
# REGULATORY OBSERVATION

# CHINA COMPLIANCE

## — ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC SECTOR

JAN-FEB 2023

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# CCC

## 1. CNCA Sets Rules for Adoption of IEC Conformity Assessment Results in CCC

On 10 January, 2023, the Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) of China issued a notice to specify the requirements for adopting the results of IEC Conformity Assessment (CA) System in China Compulsory Certification (CCC).

The key contents of the notice is summarized as follows:

- Chinese test and certification bodies should stick to the principle of "adopting whenever applicable" to avoid assessment duplication. In the areas where China has joined IECEE and IECEx mutual recognition systems, Chinese test and certification bodies should actively adopt IEC assessment results or conduct supplementary testing and inspection when necessary.
- IEC assessment results that are not compliant with CCC rules shall not be adopted.
- International cooperation under IEC multilateral mutual recognition mechanism shall be carried out on an equal footing. Chinese test and certification bodies should actively promote the conformity assessment results of CCC and IEC to be adopted by other overseas bodies.

China has currently recognized a part of test reports from IECEE and IECEx systems, covering 23 technical and products categories (up to December 31 of 2022) such as energy efficiency (E3), electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), household and similar equipment (HOUS), Information Technology audio and video equipment (ITAV), low-voltage electrical equipment (POW), safety transformer and similar equipment (SAFE), explosion-proof electrical equipment etc.

The full list of there categories can be found at:
http://www.cnca.gov.cn/zw/tz/tz2023/202301/t20230110_66529.shtml (in Chinese).

## 2. Mandatory Standard Revised for Lithium-ion Battery Safety

On 29 December, 2022, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released mandatory national standard ***GB 31241-2022 Lithium-ion cells and batteries used in portable electronic equipment—Safety technical specification*****.** This standard will replace its 2014 version and come into effect on 1 Jan 2024.

This standard is an indigenous Chinese standard, without any connection to IEC lithium-ion battery safety standards.

GB 31241 applies to lithium-ion cells and batteries installed in laptop, table PC, mobile phone, wireless phone, interphone, portable TV, audio/video player, camera, recording pen, Bluetooth earphone, voice box, electronic navigation device, digital photo frame, game machine, e-book, portable power source, portable projects, and wearable devices.

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This standard doesn't apply to lithium-ion batteries for e-cigarette.

Compared with the 2014 version, the main changes the new standard will bring include:

- Change of definitions for terms including: lithium-ion cell, lithium-ion battery, upper limited charging voltage, upper limited charging temperature and upper limited discharging temperature.
- Added definitions for terms including: nominal voltage, nominal energy, reference test current, limited charging voltage, end of discharge voltage, lower limited charging temperature, lower limited discharging temperature, allowable maximum surface temperature.
- Deleted definition of terms including: venting, rupture.
- Changed the voltage measuring tolerance and add the measuring tolerance for operating speed.
- Modified the temperature measuring method, charging and discharging process for testing, sampling requirements, sample capacity test, sample pretreatment, testing items and testing orders.
- Modified considerations of general safety, safety working parameter, labelling and precautionary statement in chapter 5 of 2014 version.
- Modified high temperature external short circuit, overcharge and forced discharge; delete ambient external short circuit in chapter 6 of 2014 version.
- Modified the low pressure, temperature cycle, vibration, acceleration impact and compression in chapter 7 of 2014 version.
- Modified the low pressure, temperature cycle, vibration, dropping and requirements on flame retardant in chapter 8 of 2014 version.
- Modified overview, overvoltage charging, overcurrent charging and discharging, and reverse charging in chapter 9 of 2014 version and move the electrostatic discharge in to the sample pretreatment section.
- Modified the overview, overcurrent charging and discharging protection in chapter 10. Delete high pressure resistance.
- Changed the overview, charging and discharging temperature control in chapter 11.
- Changed the consistency requirements and testing requirements in chapter 12.
- Added sample working scope, swallowing gauge test kit, reference standard for key safety components, and test methods for flammability to the annexes.
- Changed the testing order in annex C of the 2014 version.
- Deleted sample of quality control process requirements, design and manufacturing process, working scope sample of lithium cobalt oxide and graphite system batteries, and the test kit for heavy impact n the annexes.

