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Spotlight

Meet the future at the World Artificial Intelligence Conference 2026!
在2026世界人工智能大会洞见未来

Special report

The Third Standardization Conference held in Ningbo
标准引领创新发展 标准联通合作共赢
——第三届标准化大会在浙江宁波召开

Exclusive interview

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova, Managing Director, BSI Greater China: Standards and certifications help enterprises improve product quality, address AI challenges and go global in compliance
BSI大中华区董事总经理石慕澜：标准和认证助力企业提升产品质量，应对AI挑战和合规出海

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The revised mandatory national standard GB 7258-2026, *Technical specifications for safety of power-driven vehicles operating on roads*, will come into force on July 1, 2027.

The standard proposes stricter requirements for the intrinsic safety of large and medium-sized passenger and freight vehicles, the application of new technologies including intelligent driving, vehicle registration administration, and the prevention of safety risks associated with typical vehicle accidents.

It will provide vital technical support for the design and manufacturing of vehicles and road traffic safety governance, and significantly raise the operational safety level of vehicles.

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Standards matter for a new AI-powered world

A major event held in Shanghai, China, drew participants from over 100 countries: the World Artificial Intelligence Conference (WAIC) 2026. The SPOTLIGHT Column features highlights and outcomes of WAIC 2026, and two main forums focusing on AI standardization and international cooperation for industrial AI.

In August, we conducted an interview in Beijing with Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova, Managing Director, BSI Greater China. She outlined BSI's recent core strategies and business footprint, its priorities for the Chinese market, and how BSI has adapted approaches to address challenges arising from AI advancement, global digital transformation and the net-zero transition. She also offered perceptive observations on distinctions between Chinese enterprises and their international counterparts, as well as common misconceptions surrounding standards and certification.

"Standards by nature are a common language. They unite – they don't divide – and that is their destination and purpose... Chinese organizations have a very strong appetite for speed. However, when you go overseas, it is a process that takes time, so you need a little bit of patience. Sometimes it is necessary to understand the regulations, the requirements, and the culture in the destination market, so that you can collaborate and cooperate effectively," she noted.

Also in August, China Standardization Press (CSP) organized the 5th Standard and Patent Technology Exchange Conference in the coastal city of Qingdao, gathering more than 100 experts and scholars from government departments, research institutions, organizations and enterprises. Attendees shared practices and reflections on the synergy between intellectual property and standards, and discussed explorations into integrating standards and patents across new technology fields.

The SPECIAL REPORT Column carries a set of articles on the Third Standardization Conference and its six parallel sessions, centered on the theme "Standards lead innovative development, and connect for win-win cooperation."

Enjoy your reading!

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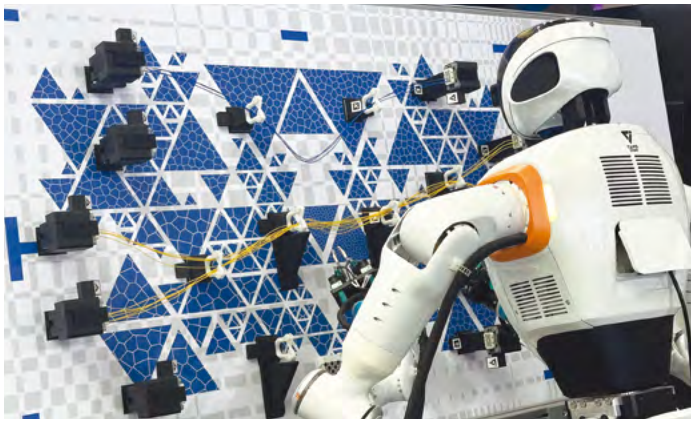


SPECIAL REPORT
特别报道

GLOBAL VISION
国际视野

Supplement 最新标准公告 (free of charge)

China issues over 1,400 national standards for emerging industries this year

The State Administration for Market Regulation (National Standardization Administration of China) has released over 2,800 national standards. Among these standards, more than 1,400 are for emerging industries, providing strong support for the rapid development of new quality productive forces.

In both the new-generation information technology industry and the new materials industry, more than 300 national standards were released, including GB/T 47127-2026, *Information technology—Brain-computer interfaces—Multi-modal data format*, the GB/Z 177 series for intelligence grading of artificial intelligence terminals, GB/T 38277-2026, *Brittle crack arrest high strength steel plate for ship*, and GB/T 47408-2026, *Polyacrylonitrile-based oxidized fiber*.

In the high-end equipment manufacturing sector, over 200 new national standards were issued, such as GB/T 47930-2026, *General technical specification for magnetic direct-drive conveying systems*, and GB 47955-2026, *Intelligent and connected vehicle—Safety requirements of combined driver assistance system*.

In the new energy industry and the energy conservation and environmental protection industry, over 100 new national standards were released respectively. The strictest-ever standards, GB 18384-2025, *Electric vehicles safety requirements*, and GB 38031-2025, *Electric vehicles traction battery safety requirements*, have promptly responded to public concerns about the safety of new energy vehicles. Also, standards contribute to bluer skies, greener waters, and fresher air, which include GB 46029-2025, *Norm of energy consumption per unit production of formaldehyde*, and the series of water consumption quotas for the Yellow River basin.

In addition, a batch of important standards was released, effectively meeting the urgent development needs of emerging industries such as aerospace and the low-altitude economy. SAMR (SAC) will pay close attention to the development needs of emerging industries, strengthen standards development and implementation, and help secure a good start for the development of the standards system in the 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026-2030).

National standard on age-friendly urban rail transit facilities takes effect

The voluntary national standard GB/T 47732-2026, *General technical requirements for the configuration of elderly-oriented basic equipment and installations for the urban rail transit*, officially came into effect on September 1. The standard sets forth new requirements from various dimensions for age-friendly equipment and facilities in urban rail transit.

Strengthening end-to-end safety protection. Tailored to the characteristics of the elderly, the standard provides systematic protective requirements for key areas where falls and collisions are most likely to occur, building a comprehensive safety bottom for elderly passengers.

Coordinating the deployment of age-friendly hardware facilities. It specifies infrastructure requirements for station access, rest areas, emergency assistance, and sanitary facilities, promotes the integrated development of age-friendly and accessibility facilities, and ensures that elderly passengers have access to rest and emergency assistance when needed.

Optimizing information guidance and smart services. Considering the visual and auditory characteristics of elderly users, GB/T 47732-2026 regulates directional signage, public address systems, and emergency call devices. For digital services, it requires simplified operations and special modes for elderly passengers to remove barriers to the use of smart devices.

Standardizing on-board age-friendly conditions. The standard also sets requirements for priority seats, wheelchair parking spaces, and interior environments in carriages, thereby improving the in-vehicle travel experience.

Implementing the principle of synchronous construction. The standard explicitly requires that age-friendly facilities be planned, designed, constructed, commissioned, and put into use simultaneously with the main rail transit infrastructure. It shall be strictly implemented in new projects, and existing renovation and expansion projects should follow the same principles.

GB/T 47732-2026 provides a unified technical basis for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of age-friendly equipment and facilities in China's urban rail transit system. It will benefit transportation for all and safeguard the public travel rights and interests of the elderly.

Forty-four Chinese experts win the IEC 1906 Award

Recently, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) announced the recipients of the IEC 1906 Award. A total of 44 Chinese experts were honored with this prize, and the number of winners reached a record high. This showcases China's technical strength and growing global influence in the field of international electrotechnical standardization.

Established in 2004, the IEC 1906 Award is an annual award to recognize experts who have made outstanding contributions to the development of IEC international standards, technical activities, and conformity assessment work. The award indicates the depth of participation and level of contribution of experts from various countries within the IEC technical system.

A total of 231 experts from 26 countries worldwide received this award in 2026, with Chinese winners accounting for 19% of the total. The 44 Chinese experts come from 33 different fields, which are highly aligned with the strategic directions of China's 15th Five-Year Plan. The fields include new power systems and new energy, traditional industries, digital intelligence and information technology, and new materials. Additionally, experts from the future-oriented fields also won the award, which include hydrogen energy fuel cells and renewable energy conformity assessment.

This achievement not only represents IEC's high recognition of the technical contributions of Chinese experts, but also demonstrates China's strategic layout, comprehensive strength, and sustained contributions in the field of international electrotechnical standardization. China will continue to engage in international standards governance, introduce Chinese solutions to global partners, and contribute to the high-quality development of global electrotechnical technology.

Chinese students shine at the 21st International Standards Olympiad

The 21st International Standards Olympiad was successfully held in South Korea on August 12-14. The China Association for Standardization (CAS), serving as the organizer in China, led four outstanding teams to compete in the event.

The team from Beijing No. 80 High School won the Gold Prize in the middle school category. Two teams from the Hangzhou Foreign Languages School won Silver Awards in the middle school and high school categories respectively The team from the Beijing 101 High School received the IEC Special Award. These achievements fully highlight the standardization competency of Chinese youth and the notable progress China has made in youth standardization education.

The Olympiad was joined by 105 students from 35 middle and high school teams representing 11 countries, including China, Australia, Peru, Ecuador, South Korea, Kenya, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Uzbekistan, and Indonesia. The subject of this year's Olympiad is "Wearable electronic devices—Performance test methods for smart eyeglasses." Participants need to draft international standards and prepare presentations as required by the competition, with reference to the international standard templates.

The competition comprehensively evaluated each team's foundational knowledge of standardization, logical reasoning abilities, and teamwork skills, especially their capacity to apply standardization expertise to solve real-world problems. Additionally, meetings and cultural exchange activities were held to facilitate communication among youth from different countries and foster mutual understanding and friendship.

The International Standards Olympiad is an international competition launched in 2006 by the Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) and the Korean Standards Association (KSA). Under the guidance of SAMR (SAC), CAS has continuously organized Chinese teams to participate in this competition since 2018, winning many awards.

IEC/IEEE 61007-389:2026 for transformers and inductors released

IEC/IEEE 61007-389:2026, *Transformers and inductors for use in electronic and telecommunication equipment—Part 389: Measuring methods and test procedures*, was officially released recently, which was led by Chinese experts and jointly developed by experts from the U.S., Germany, France, Japan, Italy, and other countries. It is the unified technical specification for testing electronic communication magnetic components worldwide.

The standard precisely aligns with the development demands of cutting-edge industries such as 5G and AI server power supplies, and new energy power conversion. It specifies key test methods including dynamic capacitance, thermocouple temperature rise, incremental inductance, differential inductance, energy inductance, and amplitude inductance measurements, as well as more than ten test procedures such as high-frequency operating condition losses and AC resistance. IEC/IEEE 61007-389:2026 provides a unified and authoritative international technical benchmark for the R&D design, performance testing, and quality assessment of magnetic components worldwide.

Previously, there were discrepancies in the technical requirements of IEC and IEEE standards, making test results difficult to be mutually recognized, which turned out to be substantial technical barriers to trade. The new standard realizes the integration and mutual recognition between the two major technical systems of Europe/Asia and North America, establishing a globally unified testing benchmark. It will help reduce redundant testing and compliance costs for companies around the globe, and break down technical barriers in the global supply chain for magnetic components.

