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CHINA COMPLIANCE

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BESTAO

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Highlights of this edition

China Released Working Plan of National Standard in 2023

The Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued the *Guidelines on the Establishment of National Standards in 2023*. You'll read about the principles and critical contents of this guideline.

Full article available at Page 7 or visit:
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1394&status=china_compliance

New Guidance Issued for Personal Information Cross-border Transfer

As one of the key topics that may impact foreign manufacturers, China's TC260 (Information Security) published a revision of the *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide - Security Certification Rules for Personal Information Cross-border Processing (Version 2.0).* This article presents a briefing on the key contents of this draft.

Full article available at Page 15 or visit:
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1393&status=china_compliance

CQC Revised Evaluation Rules of Environmental Protection Grade for EEPs

China Quality Certification Centre (CQC) issued notice on the standard conversion for the evaluation of environmental protection grade for electronic and electrical products (EEP). This article summarized the key technical points of CQC's revised *Technical Specification for Evaluation of Environmental Protection Grade of Electronic and Electrical Products by China Quality Certification Centre (CQC9226-2022).*

Full article available at Page 17 or visit:
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1384&status=china_compliance

Testing and Certification

1. Intelligent Testing Equipment to be Boosted in China

On February 21, 2023, the Action Plan for the Development of Intelligent Testing Equipment (2023-2025) (hereinafter referred to as "the Action Plan") was issued by seven national ministries, including the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Education (MOE), the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE) and the State Administration of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defence (SASTIND).

The four-chapter Action Plan specifies the general requirements, tasks, key projects and supportive measures. It defines intelligent testing equipment as a "core appliance" for intelligent manufacturing, and a critical measure to stabilize production operations, guarantee product quality, improve manufacturing efficiency and ensure service safety.

The Action Plan is a supportive document for China's 14th Five-Year Plan for Intelligent Development (jointly issued by several national ministries on December 21, 2021). Key contents include:

Principles:

Let enterprises play the dominant role in technological innovation and vast application; join forces of governmental projects and support, cross-sector cooperation (finance, science and technology, trade etc.) to achieve a coordinated development for the full industrial chain.

Tasks:

By 2025, more than 50 kinds of intelligent testing equipment, component and software are of top global level; foster a group of sample factories or application scenarios to further implement such equipment in key sectors (machinery, automotive, electric and electronics etc.)

Key projects:

- To accelerate domestic technological breakthroughs, positively track advanced development trends in domestic and global regions, and enhance the integration of new technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), 5G, big data and cloud computing.
- Research and develop equipment to meet the needs of specific sectors covering machinery, automotive, digital information etc.
- For the machinery sector, focused technologies and equipment that require breakthroughs in the following aspects: three-dimensional spatial laser measurement, online measurement of parts accuracy and dimensions, assembly load measurement and adjustment, multi-dimensional force inspection in assembly debugging, heavy-loading balance measurement, appearance defect intelligent detecting, hot working process and parts performance detection, machine tool space error compensation measurement, synchronous machining quality measurement etc.
- Vastly promote equipment demonstration and application: for the machinery sector,

equipment will be applied in fields mainly including advanced manufacturing process online testing and efficient operation, high-end CNC machine tools, pressure vessels, compressors, pump valves, seals and other general machinery, as well as bearing, gear, hydraulic parts and other key parts of precision machining, assembly, commissioning, finished product inspection and other links of intelligent testing.

Supportive measures:

Reinforce international cooperation on technology, talent etc.; encourage overseas enterprises to establish relevant R&D and training centers, as well as manufacturing factories etc.

Manufacturers that have relevant businesses are advised to pursue possible market opportunities (policy, financial and other supports). Meanwhile, the emphasis on local technological breakthroughs may initiate more competition in the China and global market when some Chinese enterprises achieve fast development.

Standardization

2. China Released Working Plan of National Standard in 2023

On February 21, 2023, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued the Guidelines on the Establishment of National Standards in 2023 (herein after referred to as "the Guideline").

It stated general requirements, focus, and declaration requirements for establishing national standards in 2023. It establishes the focus from 3 aspects, including mandatory national standards and recommended national standards.