It is worth noting that this standard may include many technical requirements and test methods that are different from international standards, overseas manufacturers should be aware of its impact once implemented.

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# Radio

### 3. Radio Transmitting Equipment Rules Issued by MIIT

On 13 January 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the *Administrative Rules of Radio Transmitting Equipment* (hereinafter referred to as "the Rules"). This document will come into force on 1 July 2023.

The Rules aim to detail the management systems laid out by the 2016 *Radio Management Rules,* especially the procedures and requirments of the Radio Equipment Type Approal (i.e., the SRRC certification).

Specifically,

- Stipulated the criteria, documentation, licensing procedure for SRRC certification, as well as the information that shall be included in the certificate.
- Stipulated that national radio management agency can entrust local radio management agencies to carry out technical tests and inspection through procuring third-party services.
- Reduced the duration of type approval to 15 working days; prolonged the period of validitiy of certificates to 2~5 years; permitted applicants to set type approval codes according to the SRRC coding rule.
- Distinguished temerpary customs entry from import. Stipulated the criteria, documentation, and procedure for temerpary customs entry approval, as well as the disposal measures after expiration of the validity period of the approval.
- Made plain that micro-power short-range radio transmission equipment doesn't need type approval, and stipulated that a special mark of micro-power short-range radio transmission equipment shall be put on the product and its manual.

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# EMC

## 4. Mandatory EMC Requirements Changed in China

On 29 December 2022, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued the notice of implementation date for *GB 17625.1-2022 Electromagnetic compatibility—Limits—Part 1: Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤ 16A per phase)*. The standard is to replace the existing 2012 version and will come into force on 1 July, 2024.

This new EMC standard references *IEC 61000-3-2: 2020 - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-2: Limits - Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤16 A per phase)* with modifications that mainly include:

- The definition of "professional equipment" adopts that from *GB/T 4365-2003 Electrotechnical terminology--Electromagnetic compatibility* (identical to IEC 60050(161):1990).
- General requirements section deleted contents related with 60Hz and 230/400V and 240/415V in the IEC standard, as China's grid and network do not have such parameters.
- Adding "scenario of non-default status" in the type test requirements for "television receiver" to improve operability".
- In the type test requirements for lamps, use GB/T 20550-2013 (which is identical to IEC 60155:2006) to replace the original technical reference IEC 60155:1993.

Comparing with the replacing 2012 version, i.e., GB 17625.1-2012, a few technical modifications are made, and the main contents include but not limited with:

- Change working scope to "the equipment with the rated input current of each item shall not exceed 16A".
- Add definitions such as integrated lamp and variable speed drive (VSD).
- Add definition explanation for terms including "lighting equipment", and the explanation of product classifications for type A special light for stage and photographic venues, emergency lighting equipment, external power source (EPS) etc.
- Add 5W as a threshold value, and all lighting equipment that are lower than 5W will not be covered by the emission limits.
- Modify the emission limits for lighting equipment that are with power rating less than 25W.
- Testing conditions are modified or added for a variety of product types such as washing machine, vacuum cleaners, refrigerator and freezer, external power source (EPS) etc.

As the EMC requirements will be mandatory in China, SAC leaves a one and half year of transition period for industry.

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As this standard is different from corresponding IEC standards, oversea manufacturers should read this standard carefully to check if your products comply with it.

## 5. Changes in CCC due to update of GB 17625.1

Mandotry national standard "G*B 17625.1 -2022 Electromagnetic compatibility—Limits—Part 1: Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤ 16A per phase)*" has been release on 29 December 2022 and will come into effect on 1 January 2024. The standard will replace its 2012 version.