ISO 23511:2026 for cell line identification and cross-contamination testing released

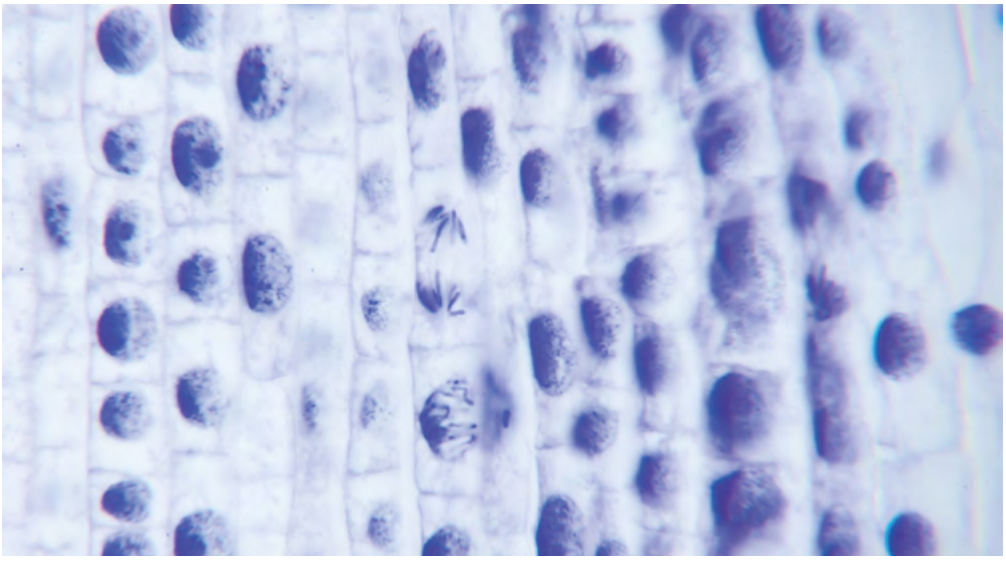
Recently, ISO 23511:2026, *Biotechnology—General requirements and considerations for cell line identification and cross-contamination testing*, was officially issued, which is the world's first international standard in the field of cell cross-contamination detection. Led by China, the standard has absorbed the expertise of a multidisciplinary team of professionals from the U.S., the U.K., Japan, Brazil, Canada, Australia, Iran, Nigeria, and other countries.

Cell lines are indispensable core experimental materials for fundamental research in life sciences, the development of the biopharmaceutical industry, and drug discovery. Their authentication and cross-contamination testing are fundamental quality control steps that ensure the reproducibility of research results, the controllability of industrial quality, and the credibility of clinical studies.

Currently, cell line misidentification and cross-contamination exist to varying degrees in cell repositories around the world. This issue has drawn close attention from the international academic community. Many influential SCI journals now require the submission of cell line authentication data, and experts from various countries widely call for the establishment of unified technical standards.

The standard systematically specifies the general principles, detection strategies, and analytical methods for mammalian cell line identification and cross-contamination testing in the field of biotechnology. It also describes the best practices for cell culture, covering aseptic technique, proper use of instruments and reagents, routine cleaning and maintenance, label management, real-time monitoring, as well as regular testing requirements for newly accessioned cells and cells in storage.

The standard safeguards the quality and safety of biopharmaceutical products at the source, and provides key technical support for protecting global human health and well-being and building an internationally coordinated governance system for biotechnology.



Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova
Managing Director,
BSI Greater China

Standards and certifications

help enterprises improve product quality, address AI challenges and go global in compliance

Photo: BSI

标准和认证助力企业提升产品质量，应对AI挑战和合规出海

——专访英国标准协会（BSI）大中华区董事总经理 **石慕澜**

China Standardization: **Thank you for joining our interview. Could you walk us through BSI's core business layout and strategic priorities in recent years?**

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova: It is a great opportunity for me to speak on behalf of BSI. I would probably start with a little bit of a step into our history, just a short reminder of who we are and what we do. BSI stands for British Standards Institution. We are a relatively old organization. This year we celebrate the 125th anniversary, so you can imagine this is a big milestone for our organization. Everything that we do and what we are actually is a rotation around our purpose.

Unlike many other organizations that are driven by profits and shareholder interests, BSI is driven by the purpose of creating impacts for a fair society and a more sustainable world. It may sound like big statements, but this is what we always think about when we make strategic decisions or decide on our business future. It is really helpful, because it brings us back to why we exist, what we are going to do, and reflecting on the purpose really helps in day-to-day decisions.

Nowadays, disruptive emerging technologies especially AI, global digital transformation, and the net-zero transition are reshaping the world. How has BSI adjusted its overall strategy to tackle these challenges and empower corporate upgrading?

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova: If we reflect on how this brings us back to our purpose again, the answer is relatively simple and straightforward, because no matter the carbon challenges, climate challenges, or net zero ambition, all of these perfectly align with our purpose to create impact. That means that we will adjust our focus particularly around sustainability. This is one of the strategic directions that BSI has taken in recent years. We follow that really through, because carbon and climate are among the largest challenges in the world, and as an organization, we want to make our contributions and create impact. This is why it brings us straightforwardly to the direction of supporting businesses and society with services which drive sustainability. This is one direction of BSI Group, but also for BSI here in China. For example, as one of the key contributions, BSI is leading the global development of the world's first Net Zero Standard ISO 14060. This has reached a public consultation stage by now.

Digitalization and AI are another huge challenge in front of us in the whole world, which will impact our lives and the lives of our children. Automatically, it links back to our purpose, because as an organization, we want to make an impact for a fair society and a more sustainable world. We need to be in the digital space, and we want to support the world in solving those biggest challenges. That is why the second pillar of our strategy is digital trust. I think these two directions on the Group level define most of the activities and the services we provide in different markets, including China.

What are BSI's key business priorities and market layouts for the Greater China region this year?

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova: First of all, I must say that it is a huge learning process for me personally as a Managing Director in China. I see this as a highlight of my professional career. I also see this as a huge opportunity for BSI to learn from this market.

Before joining the Greater China region as a managing director, I managed the Northern Europe cluster of BSI, covering the German-speaking markets in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and other countries like Belgium, the Netherlands, and some of the Nordic countries.

Obviously, these are very different markets and very different dynamics. That is why I mentioned that it is learning for me in my role, and I bring this learning back into the Group, into the corporate organization, so that the broader parts of BSI can understand what happens in this market. This is a bridge, linking what is happening here with the rest of BSI.

The second point is to execute our Group strategy in Greater China. Sustainability and digital trust are our top priority directions. So my job here in Greater China is to work together with the markets and to provide them with services that are relevant for this market in these two domains – sustainability and digital trust.

In your view, what are the biggest differences between the Greater China region market and the European market?

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova: If I speak from the BSI perspective here, I always try to look more at what we share in common, because standards by nature are a common language. They unite – they don't divide – and that is their destination and purpose. From that perspective, I think that each market needs standards, and the more we cooperate and work together in the area of international standards, the fewer differences we will see and the more synergies we can achieve. That is the whole idea of international standards.

What is the difference? Of course, there are cultural differences and business differences. There is no bad or good, right or wrong. It is just sometimes different perceptions and different expectations. To illustrate my point of view, the large difference in China here is that everything is very fast. We call it China Speed. Everything must happen within 24 hours. If my Chinese team does not respond to a client in a short time, this is not considered okay here, but it will be considered fine in the European

Photo: BSI

market. So the communication, style, expectations, and perceptions are very different.

The perception of standards is also quite different, because in the European market, standards have existed for a very long time. Take BSI as an example. It has a history of 125 years. In the world of standards, that is a long time. Understanding that standards are necessary, and that appreciation and respect are normal, is deeply engraved into business life as well as into the perception of the end users.

For example, I lived in Germany before coming to China. As an end user, if I go shopping in a retail store, a lot of products have some kind of mark of trust on them, and the end user will look at them and they will check: it was tested. It has some confirmation of the claim that the product is making. This is culturally embedded into the system. In Germany, you may see the GS (safety tested) mark on a product, which means that it is safety approved. That makes the end user feel better, because they will think the third party tested this product and they have certified it. As an end user, I can feel safe because the risk is shared.

In China, standards are largely adopted from international standards. Now we see a lot of new technologies and standards being developed here; at the same time, they are perceived more as a sort of market access tool. So I think the biggest difference is perception and historical duration of the existing standards. I don't think we are there yet, but more and more understanding is arriving.

Since you took office as Managing Director of BSI Greater China, what core measures and strategic layouts have you rolled out to further strengthen BSI's local brand influence, expand market penetration, and drive sustainable business growth in China?

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova: First of all, I must say that I absolutely admire my colleagues at BSI in Greater China, and I also admire the professionalism and strength of the stakeholders who I am working with in China, such as all kinds of professional associations, our clients, and

Photo: BSI

stakeholders in the authorities. When I meet them, I can sense and appreciate the higher level of education, professionalism, and interest in cooperating. That makes my work easier. Because if you show genuine interest and willingness to cooperate, it makes things faster and easier for me. I truly appreciate that.

In terms of the specific measures that I have taken, my job here is to execute our Group's strategy in line with our strategic direction, which is creating positive impacts for a fairer society and a sustainable world. It means that alignment to the strategic direction towards the products or services we provide in the sustainability domain as well as in the digital trust domain is one of my top priorities.

From that perspective, we have launched a few new offerings that are particularly relevant for the market in China. These are not always mandatory certifications that Chinese companies would need for exporting. For example, if you want to go to Europe, you need a certificate, and then they come to us to get certified. What we have started to offer more proactively is support in building the brand for Chinese companies going overseas. Strong brands need strong trust, trust is built through assurance.

So we actually created offerings that are aimed at the new technologies where standards and certification schemes may not yet exist. We have created two types of services here. For example, the Data Center Mark of Trust, which is a voluntary scheme for service providers in China and outside of China, focused on the data center building, facilities, energy efficiency and services around data centers. It is a complex set of certifications including several modules that will cover aspects such as energy savings, water security, cybersecurity, and information security. This is really a start and triggers a lot of interest from the Chinese globalizers. That is what I am working on right now with my team.

Another area we are focusing on is the promotion of services in AI. For example, the AI Mark of Trust focuses mainly on AI governance. The newly launched certification scheme links to the EU

AI Act. And the international standard ISO/IEC 42001:2023, *AI management systems certification*, supports the amazing Chinese AI technology to gain international trust.

BSI serves enterprises of all sizes and industries worldwide. From your extensive global experience, what are the key differences in standardization awareness, implementation capabilities, and compliance practices between Chinese enterprises and their European or global peers? What targeted suggestions would you offer to Chinese companies to better adopt, implement, and align with international standards?

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova: I would like to focus more on what we have in common rather than what is different between us. Many Chinese organizations go through a very similar journey that international organizations went through when they were expanding globally. I think a few points could stand out in this area. First, for a very long time, Chinese companies were mainly focusing on market access, producing products in China, getting products tested and certified, and exporting them overseas.

But now the development of Chinese manufacturing is at a very different stage. I call them "Chinese globalizers." What is happening now? With all these overseas movements, Chinese enterprises are going out of China. They build subsidiaries everywhere outside of China. I just read some statistics. Every year, more than 50,000 subsidiaries of Chinese companies are being opened outside of China. I think this is a huge number. In that movement, sometimes those organizations may not be fully aware of what to expect and how to deal with all those overseas requirements. I think that is the learning process.

I mentioned that Chinese organizations have a very strong appetite for speed. However, when you go overseas, it is a process that takes time, so you need a little bit of patience. Maybe sometimes it is necessary to understand the regulations, the requirements, and the culture in the destination market, so that you can collaborate and cooperate effectively.

It is more a question of perception, but not really a question of quality or maturity. From what I see, the Chinese companies and organizations I work with are very professional and mature. Many of them are very mature and get that done successfully. It is just taking perhaps a bit more time than they would like it to take.

With over 15 years of deep expertise in the global Testing, Inspection, and Certification (TIC) industry, you have witnessed widespread corporate misunderstandings regarding standards and certification. What are the most typical misconceptions you have observed?

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova: I think it is not only for Chinese companies, but in general, there is a certain misconception about standards. I would say there are three generic misconceptions about standards.

