

Document of the Standardisation Administration of China

SAC Issue [2020] No. 8

Notice of Standardisation Administration of China on Releasing “Main Points of National Standardisation Work in 2020”

Every province, autonomous region, municipality directly under the Central Government and city specifically designated in the state plan, sub-provincial cities, Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Administration for Market Regulation (Office, Commission), Cyberspace Administration, Central Military-Civil Integration Office, relevant departments of the State Council, Equipment Development Department of the PRC Central Military Commission, relevant people’s organisations, relevant industry associations (confederations) and relevant units directly under the State Administration for Market Regulation:

The “Main Points of National Standardisation Work in 2020” is now released to you. Please conscientiously implement it in light of the actual situation.

(Seal)

10/03/2020

(This document is publicly released)

Main Points of National Standardisation Work in 2020

2020 is the year to complete the process of building a moderately well-off society in all aspects, the last year of the 13th “Five-Year Plan”, the planning year for the 14th “Five-Year Plan” and the year to improve the effectiveness of standardisation governance. The general idea of this year's standardisation work is: Guided by Xi Jinping’s thoughts on socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, fully implement the spirit of the 19th National Congress of the CPC as well as the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Plenary Sessions of the 19th Central Committee and the Central Economic Working Conference, earnestly implement the Central Committee’s coordination and promotion to prevent and control the COVID-19 pandemic and the deployment of economic and social development, thoroughly implement the spirit of the State Administration for Market Regulation Working Conference, adhere to the new development concept, closely follow the goal of building a moderately well-off society in all aspects, focus on modernising the national governance system and capacity, vigorously promote the implementation of standardisation strategy, continue to deepen the reform of standardisation work, vigorously promote the opening of the standard system, accelerate the establishment of a standard system that promotes high-quality development, and give full play to the fundamental and strategic role of standardisation in the modernisation of national governance systems and governance capabilities.

I. Strengthen the top-level design and enhance the strategic positioning of standardisation

(I) Quickly study and compile the national standardisation strategy outline.

1. Establish a drafting group of standardisation strategy outline involving representatives from regions and industry sectors. Based on fully absorbing the research results of the “China Standards 2035” project, fully demonstrating and extensively listening to the opinions of all parties, compile the “National Standardisation Strategy Outline”.

2. Support the Chinese Academy of Engineering to carry out the “National Standardisation Development Strategy Research” project.

(II) Do a good job in laying out the standardisation work for the 14th “Five-Year Plan”.

3. Actively promote the implementation of the standardisation strategy in the 14th “Five-

Year Plan” of various regions and departments, take the construction of a standard system to promote high-quality development as an important content, and highlight the fundamental and strategic role of standardisation in the modernisation of national governance systems and governance capabilities.

4. In accordance with the actual work, organise the compilation of the 14th “Five-Year Plan” standardisation development plan for all regions and departments.

(III) Ensure an interactive link between standardisation strategy and other strategies.

5. Strengthen the interaction between the standardisation strategy and major national strategies, and accurately grasp the major needs for standardisation in national strategies such as innovation-driven development, rural revitalisation, regional coordinated development, and sustainable development. Continue to improve the level of interoperability between military and civilian standards.

6. Strengthen the interaction and connection between China's standardisation strategy and the international standardisation strategy in order to facilitate a high-level of opening up.

II. Deepen the standardisation reform and enhance the vitality of standardisation development

(I) Improve the management of mandatory national standards.

7. Do a good job in the implementation of the “Administrative Measures for Mandatory National Standards”. Actively build a collaborative and authoritative mandatory national standard management system.

8. Accelerate the integration of relevant mandatory sectoral standards and local standards into mandatory national standards, and initially form a mandatory national standard system with a moderate scale and a reasonable structure.

9. Strengthen law enforcement supervision of mandatory national standards to ensure the effective implementation of standards.

(II) Optimise the management of recommended national standards.

10. Strictly control the scale of the recommended national standards. For recommended national standards, focus on the development of standards that are basic and common as well as those complementing the mandatory national standards, strengthen the standard review, and further improve the efficiency of national standard project approval and release.

11. Increase the integration and revision of recommended national standards, explore the establishment of a new evaluation mechanism for national standard review, and conduct a re-evaluation of the national standard system according to professional fields.

12. Further improve the recommended national standard signature system.

13. Improve the rapid development of standards for new technologies, new industries, new formats and new models.

14. Promote a more open national standards development process.

(III) Standardise the management of sectoral standards.

