news-events/news/eu-harmonised-standards-improve-safety-of-lifts-reduce-costs-and-facilitate-trade-part-1/

Part2: https://sesec.eu/2023/news-events/news/eu-harmonised-standards-improve-safety-of-lifts-reduce-costs-and-facilitate-trade-part-2/

Part3: https://sesec.eu/2023/news-events/news/china-standardization-magazines-interview-with-chairman-of-cen-tc-10-part-3/

19. Chinese Experts Support the Development of CEN CWA 17953

#International Cooperation #Vocational Education and Training

The European Organization for Standardization (CEN) officially published a workshop agreement *CWA 17953:2022, Guidelines for dual-based training systems*, in December 2022, which is the first European standard on vocational education and training that Chinese experts have contributed to.

China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Commercial Sub Council (CSC) was invited to participate in the development of CWA 17953, as Yao Xin, Secretary-General of CCPIT CSC, serves as the convenor of ISO/TC 286/WG 4, University business collaboration. And CCPIT CSC has contributed to the development of ISO/TS 44006.2, Collaborative business relationship management — Guidelines for university business collaboration.

Yao and other Chinese experts shared their experience in promoting ISO's work on standardization of university business collaboration, and provided China's practices as well. The CWA specifies quality criteria and guidelines for an effective dual training, aiming at simplifying the dual training process and including examples of best practices related to specific experiences and best practices in different countries and sectors.

China's newly revised *Vocational Education Law* came into effect in May 2022, which clarifies that organizations are important bodies to participate in, support or carry out vocational education, and requires an apprenticeship system with Chinese characteristics. In response to national policies, CCPIT will further participate in the development of international standards, learn from European experiences, and make efforts to find a way to establish the apprenticeship system in China, said Yao.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 1st issue, 2023.

20. Belt and Road Regional Life Sciences Standardization Workshop

#Life Sciences Standardization

The Belt and Road Regional Life Sciences Standardization Workshop was held on December 16 at China National Gene Bank (CNGB) in Shenzhen, South China's Guangdong province. More than 200 attendees, including officials, experts and representatives of enterprises from countries and regions along the Belt and Road, joined in the workshop in hybrid form. Themed "Jointly developing regional standards for the Belt and Road Initiative", the workshop focused on the achievements and direction of regional standardization development.

Li Yubing, Deputy Director-General of Standards Innovative Management Department, SAMR, addressed the meeting online. She highlighted the important supporting role of standardization in implementing the Belt and Road Initiative. Standards can facilitate the connectivity of the Belt and Road region. More enterprises and organizations are expected to join the Belt and Road Life Sciences Economy Alliance to optimize the international standards system, according to Li. Only by developing high standards can we lead the better development of global bioscience technology industry, said Shi Shizhen, Director of Standards Bureau of Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation. He expected that the Belt and Road Regional Standardization Committee will set up more technical committees to cover more aspects, and carry out high-level standardization work with counterparts in countries and regions along the Belt and Road. The newly established technical committees on medicinal plants and cell science & engineering technology will boost the high-quality development of bioscience technologies and products, and undoubtedly enhance the connectivity within the Belt and Road region, stressed Xu Xun, Chair of the Belt and Road Regional Standardization Committee and President of BGI Research. Consisting of over 40 bodies from 10 countries, the Belt and Road Regional Standardization Committee has developed 6 regional standards and approved 11 proposals so far.

Source: China Standardization Magazine, 1st issue, 2023.

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 V China Standardization and Technical Regulation Bimonthly Newsletter

SESEC V 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