GB 17625.1 -2022 is one of the standards adopted by the CCC sheme to determine if a electronic product can be put on the Chinese market. It currently applies to the CCC of electronic products and their safety accessary, lighting appliances, and household and similar equipment.

The Certification and Accreditation Administration of China (CNCA) recently released the *technical resolution for the implementation of GB 17625.1 -2022 and its certification*. The resolution requires that following products shall go through original report examination and supplementary tests: multifunctional equipment; incandescent lights with rated power greater than 25 W (non-dimming products); lighting equipment (5 W≤ rated power ≤25 W); television receiver; lighting control device; refrigerators and freezers; external power supply.

Details requirements can be found at:
https://www.cnca.gov.cn/cms_files/filemanager/953091537/attach/20233/2216d5fcd0a44e40938dad34576c0989.pdf (in Chinese language)

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# Energy Efficiency

## 6. Mandatory Energy Efficiency Requirements for Pump and Lamp changed in China

On December 29, 2022, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released a batch of mandatory national standards on energy efficiency, as below

| No. | Standard No. | Standard Name | Standard to be Replaced | International Standard referenced | Implementation Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | GB 32030-2022 | Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for submersible motor-pumps | GB 32029-2015<br>GB 32030-2015<br>GB 32031-2015 | / | 2024/1/1 |
| 2 | GB 17896-2022 | Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades of ballasts for gas discharge lamps for general lighting | GB 17896-2012<br>GB 29143-2012<br>GB 20053-2015<br>GB 19574-2004 | / | 2024/7/1 |
| 3 | GB 19044-2022 | Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades of fluorescent lamps for general lighting | GB 19044-2013<br>GB 19043-2013<br>GB 19415-2013<br>GB 29142-2012<br>GB 29144-2012 | / | 2024/7/1 |

As these standards are all indeginous Chinese standards with **no international standards referenced** in their development, overseas manufacturers should be aware of the impacts that these standards will bring to your products.

The main revised contents of the three standards are listed below.

### *GB 32030-2022 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for submersible motor-pumps*

This standard applies to the small, medium, and large size submersible motor-pumps, waste submersible motor-pumps, submersible motor for deep well and mined flow submersible motor-pump. Comparing with the existing three standards, the main modifications include:

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- Changed the efficiency grade value and minimum allowable value for small-size, waste and deep well pumps, and add those for medium and large size, as well as mined flow pumps.
- Modified the basic requirement for submersible motor-pumps.
- Changed some definitions and terms.
- Cancelled the chapters related to energy-saving assessment value, testing rules and energy efficiency marking.

***GB 17896-2022 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades of ballasts for gas discharge lamps for general lighting***

The standard stipulates the energy efficiency grade, minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and testing methods for ballast that are used on certain types of tubular fluorescent lamps, single-capped electrodeless fluorescent lamps, metal halide lamps and high-pressure sodium vapour lamps (further product scope are specified in the standard with technical parameters).

The main modification of the standard include:

- Deleted the energy-saving assessment value for ballasts, together with the ballast efficiency factor (BEF), energy-saving assessment value and minimum allowable target value for ballasts on high-pressure sodium vapour lamps.
- Changed the definition of standby power.
- Deleted general requirements.
- Deleted the requirements on system input power for the ballast of tubular fluorescent lamps when it's at 25% light output.
- Deleted the technical requirements for energy-saving assessment.
- Deleted the required efficiency value for ballast of high-pressure sodium vapour lamps.
- Deleted the classification requirements for standby power of ballast used on single-capped electrodeless fluorescent lamps.
- Following contents are deleted:
  - Efficiency examination method in the manufacturing process of ballasts used for tubular fluorescent lamp.
  - Sampling inspection method for energy efficiency of AC supplied electronic ballasts used for single-capped electrodeless fluorescent lamps.
  - Examination rules of ballast used for metal halide lamps and high-pressure sodium vapour lamps.
- Changed the testing methods.

