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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/Z 125-2025

Guidelines for standards foreign applicability evaluation

标准国外适用性评价指南

Issued on: December 3, 2025

Implemented on: December 3, 2025

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of China**

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Foreword

This document was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2020, Directives for standardization - Part 1: Rules for the structure and drafting of standardizing documents.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. The issuing body of this document is not to be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document was proposed by and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Principles and Methods of Standardization (SAC/TC 286).

The drafting organizations are the Science and Technology Research Institute Branch of PipeChina; the China National Institute of Standardization; PipeChina; the China Academy of Railway Sciences Corporation; the Inner Mongolia Institute of Quality and Standardization; the Shanghai Institute of Quality and Standardization; the State Nuclear Electric Power Planning Design and Research Institute; the China Classification Society; the China Urban Construction Design and Research Institute; the China Aero-Polytechnology Establishment; the Xinjiang Institute for Quality Infrastructure Development; the Beijing Institute of Space Science and Technology Information; the CNPC Engineering Materials Research Institute; the CNPC Engineering Technology Research Institute; the Heilongjiang Institute of Standardization; the China Jiliang University; the China Association for Standardization; the Shaanxi Institute of Standardization; the China Southern Power Grid Research Institute; the South China Branch of PipeChina; and PipeChina Engineering Technology Innovation Co., Ltd. Fifty-two drafters are named.

1 Scope

This document establishes the general principles for drawing up a scheme for the evaluation of the foreign applicability of standards, referred to below as the applicability evaluation, and provides guidance, recommendations and information on the design of the indicator system, the determination of the valuation rules, the scoring of the indicators, the calculation of the composite score and the application of the results of the evaluation.

This document applies to the drawing up of schemes for the evaluation of the foreign applicability of Chinese standards, and also to the drawing up of such schemes for other standards intended to be applied abroad.

2 Normative references

This document contains no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following term and definition apply.

3.1 standards foreign applicability - the risk, the role and the effect of applying Chinese standards and other standards in practice abroad in engineering construction, product manufacture and the provision of services. Note: other standards include but are not limited to international standards and the national, association and enterprise standards of other countries.

4 General principles

The evaluation of the foreign applicability of a standard should follow these principles: a) scientific soundness, meaning that the method of evaluation can reflect the objective reality of the standard being evaluated and of the environment in which it is applied; b) reasonableness, meaning that the indicator system covers the various factors that may arise in the practice of applying the standard abroad, and lends itself to scoring; c) orderliness, meaning that each step of the evaluation scheme is well defined and clear, that the method of operation, the allocation of tasks and the evaluation criteria are stated, and that the scheme is easy to carry out.

5 The evaluation scheme

5.1 The applicability evaluation scheme should cover the objective of the evaluation, the object of the evaluation, the panel of evaluation experts, the arrangement of tasks and the evaluation procedure, so as to guide the work through its steps.

5.2 The scheme should cover two levels: a) the composite score of the applicability evaluation, which measures the degree to which the standard being evaluated is suited to application abroad; b) the application of the results, which, once the standard has been shown to be suited to application abroad, analyses further which modes of application are suited to putting the standard into practice abroad.

5.3 The evaluation procedure should cover: a) design of the indicator system, normally the key element supporting the whole procedure, containing the reference factors each stage needs, and comprising the multi-level indicators and the explanation of each; b) the valuation rules, comprising the rules for valuing the indicators, the requirement on the composite score and the design of the weights; c) the scoring of the indicators, performed by the panel of experts on the lowest-level indicators on the basis of the indicators and the valuation rules, and forming the basis of the composite score and of the analysis of the results; d) the calculation of the composite score, obtained by summing the scores of all the lowest-level indicators and comparing the total with the requirement set in the valuation rules, so as to conclude whether the standard is suited to application abroad; e) the application of the results, comprising the types of mode of application and the basis on which they are compared against the score requirements, so that, once the composite

score shows the standard suited to application abroad, comparing the indicator scores with the minimum score required for each indicator under each mode yields the mode of foreign application the standard is suited to.

6 The panel of evaluation experts

6.1 The responsibility of the panel is mainly to fill in the evaluation form, following the requirements of the evaluation scheme and drawing on the members' own working experience and professional knowledge together with the supporting material, and to give professional opinions and recommendations on the results.

6.2 The panel should include, but is not limited to, representatives of: a) the drafters of the standard; b) the technical committee responsible for the standard and the competent department and other management bodies; c) the relevant research institutions; d) those who implement the standard; e) those who apply the standard abroad in practice; f) others.

6.3 The members of the panel should: a) be familiar with the field of the standard, have experience of drafting, managing or applying standards in the sector concerned, and have a substantial body of theoretical knowledge and practical experience; b) be familiar with the characteristics of the sector and with the foreign environment in which the standard is to be applied; c) be able to commit themselves to the evaluation work, observe professional ethics, have the necessary professional qualities and take part in the work throughout.

7 Design of the indicator system

7.1 Structure. The indicator system should have several levels, but not more than three. Each level is designed from the level above it. The lowest-level indicators should be accompanied by an explanation stating the factors to be considered in evaluating that indicator, for the panel to use as a reference in scoring.

7.2 Design of the indicators. 7.2.1 The design should take account of how workable the evaluation is, and should distinguish veto items from indicator items. 7.2.2 Taking together the factors that commonly arise in the practice of applying a standard abroad, the first-level indicator system should cover: a) potential risk, a veto item, normally covering but not limited to policy risk and economic risk, that is whether national security is involved, intellectual property risk, the risk of coordination with the laws and regulations of the target country in which the standard is to be applied, and the formation of unfair competition; b) policy applicability, an indicator item, normally covering but not limited to domestic policy, bilateral relations, the policy of the target country and the investing party, that is the degree of domestic support for the internationalization of standards, the friendliness of bilateral relations and cultural differences, the standardization policy of the target country, its acceptance of foreign and Chinese standards, and the voice of the project investor; c) applicability of the technical content, an indicator item, normally covering but not limited to