Mandatory national standards will focus on following aspects to promote the establishment of projects: resource and environmental security standards, and public security standards. Among them, resource and environmental security standards include energy efficiency for key energy-using products, electromagnetic compatibility, and other standards. Public security standards include industrial dust anti-explosion, energy storage power plant safety, fire safety, and other standards.

Recommended national standards focus on promoting development in 14 areas and directions, such as peak carbon dioxide emissions and carbon neutrality standards, high-end equipment manufacturing, and emerging technologies. Among them, emerging technologies include big data, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, intelligent manufacturing, block chain, information security, and other key technology standards.

3. New Guideline for Developing New Energy Storage Standards Released

On February 24, 2023, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) and the National Energy Administration (NEA) jointly issued the ***Guidelines for the Construction of New Energy Storage Standard System*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Guideline").

The Guidelines lists out a total of 205 new energy storage standards. They were divided into eight categories, including general basics, planning and design, equipment testing, grid connection operation, inspection and monitoring, operation and maintenance, and safety and emergency. Among them, there are 158 standards relevant to electrochemical energy storage, 39 standards relevant to physical energy storage, and 2 standards for general terminology, graphic and text symbols.

The Guidelines proposes that in 2023, more than 100 new energy storage key standards will be revised, energy storage power plant standards will be formulated and revised more quickly, and standard pre-research will be conducted. Furthermore, the security standards system will be established and improved as soon as possible, and the new energy storage standards system, considering the construction needs of the new power system, will be formed preliminarily.

By 2025, there will be a more comprehensive series of standards in electrochemical energy storage, compressed air energy storage, super-magnetic energy storage, and other fields. Besides, a new energy storage standard system adapting to technological innovation trends, meeting the needs of industrial development, and benchmarking international advanced levels will be incrementally constructed.

4. Briefing on China's Standardization in Intelligent Manufacturing

On November 23, 2022, the ***Report on the Development of Intelligent Manufacturing in China: Standardization*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Report") was published by the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI) at the main forum of World Intelligent Manufacturing Conference in Nanjing of China. It is an analysis and summary of the achievements that have been made in China's standardization work on intelligent manufacturing. This article will walk you through the main contents of the Report.

Intelligent manufacturing, also commonly known as smart manufacturing, is the key measure for establishing a modernized industrial system and realizing a new type of industrialization, boosting China's manufacturing. Standards provide important technical support for intelligent manufacturing development, and play a fundamental and guiding role in reaching consensus, summarizing and learn from achievements based on best practices, promoting technological innovation, and facilitating transformation and upgrading of enterprises.

The Report is composed of four parts, namely foundation, development, practice and expectation. It summarizes the standardization achievements of intelligent manufacturing in China such as the establishment of standardization organizations, standards system planning, standards development and application, as well as international standardization.

Prioritize Standards

In the complex international situation, intelligent manufacturing plays an irreplaceable role in the real economy, ensuring the stable supply of key products and the resilience of industrial chain and supply chain.

In recent years, major economies have paid close attention to intelligent manufacturing. Bing the first to propose the concept of Industry 4.0 in 2011, Germany has prioritized standardization, and published four editions of Standardization Roadmap for Industry 4.0 to guide the standards development and international cooperation in the area.

Other countries and regions such as the US, Russia, Japan and the EU have released their strategic documents for the development of the manufacturing industry, which were designed according to national or regional condition, focusing on the top-level design and building the environment for common development. These documents all emphasized the importance of standardization and the measures for participating in international standardization.

In the international arena, standardization organizations including ISO, IEC, ITU and IEEE have put more efforts to intelligent manufacturing standardization by setting up related committees and facilitating the approval of important standards projects.

In ISO, the Smart Manufacturing Coordination Committee (ISO/SMCC) published a white paper on smart manufacturing in 2021, proposing the roadmap for smart manufacturing. In IEC, IEC/SyC SM was established in 2018 to coordinate the top-level design of smart manufacturing standardization and develop related fundamental standards. Both committees set up a joint working group to work on the related international standards and terminologies. Furthermore, ISO/IEC JWG 21 was set up to create a unified referencing model of smart manufacturing in the world.