15. Strengthen the integration and optimisation of sectoral standards, focus on the formulation of standards for important industry, product technology and service as well as industry management standards, appropriately control the scale of new sectoral standards, and increase the coverage of individual sectoral standards.

16. Explore the gradual reduction of sectoral standards in general products and services and encourage social groups to undertake standard supply in related fields.

17. Improve the sectoral standard filing system, gradually disclose sectoral standard filing information, and promote the disclosure of sectoral standard texts.

18. Do a good job of reviewing sectoral standards, carry out evaluation and optimisation of sectoral standard codes, and further strengthen the effective management of sectoral standards.

(IV) Strengthen local standardisation work.

19. Focus on local economic and social development priorities and introduce a number of high-quality local standards.

20. Carry out the summarisation and evaluation of pilots for comprehensive reform of local standardisation and achieve pilot results that can be replicated and promoted.

21. Vigorously promote the standardisation coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and actively build an internationally advanced Xiong'an standard system.

22. Intensively promote the action plan of standards comparison and conformity of 10,000+ enterprises of 1,000+ sectors from 100+ cities to achieve overall quality improvement, connect with the reform of the international standard product labeling system, and encourage more

enterprises to participate in the standards comparison and conformity improvement program. Continue to promote good behavior evaluation and third-party evaluation of enterprise standardisation.

23. Do a good job in propagating and implementing the “Administrative Measures for Local Standards” and strengthen supervision and management of local standards.

(V) Promote the innovative development of urban standardisation.

24. Carry out comprehensive urban standardisation pilots and explore new models and paths of standardisation work with cities as the carriers and the participation of governments, social groups, and enterprises.

25. Carry out standardisation work in areas such as land and space planning, transportation, ecological environment protection, safety production, and emergency response in metropolitan areas and urban agglomerations, explore new models and new paths for standardisation to promote the coordinated development of metropolitan areas and urban agglomerations, and foster new regional competitive advantages.

26. Establish an international communication platform for urban standardisation to promote capacity cooperation and trade between domestic and foreign cities with standardisation.

(VI) Develop better and stronger association standards.

27. Vigorously implement association standards training programs and application demonstrations, focus on new technologies, new industries, new formats and new models, and expand the supply of advanced and applicable association standards.

28. Guide and standardise social groups to carry out standardisation work, strengthen the supervision and management of association standards, and create a good environment for the healthy development of association standards.

29. Encourage social groups to participate in international standardisation activities and accelerate the international development of association standards.

(VII) Enhance the standard competitiveness of enterprises.

30. Further improve the enterprise standard information public service platform.

31. Carry out the “Top Runners” system of enterprise standards for 2020.

32. Strengthen the supervision and inspection of enterprise standards and improve the

quality of enterprise standards.

III. Strengthen the construction of the standard system and enhance the ability to lead high-quality development

(I) Strengthen the construction of relevant standard systems for the prevention and control of COVID-19.

33. Organise research on standard systems in areas related to epidemic prevention and control.

34. Accelerate the development of new detection methods and quality control standards for the prevention and control of the COVID-19 pandemic, and promote standards formulation and revision work for emergency treatment of epidemics, social prevention and control, protective supplies, epidemic prevention and control materials and industrial chain supporting equipment, urban management, rural communities, and resumption of work and production.

35. Encourage social organisations to formulate relevant association standards for epidemic prevention and control and increase the effective supply of standards required for enterprises to resume work and production.

(II) Strengthen the construction of agricultural and rural standard systems.

36. Introduce an action plan to strengthen agricultural and rural standardisation, accelerate the promotion of the agricultural standardisation demonstration and promotion system, focus on building the entire agricultural industrial chain and green development standard system, and increase the development of safety, quality, service, and support standards for the entire agricultural industrial chain.

37. Increase the formulation of ecological agricultural standards for safe use of agricultural land soils, emergency monitoring and ecological restoration of fishery environments, and utilization of livestock and poultry manure resources.

38. Continue to carry out the construction of standardisation pilot demonstration projects in agricultural and rural areas, increase the standard supply in areas such as the improvement of rural human settlements, the improvement of the quality of village features and appearance, the construction and renovation of rural household toilets, and basic public services in rural areas. Improve rural governance standard system and increase the level of beautiful rural construction.

(III) Improve the safety standard system for food quality and consumption quality.