First, sometimes standards are perceived as a blocker or a barrier to innovation. Because you want to do things fast, and suddenly there is a standard in front of you which you have to follow. Sometimes it is perceived as a barrier. But it is actually not, because the standards will help you scale. If you follow international standards in various markets, you can actually save a lot of money and energy, as you don't do it in every market differently. It is definitely not a blocker, but an enabler.

The second misconception is quite common. Sometimes organizations see standards and certification for the international market as a one-off exercise – I do it once and then it is done. This is actually wrong, because the whole idea of standards and certification is scaling, repetition, and improvement. It is a process, a journey; you continuously improve and prove. We expect companies to continuously learn from that and then get better and better. That is the whole idea of standards—continuous improvement. It is written down in the foundation of principles of standardization.

The third misconception that I sometimes face when working with Chinese organizations is that there is confusion between regulation and certification. It is a kind of mixed understanding of the two things.

Let's take AI and the European market as an example. We all know that in the European market, there is very strict regulation, the EU AI Act. In fact, it is a law. It is the regulatory framework, which is mandatory. It must be fulfilled. If you look at the process, what kind of certification can support companies to fulfill that regulation? There is one, ISO/IEC 42001:2023, *AI management system*. But it is not a law, but a certification scheme against international standards of AI management systems. However, there is a link between the certification scheme and the law. Even though the standard is voluntary and not mandatory, it speaks to certain clauses or articles of the law. For example, it will speak to Article 17 on quality in the Law or to Article 9 on risk management. It means that organizations that voluntarily fulfill the certification against ISO/IEC 42001 will have a better chance of being prepared for the EU AI Act, as simple as that.

To give you another example, I am exposed quite a lot now to the beautiful robots in China. Sometimes those entrepreneurs come to me and say, "Can I get the CE marking for my robots to ship them to Europe?" This case is not as simple as that. Around the CE marking, there are many more requirements, including the EU AI Act, the laws on safety, cybersecurity, information security, and data privacy, as well as specific regulations depending on the intended use or application of the robot. Sometimes it is misunderstood or underestimated.

Do you think Chinese companies are improving in this aspect? Do they now have a better understanding of the standards or the difference between standards and regulations? What advice would you give to Chinese companies?

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova: As I mentioned, when we communicate with our clients and stakeholders in China, we can feel that their level of maturity is already very high, and the

Photo: BSI

professionalism and knowledge of those people around standards and regulations are certainly already at a high level. Of course, it depends on the industry and the size of the organization. The bigger the organization, the more global they are, the more they know.

I would say let's look at it as a learning curve. Because this whole idea of going global, if you translate it literally into English, is like a maritime term, "going to the sea". If you think about it, going to the sea is like sailing. When you are sailing, you need to learn the ropes, learn how to navigate your boat, learn the ocean, and navigate in those stormy waters. That means if you think about it, the situation around regulations or market differences will not disappear. There will always be some differences and changes in this regulation and that regulation. So it is not a static point – say, let's learn it now, and then we will know everything forever. Coming back to sailing, learning the ropes in this context means that the focus should be on building the capability to navigate; the capability to spot, interpret and integrate all those changing requirements, standards, and regulations when needed – such capability can be and should be built within the companies themselves. Be always prepared to navigate in those stormy waters when going overseas.

In the future, things like experience will matter less, because everything is changing so fast. So experience will actually depreciate, but the ability to adapt to new things and to learn new things is currently appreciating.

AI innovation and comprehensive digital transformation are bringing unprecedented changes to industries and society. How do you think these trends will reshape the global standardization and TIC industry in the next 3-5 years?

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova: I think technology will absolutely accelerate in every aspect of industry. What I see in China is quite amazing and fascinating; how specific and clear the policies and strategies are articulated.

Photo: CSP

For example, the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA), which is the governing body for the certification industry, announced new policies and new regulations for the certification industry at the end of last year. The policy makes it clear where the focus will be. It tells us that the focus is on quality, not on quantity anymore. They want to have value-added work behind the scenes. The policy articulates very specific measures, for example, limits on the number of days that auditors can be auditing and going into the field. It has given auditors more space to learn, to study, and to experiment with technology. It also gives clear direction on the use of digital tools.

I personally attended several workshops and seminars which were organized by the China Certification and Accreditation Association (CCAA), which is the association that maintains the qualification of auditors in China. There was a lot of sharing and case studies on how AI and automation can be used in practical processes and in certification work. I found it fascinating and a huge learning experience for me.

Back to your question, there will be big changes in the way we deliver our work. It will release human power to more experiments with AI and automation, but the focus will remain on continuous improvement. I am grateful to have the opportunity to learn all these things. When I attend those webinars and seminars, they are all in Chinese, but using AI technology, I manage to understand. That is really fantastic.

As a successful businesswoman with two children, what do you want to say to encourage young girls and women to pursue their careers, keep improving themselves, and have a family?

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova: For me personally, it is quite simple. Do not be afraid of anything. If we stop seeing those boundaries, if we start seeing opportunities, it opens up so much more power within ourselves. That is the key message I am trying to bring to my children and to my colleagues. I also work a lot as a mentor to younger colleagues. Previously, when I was in Europe, I was a part of the European community of professional women in leadership roles. It is as simple as that. Don't be afraid; you can be anything. Don't put yourself in a box; just do it.

采访/曹欣欣 摄影/李言印
(Interviewed by Cao Xinxin; Photo by Li Yanyin)

About Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova:

Dr. Tatiana Schmollack-Tarasova is the Managing Director, BSI Greater China. Tatiana took this role since April 3, 2024. She is looking forward to supporting Chinese clients to accelerate their growth ambitions. Tatiana is responsible for the overall organization and business growth, alliance and partnership development, and government relationship management in Greater China region.

She has been in the Testing, Inspection and Certification industry for more than 18 years and has rich experience in supporting multinational companies to achieve their global growth ambitions through implementing international standards. Having worked in leadership positions in Japan, Germany, the Netherlands, the U.K. and most recently China, Tatiana has accumulated knowledge and best practices in multicultural business relationships supporting diverse teams to thrive.

She joined BSI in 2018 and since then has stepped up from the EMEA Key Account Director to the Managing Director of Northern Europe and currently Managing Director of Greater China. Her focus is operationalizing and delivering BSI value in the local markets. She continues supporting large corporates to solve most complex and multi-scheme certification challenges. Tatiana is passionate about delivering value to BSI clients by providing best in class expertise and client-centric service.

Meet the future at the World Artificial Intelligence Conference 2026!

在2026世界人工智能大会洞见未来

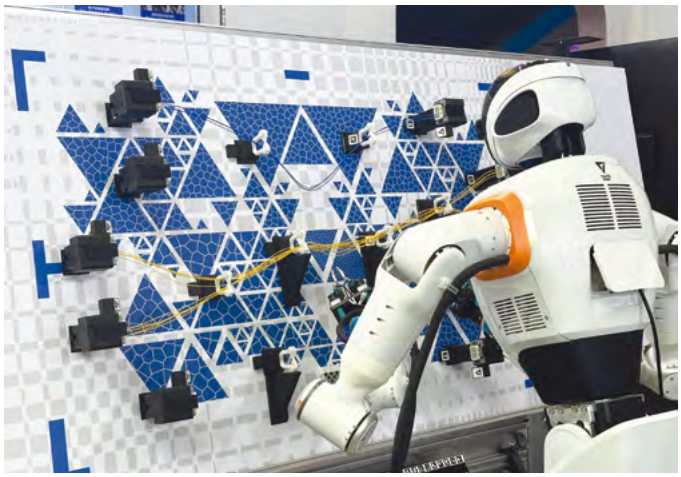
By Fang Luofan
文/方洛凡

The 2026 World Artificial Intelligence Conference (WAIC) & High-Level Meeting on Global AI Governance were held in Shanghai from July 17 to 20.

Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the opening ceremony of the conference and delivered a keynote address. He emphasized that with AI advancing at a staggering speed, we must ensure its development is for the positive, for good and for humanity. We must make its oversight and governance precise and effective, and constantly refine measures to forestall loss of control. We should always guide AI development with human wisdom and international consensus, so that AI can truly become a mighty force that increases the well-being of humanity and advances human civilization.

The event was attended by official representatives, business leaders, scholars, and researchers from more than 100 countries and international organizations. At this important moment in the history of rapid global AI advancement, WAIC 2026 was convened under the theme "AI partnership for a brighter future" and discussed pathways to promote global AI development for good and for all.

A total of 158 parallel forums were held during WAIC 2026. They were attended by over 1,500 renowned experts, 1,030 of whom are global AI young experts under 35. Also, WAIC 2026 had an exhibition area of approximately 100,000 square meters, where 1,117 companies from 14 countries and regions showcased 4,486 products, 351 of which made their global debut. The intended procurement value reached 20.36 billion yuan (3.03 billion dollars). The in-person visits totaled 433,000, and global online views hit 3.22 billion.



The theme "AI partnership for a brighter future" was echoed time and again over the four days. From top-level architecture and computing chips to AI agents and real-world physical applications, we can truly feel that AI is upending established modes of production and daily life. With powerful capabilities, it has become an intelligent partner that everyone and every industry can access and afford.

As an important governance tool, standards play an indispensable role in the AI field. We present to you the valuable insights of multiple renowned experts on the exploration of AI standardization landscapes and future development trends.

International Forum on AI Standardization held in Shanghai

人工智能国际标准化合作论坛聚焦标准引领，智能共治

By Fang Luofan
文/方洛凡

The International Forum on AI Standardization, part of WAIC 2026, was successfully held on July 17 at the Shanghai World Expo Center.

Under the theme "Leading with standards, governing AI together," the forum was guided by the WAIC Organizing Committee, hosted by the Shanghai Artificial Intelligence Research Institute (SAIRI) and Shanghai Saixi Technology Development Co., Ltd., and organized by the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), the National AI Standardization General Working Group, the AI Subcommittee of China's National Information Technology Standardization Technical Committee, and the Global Alliance on AI for Industry and Manufacturing Center of Excellence. The forum was co-organized by the MIIT Key Laboratory of Artificial Intelligence Foundation and Application Standards as well as the Shanghai Center for AI Research and Innovation. Hundreds of representatives from AI-related organizations at home and abroad attended the forum.

Ke Jixin, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Chen Jie, Vice Mayor of Shanghai and Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee, and Amandeep Singh Gill, UN Under-Secretary-General and Special Envoy for Digital and Emerging Technologies of the UN, attended and addressed the forum. Distinguished experts and scholars made speeches at the forum as well, including Clecio R. Bom, Member of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences and Professor at the Brazilian Center for Physics Research, and Sebastian Hallensleben, Chair of CEN-CENELEC JTC 21 on AI.

A batch of achievements was made at the forum

"Qiu Suo" AI Benchmark Suite 2.0

The 2.0 edition of "Qiu Suo" can carry out standardized tests for computing power, large models, AI agents, and embodied intelligence, providing an objective and comprehensive yardstick for AI systems and promoting international mutual recognition of evaluation results.

Global Guidelines on Industrial Embodied Intelligence

The Global Guidelines on Industrial Embodied Intelligence was initiated at the forum. Rooted in the core needs of digital and intelligent transformation and industrial upgrading in the global manufacturing sector, the document focuses on systematic standardization research across key technological and governance dimensions, including environmental perception and state cognition, autonomous planning and dynamic decision-making, multi-agent collaborative operations, natural human-machine integration and interaction, functional safety, and trustworthy ethics for industrial embodied AI.

Guidelines for Elastic Deployment of Computing Infrastructure Engineering

The Guidelines for Elastic Deployment of Computing Infrastructure Engineering was released at the forum. Aimed at addressing five key technical challenges of building, cooling, power supply, delivery, and networking, which are currently faced by computing infrastructure construction, the document proposes a systematic resilient methodology to translate computing infrastructure development into practical engineering solutions.

