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After "Made in China 2025" left, "China Standard 2035" came again

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Lin Feng

WASHINGTON —Following the controversial "Made in China 2025" faded out of sight, China is planning and will launch the next generation of global standards – China Standard 2035 this year. This is an ambitious 15-year blueprint that will cover global technology areas such as artificial intelligence (AI), telecommunications networks, and data circulation that are seen as defining the next decade. Experts say the move could have far-reaching implications for Beijing's power on the global stage.

In March this year, the National Standardization Administration of China released the document "Key Points of National Standardization Work in 2020". This document puts forward the key points of China's national standardization work in 2020 from five aspects, including: strengthening the strategic positioning of top-level design and improving standardization work; deepen the standardization reform and enhance the strategic positioning of standardization work; strengthen the construction of the standard system and enhance the ability to lead high-quality development; Participate in international standard governance, improve the level of standard internationalization and strengthen scientific management, and improve the energy efficiency of standardization governance.

Emily de La Bruyere, co-founder of consulting firm Horizon Advisory, told CNBC, "We are entering an era that will be defined by new technology systems and networks and technologies, and the leaders in these areas have not yet been determined, giving China the opportunity to decide this." "

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Technology of China, said that national or industry standards in the fields of the Internet of Things, information technology equipment interconnection, solar photovoltaic and other fields will become international standards, and promote the integration of domestic and foreign standards.

It is of great significance to formulate industry standards. Technologies and industries around the world have standards that define the way they work and their interoperability on a global scale. Interoperability refers to the ability of two or more systems to work together.

In the telecommunications industry, for example, the standard for 5G, the next generation of wireless communication technology, requires years of planning and development. Technical standards arise through collaboration between industry bodies, experts and companies. These technical specifications are adopted and integrated into standards, ensuring that standards are as uniform as possible to improve the efficiency of web promotion.

Traditionally, major technology companies in the United States and Europe have been involved in the development of industry standards. But in recent years, China has begun to play an increasingly important role. According to a 2018 report by Xinhua News Agency, Dai Hong, director of the Second Department of Industrial Standards of China's National Standardization Administration, said this is an opportunity for China to "outperform" the rest of the world. He said at the time, "Patents and technical standards for many next-generation technologies have not yet been formed."
"

But Andrew Polk, a partner at Beijing-based research and consulting firm Trivium China, told CNBC that one of the major weaknesses of China's economy is that nothing happens in a standardized and normalized way across time, distance and space. "[China Standard 2035] is a combination of the urgent need at home and the need to improve their own economic performance and efficiency, as well as their desire to set standards abroad, both literally and figuratively," he said. "

在5G领域，中国知识产权分析公司指出，欧洲竞争对手正在失去领先地位。根据知识产权分析公司最近对欧洲竞争对手的调查，欧洲竞争对手正在失去领先地位。

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此外，华为还计划制定全球蜂窝网络标准（Elsa Kania指出），这可能会决定商业后果，也会塑造出对企业有利或不利的架构。

组织将寻求与卡尼亚（Elsa Kania）会面决定商业后果，也会塑造出对企业有利或不利的架构。

中国力推《中国标准2035》不由得使人联想起备受争议的“中国制造2025”产业政策，并成为美中爆发贸易战的原因之一。美方认为，《中国制造2025》是通过大规模政府补贴、不公正保护措施和窃取外国知识产权来实现中国政府提出的在2025年时，让中国从“制造大国”升级为“制造强国”，并摆脱对外国高科技工业的依赖。

2018年4月，美国总统特朗普对中国商品加征关税的部分商品与“中国制造2025”有关。同年5月，特朗普政府再对价值500亿美元中国输美商品加征25%关税时，其公告直接指明被征税的很多产品跟“中国制造2025”的相关技术有关。在那之后，中国官方和官媒刻意淡化对“中国制造2025”的宣传。

《中国标准2035》的出台同样引起西方国家、特别是美国的警觉。有业界人士指出，中国有意通过标准制定获取关键数据，中国政府定义的技术和技术标准越多，相关数据就越会受到中国政府各种数据本地化和访问政策的制约。

美中经济与安全审查委员会(US-China Economic and Security Review Commission)原定于4月末举行一场题为“中国模式？北京推动全球替代性规范和标准”的听证会，但由于新冠疫情而不得不推迟。

到目前为止，专家和美国业内人士认为，中国尚不具备在高新技术领域全面挑战美国的实力。

信息技术产业委员会(Information Technology Industry Council)亚洲政策高级主管纳奥米·威尔逊(Naomi Wilson)3月份向该委员会提交的一份书面证词中说，“虽然中国的参与和政府的参与增加带来了一些程序上的挑战，但这并没有造成不应有的影响，也没有使竞争的天平向中国人倾斜。”