

2020 Standardisation Key Areas of Work

Published by the Standardization Administration of People's Republic of China
on 10 March 2020

(Informal translation)*

The year 2020 is the last year of the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan", the beginning year of the "14th Five-Year Plan", and the year to improve the effectiveness of the governance of standardisation. The guiding thought of this year's standardisation work is: Led by Xi Jinping thought's socialism with Chinese characteristics, inheriting the legacy of the 19th Party Congress and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Plenary Sessions of the 19th Central Committee and the Central Economic Work Conference, and implementing the "Prevention and Control of the COVID-2019 Epidemic" work, deploying economic and social development, and implementing the spirit of the National Market Supervision Work Conference. The key work is to adhere to the new development concept, following the goal of building a prosperous society, modernise the national governance system and building capacity to promote the standardisation strategy, continue to deepen the reform of standardisation work, promote the standard system opening-up, accelerate the establishment of a standard system that promotes high-quality development, and unleash the full potential of the basic and strategic role of standardisation in the national governance system and capacity.

1. Strengthen the top-level design and enhance the strategic position of standardisation

(1) Study and compile the outline of national standardisation strategy promptly.

1. Establish a group for drafting standardisation strategy outlines, including representatives from regional and industry sectors. Based on the research results of "China Standards 2035" and opinions from all relevant stakeholders, the group should compile the "National Standardisation Strategy Outline."
2. Support the Chinese Academy of Engineering to implement the "National Standardisation Development Strategy Research" project.

(2) Deploy the layout of the "14th Five-Year Plan" standardisation work.

3. Actively promote the implementation of the standardisation strategy within the framework of the "14th Five-Year Plan" of different regions and departments. Construction of a standards system with the ultimate goal of promoting high-quality development. Highlight

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the fundamental and strategic role of standardization in the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity.

4. In accordance with practical operation, all regions and departments should have the concrete implementation plans under the guidelines of the "14th Five-Year Plan" for standardised development.

(3) Realise the interactive integration of standardisation strategy.

5. Strengthen the interaction between the standardisation strategy and major national strategies and target the pressing needs for standardisation in national strategies especially for innovative development, rural revitalisation, regional coordination, and sustainable development. Continue to improve the general level of military and civilian standards.
6. Strengthen the interaction between China's standardisation strategy and international standardisation strategy, in order to deepen the opening-up process on the top level.

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

(1) Improve the administration of mandatory national standards.

7. Continue to improve the implementation of the "Measures for the Administration of Mandatory National Standards" gradually to build a coordinated administration system for national compulsory standard.
8. Integrate relevant mandatory industrial standards and regional/local standards into mandatory national standards and set up the mandatory national standard system with appropriate size and structure.
9. Strengthen legal enforcement and supervision of national mandatory standards to ensure the implementation.

(2) Optimise the management of recommended national standards.

10. Control the scope of recommended national standards. Recommended national standards should complement mandatory national standards. Meanwhile recommended national standards should strengthen standard reviews and improve the efficiency of national standards' approval and release.
11. Intensify the work of consolidation and revision for recommended national standards, in order to explore the establishment of a new evaluation mechanism for national standards review and conduct a re-evaluation process of the national standard system based on different economic sectors.
12. Further improve the recommended national standard's signature/citation system.
13. Improve the rapid standard development system for new technologies, new industries, and new models.

14. Promote a more open national standard development process.

(3) Standardise the management of industry standards.

15. Integrate and optimise industrial standards, focusing on important industries, product technology, service and industry management standards, control the scope of new industry standards, and increase the coverage of individual industry standards.
16. Gradually reduce industrial standards in general products and services and encourage social groups to formulate standards in related fields.
17. Improve the industrial standard recording system, gradually disclose industrial standard recording information, and promote the disclosure of industrial standard texts and information.
18. Enhance the review process of industrial standards, including the deployment of evaluation and optimisation of industrial standard codes, and further strengthen the effective management of industrial standards.

(4) Strengthen regional/local standardisation work.

19. Focus on the priorities of local economic and social development and introduce a number of high-quality local standards.
20. Assess and evaluate pilot projects for local standardisation comprehensive reform and summarise pilot results that can be replicated and promoted.
21. Promote regional standardised and coordinated development, especially for the areas Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the internationally advanced Xiong'an regional standard system.
22. Deepen the promotion of the initiative "Improving the reaching of standards by enterprises" and synchronise with the reform of product labelling system on an international level and encourage more enterprises to participate in the standard benchmark activities. Continue to promote enterprises best practices for standard evaluation and third-party evaluation.
23. Implement the "Measures for the Administration of Local Standards " and strengthen supervision and management of local standards.

(5) Enhance urban standardisation and innovation.