***GB 19044-2022 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades of fluorescent lamps for general lighting***

The revised standard stipulates the energy efficiency grade, minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and testing methods for following types of florescent lamps that:

- Rated voltage 220V, frequency 50Hz with AC power supply, screw caps or bayonet caps, and integrate components for starting control gear and igniting point stabilization, self-ballasted fluorescent lamps with rated power at 3W~60W and self-ballasted electrodeless fluorescent lamps with rated power at 10W~60W.
- work on the AC power frequency with starter, and can work on the high frequency line; along with preheating cathode lamps that works on high frequency line (hereinafter referred to as “double-capped fluorescent lamp”).
- Single-capped fluorescent lamps with preheating cathode.
- Single-capped electrodeless fluorescent lamps with rated power 30W~400W

The standard does not apply for self-ballasted fluorescent lamp with hood.

The main technical modification of the 2022 version include:

- Added the terms and definition of luminous efficacy and the minimum allowable values of energy efficiency for fluorescent lamps.
- Deleted a serial of terms and definitions for the initial luminous efficacy, minimum allowable value of energy efficiency, and energy saving assessment value for five types of products (self-ballasted fluorescent lamps, double-capped fluorescent lamp, single-capped fluorescent lamp, self-ballasted electrodeless fluorescent lamps and single-capped electrodeless fluorescent lamps)
- Deleted general requirements.
- Deleted calculation of luminous efficacy for self-ballasted fluorescent lamps.
- Deleted the stipulation on determining the luminous efficacy of unlisted rated power for self-ballasted electrodeless fluorescent lamp products through linear interpolation.
- Deleted the technical requirements for energy-saving assessment of self-ballasted fluorescent lamps, double-capped fluorescent lamp, single-capped fluorescent lamp, self-ballasted electrodeless fluorescent lamps and single-capped electrodeless fluorescent lamps.
- Added technical requirements of color render index for fluorescent lamps that use tri-phosphor fluorescent powder.

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# Electrical and Electronic Products

## 7. Multiple Ministries to Promote Development of Energy Electronics Industry

On 17 January, 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the National Energy Administration (NEA), and four other ministries jointly issued the *Guidelines on Promoting the Development of Energy Electronics Industry* (hereinafter referred to as "the Guidelines").

The "energy electronics" is a newly emerging industry. It is originated from the integration of ICT technologies and new energy industries. "Energy electronics" refers to electronic and information technologies and products used to generate and use energy and provide energy services. It mainly include solar photovoltaics, new energy storage batteries, terminal applications, key ICT services and products, etc.

The Guidelines outline three policy direction of the industry, as follows:

- Improve the supply of solar photovoltaic products and technologies. Set up specific development directions for crystalline silicon cells, thin film cells, photovoltaic materials and equipment, intelligent modules and inverters, systems and operation and maintenance.
- Improve the supply of new energy storage products and technologies. Set up specific development directions for lithium ion batteries, lithium materials and equipment, sodium ion batteries, liquid flow batteries, hydrogen energy storage/fuel cells, super capacitors, other new energy storage technologies and products, along with battery system integration, detection, evaluation and recycling, energy storage system intelligent early warning and security.
- Improve the supply of energy electronics key information technology products. Set up specific development directions for optoelectronic devices, power semiconductor devices, sensitive and sensing devices, light-emitting diodes, advanced computing and systems, data monitoring and operation analysis systems are proposed.

In such case, more governmental encouragement and favorable policies will be made for the aforementioned products and technologies. Such measures may initiate influence on future market competition.

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# Cyber and Data Security

## 8. Guideline Issued for Cross-border Processing of Personal Information

On 16 December, 2022, SAC/TC260 (Information Security) issued the ***Guideline for the Cybersecurity Standard - Security Certification Specification for Cross-border Processing Activities of Personal Information V2.0*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Guideline").