39. Implement the conclusions on the cleanup of food quality standards, abolish and revise a batch of food quality standards and plans, and promote the establishment of a food quality standard system.

40. Focus on consumer products such as children's products, cosmetics, textiles and clothing, household products, and decoration products, and further improve safety standards, basic general standards, important product standards and supporting testing method standards.

41. Continue to evaluate the consistency of consumer product standards and promote the simultaneous development of national standards and international standards for key products such as air purifiers, children's toys, and children's furniture.

42. Promote the formulation of standards for elderly products, products for the disabled, and household medical device products, and study the standard system for grading consumption quality. Improve product quality traceability standards.

(IV) Promote the construction of a high-end manufacturing standard system.

43. Promote the construction of the industrial foundation, intelligent manufacturing, green manufacturing, and service-oriented manufacturing standard systems.

44. Formulate smart manufacturing equipment, digital workshops, smart factories, industrial software and other standards, and carry out the construction of smart manufacturing standard systems in subdivided fields.

45. Improve the management standard system for the integration of information technology and industrialisation and promote the establishment of an industrial internet standard system.

46. Promote the construction of an independent nuclear power standard system.

47. Promote the development of standards for marine engineering equipment and high-tech ships, advanced rail transportation, intelligent transportation systems, aviation, satellite space infrastructure, and commercial aerospace.

48. Carry out the development of smart vehicle standards such as automotive information security, automotive operating systems, and communication protocols.

49. Promote the development of new energy vehicle safety, wireless charging, high-power charging, fuel cell and battery recycling and other related standards.

50. Improve the green packaging standards system, revise national standards that restrict

excessive packaging of goods, and develop standards for packaging suitability degree grading and evaluation.

51. Speed up the upgrading of standards for steel, non-ferrous metals, building materials, chemicals and blasting, and eliminate low-end products and backward production capacity.

52. Continue the piloting of additive manufacturing standards and develop standards for special materials, processes and equipment, and test methods.

53. Deepen the pilot action of new material standards, and promote the development of standards in carbon fiber, rare earth and graphene.

54. Continue to carry out the national high-end equipment manufacturing standardisation pilot.

(V) Construct a new generation of information technology and biotechnology standard system.

55. Promote the construction of standard systems in key areas such as blockchain, the Internet of Things, new cloud computing, big data, 5G, new artificial intelligence, new smart cities and geographic information, and prepare and issue relevant guidance documents.

56. Speed up the development of standards for item coding and automatic identification. Develop coding standards for military-civilian general materials and equipment and promote the construction of a general military-civilian coding standards system for materials.

57. Improve ultra-high-definition video, new displays, virtual (augmented) reality and integrated circuits. Improve the network security standard system, and study and formulate national standards for areas such as network security in key information infrastructure security protection, data security, personal information protection and network security review.

58. Accelerate the preparation and revision of basic standards such as biological sample banks, tool enzymes, and biochemical tests, and encourage the development of common and application standards for biotechnology applications such as biological products, advanced medical equipment and bio-based materials.

(VI) Improve the service industry standard system.

59. Upgrade the standard system of productive services and develop standards in areas such as e-commerce, green finance, social credit, modern logistics, logistics information services, and modern supply chain services.

60. Establish and improve the quality and safety traceability standard system for e-commerce transaction products, and develop national standards for information classification, coding and identification, information release, and quality traceability of e-commerce transaction products.

61. Carry out pilot work on standard research, supply and standardisation in the field of integration of advanced manufacturing and modern service industries.

62. Issue guidance on standardisation of green packaging for express delivery and accelerate the development of a number of national standards.

63. Improve the standard system of the consumer service industry, implement special actions for housekeeping service standardisation pilots, formulate and revise national standards for domestic service, tourist resorts, and develop other new format standards for areas such as housekeeping education and training services, sports tourism and urban transportation services based on digital applications.

64. Establish a basic public service standard system that coordinates urban and rural areas, and develop and release a number of standards in urban and rural community services, childcare services, senior care services, social insurance, public health, public culture, public legal services, national fitness and services for the disabled.

65. Carry out special actions for the standardisation of senior care services, advance the construction of the national basic public service standardisation pilot, and do a good job in summarising and promoting experiences.

(VII) Strengthen the standardisation of social governance.

66. Optimize the standard system of government service and speed up the development of standards for “good/bad reviews” for government service, the national integrated government service platform and the openness of basic government services.