24. Implement comprehensive urban standardisation pilots with new models and new methods, with cities as the main agents and involving participation from governments, social groups, and enterprises.
25. Design and implement standardisation work in the areas of land and space planning, transportation, ecological environment protection, production safety and emergency protocol of metropolitan areas and urban agglomerations. Explore new models and new methods for standardised development to promote coordinated development of metropolitan areas and urban agglomerations and cultivate new competitive advantages among different regions.

26. Establish an international dialogue platform for standardisation, boosting capacity cooperation and trade links with foreign cities with coherent standardisation.

(6) Enhance association standards

27. Implement association standards, their application and demonstration, focusing on new technologies, new industries, and new models. Expand the formulation of advanced and applicable association standards.
28. Guide social groups to implement standardisation work, strengthen the supervision and administration of association standards, in order to create a healthy environment for the association standards development.
29. Encourage social groups to participate in international standardisation activities and accelerate the development process of association standards on an international level.

(7) Enhance competitiveness of enterprises standards.

30. Further improve the public service platform for enterprise standards.
31. Carry out the “leading enterprise” campaign for enterprise standards in 2020.
32. Strengthen the supervision and inspection of enterprise standards and improve the quality of enterprise standards.

3. Enhance the standard system and improve the ability of high-quality development

(1) Develop relevant standards for the prevention and control mechanism for COVID-2019 epidemic.

33. Organise research on standard systems in areas related to epidemic prevention and control.
34. Accelerate the development of new COVID-2019 epidemic prevention and detection methods and quality control standards, and promote emergency epidemic disposal, social prevention and control, protective supplies, epidemic prevention and control materials and industrial chain supporting equipment, urban management, rural communities, and resumption of production and other standards revision work.
35. Encourage social groups 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.

(2) Strengthen the development of agricultural and rural standard systems.

36. Promote an action plan to strengthen agricultural and rural standardisation work, accelerate the promotion of an agricultural standardisation demonstration and popularisation 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 value chain.

37. Increase the formulation of ecological agricultural standards for safe use of agricultural soil, emergency monitoring and ecological restoration of fisheries environment, and utilisation of livestock and poultry manure resources.
38. Continue to develop standardisation pilot projects in agricultural and rural areas, increase the standard supply in areas such as the improvement of rural living conditions, the improvement of the quality of villages, the reconstruction of rural household toilets, and basic public services in rural areas.

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

39. Implement the results of the food quality standards reform, abolish and revise a batch of food quality standards, 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 standards for testing methods.
41. Continue to evaluate the consistency of consumer product standards, while at the same pace promoting the development of national standards and international standards for key products such as air purifiers, children's toys, and children's furniture.
42. Formulate standards for geriatric products, products for the disabled and home medical devices, and develop a grading system for consumer quality. Improve product quality traceability standards.

(4) Develop a high-end manufacturing standard system.

43. Continue to develop industrial base, intelligent manufacturing, green manufacturing, and service-oriented manufacturing standard systems.
44. Formulate standards for smart manufacturing equipment, digital workplaces, smart factories, industrial software, etc., and carry out the plan of smart manufacturing standard systems in different fields.
45. Improve the administration standard system for the integration of industrialisation and digitalisation and promote the construction of an industrial Internet standard system.
46. Promote the development of the standard system for independent nuclear power.
47. Carry out the standard development plans 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 intelligent vehicle standards such as automotive information security, automotive operating systems, and communication protocols.
49. Develop new energy vehicle safety, wireless charging, high-power charging, fuel cell, battery recycling and other related standards.

50. Improve the green packaging standard system, revise national standards that limit excessive packaging of goods, and develop standards for evaluating the appropriateness of packaging.
51. Speed up the upgrading of steel, non-ferrous metals, building materials, chemicals, and commercial explosive products standards, and eliminate low-end products and outdated production capacity.
52. Continue to take the lead in additive manufacturing standards and develop standards for special materials, processes and equipment, and testing methods.
53. Deepen the piloting of new material standards, and promote the development of standards in carbon fibre, rare earth, and graphene.
54. Continue to work on the national high-end equipment manufacturing standardisation pilot projects.

(5) Develop a standard system for a new generation of information technology and biotechnology.

55. Promote the standard systems in key areas such as blockchain, the Internet of Things, new cloud computing, big data, 5G, new waves of artificial intelligence, new smart cities, and geographic information, and prepare and issue relevant guiding 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 develop a universal code system for military-civilian materials.
57. Improve ultra-high-definition video, new displays, virtual (augmented) reality, and integrated circuits. Improve the network security standard system and formulate national standards for network security in key information infrastructure security protection, data security, personal information protection, and network security review.
58. Accelerate the preparation process and revision work of basic standards such as biological sample banks, tool enzymes, and biochemical tests, and encourage the formulation application standards for biotechnology applications such as biological products, advanced medical equipment, and bio-based materials.