Comparing with V1.0 released in June of 2022, this document has made certain changes in aspects such as certification subject, terminology, basic principles and basic requirements.

The key contents of the Guideline is summarized as followed:

- Extension of the application scope of certification. The scope is extended to all the PI cross-border processing activities, while previously it was only limited to affiliated companies belonging to the same business group. Therefore, this will allow the certification to be applicable to domestic companies as well for cross-border PI processing activities involving overseas suppliers, based on the principle of 'business association' rather than 'business ownership'.
- Personal information processors who carry out cross-border processing activities shall conform to the requirements of *GB/T35273 Information security technology - Personal information security specification* and this document when applying for personal information protective certification.
- Expansion of basic principles. There are three basic principles, but their content has been expanded. Specifically: 'Openness and transparency' basic principle. The Guide 2.0 requires that the name and contact information of overseas receivers are disclosed to the PI subject, while at the same time providing information about PI subjects' rights and interests, and the methods and procedures to claim their rights. 'Same level of protection' basic principle. It clarifies that "personal information related laws and regulations" originally included in the previous version refers to the Personal Information Protection Law, which sets the level of protection. Extra requirement for certification subjects. In the certification subject part, the Guide 2.0 adds a new requirement for certification subjects, namely that they shall have legal person qualification and good reputation. Those not meeting these requirements will not be allowed to be considered as certification subjects.
- Enriched legally-binding documents. The provisions in this section have been further enriched, providing more detailed requirements. For instance, the second article states that not only the purpose, scope, and category of the cross-border PI processing shall be indicated in the documents; the level of sensitivity, quantity, methods, time length and places for storage, shall also be indicated. In general, the total number of articles extended from eight to eleven. The newly-added articles highlight the obligations and responsibility of PI processors and overseas recipients, risk management measures and relevant technologies, rights of PI subjects, methods of rights claims, etc.

- Extra requirements for PI protection bodies. This section adds three more requirements: the processing activities of the PI protection body set within the Chinese territory and abroad shall be constantly supervised by certification bodies. Regular compliance auditing and effective protection measures must also be ensured.
- Enriched requirement for PI security assessment. The assessment requirement is significantly enriched with specific articles, in line with the Personal Information Protection Law, GB/T 39335-2020 Information security technology—Guidance for personal information security impact assessment, GB/T 35273-2020 Information security technology—Personal information security specification, etc.
- Enrichment of rights and interests of PI subjects. The most distinctive change is about the right of compensation. This newly-added right entitles the PI subject to have a compensation claim against both PI processors and overseas recipients, when their PI rights and interests are infringed.
- Detailed responsibilities and obligations of PI processors and overseas recipients. The responsibilities and obligations are extended to 13 articles, outlining specific requirements for various situations. For instance, the Guide 2.0 introduce the requirement for overseas recipients to notify PI processors and the certification body in case of major regulatory changes in their countries or regions which may potentially affect the obligations required by the certification process. Another requirements relates to the content of the report to be submitted to competent authorities in case of PI leakage, tampering or loss, which shall include details such as the reason, variety of PI, potential risks, adopted remedial measures, measures that could be taken by individuals, as well as the contact information of the responsible person or team.

## 9. Mandatory Standard in Place for Specialized Cybersecurity Products

On December 29, 2022, a new mandatory national standard called ***GB 42250-2022 Information security technology—Security technical requirements for specialized cybersecurity products*** (hereinafter referred to "the Standard") was issued by SAC, and the standard will come into force on July 1, 2023.

It stipulates the requirements on safety functions, self security and security guarantee for specialized cybersecurity products. It applies for the R&D, manufacturing, service and testing for such products.

The Standard is formulated to support the article 23 of China's Cybersecurity Law, which support the mandatory certification of cybersecurity key equipment and specialized products. Under the fact that the formulation of this standard does not refer to any international standards, overseas enterprises are advised to thoroughly analyze its technical requirements and make product design, R&D, manufacturing and maintenance if necessary to conform with it.