Global first series of standards on agent interconnection and AI Enterprise Intelligence Maturity Assessment Model (AIMM) Framework

The Chinese and English versions of the GB/Z 185 family, *Artificial intelligence—Agent interconnection*, the first of its kind worldwide, and the AIMM Framework were officially issued. The GB/Z 185 family defines core functions such as overall architecture, identity management, capability description, and interactive invocation, and provides open-source code implementations that are compatible with existing agent interconnection protocols, thereby facilitating global agent interoperability. The AIMM Framework extends ISO 42001 on AI management system by establishing quantitative indicators across multiple dimensions, including strategic leadership, governance systems, resource investment, system lifecycle, and application security and trustworthiness. It provides enterprises with a scientific basis for accurately positioning their stage of intelligent development and carrying out intelligent transformation and upgrading.

Two research reports on AI agents

The Research Report on Agentic Transactions in E-commerce and the Research Report on AI Agent Ethical Governance were jointly released. The two reports expound on how industrial transaction rules are being shaped, where ethical boundaries should be drawn, and how governance systems can be aligned and improved amid the rapid evolution of agent commercialization and scenario-based applications. They provide authoritative references and forward-looking guidance for the orderly industrial development, commercial deployment, and compliant governance of AI agents.

Global Standardization Partnership Program for Trustworthy AI Ecosystem

CESI, SAIRI, the AIM Global Centre of Excellence, CaoCao Mobility Co., Ltd., TÜV SÜD, Shanghai MScape Technology Co., Ltd., Microsoft (China) Co., Ltd., and Shanghai Black Lake Network Technology Co., Ltd. jointly launched the Global Standardization Partnership Program for Trustworthy AI Ecosystem, aiming to explore the development of trusted AI ecosystems and standardization practices.

High-value Artificial Intelligence Use Cases

AI-related cases from 14 units were included in the High-value Artificial Intelligence Use Cases, which include China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Ultra-high Voltage Transmission Company of China Southern Power Grid, and the Henan Electric Power Research Institute of the State Grid.

The forum built broad consensus on core topics such as joint standards development, global trusted AI, and bridging the intelligence divide. It demonstrated China's role as an active player in the field of international AI standardization, introduced new practice cases to global partners, and provided important support for building an open, inclusive, fair, and inclusive international AI governance system.

Tactile sensing technologies for embodied intelligence

Shi Yi, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chairman of Jiangsu Electronic Society, and Dean of the School of Microelectronics, Nanjing University

Most of us perceive the world primarily through vision, and visual research is extremely well established. Other senses are also used in daily life, yet we rarely notice their heavy work. But now that we have entered the era of embodied AI and physical AI, touch has become an indispensable sense.

Physical AI, namely embodied AI, robots, or more specifically humanoid robots, is entering the real world. This is a major hotspot in today's technology and industrial landscape—particularly in the 15th Five-Year Plan, where embodied AI is highlighted as a key area for future industries. Without question, a crucial aspect of embodied AI is the future digital workforce, which has a rather high production efficiency.

In this context, we need robots, or embodied AI systems, to perceive, learn, judge, and act in a closed-loop process. In the future, robots offer a very promising vision. With embodied AI and autonomous driving, you can work while the vehicle drives itself. This applies to a whole range of scenarios, including care and specialized industries.

Tactile sensing has become the interface technology for embodied AI. There are force sensors, pressure sensors, thin-film sensors, and the most cost-effective resistive and voltage-based sensors. These sensors are not a one-size-fits-all solution, and there remains significant room for development, both in research and in industry. We need to think about relevant issues within a closed-loop framework, consider how to go from a lab demo to an open-world tactile system, and address manufacturability, calibration, platform interaction, and the unification of standards.

In conclusion, we have already entered the era of physical AI, and there is much we need to accomplish. Our sensor technologies and our standardization approaches must undergo significant transformation to meet the new environment ahead.

China's standardization exploration and practice in the new landscape of global AI governance

Liu Xiangang, Vice President of China Electronics Standardization Institute

To date, we have deployed standardization across the full value chain of the entire AI industry chain. Focusing on foundational hardware and software, key technologies, and products and services, we have built a multi-dimensional standards system. Also, we have joined forces with relevant standardization committees, including SAC/TC 28, SAC/TC 260, and MIIT/TC 1 and MIIT/TC 609, to advance AI standardization work. As of now, over 200 standards have been released.

Centered on major industrial sectors and scenarios such as steel, petroleum, and non-ferrous metals, we have developed AI standards for new-type industrialization that cover multiple stages including R&D, design, production, operations, management, and sales. We have also built "AI + petrochemical" standards systems, as well as "AI + aviation/shipbuilding/non-ferrous metals" standards systems, to integrate AI deeper into various industries. Beyond industrial scenarios, we have also empowered the integration of AI with other sectors, such as healthcare, smart ports, and power.

In terms of AI governance, we have promoted the development of China's first mandatory national standard GB 45438-2025, *Cybersecurity technology—Labeling method for content generated by artificial intelligence*. You may have noticed when scrolling through short videos, a label now appears indicating "This video is suspected to be AI-generated." This is designed for human visual identification, and we have established specifications for machine-readable labeling of such video content, so that AI systems can recognize that the data was generated by a machine rather than by a human. It has cumulatively registered over 5,700 users and conducted more than 230,000 self-assessments and self-tests, demonstrating a considerable scale of application.

In terms of international standardization, we have done extensive work on international standards within ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42 on AI, and we have contributed experience to the international community. We have led the development of 7 international standards, with 4 more currently under development.

I believe that AI-empowered new-type industrialization and AI-enabled applications across all industries have vast opportunities and scenarios, and this is also an area where standardization should take a leading position.

Bridging divides, co-creating the future—The scientific foundation of UN global AI governance and China's open practices

Song Haitao, Member of the United Nations Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence, and President of Shanghai Artificial Intelligence Research Institute

Over the past decade, many countries around the world have put forward AI development strategies and national plans. Major countries, including China, the U.S., and the U.K., are moving faster to build their own domestic AI governance frameworks, proposing different paradigms based on their respective technological and industrial structures. AI governance involves not only major powers, but also UN international agencies, APEC, G20, and other international and regional mechanisms. Many leading technology companies, research institutions, and industry organizations also wish to participate in developing AI rules and standards.

The future of AI governance cannot be accomplished by a single country, a single institution, or a small group of actors alone. It requires multi-level and multi-stakeholder participation. In this process, the Global South is becoming a focal point. The gap is reflected not only in computing power and infrastructure, but also in data, talent, technology assessment, security auditing, and standards development capacity. Therefore, bridging the AI divide is not just about addressing whether the necessary technologies are available; it is also about ensuring that countries and institutions have the capacity to participate.

Last week, the first UN dialogue on AI governance was held in Geneva. During the event, Amandeep Singh Gill noted that the impact of AI is too profound to be decided by a small group of people. That is why we propose that global AI governance must be built on scientific research and factual assessment.

The UN Independent International Scientific Panel on AI found that: AI development has outpaced our capacity for measurement and governance; countries and other stakeholders have unequal capacities to respond to the risks and impacts of AI based on the evidence currently available; open-source AI is a vital pillar of the modern technology ecosystem and can facilitate broader global distributed innovation.

China has integrated open source into the innovative development of AI. In addition to promoting and sharing meteorological models and agricultural models, over 5,000 systematic capacity-building training positions will further be opened to other countries.

Development of standards framework for AI in healthcare

Zhao Wei, Director-General of the Center for Health Statistics and Information, National Health Commission

The application of AI in the healthcare sector is somewhat different from its application in other industries. Since most of us come from engineering and design backgrounds, we are used to working with artificial systems—everything comes with a user manual, and with that manual, you can fix it. But humans don't come with a manual.

Over the past few years, we have seen rapid development across various fields within medical AI and its applications in medicine, including application scenarios, R&D of pharmaceuticals and medical devices, and governance.

China has placed great emphasis on AI development, with digital health being a key topic in the 15th Five-Year Plan. In terms of policies and regulations for medical AI, we have seen a steady stream of relevant regulations, scenario-based standards, and governance measures since 2022.

There are several key links in the construction of a medical standardization system. First, high-quality datasets are not only used in the development of AI products, but also in later evaluation and access control. We will develop standards for the datasets, and provide 100 high-quality datasets within the industry, covering various diseases and specialties, starting from this year.

Second, we focus on four core areas of AI for healthcare, which are convenience for the public, assistance in medical care, support for governance, and promotion of research. We have released 84 scenarios since 2022, with more scenarios under development.

Third, the registration and approval of AI products is of significance. Currently, the AI application in the medical industry mainly provides support for doctors and nurses, and the final decision-making is still made by the medical staff. We strive to make breakthroughs in the approval in this field.

Furthermore, application effect evaluation of AI medical models as well as security and ethics of medical AI need further efforts, and the work is under preparation. In order to create a better future, we need to leave a footprint of standards.

AI infrastructure and standards practice

Wang Chaoyang, General Manager of the Global Data Center, Alibaba Cloud

Over the past three years, AI has witnessed booming development. During this process, three prominent contradictions have emerged: the conflict between model capabilities and security ethic governance, the tension between massive demand and limited supply, and the compatibility challenge between computing-power infrastructure and power systems.

The computing-power and power-grid coordination is an entirely new ecosystem, which calls for new standards and specifications. In terms of architecture, an integrated framework must be established for such coordination. The era of AI data centers is defined by modularization and standardization. Alibaba Cloud's 5.0 architecture takes the lead in quality, costs and delivery cycle. This advantage stems from leveraging China's manufacturing strengths to transform data center construction from on-site work to factory prefabrication and on-site assembly.

From the perspective of planning, spatial-temporal mismatches exist between computing power and electric power. Such spatial-temporal dislocation needs coordinated site selection, multi-energy integration, and the upper-bound thinking to define development boundaries.

In terms of operations, AI enables intelligent operation of computing hubs. Digital twins, combined with mechanism-driven models and AI-enabled algorithms, facilitate intelligent scheduling. Meanwhile, data centers, power grids and power generation facilities form a dynamic triangular balancing system, whose operation relies heavily on AI technologies.

In terms of security, computing-power systems span machinery, electronics, control systems, digitalization and intelligence, facing multiple threats to physical security and cybersecurity. Industry practitioners lack sufficient awareness, and standards are urgently required to build capabilities for computing-power and power-grid coordination.

Based on the above analysis, I put forward the following suggestions. First, enterprises should conduct adequate information disclosure, while governments should have long-term planning and foster sound interaction. Second, the coordination and compatibility of standards as well as the mutual recognition of indicators should be advanced. Third, exchanges among standards organizations should be strengthened to set up joint working groups and establish regular communication mechanisms.

Industrial AI: Building trustworthy applications in the real world

Xiang Bing, Vice President of Applied Science, Data and AI, Siemens

For many years, we have viewed AI as a digital assistant or a smart tool confined to computer screens or smartphones. However, today we are standing on the brink of more great breakthroughs. We are moving from AI assistance in the digital world to the AI that powers the real world.

The standard is very high in the physical world for AI, as it is defined by three non-negotiable pillars: reliability, safety, and precision. How to meet such a high standard in industrial AI? It combines multiple approaches, for example, traditional AI, generative AI and physical AI. Together, they enable the ultimate convergence of the digital world and the real world.

As for the future of industrial AI, Siemens is making a strong business impact. We will launch an Eigen Engineering Agent in China. It can provide an increase of up to 50% in the efficiency of automation engineering. Another example is the Digital Twin Composer, which enables companies to optimize and design their products in the virtual world. We can identify 90% of issues before production. The third example is the Intelligence Center X, which is a platform that unites fragmented data, machine learning and human workflows into a single system.

