



**REGULATORY OBSERVATION
CHINA COMPLIANCE**

June 2023

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Highlights of this edition

Notice of Five Ministries on Implementing China Automotive Emission Phase VI Standard

On May 8, 2023, five Chinese ministries issued the Announcement of Matters Concerning the Implementation of the China VI Emission Standards for Vehicles for the implementation of stricter vehicle emission control.

Full article available at Page 5 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1418&status=china_compliance

CCC Certification Details for Newly-added Electrical Products

On March 16, 2023, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) of China announced that it has decided to implement China Compulsory Certification (CCC certification) management for lithium ion batteries and battery packs used in electronic and electrical products, portable power supplies, as well as power adapters/chargers used in telecommunications terminal products.

Full article available at Page 9 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1431&status=china_compliance

MIIT Calling for Comments on Six Mandatory National Standards

China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) is call for comments on the following mandatory standards, stakeholders are advised to provide feedbacks during June 16 to August 16, 2023.

Full article available at Page 15 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1455&status=china_compliance

Bigger Change will Take Place for China RoHS 2.0

On May 19 and 26, two working meeting are held by SAC/TC297/SC3 (Test Methods of Hazardous Substances) to discuss standards revision of China RoHS 2.0. These meetings have discussed significant changes for China RoHS 2.0

Full article available at Page 20 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1419&status=china_compliance



Automotive and Machinery

1. Notice of Five Ministries on Implementing China Automotive Emission Phase VI Standard

On May 8, 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), joined with four ministries, issued the Announcement of Matters Concerning the Implementation of the China VI Emission Standards for Vehicles (hereinafter referred to as "the Announcement").

According to the Announcement, the planned introduction of a stricter national emission standard, known as China VI stage 6b, for all new vehicles will proceed as scheduled from July 1, and will prohibit the production, import and sales of vehicles that do not meet the two standards:

- GB 18352.6—2016 Limits and measurement methods for emissions from light-duty vehicles (CHINA 6)
 - GB 17691—2018 Limits and measurement methods for emissions from diesel fueled heavy-duty vehicles (China VI)
- Revealed in 2018, the China VI standard is largely equivalent to Euro VI, and China VI-b introduces slightly more stringent testing

requirements and a remote emission monitoring system.

Specifically, the China VI stage 6b standard features reductions in nitrogen oxides and particulate matter emission limits by around 70 percent from the previous China V standard.

For the definition of importation or sales date (to conform with the China VI stage 6b deadline as July 1), the date of import shall be the arrival date of the goods endorsed in the import certificate; the sales date is subject to the date of motor vehicle sales invoice.

Foreign stakeholders should note that for light-duty commercial vehicles, if their pollutant emission testing reports from actual driving showed a result that only requires monitoring, a six-month sales transition period will be granted, and such vehicles will be allowed for sale until Dec 31.

2. Recent Key Compulsory Standards from China Automotive Standardization Committee SAC TC 114

The Equipment Industry Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology recently organized the National Automotive Standardization Technical Committee, SAC TC 114, to revise four mandatory national standards, including "Intelligent Connected Vehicles - Automatic Driving Data Recording Systems." The drafts for soliciting opinions have been formed and are now open for public comments from all sectors of society.

The Chinese version of the draft for soliciting opinions and the formulation statement for these four standards can be downloaded from the link below:

- 《汽车整车信息安全技术要求》（征求意见稿）.docx
"Technical requirements for vehicle cybersecurity" (draft for comment)
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1420&status=bestao_library
- 《汽车整车信息安全技术要求》（征求意见稿）编制说明.docx

- Formulation statement of "Technical requirements for vehicle cybersecurity" (draft for comment)
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1421&status=bestao_library
- 《智能网联汽车 自动驾驶数据记录系统》（征求意见稿）.docx
- "Intelligent and connected vehicle - Data storage system for automated driving" (draft for comment)
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1422&status=bestao_library
- 《智能网联汽车 自动驾驶数据记录系统》（征求意见稿）编制说明.docx
- Formulation statement of "Intelligent and connected vehicle - Data storage system for automated driving" (draft for comment)
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1423&status=bestao_library
- 《乘用车外部凸出物》（征求意见稿）.docx
- "External projections for passenger car" (draft for comment)
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1423&status=bestao_library
- 《乘用车外部凸出物》（征求意见稿）编制说明.docx
- Formulation statement of "External projections for passenger car" (draft for comment)
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1425&status=bestao_library
- 《商用车驾驶室外部凸出物》（征求意见稿）.docx
- "The cab of commercial vehicles-External projections" (draft for comment)
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1426&status=bestao_library
- 《商用车驾驶室外部凸出物》（征求意见稿）编制说明.docx
- Formulation statement of "The cab of commercial vehicles-External projections" (draft for comment)
https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1427&status=bestao_library