As of now, the mandatory certification for cybersecurity key equipment and specialized products covers 15 types of products (including routers, PLC, rack servers, firewall and security database systems etc.) , and it has cited 11 mandatory or voluntary standards in China.

**10. CAC Sets Standard Contract for Outbound Transfer of Personal Information**

On 24 February, the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) released the *Measures for the Standard Contract for Outbound Transfer of Personal Information* (hereinafter referred to as the Measures). The measures will come into force on 1 June 2023, with a 6-month transition period given starting from the enforcement date.

The Measures is the final piece of the puzzle of the *Personal Information Law* regulating the outbound transfer of personal information.

The standard contract applies to small-scale outbound transfer of personal information which does not fall under the definition of 'key data'. In other words, it specifies the minimum level of protection requirements and obligations that the personal information processors and overseas recipient shall fulfill.

The Measures provide a standardized contract sample, including the scope of application, impact assessment of personal information protection, conditions for re-assessment or re-signing of the transfer contract, duty of confidentiality of government officials, and liability for breach. Specifically,

Application scope. The Measures apply to four types of personal information processors: (i) non-critical information infrastructure operators; (ii) processors that are dealing with personal information of less than one million individuals; (iii) processors that, since 1 January of the previous year, have cumulatively transferred overseas the personal information of less than 100,000 individuals; iv) processors that carry out cross-border transfer of sensitive personal information of less than 10,000 individuals. In short, the application scope is exactly the opposite of the *Measures for the Security Assessment of Cross-border Data Transfer* – which regulates large-scale or important personal information cross-border transfer.

Impact assessment of personal information protection. The impact assessment is one of the obligations of personal information processors that shall be fulfilled before signing the contract leading to outbound transfer of personal information. The Measures indicate the aspects to be covered by the impact assessment namely the legitimacy, legality and necessity of the transfer activities, the scale, scope, category and sensitivity of the transfer activities, etc. The impact assessment report is a required documentation to be submitted to the authorities for record-filing. Also, in case of significant changes in the agreed matters during the validity of the contract, the transfer activities shall be re-assessed and processors shall supplement or re-sign the standard contract, and comply with the required record-filing.

Standard contract. The standard contract is designed in accordance with "contract life cycle" management of civil contract under Chinese law, from contract establishment and fulfillment, to potential rescission or termination. Such architecture is universally recognized. The standard contract has nine main clauses, including the definition, the obligations of the personal information processor, the obligations of the overseas recipient, the impact of the

personal information protection policies and regulations of the overseas recipients' country or region on the fulfillment of the contract, the rights of the personal information subjects, remedies, contract rescission, liability for breach of contract, and other general provisions. Each provision is supplemented with specific requirements. The main feature of the contract is that it highlights the mechanism of pre-protection and post-relief of the "rights of the personal information subject".

To summarize, it's not a legal obligation to sign a standard contract. However, it may be a violation of ***Personal Information Protection Law of China*** when a n enterprise fails to sign a standard contract, and does not conforming with other legal solutions for the ourbound transfer of personal information. The ***Personal Information Protection Law of China*** stipulates four solutions for the outbound transfer of personal information: i) safety assessment organized by cyberspace regulators in China; ii) carry out personal information protection certification through professional institutions; iii) sign the standard contract that conform with requirements of cyberspace regulators with the overseas receiver, and reaches agreement on the rights and obligation of both parties; iv) other solutions that are stipulated in the laws and regulations in China's cyberspace management system.

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# Other Mandatory Tests and Certifications

### 11. MIIT Issued Reformed Measures for Access License of Telecommunication Equipment

On 6 February 2023, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the *Notice on Several Reforming Measures for the Network Access License System of the Telecommunication Equipment* (hereinafter referred to as "the Measures"). The Measures will come into force on 1 March 2023.