By now, the relevant international standards have covered the fundamental and common requirements, smart equipment, smart factory and related technologies, such as IEC TR 63283-1:2022, Industrial-process measurement, control and automation—Smart manufacturing—Part 1: Terms and definitions, ISO 11593:2022, Robots for industrial environments—Automatic end effector exchange systems—Vocabulary, IEC 62832-1:2020, Industrial-process measurement, control and automation—Digital factory framework—Part 1: General principles, and ISO/IEC 20547-3:2020, Information technology—Big data reference architecture—Part 3: Reference architecture.

Outstanding effects

With the transformation, upgrading and high-quality development of the manufacturing industry, a working mechanism with Chinese characteristics has gradually taken shape in the intelligent manufacturing standardization in China. And the standardization work has gone through exploration and development periods, and is now in the deepening period.

Lead development with standards

The Report summarizes the application of standards in 10 major scenarios based on pilot programs in 2022, which rapidly facilitated production, operation, management and service in manufacturing enterprises by means of standardization, and exerted the role of standards to promote the transformation and upgrading of as well as the innovation in the manufacturing industry.

1) Improving capability by evaluation

National standards such as GB/ T 39116-2020, Maturity model of intelligent manufacturing capability, have basically established the method system for capability evaluation and improvement of intelligent manufacturing. After adopting the standards, an enterprise on mechanical equipment has established an intelligent factory with 15 others under construction, improved its capacity by 25.02 percent, reduced the production cycle by 21.51 percent, and raised the production efficiency by 13.45 percent .

2) Accelerating digital process of factories

Multiple national standards such as GB/ T 40654, Intelligent manufacturing—Virtual factory information model, cover the design, delivery and industrial application of intelligent factories. With these standards, a design project on intelligent factory of new energy battery has effectively

facilitated the construction of intelligent factories, and reduced the design period by 30 percent with digital delivery.

3) Extending replication and promotion

A serial of national standards such as GB/ T 37393-2019, Digital factory—General technical requirements, specifies the fundamental requirements and indicator system for digital factory. Guided by these standards, an instrument and apparatus company has greatly improved its production efficiency after the establishment of digital factory, with new sales reaching over 11 billion yuan. By now, these standards have been applied in nearly 100 enterprises in China.

4) Addressing information island

National standards on system integration like GB/T 40647-2021, Intelligent manufacturing—System architecture, serve as guiding documents. Through applying these standards, an automotive electronics enterprise has connected all devices to the Internet and increased the automation rate of production lines to 47 percent, providing reference for building a highly coordinated production system.

5) Increasing industrial data supply via interconnection

National standards such as GB/T 39561.1-2020, Interconnection and interoperation of numerical control equipment—Part 1: General technical requirement, can help to solve problems such as inconsistent communication protocols and information island. For example, a compressor manufacturer has realized the interconnection of CNC equipment to provide agile services for users. It has also achieved the online monitoring and defects diagnosis of more than 4,000 machine sets for users, effectively securing the safety of machines and economic interest of users.

Green and Environmental Protection

5. Beijing Initiates Green Steel Action

On January 13, 2023, a large-scale public service project called "100 Billion Tons of Green Steel" (hereinafter referred to as "the Action") has officially launched in Beijing. The Action was jointly organized by multiple entities including the Tongzhou Canal Business District, the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), China Iron and Steel Association, China Society of Technology Economics, and China Metallurgical Information and Standardization Institute, etc.

The Action is supported by green finance, and it will follow standards on green steel and focus on green steel procurement to establish China's first standardized carbon chain platform, which facilitates both upstream and downstream enterprises. Also, it assists all stakeholders of the industrial chain to realize goals of carbon peak and carbon neutrality.

The Director of Carbon Peak & Neutrality Division, Resource Conservation and Environment Protection Department, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Mr. Xiong Zhe introduced the work plan of carbon peak & neutrality of NDRC in the following aspects: enhancing overall coordination; promoting the low-carbon and green-oriented transition of energy; boosting industrial upgrading and optimization; accelerating urban and rural construction and low-carbon and green-oriented transition of transportation; speeding up the innovation of green low-carbon technologies; completing green low-carbon policy system.