According to the compilation instructions for "Intelligent and connected vehicle - Data storage system for automated driving", due to the early stage of development of autonomous driving systems, most related products from companies are still in the research and development phase, and the technical solutions have not yet been fully stabilized. The current technical solutions for autonomous driving systems have detailed definition of Operational Design Conditions (ODC), which vary among different companies, making it impossible to reach a consensus on the scope of relevant data. Therefore, it is proposed that the "minimum recording data capability range" for two categories of data, namely, driving environment information and autonomous driving request information, be modified to be customized by each company. After the implementation of the standard, it is recommended that these two categories of data elements' "minimum recording data capability range" be filed as record parameters by the respective companies.

3. Mandatory Standard for Agricultural Machinery Safety Calling for Comments

On June 16, 2023, the Science Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) announced a batch of national mandatory standard drafts to call for public comments. The call-for-comment period will end on August 16, 2023.

One of the drafts is ***Safety technical specification for agricultural machinery*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Safety Standard"). It specifies the basic requirements for agricultural machinery safety, risk assessment, technical specifications, etc, and applies to the technical

inspection of products to ensure the safety of agricultural machinery operators and other operators.

Most importantly for foreign stakeholders:

- once this new standard is approved and coming into force, following mandatory standards will be replaced:

GB 10395.1-2009, GB 10395.2-2010, GB 10395.5-2013, GB 10395.6-2006, GB 10395.7-2006, GB 10395.8-2006, GB 10395.9-2014, GB 10395.10-2006,

GB 10395.12-2005, GB 10395.14-2006, GB 10395.15-2006, GB 10395.16-2010,

GB 10395.17-2010, GB 10395.18-2010, GB 10395.19-2010, GB 10395.20-2010,

GB 10395.21-2010, GB 10395.23-2010, GB 10395.24-2010, GB 7681-2008.

- the implementation suggestion given by the standard formulators is: it shall come into force six months after being published.

For download the complete Safety Standard draft in Chinese, please visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1436&status=bestao_library

And the full formulation statement of this Safety Standard (in Chinese) can be downloaded at:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1437&status=bestao_library

4. Revision of Mandatory Standard for Protection of Pedestrians in Vehicle Collision in China

Revised Edition of *GB 24550 The protection of motor vehicle for pedestrians in the event of a collision* was submitted to MIIT for approval review on 16 June. Once passed the review, the standard will be official published soon. The standard stipulates the technical and testing requirements, test procedures and the calibration of impactor for the protection of pedestrians in the event of vehicle collision. This document applies to M1 and N1 vehicles, but exclude the M1 vehicles in which the R point of the driver's seat is in front of the transverse plane of the front

axle center or the horizontal distance between the R point of the driver's seat and the transverse plane of the front axle center is less than 1100 mm, and the maximum total mass is greater than 2500 kg; It also does not include N1 vehicles in which the R point of the driver's seat is in front of the transverse plane of the front axle center or the horizontal distance between the R point of the driver's seat and the transverse plane of the front axle center is not greater than 1100 mm.

For downloading the document (in Chinese), please click [here](#).

5. Revision of Heavy-Duty Commercial Vehicle Fuel Consumption Standard in China

On 16 June, MIIT issued a call for comments on revised mandatory standard GB30510 Fuel consumption limits for heavy-duty commercial vehicles, before approval.

This document specifies fuel consumption limits, production consistency, type determination, and implementation dates for heavy commercial vehicles.

This document applies to commercial vehicles capable of burning petrol or diesel fuel and with a maximum design total mass greater than 3,500 kg, including trucks, semi-tractors, buses, dump trucks and city buses.

This document does not apply to vehicles for special operation.

For downloading the document (in Chinese), please click [here](#).

6. Revised Mandatory Standard for Seats and Anchorages Strength in School Bus in China

On 16 June, MIIT issued the revised draft (for approval) of *GB 24406 The strength of student seat and their anchorages of special school bus*, for public comments.

This document specifies the requirements and test methods for the strength of special school bus student seats and their vehicle fasteners.

This document applies to the student seat on a dedicated school bus and to the vehicle fasteners used to install the seat, as well as to the restraint divider installed in front of the student seat on a dedicated school bus.

For downloading the document (in Chinese), please click [here](#).