(6) Improve the service industry standard system.

59. Upgrade the standard system for producer 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 transactional products, and develop national standards for information classification, coding and identification, information release, and quality traceability of e-commerce transactional 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 national standards on this matter.
63. Improve the standard system of the lifestyle-focussed service industry, implement special actions for the standardisation of domestic housekeeping services, formulate and revise national standards such as domestic housekeeping services, as well as tourist resorts, developing new domestic housekeeping education and training services, sports tourism, and new urban travel services for digital transportation applications.
64. Establish a basic public service standard system for urban and rural planning, develop and release a number of standards in urban and rural community services, childcare services, pension services, social insurance, public health, public culture, public legal services, national fitness and services for the disabled.
65. Develop standardisation work for geriatric services, advance the development of national basic public service standardisation pilots, and focus on summarising experiences.

(7) Strengthen the standardisation of social governance.

66. Optimise the standard system for government services and accelerate the development of standards for the evaluation of government services, a national integrated government service platform, and more open government affairs.
67. Promote the development of standards for business environment assessment, protection of market entities, administrative law enforcement and supervision, and carry out pilot experiments on business environment standardisation.
68. Develop several urgently needed standards for emergency management such as fire protection, production safety, earthquake disaster risk prevention, personal protection, and rescue supplies and equipment.
69. Improve the standard system for public safety video surveillance and promote the development of social safety standards such as explosives' safety and crime-detection technology.
70. Develop national standards in the fields of meteorology, surveying and mapping, and improve the unified standard of social credit codes.

(8) Develop a standard system for ecological development.

71. Develop and revise standards for responding to climate change, natural resources survey monitoring and comprehensive utilisation of materials, green mine construction, green product evaluation, marine survey and utilisation, ecological protection and restoration, seawater desalination and comprehensive utilisation of materials, etc.
72. Optimise and improve pollutant emission and environmental quality standards, improve the standard level of energy efficiency, energy consumption, water efficiency etc., and improve

the standard system of transportation energy conservation such as vehicle fuel consumption.

73. Upgrade traditional energy standards such as coal and oil products and improve the standard system for the production and storage of clean energy, such as hydrogen and natural gas, across the whole value chain.
74. Develop important standards, such as grid connection of new energy generation, power storage, energy internet, port and shore power, and demand-side power management.
75. Develop ecological civilization standards with local conditions, and promote ecological testing zones in Fujian, Jiangxi, Guizhou, and Hainan.

(9) Further improve the national standard system for sampling.

76. Reform current national standards for sampling and improve the national standards for sampling systems by combining the requirements of product quality standards and testing methods.
77. Enhance standard samples around key areas, such as agriculture and rural areas, consumer goods, resources and environment, biotechnology, equipment and materials.

4. Engage in the governance on international standards and enhance the internationalisation of standards.

(1) Engage in the governance of international standard organisations

78. Fulfil obligations as a permanent member of ISO and IEC by providing support for the IEC President. Share Chinese practices and offer Chinese solutions for the reform of international standards organisations and the enhancement of organisational governance.
79. To further sustainable development, the engagement of developing countries, regional balance, and the formulation of technical regulations, China will participate in the decision-making process of international standards organisations and push for international standards to play a bigger role in international trade and global governance.

(2) Promote the shared growth of international standards through discussion and collaboration.

80. Play a coordinating role to establish extensive international collaboration in fields including renewable energy, new material, quantum computing, digital twins, and intelligent manufacturing on platforms such as IEC and ISO. The progress of upgrading Chinese superior technical standards into international standards will be accelerated. Mirror ISO and IEC standards into Chinese versions.
81. Actively participate in the development of international standards and submit more international standards proposals. Promote the establishment of new technical institutions under international standards organisations, improve China's ability and level of responsibility for the work of the technical bodies of the international standards

organizations, and continuously make new contributions to the improvement of the international standard system .

(3) Promote the interconnection among standards in various countries and regions.

82. The standardisation cooperation mechanism among BRICS countries will be established, and the cooperation mechanism with the European Union, the African Union, ASEAN, Northeast Asia, Central Asia, and South Asia will be deepened. The bilateral cooperation with France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Russia and Saudi Arabia will be strengthened.
83. Increase information exchange on standards between China and foreign countries and carry out more pragmatic cooperation on standardisation in several areas of expertise. Promote the comparison, mutual recognition and adoption of Chinese and foreign standards, and promote the compatibility of various standard systems.
84. Implement the action plan of translating Chinese standards into other languages and accelerate the development of foreign language versions for mandatory national standards.
85. Continue to implement the Action Plan of Standard Connectivity on Building the Belt and Road, realising a "soft connection" of standards to serve the Belt and Road Initiative.

(4) Actively adopt international standards.