The key contents of the Measures are summarized as follows:

- Eleven types of telecommunication equipment are no longer required access license: fixed-line telephone terminals, cordless telephone terminals, centralized extension systems, fax machines, modems (including modem cards), wireless pagers, narrowband integrated service digital network terminals (ISDN terminals), multimedia terminals connected to mobile communication networks, frame relay switches, asynchronous transfer mode switches (ATM switches), call center equipment.
- Satellite internet equipment and functional virtualization device will need access license.
- Cancel some access testing items for mobile phones: environmental adaptability, power reliability, and those are less related with telecommunications security and connectivity.
- Qualified testing institutions of access license should lower relevant fees in accordance with the testing item cacellation.
- The review result of the access license application should be provided in 15 working days, unless legal reasons applied for possible delay.
- For the new telecommunication equipment that doesn't have national or sector standards apply for access license, a trial access license should be granted after necessary testing and review, and the validation period should be 2 years.
- When a product will newly add or change commissioned manufacturing factory, or have product modification that will not change the outlook/main function/key components, then the access license holder does not need to apply for new license, but should provide information of such modifications timely on the official MIIT online service platform.

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# Upcoming Webinars

**12. APR 13, 2023- Standardization System of Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality in China**

Join this free webinar to learn all you need to know about China's standardization system of carbon peak and neutrality!

On September 22 of 2020, China made its commitment to reach carbon peak by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. Multiple actions in different perspectives are made to achieve the goals. As is a critical and significant gripping point to support such ambitious mission, standardization system in China also makes moves to support the goals.

In this **50-min** webinar, following topics will be presented:

- Review of national policy
- Standardization system and documents by sectors
- Standardization organizations
- Standard development status
- Relevant Certifications

For registration and more information, please visit:
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1390&status=events

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# BESTAO Reviews and Translations

**13. [RoHS] Full English Version - Compliance Management Catalogue of China Rohs II (First Batch)**

Price: USD 30.00
Page: 6
Number of Words: 1651
Releasing Unit: Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China (MIIT)

The document is issued by Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) in 2018 under China RoHS 2. It has enter into force on 12 March 2019.
Products listed in the Catalogue must comply with the China RoHS hazardous substance restriction limits unless they fall into the Exemption List.

For preview or purchase of this document, please visit:
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1169&status=bestao_library

14. **[RoHS] Full English Version - Exemptions List of Compliance Management Catalogue of China RoHS II (First Batch)**

Price: USD 30.00
Page: 6
Number of Words: 1547
Releasing Unit: Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China (MIIT)

In 2018, the document is issued by Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) under China RoHS II and has enter into force on 12 March 2019.
Products listed in the Compliance Management Catalogue must comply with the China RoHS hazardous substance restriction limits unless they fall into the THIS Exemption List. The exemption list includes 39 applications for lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium in electrical and electronic products.

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**15. [RoHS] Full English Version - Official FAQs on China RoHS II – 2016**

Price: USD 58.00
Page: 23

Number of Words: 7433
Releasing Unit: Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China (MIIT)

The document is issued by Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) in 2016 to facilitate the implementation on China RoHS, and to guide relevant parties on understanding more details on China RoHS. It contains 55 Q&A under four big categories.

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https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1187&status=bestao_library

**16. [Data Security] Full English Version - Guidelines for Security Assessment on Cross-border Data Transfer (English Translation)**

Price: USD 58.00
Page: 23
Number of Words: 3300

The Security Assessment Measures for Cross-border Data Transfer is effective on September 1, 2022. This guidance is specially formulated to guide and help data handlers to standardize and orderly notify security assessment for cross-border data transfer.

For preview or purchase of this document, please visit:
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1306&status=bestao_library

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Accessing the Chinese market has become increasingly more important for overseas companies of all kinds and having a better understanding of the requirements to enter this large and complex market will give you the advantage over your competition. BESTAO Consulting can help you understand the Chinese regulatory environmentto quickly and effectively gain access to the Chinese Market.

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