In the domain of AI risk management, Siemens has an internal system known as ARM. We also want to align with international standards and regulations, such as ISO/IEC 42001 and the EU AI Act.

In China, we create a Chinese version of AI hazard list and also build a production life management cycle to ensure compliance with Chinese regulations. We make a specific adaptation for ARM and apply it across the Siemens AI portfolio. We also bring industrial practice into the standards. We join the China's AI standards ecosystem by working with the relevant AI standards stakeholders. We contribute practical industrial experience to the standards and support globally compatible standards.

From trust to scale: A new paradigm for commercial robotaxi deployment

Zhao Chenhui, CTO of CaoCao RoboX

Physical AI is fundamentally different from digital AI. A single error threatens not merely user experience, but properties and human lives. Therefore, in the physical world, intelligence is merely a starting point. Trust in physical AI requires a measurable, quantifiable, verifiable and traceable system, along with common standards across enterprises, industries, cities and nations.

The large-scale development of robotaxis can be divided into four interdependent layers: the vehicle layer addresses hardware reliability; the driving layer enables rapid algorithm iteration; the operation layer ensures safety verification and delineation of responsibilities; the governance layer builds trust among the public and regulators. Therefore, the large-scale development of robotaxis is not simply a technical challenge, but an engineering challenge of maintaining system stability.

Professor Joseph Sifakis, Turing Award laureate, serves as Chief Scientific Advisor at the AI Innovation Center of CaoCao. He puts forward three principles: first, safety by design, which is built into the system from the very beginning; second, system coordination, with trust coming from the reliable coordination of vehicles, cloud platforms, dispatch systems, communication networks and operation centers; third, real-time assurance, ensuring safety throughout operation.

Based on these three principles, we propose three core pillars: purpose-built intelligent vehicles, autonomous driving technology, and intelligent operations. They enable trustworthy robotaxis to develop from a single vehicle to fleets of vehicles and multi-city deployment.

In the context of globalization, different standards across countries bring invisible barriers to overseas expansion. We advocate that enterprises participate in and advance cross-border alignment between national and international standards. Together with partners, we are currently exploring market access and commercialization opportunities in the Middle East and Europe.

Through trustworthy technologies, standards systems and global collaboration, the industry can jointly build a safe and sustainable next-generation intelligent mobility ecosystem.

Standards drive trust forward: Compliance and security in the AI era

Shi Wei, Head of Cyber Security, TÜV SÜD North Asia

The rapid application of AI has brought governance risks and challenges. After years of research, we have identified three fundamental dilemmas in AI governance.

First, the dilemma is rooted in technological nature. An AI system is a statistical prediction system built by compressing, extracting and modeling massive data. Since it relies heavily on input data quality, model capabilities and computing power, deficiencies in any link will cause outputs to deviate from expectations.

Second, divergent perceptions across the society. The divergences among developers, regulators and the public hinder consensus building, and sound governance cannot be achieved without consensus.

Third, paradigm limitations inherent to algorithms. The prevailing connectionist paradigm and algorithmic black boxes deprive system decision-making processes of causal traceability and outputs of explainability.

An AI system is essentially a special type of IT system for governing mature theoretical frameworks and practical standards. From the perspective of IT governance, we have the following four key insights: first, we need to clarify end-to-end responsibilities to rebuild transparency and trust; second, we need to establish input and behavioral norms to address complex interactions; third, we need to identify risks under human-machine models to dynamically allocate access permissions; fourth, we need to regulate dynamic testing with multiple indicators to sustain trust across the full lifecycle.

Based on the above insights, we have summarized the threefold value of industrial standards in the AI era. For developers, standards act as translators that divide abstract trustworthy compliance objectives into quantifiable engineering indicators. For operators and end users, standards serve as passports for lowering trust costs and turning subjective trust into objective evidence. For the industrial ecosystem, standards underpin high-quality collaborative development and reduce coordination frictions.

Within a new world fraught with uncertainties of AI, standards represent the only certainty we can grasp.

编译/靳吉丽、方洛凡
(Translated and edited by Jin Jili and Fang Luofan based on the speeches)

Global Forum on International Cooperation for Industrial AI held in Shanghai

全球工业人工智能国际合作论坛在上海成功举办

By Cao Xinxin
文/曹欣欣

As one of the events of the 2026 WAIC, the Global Forum on International Cooperation for Industrial AI convened successfully in Minhang District, Shanghai, on July 18, focusing on the theme "From global consensus to industrial implementation: Building long-term cooperation mechanisms for industrial AI through trustworthy governance."

Guided by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Shanghai Jiao Tong University and the People's Government of Minhang District, Shanghai, the Forum was co-hosted by the Shanghai Artificial Intelligence Research Institute (SAIRI) and the AIM Global Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Shanghai. Co-organizers included the Economic Commission of Minhang District of Shanghai, and Shanghai Grand NeoBay Investment & Development (Group) Co., Ltd.

Amandeep Singh Gill

UN Under-Secretary-General and Special Envoy for Digital and Emerging Technologies of the UN

Liu Fang

Member of the 14th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and former Secretary-General of ICAO

Zou Ciyong

Deputy to the Director-General and Managing Director of the Directorate of Technical Cooperation and Sustainable Industrial Development, UNIDO

More than 500 representatives from the United Nations and other international organizations, government authorities of multiple countries, renowned universities, research institutes and industry communities gathered at the event. They conducted in-depth dialogues covering the global governance of industrial AI, industrial globalization, innovation ecosystems and talent collaboration, and jointly witnessed the release of eight major deliverables and the signing of five strategic cooperation agreements.

Many senior leaders and distinguished guests attended the event, including Amandeep Singh Gill, UN Under-Secretary-General and Special Envoy for Digital and Emerging Technologies of the UN, Esther Dweck, Minister of Management and Innovation in Public Services of Brazil, Ding Kuiling, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, President of Shanghai Jiao Tong University and Chair of the Centre of Excellence (CoE) of the Global Alliance on AI for Industry and Manufacturing (AIM Global), Lu Fangzhou, Secretary of Minhang District CPC Committee, Wu Qiang, Deputy Secretary of Minhang District CPC Committee and District Mayor, Liu Fang, Member of the 14th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and former Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Zou Ciyong, Deputy to the Director-General and Managing Director of the Directorate of Technical Cooperation and Sustainable Industrial Development, UNIDO, Ma Jianchun, President of the China Society for World Trade Organization Studies, former Chinese Ambassador to the Gambia and former Director-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, and Song Haitao, Member of the UN Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and President of SAIRI.

A studio with three people can now create products and compete with one with 300 people. For the first time, small and medium-sized enterprises can compete with big ones globally on equal terms. At the same time, the same technology that allows that company to shape its production and services at a scale that was once unimaginable creates challenges and risks in the industry. A single team can serve a million customers. But this is something that is impacting us everywhere in the world. We see this happen not only in terms of the capabilities of AI but also in terms of its applications. The service industry is where these developments are most visible today, such as software, finance, consulting, customer support, and media, that are all built around AI, said Amandeep Singh Gill in the address.

The Minhang District "AI+Manufacturing" Action Plan unveiled

At the forum, the Minhang District "AI+Manufacturing" Action Plan was unveiled by Zhang Xian, Deputy Chief of Minhang District.

In 2025, Minhang District's artificial intelligence industry exceeded 50 billion yuan in scale, with more than 400 related enterprises. It has forged differentiated competitive advantages in niche tracks such as embodied intelligence.

Leveraging Minhang's solid manufacturing foundation, abundant industrial scenarios, innovation resources from nearby universities and research institutes including Shanghai Jiao Tong University and East China Normal University, as well as international innovation platforms such as the AIM Global CoE, the Action Plan aims to accelerate R&D breakthroughs and industrial translation of AI technologies within the core area of the Southern Shanghai Science and Innovation Center, and foster in-depth integration of artificial intelligence with advanced manufacturing and the real economy.

Connecting the world with platform and network

The UNIDO Global AI for Industry Matchmaking Platform & the International OPC Community were officially launched, which aim to pool global industrial AI-related demands, technological capabilities, industrial resources and professional talent, and enable efficient matching between supply and demand sides. The platform connects global industrial AI demands with partners based in Shanghai, while enabling China's technological strengths, industrial experience and innovation outcomes to better serve global development.

Alongside this, the Global Industrial AI Industry Ecosystem Network & Strategic Partnership went live. It is designed to continuously link international innovation resources with Shanghai's research capacity and industrial advantages. Its first-batch partnerships cover government agencies, research institutes and enterprises from more than 30 countries and regions.

SAIRI, together with representatives of relevant research institutes, infrastructure service providers, industrial enterprises and embodied AI innovators including China Mobile, Shanghai Electric, Baixin, UCloud, TARS Robot, Shanghai Wanwu Lingqiao, Shanghai MScape Technology Co., Wanwu Shengzhang and Shanghai SAKA Precision Machinery Co., jointly released the Initiative on Empowering the Embodied AI Ecosystem for Industry. It calls for joint technological research and benchmark demonstration projects among all participants, facilitates local translation of innovation outputs and accelerated aggregation of industrial resources, and delivers sustained impetus for the intelligent transformation and upgrading of industry.

Intellectual support: Release of a white paper and flagship cases

Xue Lan, Dean of Schwarzman College at Tsinghua University and Director of the Institute for International AI Governance, and Song Haitao, Member of the UN Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and President of SAIRI, were appointed as the first-batch experts of the Strategic Steering Committee under AIM Global CoE. Ding Kuiling, Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, President of Shanghai Jiao Tong University and Chair of AIM Global CoE, and Zou Ciyong, Deputy to the Director-General and Managing Director of the Directorate of Technical Cooperation and Sustainable Industrial Development, UNIDO, presented the appointment certificates.

UNIDO, the Institute for International AI Governance of Tsinghua University, the British Standards Institution (BSI), SAIRI and other entities jointly unveiled the whitepaper – AI for Industry: A Governance Framework. It offers systematic references for governments, industry players and research institutes worldwide to advance the responsible application of industrial AI, and lays a foundation for international governance dialogues and standards coordination.

The Global Industrial AI Flagship Cases & Global Trustworthy Industrial AI Solutions were also announced, selecting cases from more than 10 companies and research institutes. Spanning diverse industries and industrial scenarios, these cases showcase practical achievements of industrial AI in improving quality, boosting efficiency, cutting costs, safeguarding safety and advancing green development.

Holding dialogues: frontier insights and practices of industrial AI

Participating experts shared their insightful observations of the frontiers of industrial AI and valuable practices in their keynote speeches.

Ma Jianchun, President of the China Society for World Trade Organization Studies, Cao Yang, Chief Expert at the Center of Excellence, Commercial Products Division of TÜV SÜD Greater China, Xu Junyi, Secretary-General of the Global Center for Sensing Enhanced AI, and Sun Bo, Founder and CEO of Shanghai MScape Technology Co., Ltd., delivered keynote speeches on AI trade and multilateral trade rules, risks and governance in the implementation of new energy AI, a new ecosystem of physical AI, and embodied AI brains.

Two high-level roundtable discussions were held at the

Ma Jianchun
President of the China Society for World Trade Organization Studies

Cao Yang
Chief Expert at the Center of Excellence, Commercial Products Division of TÜV SÜD Greater China

Xu Junyi

Secretary-General of the Global Center for Sensing Enhanced AI

Sun Bo

Founder and CEO of Shanghai MScape Technology Co., Ltd.

forum. The first roundtable was themed on "Co-building a Trustworthy AI Global Ecosystem: Global Practices from Technology to Partnership." Experts from the UNIDO and AI companies discussed cross-border standards alignment, compliance governance and local partner development.