The Head of Resource and Environment Sub-institute, CNIS, Mr. Lin Ling introduced the green-oriented low-carbon standards system in the speech, and explained the role of standardization, standards system and relevant policies on carbon peak and carbon neutrality, the framework, index system and classification specification of green products.

The Action and relevant standardized carbon platform can be recognized as an innovative attempt to improve quality, enhance efficiency and realize high-quality development. It is also a typical approach to establish a coordinated system of construction industrial chain. It will be further expanded to more products and fields such as transportation and chemical industry, which is expected to stimulate China's green high-quality development.

6. Carbon Peak and Neutrality International Conference Held in China

On November 22, 2022, the International Smart Sustainable City Club (ISSCC) held its 6th plenary meeting and international conference on case collection of sustainable development towards carbon emission peak and carbon neutrality in Hangzhou of China.

The event was jointly hosted by ISO/TC 268 (Sustainable cities and communities), China Council for the Promotion of National Trade (CCPNT), ISSCC, and SAC/TC 567, City sustainable development in the hybrid form. Attendees included representatives of member cities of ISSCC, along with officers and experts in the standardization area.

Associate Researcher of China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS), Mr. Yan Feng, presided over the 6th plenary meeting of ISSCC. Cities that joined the ISSCC have achieved fruitful results by deeply participating in international standardization work on sustainable development, addressed Bernard Gindroz, Chair of ISO/TC 268 and ISSCC. Representatives from member cities of ISSCC, such as a city of Madagascar, Qingdao of Shandong province, Xiaoyi of Shanxi province, CBD in Hangzhou, etc., shared their experience in this field.

Xing Liqiang, Director of Public Security Sub-institute of CNIS, presided over the international conference on case collection of sustainable development towards carbon emission peak and carbon neutrality. Tang Wanjin, Vice President of CNIS, introduced the newly released national standards and metrology system on carbon peak and neutrality. Qianjiang CBD of Hangzhou and Xiaoyi were granted to carry out the pilot projects of ISO 37101, Sustainable development in communities.

During the conference, the Case Collection on Sustainable Development towards Carbon Emission Peak and Carbon Neutrality in 2022 was officially released, which were solicited globally by ISSCC, ISO/TC 268 and SAC/TC 567.

Supported by domestic and international standardization organizations including ISO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) and AFNOR, the ISSCC was jointly established by China and France in Hangzhou in 2017. It now has 39 member cities, including 22 cities from the U.K., France, Russia, Brazil, etc, and 17 cities of China such as Beijing, Tianjin and Guangzhou.

7. New Policy Released to Facilitate Product Energy-Saving

On February 23, 2023, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), jointly with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), National Energy Administration (NEA) and five other departments, issued ***the Guidelines on Coordinating Energy Conservation, Carbon Reduction and Recycling, as well as Accelerating Products and Equipment Renewal and Retrofitting in Key Areas*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Guidelines")***.***

The first batch of products and equipment in the Guidelines focuses on 6 categories, including motors and power transformers. The ***Implementation Guidelines for Products and Equipment Renewal, Retrofitting, and Recycling in Key Areas (2023 Edition)*** has been issued as a supplement. After renewal and retrofitting, the products and equipment should reach energy-saving level (energy efficiency level II), and strive to achieve advanced level (energy efficiency level I).

The Guidelines also set up goals as follows:

· By 2025, by coordinating products and equipment renewal, retrofitting and recycling in key areas, the market share of products and equipment with higher energy efficient will be further enhanced. Compared with 2021, the proportion of high-efficiency and energy-saving motors and transformers in operation will increase by more than 5% and 10% respectively. Recycling of old products and equipment will become more standardized with smoother process, and a number of advanced recycling models that can be replicated and promoted will be formed.

· By 2030, the energy efficiency level of products and equipment in key areas will be further improved. Furthermore, key industries and fields will be encouraged to achieve international advanced level of energy efficiency and carbon emission intensity.