86. Carry out the action plan of adopting international standards, promoting the adoption and application of applicable, advanced international standards in China.
87. Accelerate the harmonisation process between international and domestic standards on pandemic control, promote the convergence of export commercial standards with domestic standards and support the resumption of production for the export-oriented enterprises.
88. Establish an evaluation mechanism to track and assess the adoption of international standards. Simultaneously adopt national standards and research international standards.
89. Enhance the experimental verification of international standards, increase the scientific transformation of international standards and their effectiveness.

5. Strengthen the scientific management of standards and increase the efficiency of standards governance.

(1) Strengthen the establishment of standardisation institutions.

90. Accelerate the progress for a complete supporting system for the Standardisation Law of China and related regulations. Advance the revision of the implementation regulations of the Standardisation Law of China as well as the development and revision of regulations for national standards, industrial standards, association standards, and national standard reference materials.
91. Strengthen the management of Chinese counterparts of international standard organisations and develop performance evaluation methods.

92. Each region and sector shall formulate supporting regulations for the Standardisation Law of China based on local practical conditions.
93. Establish management systems for the coordinated development of local standards, develop district and municipal local standards.

(2) Reinforce the mutual support between standardisation and scientific and technological innovation.

94. Support national scientific and technological programs in research, development and application of technical standards, and complete the fast approval mechanism for standardisation projects in major technical projects, thus improving the development capabilities for national and international standards.
95. Improve the services of the national technical standard innovation bases for scientific and technological research and development, in order to accelerate the transformation of scientific achievements into technical standards.
96. Accelerate the distribution of standard verification points and build a technical support system for standard verification. Construct a comprehensive experimental verification platform for general, cross-industry and other important national standards.
97. Organise the “China Standards Innovation and Contribution Award” and make award winners playing a leading role in the innovation of standardisation.

(3) Increase the efficiency of developing and revising standards.

98. Carry out video reply mechanism in approval process for national standard projects to increase the efficiency of standards' review and evaluation. Reinforce the re-evaluation of national standard plans and adjust project plans of overdue projects in time.
99. Take one step further to optimise the process of developing and revising national standards, explore and establish a dispute settlement mechanism for standard development and revision, deepen the reform of the review and edit integration system, build a regular bulletin system of project progress, and eventually shorten the development and revision cycle of national standards to 24 months.

(4) Optimise the management and service of technical committees.

100. Promote the institutionalization and normalization of the assessment of technical committees and carry out the assessment of technical committees in 2020.
101. Technical Standardisation organisations in certain sectors will be optimised and restructured to better fit in the development demand of technical and industrial innovation. Increase efforts of military-civilian standardized technical organizations to consolidate, and better adapt to the needs of technological innovation and industrial development.
102. The standardisation working group mechanism should be improved, in order to push management innovation in technical institutions.

103. A synchronised mechanism between domestic and international technical institutions will be set up to connect the technical institutions home and aboard.

(5) Reinforce the implementation and application of standards.

104. Standards will further play a leading role in quality infrastructure, facilitating the synergetic development between standards and metrology, accreditation as well as inspection and testing. The integrated application of National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) will enhance the effective use of standards.
105. Carry out research on statistical index systems for standardisation, establish a monitoring mechanism on standardisation statistics, and emphasise the application of standards in quality supervision and inspection, law enforcement inspection, credit supervision, etc.
106. Implement a channel for standard information feedback. Continue to improve the functions of feedback platforms and carry out statistical analysis.
107. Study and develop evaluation methods for the performance of standard application, launch the assessment on performance, and emphasise the application of assessment results.

(6) Perfect the standards information services.

108. Encourage standard development organisations and institutes to provide standardisation knowledge and services for resuming work and production.
109. Optimise the disclosure system for full texts of national standards, in order to offer full-round and convenient services for the society.
110. With assistance of big data and cloud computing, accelerate the research on standard information services and construction of relevant platforms, in order to provide customised services to the government and the market.
111. Monitor and assess international standards and advanced foreign standards, in order to facilitate economic and trade exchanges and production capacity cooperation among international communities.

(7) Improve the standardisation talent pool.

112. Actively promote standardisation education and personnel training, support more universities to carry out standardisation general education, and encourage qualified colleges and universities to offer standardisation majors. Strengthen standardized vocational education and train talents with standardized professional skills.
113. Improve the teaching materials system for standardisation and reinforce the capacity and ability of teaching staff.
114. Hold more introduction activities at universities to popularise standardisation, strengthen the vocational education on standardisation, and cultivate more professional talents for standardisation.
115. Intensify the training on front-line standardisation personnel to increase the capacity development of professional staff.

SAC's 2020 Standardisation Key Areas of Work in China

116. In terms of international cooperation, push forward educational cooperation on standardisation within the framework of The Belt and Road Initiative.
117. Fully utilise the advantages of international training bases and carry out various talent training for international standardisation.