The second roundtable focused on the theme "From Technology to Ecosystem: Breaking New Ground and Co-building International Cooperation in Industrial AI." CEOs and experts from AI and relevant companies analyzed cooperation challenges and put forward solutions from the dimensions of technological innovation, project management, quality certification and industrial collaboration.

Deepening cooperation with global partners

During the forum, SAIRI signed multiple strategic cooperation agreements. It jointly set up the Shanghai (Yangtze River Delta) Research Institute for AI, Global and Regional Governance with Shanghai International Studies University, the Information and Artificial Intelligence Joint Laboratory with Nanjing University of Posts and Telecommunications, the Joint Laboratory for Physical AI and Quantum Computing with the Brazilian Center for Physics Research, the Joint Laboratory for AI+ Security with the Beijing Institute for AI Security and Governance, and the International Embodied Intelligence Talent Development and Skills Training Platform with Shanghai Donghai Vocational and Technical College.

In terms of talent development and standards system, a Comprehensive Ecosystem for AI Industry Standardization Professionals (AIST Certification System) was launched jointly by SAIRI, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, East China Normal University, Rennes School of Business (France) and other universities and companies, aiming to carry out better collaboration and cultivate professionals needed by the AI industry.

TÜV SÜD, together with China Automotive Engineering Research Institute Co., Ltd., released the AI-Trust Global Vehicle AI Trustworthiness Level Assessment. It builds a full-lifecycle trustworthiness evaluation framework for intelligent vehicles and promotes cockpit-driving integration and cross-domain collaboration.

Artificial intelligence represents the shared intellectual achievement and precious asset of humanity. This forum serves as a vivid practice of such a vision.

From Minhang District of Shanghai to the global arena, and from governance frameworks to industrial implementation, all participants interpreted the true spirit of multilateralism through pragmatic actions. Attendees agreed that it is imperative to strengthen alignment and coordination on AI development strategies, governance rules and technical standards, jointly build a fair and reasonable global AI governance system, and enable this cutting-edge technology to better benefit humanity.

The 5th Standard and Patent Technology Exchange Conference held in Qingdao

将专利注入标准、以标准驱动产业
——第五届标准与专利技术交流会在青岛召开

By Fang Luofan
文/方洛凡

As global technological competition intensifies, the coordinated development of standards and patents has become a strategic innovation resource that determines enterprises' influence in industrial ecosystems. The National Standardization Development Outline and the Outline for Building an Intellectual Property Powerhouse (2021-2035) emphasize improving the system for standard essential patents (SEPs) and promoting the effective integration of patents with international standards development.

To further implement the requirements in the two documents, the 5th Standard and Patent Technology Exchange Conference, co-hosted by China Standardization Press Co., Ltd. (CSP) and Shanghai Technology Exchange, was successfully held on August 17-19 in Qingdao. The conference was co-organized by the Qingdao Institute of Standardization and Shandong Financing Guarantee Group Co., Ltd., and undertaken by Shandong Rongdan Shangji Technology Service Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Technology Exchange (Qingdao) Sci-tech Innovation Service Center.

Yu Xinli, President of the China Association for Standardization and former Director-General of the Standards Technical Management Department of SAMR, Xin Renzhou, former Inspector of the Industrial Policy and Regulation Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and Hu Tianqi, Vice President of Shanghai Technology Exchange, attended the conference and delivered speeches. Zhang Gang, former Counselor of the State Council, Deputy Director of the China Standardization Expert Committee, and member of the Strategic Advisory Committee for National Manufacturing Power Construction, attended and gave a keynote report.

The conference was attended by more than 100 representatives from relevant government departments, research institutions, domestic and international standards organizations, and renowned enterprises. It was moderated by Wu Jinhui, President of CSP, and Guo Kai, Vice President and Editor-in-Chief of CSP.

Yu Xinli stressed that most Chinese companies still need to improve their understanding and application of SEPs and patents, and their influence in international standards development does not yet match their industrial scale. The coordinated development of standards and patents faces new challenges: How can we balance the interests of patent holders and technology implementers? How can we build a fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory licensing environment? How can more innovations from small and medium-sized enterprises realize their value through the standardization pathway? These issues urgently call for in-depth dialogue among government, industry, academia, and research sectors. She hoped that the conference would build consensus, share insights, and promote the synergistic interaction of "technological innovation, patent creation, standards transformation, and industrial development," jointly exploring a Chinese path for the coordinated development of standards and patents.

Xin Renzhou pointed out that as the global technological revolution and industrial transformation continue to deepen, innovation has become the primary driving force leading development. Standards and patents are important institutional tools for the industrialization of innovation outcomes. Their deep integration and coordinated efforts are key to cultivating new drivers of growth and shaping new competitive advantages. This conference is of great significance for implementing the National Standardization Development Outline and further advancing work in standards, patents, and technologies.

Drawing on practical case studies, Zhang Gang systematically elaborated on the role of standardization in supporting the integration of innovation and industrialization from two dimensions, which are standardization planning driven by technological innovation, and standardization supply guided by industrial demands. He pointed out that supporting the integration of innovation and industrialization requires not only a greater output of standards, but also a sharper focus on industrial transformation, closer coordination among the innovation chain, standards chain, and industrial chain, and the cultivation of an ecosystem for standards application.

More distinguished experts made speeches at the conference, including Cao Lili, Director of the Division of Service Standardization of CNIS, Liu Ling, Director of the Advanced Manufacturing Section of the Patent Examination Cooperation (Beijing) Center of the Patent Office of CNIPA, Cai Chengjun, Vice President of the China Association for Engineering Construction Standardization, Su Yi, Chief Data Officer of Shanghai Technology Exchange, Xu Fang, Chief Representative in China of ANSI, Gao Yanxuan, expert at the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI) and Deputy General Manager of Beijing CESI Technology Development Co., Ltd., Chen Guanglei, Director of Intellectual Property at ZTE Corporation, Jiang Huayan, Chief Standard Officer of BGI Group, Yao Meiqin, Deputy General Manager of Shandong Haoyue New Materials Co., Ltd., and Dai Shifeng, Secretary-General of the Zhongguancun Huaqing Innovation Alliance of the Graphene Industry.

They shared practices and reflections on the synergy between intellectual property and standards, and elaborated on important explorations in integrating standards and patents in new technology fields.

From standards setting to rule leadership, and from patent portfolio to industrial upgrading, the deep integration of standards and patents is becoming a key engine to boost China's industrial innovation. In this in-depth dialogue on the rules of innovation, the collective wisdom of multiple stakeholders draws to this conclusion: let standards serve as the common language of innovation, and let patents serve as the yardstick of value for industries.

摄影/裴继超 张国超 李言印
(Photo by Pei Jichao, Zhang Guochao and Li Yanyin)

SAMR (SAC) recently released the national standard GB/T 32555-2026, *Management of urban public facilities—General requirements,* which will be put into effect on February 1, 2027.

The standard establishes unified general specifications for the full lifecycle governance of urban public facilities nationwide, facilitating the standardized, smart and refined management of urban public facilities in China.

The Third Standardization Conference held in Ningbo

标准引领创新发展 标准联通合作共赢 ——第三届标准化大会在浙江宁波召开

By Jin Jili
文/靳吉丽

The Third Standardization Conference was held in Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province, from July 2 to 3, which was hosted by the China Association for Standardization (CAS) and co-organized by the Ningbo Administration for Market Regulation and the People's Government of Beilun District, Ningbo.

Closely aligned with the national strategy for standardization development, the conference established a high-level platform empowering academic exchange and industrial coordination to jointly explore practical pathways for enabling high-quality development through standardization.

Over 1,300 participants, including renowned domestic and international experts and scholars on standardization, leading figures of research institutions, standardization practitioners, and enterprise representatives, attended the on-site event, and more than 100,000 people viewed the live stream. Zhang Xiuchun, Secretary-General of CAS, presided over the event.

The event centered on cutting-edge areas including the digitalization of standards, artificial intelligence, low-altitude security protection, green and low-carbon development, and high-end equipment manufacturing. Under the theme "Standards lead innovative development, and connect for win-win cooperation," it featured rich and diverse standardization activities including one main session, six parallel sessions, and many achievement exhibitions.

Yu Xinli, President of CAS, stated in her address that the conference has become a prestigious professional platform integrating the high-level academic exchanges, the implementation of innovation outcomes, and the coordination of resources from industry, academia, research and application within the domestic standardization community.

CAS will continue to coordinate and integrate high-quality resources from multiple parties, and delve deep into the three priorities of fostering original standards innovation, cultivating interdisciplinary standardization talent, and empowering the real economy via standardization, to facilitate the leapfrog development of China's standardization undertaking in an innovation-driven, open, and coordinated manner, Yu stressed.

Eight distinguished standardization experts and scholars delivered speeches at the main session on July 3. Wu Hequan, former Vice President and Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE), Zhang Xiaogang, former President of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Wang Haizhou, Professor at the China Iron & Steel Research Institute Group Co., Ltd. and Academician of CAE, Zhang Gang, former Counsellor of the State Council and Member of the National Manufacturing Strategy Advisory Committee, and Zeng Bin, Chief Scientist of the China Minmetals Corporation and Academician of CAE, gave speeches on new circumstances of standardization, digitalization of standards, technological innovation and standardization, the integrated development of technological innovation and industrial innovation with standardization, and a new landscape for standardization governance.

Lu Lili, Vice President of the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), Gan Bin, Vice President of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. and Director of Huawei's Standards and Industry Development Department, and Mao Lei, Co-Chairman of the Board of Ningbo Yongxin Optics Co., Ltd., delivered speeches on the coordinated development of technological innovation and standardization in emerging and future industries, developing international professional association standards organizations for high-quality industrial development, and leading continuous progress of Yongxin Optics with standards innovation.

Six parallel sessions were also convened, which focused on association standards, low-altitude security protection, new energy vehicles and high-end equipment, international green standards, artificial intelligence and standardization, and enterprise standardization respectively. Participants discussed the standardization work in key fields, actively shared successful standardization cases, and exchanged theoretical findings and practical experience.

With distinct themes, practical contents and wide coverage, the conference effectively promoted the integrated development among standards, technologies, and industries, and built consensus across all sectors to advance standardization development.

It further improved pathways for developing a modern standards system, and promoted the implementation of digitalization, industrialization and internationalization of standards, which injected strong impetus into improving the quality and efficiency of the standardization undertaking and empowering high-quality industrial development in China.

Standardization underpins technological and industrial innovation

标准化支撑科技创新与产业创新深度融合

The parallel session on association standards was held on July 2, which brought together more than 160 representatives to discuss practical pathways for association standards to empower high-quality development.

Yu Xinli, President of CAS, pointed out in her address that the core tasks for industries at present are shifting association standards from quantity-driven expansion to quality and efficiency-oriented development, leveraging the strength in rapid market response, and building a bridge linking technological and industrial innovation.

At the event, experts shared practices on integration across multiple industries. Wang Haizhou, Academician of CAE, put forward three core theories: standardization entropy reduction, multi-dimensional matrix structure, and diversified interactive chain network. He explained the connotation of standardization for technological innovation, and clarified that standardization can realize traceable research data, reproducible experimental results, and transferable innovation outcomes.

Zhang Gang, former Counsellor of the State Council, systematically analyzed the development status of association standards from a macro governance perspective. He stated that association standards represent the most direct and efficient form of standards for realizing high-tech

innovation, high-level opening-up and high-quality development, with unique strengths in market competition, rapid technological iteration, and smooth internationalization channels.