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Cybersecurity and Data Security

8. CQC to Carry out Certification Conversion of ISO Cybersecurity Standard

In October 2022, International Standardization Organization (ISO) issued ***ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information Security, Cybersecurity and Privacy Protection - Information Security Management Systems - Requirements***, which replaces ISO/IEC 27001:2013.

In August 2022, the Member Assembly of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) released the ***IAF MD26:2012 Conversion Requirements for ISO/IEC 27001:2022 (Version 1)***. The document identifies the main changes and impacts of ISO/IEC 27001:2002, proposes the conversion cycle, and specifies the specific requirements for the implementation of the conversion by accreditation bodies and certification bodies.

China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) has carried out the work of ISMS certification bodies related to the accreditation business according to the requirements of international organizations and in combination with its own situation and issued the CNAS-EC-066:2022 Instructions for Certification Conversion of ISO/IEC 27001:2002 Certification Standard Version, an explanatory document related to certification, on November 14, 2022.

CQC will carry out the conversion of ISO/IEC 27001:2002 certification standards according to the requirements of CNAS and IAF. Notice on the conversion of ISO/IEC 27001:2002 certification standards are shown as follows:

I. Complete the conversion of all certified customers with certification standards including ISO/IEC 27001:2013 before October 31, 2025. All certificates including ISO/IEC 27001:2013 certification standards will be invalid from November 1, 2025.
II. CQC will not issue the initial certificate with ISO/IEC 27001:2013 certification standard after October 31, 2023; and recertification certificates with ISO/IEC 27001:2013 certification standard after October 31, 2024, according to the conversion requirements of CNAS to protect the interests of certified customers. But certificate change is available. Ensure that the on-site audit and certification decision of the signed certification contract containing the ISO/IEC 27001:2013 certification standard is completed before the corresponding date. Customers need to establish a management system according to the standards and requirements in the new version and reapply for certification if the certification fails due to the problems found in the certification decision.
III. The certificates issued before CQC obtained the recognition of the new standard do not bear the approval mark of CNAS because CNAS has just carried out the accreditation according to ISO/IEC 27001:2002 standard. The certificates with the approval mark will be replaced by CQC according to the scope of accreditation upon approval.
IV. Relevant certified organization may complete the conversion of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 standards in combination with annual supervision or recertification, and determine whether it meets the conversion requirements in combination with the increase of at least 0.5 day of a reviewer (the specific days need to be determined after review according to the actual

situation) to supervise and audit the on-site audit of standard conversion.

V. For details of the version change, please contact the companies or the System Department of Certification Center of the China Certification & Inspection Group.

9. New Guidance Issued for Personal Information Cross-border Transfer from China

On December 16, 2022, TC260 published a revision of the *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide - Security Certification Rules for Personal Information Cross-border Processing (Version 2.0)* (hereinafter referred to as "the Guide 2.0").

Being a supplementary requirement for *GB/T 35273 Information security technology — Personal information security specification*, the Guide 2.0 further specifies the requirements for cross-border personal information (PI) processing activities in line with the *Implementation Rules for Personal Information Protection Certification*. Specifically, it elaborates on the basic principles, basic PI protection requirements for processors and overseas recipients to ensure the rights and interests of PI subjects. The aim is to provide guidance to PI processors in conducting PI transfer activities. The following is a summary of the major modifications introduced by the Guide 2.0 compared to the previous version.

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'.

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.

Electrical and Electronic Products

10. CQC Revised Evaluation Rules of Environmental Protection Grade for EEPs

On January 31, 2023, China Quality Certification Centre (CQC) issued notice on the standard conversion for the evaluation of environmental protection grade for electronic and electrical products (EEP).