67. Promote the development of standards for business environment assessment, protection of market entities, administrative law enforcement and supervision, and carry out pilots for standardisation of business environments.

68. Develop a number of urgently needed standards for emergency management such as fire protection, safety in production, earthquake disaster risk prevention, personal protection and rescue supplies and equipment.

69. Improve the application standard system for public safety video surveillance and networking and promote the formulation of social safety standards such as explosives safety and criminal technology.

70. Promote the formulation of national standards in the fields of meteorology, surveying and mapping, and improve the unified standard of social credit codes.

(VIII) Speed up the construction of the ecological civilisation standard system.

71. Develop and revise standards for responding to climate change, natural resource survey monitoring and comprehensive utilisation, green mine construction, green product evaluation, marine survey and utilisation, ecological protection and restoration, seawater desalination and comprehensive utilisation.

72. Optimise and improve pollutant emission and environmental quality standards, improve the standard level of energy efficiency, energy consumption, water efficiency and other fields, and improve the standard system of transportation energy conservation fields such as vehicle fuel consumption.

73. Promote the upgrading of traditional energy standards such as coal and oil products and improve the full-chain standard system for the production and storage of clean energy such as hydrogen and natural gas.

74. Promote the development of important standards such as grid connection of new energy, power storage, energy internet, shore to port power, and power demand-side management.

75. Promote the development of ecological civilisation construction standards with local characteristics to support the construction of ecological civilization pilot zones in Fujian, Jiangxi, Guizhou, and Hainan.

(IX) Further improve the national standard sample system.

76. Carry out the clean-up of existing national standard samples and plans, and further improve the national standard sample system by combining the requirements of product quality standards and test method standards.

77. Strengthen the development of standard samples around key areas such as agriculture and rural areas, consumer goods, resources and environment, biotechnology as well as equipment and materials.

IV. Participate in the governance of international standards and raise the level of

internationalisation of standards

(I) In-depth participation in the governance of international standardisation organisations.

78. Actively fulfill China's responsibilities as a permanent member of ISO and IEC, provide service support for the IEC chairman to perform his duties, and share China's practices and propose Chinese solutions in the governance reform and improvement of governance capabilities of international standardisation organisations.

79. In terms of sustainable development, participation of developing countries, regional balance, and technical rulemaking, actively participate in the discussions and decision-makings of international standardisation organisations and promote the role of international standards in international trade and global governance.

(II) Promote consultation and construction of international standards.

80. Give full play to the organisational and coordinating role of the Chinese National Committees of ISO and IEC, and carry out extensive international cooperation in the fields of new energy, new materials, quantum computing, digital twin, intelligent manufacturing, industrial construction and engineering construction, accelerate the conversion of China's advantageous technical standards into international standards and continue to promote the release of Chinese versions of ISO and IEC standards.

81. Actively participate in the development of international standards, put forward more international standard proposals, promote the establishment of new international standardisation organisation technical institutions, improve China's ability and proficiency to assume responsibility for the technical bodies of the international standardisation organisations and the secretariat, and continuously make new contributions to improve the international standard system.

(III) Promote standards connectivity.

82. Promote the establishment of standardisation cooperation mechanisms among BRICS countries, continue to deepen the establishment of cooperation mechanisms with the EU, AU, ASEAN, Northeast Asia, Central Asia, and South Asia, and strengthen bilateral cooperation with France, Germany, Britain, the United States, Canada, Russia, Saudi Arabia and other countries.

83. Strengthen the exchange of information on Chinese and foreign standards, pragmatically carry out standardisation cooperation in professional fields, promote the mutual comparison, recognition and adoption of Chinese and foreign standards, and promote the

compatibility of standard systems.

84. Implement the Chinese Standard Foreign Language Action Plan and accelerate the development of foreign language versions of mandatory national standards.

85. Implement the “Belt and Road” initiative for the joint construction of standard connectivity and promote the standard “Soft Connectivity” in the construction of the “Belt and Road”.

(IV) Actively adopt international standards.

86. Carry out the conversion of international standards and promote the conversion and application of advanced and applicable international standards in China.

87. Speed up the conversion of relevant international standards for epidemic prevention and control to domestic standards, promote the convergence of standards for export products and domestic standards, and support the resumption of work and production of foreign trade export enterprises.

88. Establish a working mechanism for tracking and evaluating international standards and promote the simultaneous development of national standard adoption and international standard development.

89. Strengthen the test verification of international standard conversion and improve the scientific nature and effectiveness of international standard conversion.