Chen Junhua, Associate Research Fellow at the Division of Service Standardization of CNIS, shared the progress on policies and systems for the transformation of technological achievements into standards. He interpreted the core contents of GB/T 33450-2025, *Guideline for the transformation from scientific and technical achievement to standard*.

Lei Suwen, Research Fellow from the Standards Division of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, focused on the practices of association standards for vaccines and biological products. He introduced that 67 standards projects have been approved and 34 standards have been released with the support of the China Association for Vaccines.

Xie Hongzhao, President of the Guangxi Association for Standardization (GXAS), indicated that jointly with 98 industrial societies, GXAS has issued 1,345 original association standards and 18 association standards in English and other languages, opening channels for Chinese technologies, standards, and equipment to go global.

Cai Chengjun, Vice President and Executive Deputy Secretary-General of the China Association for Engineering Construction Standardization, proposed a three-stage upgrading path of technological standardization, industrialization of standards, and internationalization of industries based on the practices of more than 6,800 engineering association standards. He Guanghui, Senior Vice President of the Components and Materials Research Division of the China Electronic Product Reliability and Environmental Testing Research Institute, focused on the electronic materials industry, and put forward a hierarchical verification standardization system to support the domestic development of chips and communication materials.

Wang Xiaofeng, Director of the Academician Studio at the Central Research Institute of Building and Construction Co., Ltd., MCC Group, interpreted a major research project of CAE on optimizing the dual structure of standards, and offered systematic policy proposals.

Zhang Baozhong, Director of the Manufacturing Management Department of Ningbo Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., shared the practice of developing the association standard on automotive steel plates by internal high pressure forming.

Wang Chen, Director of the CSTM Coordination Committee, gave concluding remarks. He highlighted two key takeaways: upholding the market-oriented and advanced positioning of association standards; integrating innovative and industrial chains with standardization, and fostering high-quality association standards for new materials, equipment and business forms.

The event provided theoretical support and industrial models for improving the quality and efficiency of association standards, enabling the two-way empowerment of technological innovation and industries, and advancing the internationalization of standards nationwide.

Standards system secures low-altitude security

筑标准体系 守低空长安

The parallel session on low-altitude security protection was convened on July 2, which was co-hosted by the Low-altitude Economy Professional Committee of CAS, together with the Unmanned System Security Professional Committee of the China Security & Protection Industry Association (CSPIA), the Standards Branch of the Chinese Society of Aeronautics and Astronautics (CSAA), and the Ningbo Low-altitude Security Prevention Association.

The event was attended by more than 130 representatives from relevant government departments, research institutes, universities and enterprises, and was presided over by Dong Shiming from the Low-altitude Economy Professional Committee of CAS.

Yu Xinli, President of CAS, Wu Zhiqiang, Chairman of the Unmanned System Security Professional Committee of CSPIA, and Chen Yuangang, Second-level Inspector of the Ningbo Administration for Market Regulation, addressed the event.

At the event, the Guidelines for the Construction of the Standards System on Low-altitude Security Protection (2026 Edition), the first of its kind in China, was officially released. The document has established a systematic top-level framework for China's low-altitude security protection sector. Guided by the Low-altitude Economy Professional Committee of CAS and the Unmanned System Security Professional Committee of CSPIA, the compilation of the document was led by Sichuan Jiuzhou Electric Group Co., Ltd., and participated in by more than 50 enterprises for low-altitude security protection across the country.

A ceremony was held to initiate the development of four association standards for low-altitude security of phased array radar of unmanned aircraft countermeasure system, portable unmanned aircraft countermeasure system, unmanned aircraft swarm countermeasure system, and vehicle-mounted unmanned aircraft countermeasure system. A seminar on the development of the four association standards was held later in the evening.

Seven industry experts were invited to deliver insightful speeches on the development status of low-altitude security, construction of security management and control systems, and paths for industrial application.

The experts included Wang Nan, Secretary-General of CSPIA, Chen Gang, President of the Zhejiang Public Security Technology Research Institute, Chen Jun, Director of the Department of Technology and Industry Integration of Sichuan Jiuzhou Electric Group Co., Ltd., Zhang Zhichao, Chief System Engineer of the 14th Research Institute of China Electronics Technology Group Corporation, Zhang Liang, Chief Engineer of Aerospace Nanhu Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd., Zhao Yonghua, Chairman of the Zhejiang Unmanned Aircraft Industry Technology Alliance, and Tang Xu, Manager of the Low-altitude Security Division of Sichuan Keruixin Laser Technology Co., Ltd. They offered forward-looking perspectives and practical approaches for the industrial application and standardization of low-altitude security protection.

The event marked a crucial step in advancing the standardized, regulated and systematic development of low-altitude security protection in China. In accordance with the Guidelines for the Construction of the Standards System on Low-altitude Security Protection (2026 Edition), the Low-altitude Economy Professional Committee of CAS will accelerate the development of key technical standards to provide support for the safe, orderly and high-quality development of China's low-altitude economy.

Intelligent manufacturing standards drive a new future

智造新基准 驱动新未来

The parallel session on new energy vehicles and high-end equipment was held on July 2, which brought together representatives to have in-depth discussions on topics such as the development of standards systems, innovation of cutting-edge standards, enterprise standardization practices, and mutual recognition of international standards in the sectors of new energy vehicles and high-end equipment.

Zhang Xiuchun, Secretary-General of CAS, noted in his address that there is an urgent need to develop modern standards systems suited for industrial development and aligned with global norms. Efforts should be made to accelerate the development of standards for solid-state batteries, intelligent connected vehicles, and other cutting-edge areas, and actively align with international trade standards to help enterprises eliminate barriers to the global market.

Zhang Chaoqun, Deputy Director of the Administrative Committee of Ningbo Economic and Technological Development Zone and Member of the Party Working Committee, stated in his address that a number of local enterprises in Beilun District have won provincial and municipal awards for standardization innovation, six national-level standardization technical bodies have settled in the district, and enterprises have led or participated in more than 300 standards at all levels over the past three years.

During the keynote speech session, leading industry experts shared their insights. Chen Xuedong, Deputy General Manager and Chief Engineer of China National Machinery Industry Corporation and Academician of CAE, pointed out that China still faces shortcomings in core components, key materials, fundamental manufacturing processes, and industrial software.

He proposed coordinating resources via institutional innovation, platform building, and talent cultivation to consolidate the foundation of manufacturing development.

Song Mingshun, Chair of ISO/TC 321 on transaction assurance in e-commerce and former President of China Jiliang University, focused on innovations in standards governance systems. He advocated a diversified collaborative standards system that is supervised by the government, led by associations, dominated by enterprises, and participated in by the public. He emphasized that enterprises are core drivers of patent standardization, and called for integrating patents with enterprise standards to fuel the development of new quality productive forces.

Liu Xu, General Manager of the Technology Management Center at Geely Automobile Group, shared practical standardization pathways from an enterprise perspective. He argued that standardization can prevent competition based on low prices and identical products, accelerate the industrialization of technologies, secure industrial chain resilience and enhance voice in international standards development. He proposed future priorities for industrial standardization from three dimensions: standards for green and low-carbon energy replenishment, specifications for automotive artificial intelligence, and cooperation on the mutual recognition of Chinese and foreign standards.

A roundtable was held and moderated by Professor Zhou Lijun from China Jiliang University. Participants including Liu Chuntai, Chair of SAC/TC 33 on dies and moulds and Vice President of Zhengzhou University, Zheng Pei, Director of the Division for Industrial Development Standardization at the Zhejiang Institute of Quality Sciences, Hu Qiaosheng, Technical Director of CATARC Automotive Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., and Jiao Xiaolong, Technical Director of Haitian Plastics Machinery Group Co., Ltd., had thorough discussions on emerging mechanisms and challenges in standardization for new energy vehicles and high-end equipment.

The event created an integrated communication platform linking government, industry, academia, research, and application in the fields of new energy vehicles and high-end equipment, and deepened consensus on cross-sector collaborative innovation in standards.

International green standards and carbon footprint management

国际绿色标准与碳足迹管理

The parallel session on international green standards was held on July 3, which was co-hosted by the Chinese Society for Electrical Engineering and the IEC Promotion Center (Nanjing). The event attracted more than 100 representatives from government departments, industry associations, research institutes, and enterprises across the country.

Yu Xinli, President of CAS, Chen Mei, Vice President of the Chinese Society for Electrical Engineering, and Che Hongbin, Second-level Inspector of the Ningbo Administration for Market Regulation, delivered opening addresses.

During the event, a launch ceremony was held for the monograph *Theory and Practice of Product Carbon Footprint Management System*, which fills the gap of systematic academic works on product carbon footprint management in China. It is an authoritative and practical reference book for theoretical research, system development, and data operation and maintenance, and provides solid technical support for establishing and improving China's carbon footprint management system.

In the keynote speech session, several experts were invited to deliver speeches on in-depth analysis of hot topics including the traceability management of carbon footprints in the power sector, progress of green and low-carbon standardization in the steel industry, standards system for the green and low-carbon development of the Global Energy Interconnection, IEC standards system or life cycle assessment, EU Battery Passport, construction of carbon footprint databases, and carbon emissions throughout the entire lifecycle of power transmission and transformation projects.

The experts included Zhao Liang, Vice Director of the Energy Research Institute and Executive Director of the Low-carbon City Research Institute, China Huaneng Group Co., Ltd., Zhang Longqiang, President of the China Metallurgical Information and Standardization Institute, Zhang Yibin, Deputy Director of the Development Bureau, Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization, Zhang Liang, Director of the Standardization and Technical Evaluation Department of China Electrical Equipment Industry Association, and Deputy Director of the Machinery Industry Beijing Electrotechnical Institute, Hong Wei, Chief Representative of the Association for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies (VDE) in China, Xu Chenbo, Secretary of the Strategic Research Center of the Economics and Technology Research Institute of State Grid Zhejiang Electric Power Co., Ltd., and Ren Qin, Director of the Industry Marketing Department of NARI Engineering Technology Co., Ltd.

This event built a high-level platform for professional exchange, and contributed significantly to aligning China's carbon footprint management system with international rules and promoting their mutual recognition, helping enterprises effectively tackle the barriers to international green trade.

Coordinated development of artificial intelligence and standardization

人工智能与标准化协同发展

The parallel session on artificial intelligence and standardization was convened on July 3, which aimed to establish a platform for standardization exchange and cooperation in the artificial intelligence sector, pool the strengths of industry, academia, research and application, and explore paths and countermeasures for leveraging standards to drive the technological innovation and high-quality development of the AI industry.

Zhang Chaoqun, Deputy Director of the Administrative Committee of Ningbo Economic and Technological Development Zone and Member of the Party Working Committee, noted in his address that Beilun District has actively embraced the digital economy in recent years, vigorously fostered AI-related industries, and continuously optimized the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem. Beilun will further deepen cooperation with national-level standardization bodies, actively facilitate the implementation of more standards achievements in the AI field, and inject new momentum into regional digital economic growth.

Wu Hequan, former Vice President and Academician of CAE, emphasized in a keynote speech that future standardization agents should possess dual capabilities of gateway scheduling and self-learning evolution, empowering key links including the digitalization of standards, the

patentization of standards, and the open-sourcing of standards. He proposed that the government should coordinate the establishment of a unified national digital platform for standards, advance the comprehensive transformation of standards, and reshape a new landscape of standardization governance.

Zhu Siting, Deputy Director of the Standards Center of the Artificial Intelligence Research Institute, China Academy of Information and Communications Technology, shared practical outcomes of driving AI innovation via standards. Gao Ge, Senior Engineer at the Artificial Intelligence Center, China Electronics Standardization Institute, interpreted the series of national standards on AIP agent interconnection. Liang Shouyu, General Manager of the Artificial Intelligence Research Center, China Southern Power Grid Digital Grid Group Co., Ltd., presented practices and prospects of AI in the power sector.