CQC has recently revised its ***Technical Specification for Evaluation of Environmental Protection Grade of Electronic and Electrical Products by China Quality Certification Centre (CQC9226-2022).*** The document was released on January 16, 2023 and will come into force on January 1, 2023. In addition, CQC revised ***CQC92-471001-2017 Evaluation Rules for Environmental Protection Grade of Electronic and Electrical Products***. The revised contents and implementation requirements of relevant businesses of the technical specification are summarized as follows:

I. Main revisions of technical specifications

- afPS GS 2014:01 PAK, GB 9254-2006, 2004/108/EC, 94/62/EC, 1995/5/EC and the latest version of afPS GS 2019:01 PAK, GB 9254.1-2021, GB 9254.2-2021, 2014/30/EU, 94/62/EC, 2004/12/EC & 2013/2/EU, 2014/53/EU;
- In the 1907/2006/EC REACH Directive, the detection results of 168 SVHCs are lower than 0.1% is adjusted to the content of each substance in SVHCs is less than 0.1% (the latest version of the regulation shall prevail);
- The article “Nonylphenol Limit in the Appendix XVII of 1907/2006/EC REACH Directive” is adjusted to “Appendix XVII of 1907/2006/EC REACH Directive”
- REACH Directive has been added to tablet computers and mobile phones, that is, the release of nickel in Annex XVII meets the standard requirements and the two indexes of five chemicals in TSCA in the United States;
- The provision restricting excessive packaging of goods are divided into two indexes, namely, the void ratio and the number of packaging layers. The void ratio index of monitors, mobile phones, adapters, tablets, routers, fixed phones and other products are adjusted according to GB/T 30963;
- The requirements of HJ 2536-2014 standard for tablet computers have been canceled;
- The index of mobile phone in HJ 2508 is adjusted to “universal interface of accessories”;
- The evaluation principles are further defined in the appendix “Requirements for Evaluation Index”.

II. Implementation requirements

- The difference items in the version change of the technical specification and the revision of the implementation rules will not affect the evaluation results obtained. The holder can convert the certificate by natural transition.
- CQC began to accept the application for certification with the new version of technical specification. Please contact the engineer of Product Certification Department VI for details.

Foreign stakeholders, especially those who carried out relevant evaluation in CQC, should be aware of the conversion and take actions if necessary. (Information source: CQC official website)

ICT

11. China Further Layout on National Digital Construction

On February 27, 2023, the State Council of China joined the Central Committee of CPC to issue the ***Overall Layout Planning for the Digital China Construction*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Planning"). It elaborates the highest construction specification for the strategic plan on the construction of digital China.

The Planning states that by 2025, the integration pattern with strong coordination in all aspects will be built preliminarily. The construction of digital China will make significant progress. By 2035, the level of digital development will lead the world. The construction of digital China will yield significant results.

The digital infrastructure will be connected. The coordinated construction of 5G network and gigabit optical network will be accelerated. The scale deployment and application of IPv6 will be heavily promoted. The comprehensive development of mobile Internet of Things will be advanced. The layout of computing infrastructure will be optimized systematically. The overall level of application infrastructure will be improved. The digital and intelligent transformation of traditional infrastructure will be strengthened.

The technical standards system will be constructed. The guideline for digital standards work will be developed. The application standards, including digital transformation of various industries and industrial integrated development, will be formulated and revised at a faster pace.

Cosmetics

12. Five New Informatization Standards Issued for Cosmetic Industry

On December 30, 2022, the National Medical Products Administration issued a notice on the publishing 5 informatization standards for the cosmetic industry. The five standards will come into force as of the issuing date.

These five standards were drafted with the support of the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) per current laws and regulations which include but are limited to the ***Cosmetics Supervision and Administration Regulations*** (CSAR), ***Administrative Measures of Registration and Filing of Cosmetics*** and ***Measures for Supervision and Administration of Cosmetic Production and Operation***.

The main contents of the standards are summarized as follows:

NMPAB/T 03015.1-2022 Basic data element of cosmetic administration information Part 1: Production license and registration or filing and ***NMPAB/T 03035.1-2022 Coding for value domain of cosmetic administration information basic data element Part 1: Production license and registration or filing***

These two documents specify the data element source and coding for value domain of cosmetic registration and filing and manufacturing license information, including but not limited in identifier, Chinese name, short name, definition, data type (of data element value), presentation format, allowed value, a unit of measurement, version and source. It covers all relevant data elements used in cosmetics production license, product record, product license management business related application/acceptance, on-site inspection, approval and other information.