V. Strengthen scientific management and improve the effectiveness of standardisation governance

(I) Strengthen the construction of the standardisation system.

90. Speed up the improvement of the supporting laws and regulations of the Standardisation Law, promote the revision of the implementation regulations of the Standardisation Law, and promote the revision of national standards, sectoral standards, association standards, and national standard samples.

91. Strengthen the management of domestic units of international standardisation organisations, and study and formulate performance evaluation methods.

92. Develop and improve systems that are compatible with standardisation laws in all regions and departments.

93. Research and promote the establishment of management systems such as regional standard coordination of local standards and the establishment of district and city local standards.

(II) Strengthen the interactive support of standardisation and technological innovation.

94. Actively strive for support from science and technology plans for the development and application of technical standards and improve the mechanism for rapid standard project approval in major science and technology plans.

95. Strengthen the service provided by the National Technology Standards Innovation Base for scientific and technological research and development and accelerate the transformation of scientific and technological achievements into technical standards.

96. Speed up the layout of standard verification points and build a standard verification technology support system. Carry out the construction of a comprehensive experimental verification platform for important national standards such as basic standards and standards for cross-industry fields.

97. Hold the selection and commendation activity for the China Standard Innovation Contribution Award.

(III) Improve the efficiency of standard formulation and revision.

98. Fully implement the national standard project video defense system to improve the efficiency of standard review. Strengthen the re-evaluation of the national standard plan and timely adjust the unfinished plan items.

99. Further optimise the national standard formulation and revision process, refine the general military-civilian standard formulation procedures, explore the establishment of a dispute resolution mechanism for standard formulation and revision, deepen the review and compilation integration system reform, establish a regular project progress notification system, and reduce the national standard formulation and revision cycle to 24 months.

(IV) Optimise the management and service of the technical committee.

100. Promote the normalisation and institutionalisation of technical committee assessments and conduct the 2020 technical committee assessments.

101. Select some areas to carry out optimisation and reorganisation of standardisation organisations, increase joint efforts in constructing military and civilian standardisation technical organisations, and better meet the needs of technological innovation and industrial development.

102. Improve the Standardisation Working Group (SWG) mechanism and promote innovation in technical organisation and management.

103. Establish a synchronous construction mechanism between domestic and international technical organisations to achieve mutual connection between international and domestic technical institutions.

(V) Strengthen the implementation and application of standards.

104. Further give play to the main role of standards in the quality infrastructure, promote the coordinated development of standards and metrology, certification and accreditation, test and inspection, and strengthen the effective implementation of standards through the integrated application of NQI.

105. Carry out research on standardisation statistical indicator systems, explore the establishment of standardisation statistical monitoring systems, and focus on the application and implementation of standards in quality supervision and spot checks, law enforcement audits, and credit supervision.

106. Smoothly implement information feedback channels, improve the function of the feedback platform, and carry out statistical analysis of information.

107. Study and formulate methods for evaluating the effects of implementation, carry out evaluation of implementation effects and strengthen the application of evaluation results.

(VI) Improve standard information consulting services.

108. Encourage standardisation organisations and institutions to provide standard technical services such as standardisation consulting concerning the resumption of work and production.

109. Optimise the full-text disclosure system of national standards, deepen the joint construction and sharing of standard information resources and provide civilians with more comprehensive and convenient services.

110. Use big data, cloud computing and other means to accelerate the development of standard information services and platform construction and provide personalised and customised services to governments and markets.

111. Closely track information on international standards and advanced foreign standards and provide timely and accurate services to facilitate economic and trade exchanges and international capacity cooperation.

(VII) Strengthen the construction of standardisation talent teams.

112. Actively promote standardisation education and personnel training, support more universities to develop standardisation general education, and encourage qualified universities to add a standardisation major. Strengthen standardisation vocational education and cultivate standardisation professional skills.

113. Improve the standardisation teaching material system and strengthen the construction of standardisation teacher teams.

114. Carry out the activities of introducing standards into campuses and popularise standardisation science. Actively organise and carry out the national youth standard competition.

115. Strengthen the training of grassroots standardisation management personnel and improve standardisation business capability.

116. Promote and jointly build standardisation education cooperation in countries along the “Belt and Road”.

117. Bring into play the role of the international standardisation training base and carry out various types of international standardisation personnel training.

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 sectoral 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 & labelling, as well as environmental performance of buildings).