Wang Kai, Senior Engineer at the Instrumentation Technology and Economy Institute, shared key technologies and standardization progress of smart laboratories. Xi Xiaopeng, Chief Engineer of Beijing Dynaflow Lab Solution Co., Ltd., presented smart laboratory cases and industrial development trends. Gan Keqin, Deputy Director of the Division of Artificial Intelligence Standardization, CNIS, elaborated on the new directions for empowering standardization practices with AI.

Mei Jiyun, Director of the Artificial Intelligence Department, Zhejiang Datacenter Data & Technology Co., Ltd., proposed enterprise practice paths to boost computing power supply and AI application driven by standards. Liang Jiaojiao, Engineer at the Yongjiang Laboratory, discussed ideas on developing a standardization system from the perspective of integrated spatial computing and AI.

Participants reached a consensus that standardization serves as a vital bridge enabling AI to move from technological breakthroughs to large-scale application, and carries great significance for promoting orderly industrial development and enhancing international competitiveness. Further cross-sector collaboration and international alignment are required to accelerate the establishment of a new standards system tailored to the demands of the AI era.

The event showcased the latest achievements and practical experience in China's AI standardization sector, and built a high-end platform for in-depth collaboration among all parties, which will play a positive role in advancing the in-depth integrated development of AI and standardization.

Standardization supports the development of a modern industrial system

标准化支撑现代化产业体系建设

The parallel session on enterprise standardization development was held on July 3, which was hosted by CAS and co-organized by Hangzhou Jianzhen Standard Technology Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Fangxin Standard Technology Co., Ltd. The event attracted more than 140 participants, including renowned standardization experts and scholars, representatives from enterprises with good standardization practices across the country, as well as representatives of evaluation institutions.

Centered on the core topics concerning enterprise standardization development, the event thoroughly explored the practical pathways covering the cutting-edge trends in the reform and development of enterprise standardization, the development of good standardization practices, and the cultivation of standardization professionals through keynote speeches, work briefings, and experience sharing.

In his address, Zhang Xiuchun, Secretary-General of CAS, stated that CAS decided to host the event to further implement the National Standardization Development Outline and the Measures for Promoting Enterprise Standardization, build a cross-industry and cross-field platform for exchange and cooperation on standardization, advance the coordinated development among enterprises along the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain, centrally showcase the

practical achievements of high-quality enterprise development driven by standardization, and serve member organizations and enterprises.

Standardization serves as the cornerstone of high-quality enterprise development. CAS will actively implement the national development strategies, expand the service functions of enterprises, improve the quality of services, and facilitate the high-quality development of enterprises, Zhang emphasized.

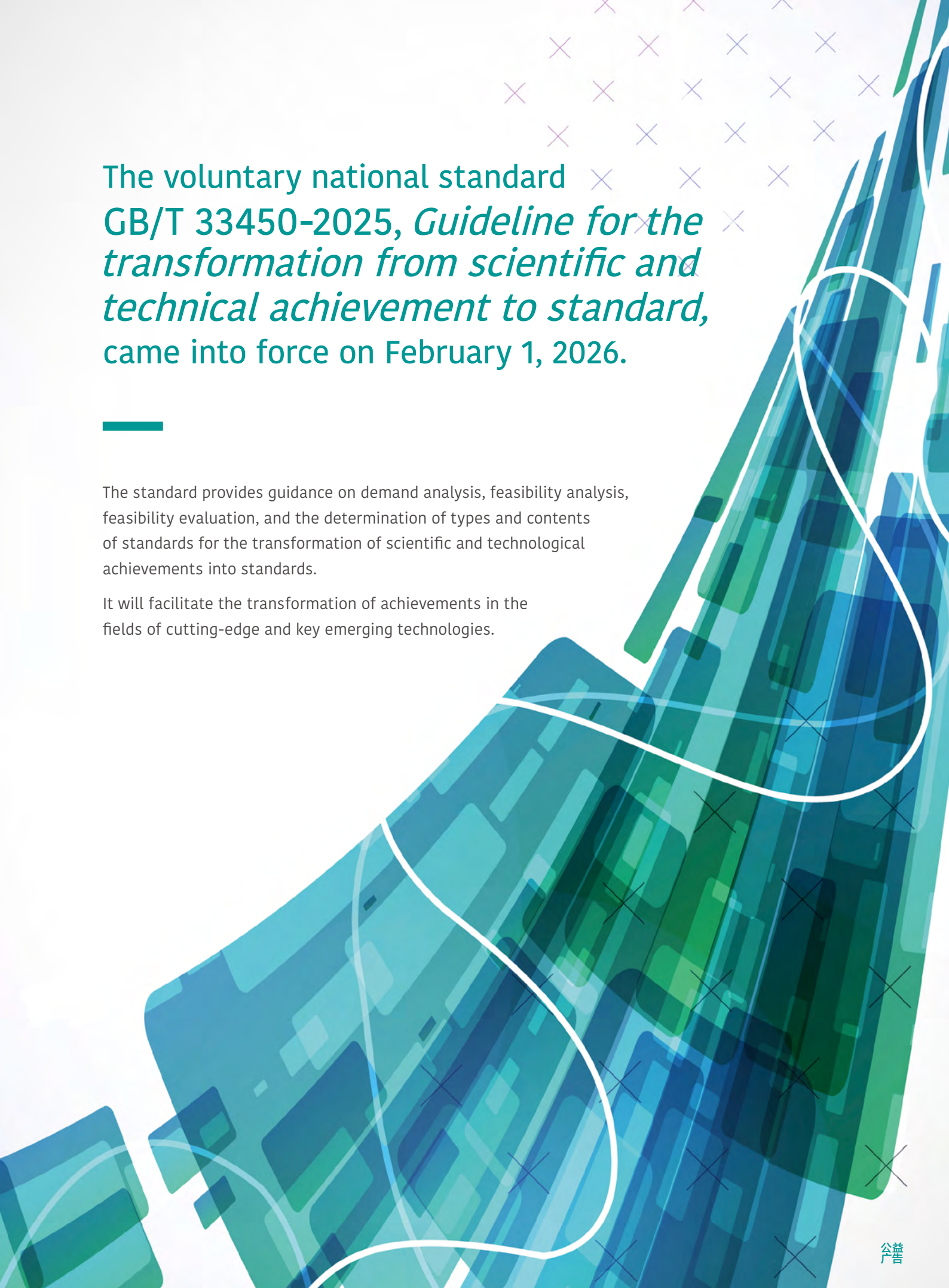
Distinguished experts including Chen Xuedong, Deputy General Manager and Chief Engineer of China National Machinery Industry Corporation and Academician of CAE, presented the top-level planning and development pathways in terms of the development of the equipment manufacturing sector driven by standardization, the service system of digital large models of standards, and the innovation system of integrating technologies, patents, and standards.

Representatives from China Organization Data Service and CAS shared the progress on the operation of the Public Service Platform for Enterprise Standards Information and the evaluation effect of enterprises with sound standardization practices.

Experts from the State Grid Corporation of China, China Urban Construction Design & Research Institute, Bull Group, Science and Technology Service Center of China Electricity Council, Jining Bank, and other organizations shared practical cases such as the standardization talent cultivation and the experience in establishing and evaluating enterprises with sound standardization practices.

Through exchanges from diverse perspectives, participants fully realized that enterprises should implement national development strategies, pay close attention to industrial trends, embed standardization into core business processes, spearhead technological innovation and quality upgrading via high standards, and foster a modern industrial system.

编译/靳吉丽
(Translated and edited by Jin Jili based on the Chinese news)



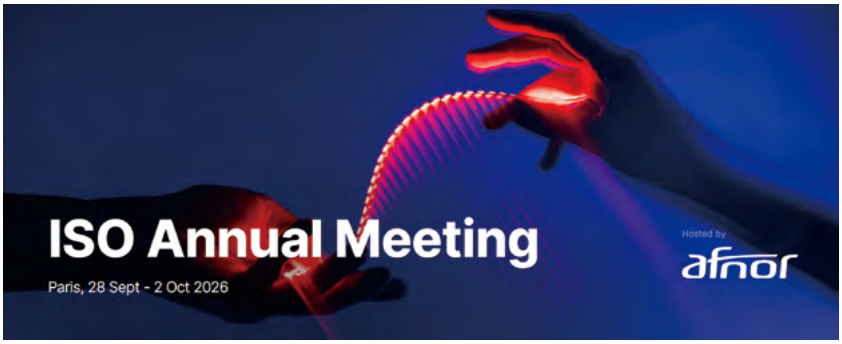
The voluntary national standard GB/T 33450-2025, *Guideline for the transformation from scientific and technical achievement to standard,* came into force on February 1, 2026.

The standard provides guidance on demand analysis, feasibility analysis, feasibility evaluation, and the determination of types and contents of standards for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements into standards.

It will facilitate the transformation of achievements in the fields of cutting-edge and key emerging technologies.

ISO Annual Meeting 2026

September 28-October 2, Paris, France



As the world shifts and expectations rise, trust is being tested like never before. It is no longer assumed—it must be built, proven and sustained over time. Under the theme "Building trust in a changing world," the ISO Annual Meeting brings together the global standards community to turn shared challenges into practical, collective solutions. It convenes global leaders and change-makers to explore how international standards can unlock progress, foster trust and drive lasting solutions to our shared challenges.

All sessions will include live interpretation and captions in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. American sign language will also be available. For more information, please visit the event website: **https://www.iso.org/events.html**

Ocean Energy Europe 2026

October 5-7, The Hague, the Netherlands

This year, Ocean Energy Europe (OEE) and the Dutch Energy from Water Association (EWA) are teaming up to deliver a joint event on ocean energy in 2026. ICOE OEE 2026 will take place in The Hague, the Netherlands, on October 5-7.

An ICOE OEE joint event provides a unique opportunity for the sector to come together, network and do business, and hear the latest news and updates. The event will feature an exhibition hall, a conference programme with several technology and policy tracks, as well as side events, networking events and a site visit featuring the most important Dutch ocean energy sites and companies.

For more information, please visit the event website: **https://www.oceanenergy-europe.eu/icoe-oee-2026**

World Standards Day 2026

October 14

The theme of this year's WSD is "Shared vision for a better world: Spotlight on SDG 7—Affordable and Clean Energy." Clean and reliable energy is about more than electricity. It keeps communities connected, supports economic opportunity through digital services and payments, and helps build a more sustainable future for people and the planet.

International standards make this possible. They help ensure energy systems are safe and efficient while enabling seamless integration with the digital and communication technologies that power today's world.

This World Standards Day, we celebrate the role of standards in turning the promise of SDG 7 into practical solutions that benefit people everywhere. For more information, please visit the event website: **https://www.worldstandardsday.org/home.html**

90th IEC General Meeting

November 16-20, Hamburg, Germany

90th IEC General Meeting Hamburg 2026

The IEC General Meeting 2026 highlights the way forward—a future where standards drive the electrification of our society and shape the future for generations to come.

The IEC General Meeting is the organization's most important annual event. Hosted each year by a different national committee, it brings together around 3,000 experts, delegates, and decision-makers from across the global electrotechnical community. Throughout the week, participants engage in technical committee sessions, governance meetings, and strategic dialogues. In 2026, the General Meeting will take place in Hamburg, hosted by the DKE as the organizing national committee. You are warmly welcomed to take part in this unique event, where experts from around the world will discuss how standards facilitate innovation in a rapidly changing world, promote consensus, and serve as a vital confidence-building element for business, policy, and society.

For more information, please visit the event website: **https://www.gm2026.iec.ch/**

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