NMPAB/T 0307.1-2022 Basic data set for cosmetic production license management, ***NMPAB/T 0307.2-2022 Basic data set for general cosmetic production filing management***, *and* ***NMPAB/T 0307.3-2022 Basic data set for special cosmetic registration management***

The scope of these three standards covers relevant contents for the basic data set used for the registration process of production, general and special cosmetics products. Details range from the category and data item description to data subset etc., which would be mainly sued for the database construction for such products. Specification and requirements on basic, application, reviewing and management data subset for the registration of relevant contents are also elaborated.

All standards are specified requirements in regard to the medicine/cosmetic supervision system. They are also supportive documents that fill in the blank on the informatization requirements of cosmetics. Foreign stakeholders are advised to have their compliance team dig into the details and take necessary actions.

13. Provision on Cosmetics Enterprise Responsibility Implemented

On December 29, 2023, China's ***Supervision and Administration Provisions on Cosmetics Quality and Safety Corporate Responsibility*** comes into effect. The 33 articles in its five chapters provide specific requirements on two aspects:1. The accountabilities of the legal person and the

qualifications and responsibilities of the quality & safety responsible personnel of cosmetics companies.
The quality & safety management system - a dynamic management mechanism for product risk control throughout the processes of manufacturing, batch release, registration/notification, and self-surveillance. It also involves the capacity building and evaluation of relevant personnel.

The original full text (in Chinese) could be viewed on NMPA's website:
https://www.nmpa.gov.cn/xxgk/ggtg/qtggtg/jmhzhptg/20221229195623179.html

BESTAO Reviews and Translations

14. English Translation Available – GB 8624-2012 classification for burning behavior of building materials and products

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Page: 22
Number of Words: 5623

GB 8624-2012 classification for burning behavior of building materials and products is a mandatory national standard for building materials and products to be put on the Chinese market. This standard adopted EN 13501-1:2007 in a non-equivalent way and has come into effect on October 1, 2013.

Access link: https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1442&status=bestao_library

15. FAQ on Key Points Regarding Security Assessment for Cross-border Data Transfer

Price: USD 50.00
Page: 9
Number of Words: 3227

Being one of the most important implementation rules of the Personal Information Protection Law, the Security Assessment Measures for Cross-border Data Transfers (hereinafter referred to as "the Measures") have come into force on September 1, 2022. Article 20 of the Measures provides a six-month grace period to enterprises that have already conducted Cross-border data transfer activities, that is, the relevant enterprises shall complete the rectification before March 1, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as "the Deadline"). Enterprises whose cross-border data transfers have not yet triggered the mandatory declaration may also choose to declare security assessment at their own discretion. Considering that the Deadline will soon lapse, we have selected and summarized some most concerned/asked questions, taking into account the most confusing topics under the assessment work together with some hands-on experience.

Access link: https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1373&status=bestao_library

16. GB 18613-2020 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and values of efficiency grades for motors

Price: USD 25.00
Page: 9
Number of Words: 29087

GB 18613-2020 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and values of efficiency grades for motors is a national mandatory standard for relevant product. It is issued by SAMR and SAC on May 29, 2020, and has come into force on June 1, 2021

Access link: https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1175&status=bestao_library

17. Key points of GB 19578—2021: Fuel Consumption Limits for Passenger Vehicles

Price: EUR 18.00
Page: 9
Number of Words: 3500

This standard applies to M1 vehicles capable of running on gasoline or diesel fuel, and whose maximum design gross weight does not exceed 3500kg. It does not apply to vehicles running on gaseous fuel or alcohol ether fuel only. Key points were summarized by BESTAO consulting experts.

Access link: https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=86&status=bestao_library

18. GB/T 35273 - 2020 Information security technology— Personal information (PI) security specification

Price: FREE download
Page: 47
Number of Words: 11700

This document specifies the principles and security requirements for the collection, storage, use, sharing, transfer, public disclosure and deletion of PI.

Access link: https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=90&status=bestao_library

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