7. Mandatory Standard for Automotive Mirrors Effective in China

On July 1, 2023, China's mandatory standard *GB 15084-2022 Motor vehicles – Devices for indirect vision – Requirements of performance and installation* will come into force.

It may initiate impacts on foreign stakeholders or their suppliers of vehicle mirrors, especially on the allowed and not allowed mirror type on vehicle. Based on the official interpretation document¹ released by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) of China on January 12, 2023, vehicle mirror suppliers and manufacturers should be aware that:

- All kinds of flat or convex mirrors are allowed to be used as exterior mirror.
- In the case of multiple curvature convex mirror, it is allowed to use aspherical convex glass/double curvature convex glass/convex free-form glass for the section of the outside mirror.

Aspherical surface that are used as a supplementary mirror does not need to meet the requirements of Chapter 6.5 of the standard. It can be used to assist field of vision, but cannot be used to replace the "normal field of vision" part defined in GB15084-2022.

¹ original link in Chinese:

https://wap.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcid/art/2023/art_9203f5b3680f49d19d8279e902a87647.html



8. CNCA will Designate CCC Bodies and Labs for Lithium-ion Batteries

On March 22, 2023, the Certification and Accreditation Administration of China (CNCA) announced their plans to designate certification bodies and testing labs for the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) of lithium-ion cells and batteries (used on portable electrical and electronic products), portable power banks, and power adapters/chargers for telecommunication terminal products, and is calling for candidates.

Foreign test and certification bodies should note that:

- No new certification bodies will be designated, as the certification process will still be taken on by pre-designated certification bodies with authorized business scope of information technology equipment.
- Testing labs:
 - Power adapters/chargers for telecommunication terminal products: testing labs shall be undertaken by the designated laboratory with authorized business scope of power adapters (including charge/discharger) for information technology equipment;
 - Lithium-ion cells and batteries, and portable power banks: testing labs are open for applications. This means foreign test labs stand a chance of being designated testing labs.

CNCA plans to designate 20 labs out of all applicants and the result will be announced before June 20, 2023.

9. CCC Certification Details for Newly-added Electrical Products

On March 16, 2023, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) of China announced that it has decided to implement China Compulsory Certification (CCC certification) management for lithium ion batteries and battery packs used in electronic and electrical products, portable power supplies, as well as power adapters/chargers used in telecommunications terminal products.

Following our previous article with analysis, here are the full English translation of the Official Announcement and the annex for your reference.

Announcement of the State Administration for Market Regulation on Implementation of China Compulsory Certification Management for Lithium ion Batteries and Other Products

In accordance with the relevant requirements of the Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Deepening the Reform of the Management System for the Electronic and Electrical Industry (GBF [2022] No. 31), the State Administration for Market Regulation has decided to implement China Compulsory Certification (CCC) management on lithium ion batteries and battery packs used in electronic and electrical products, portable power supplies, as well as power adapters/chargers used in telecommunications terminal products (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Newly Included Products”). The relevant requirements are hereby announced as follows:

I. Starting from August 1, 2023, the designated certification bodies will begin to accept CCC certification commissions for Newly Included Products, and carry out certification work in accordance with the applicable standards listed in the Implementation Rules for China Compulsory Certification - Information Technology Equipment, and the annex. As of August 1, 2024, those enterprises that have not obtained CCC certificate and marked with certification marks shall not be allowed to leave the factory, sell, import, or use in other business activities. The directory of designated certification bodies and laboratories for Newly Included Products will be announced separately.

II. The scope of CCC certification for Newly Included Products is defined in the annex. Among them, the lithium ion batteries and battery packs used in electronic and electrical products are subject to CCC certification at this stage; for the batteries and battery packs used in other electronic and electrical products, CCC certification will be carried out in due course.

III. Considering that the new standard will be implemented mandatorily on January 1, 2024, in order to reduce the cost of obtaining certification for enterprises, the designated certification bodies have carried out CCC certification for relevant products in accordance with this standard.

IV. The designated certification bodies and laboratories should actively rely on existing conformity assessment results on the premise of controllable certification risks and ensuring certification quality to reduce the burden on enterprises and facilitate their certification.

The State Administration for Market Regulation
March 14, 2023

Annex: Definition of the Scope of CCC Certification for Newly Included Products

Product Category and Code:	Power supply (0807, 0907)
Description of Product Category:	A device that is directly connected to the power grid, the output can be connected to telecommunication terminal equipment, and it has a voltage conversion function, including power supply nature and electrical parameter conversion. (0907)
Scope of Application:	Power adapters/chargers for telecommunication terminal equipment
Description or Enumeration of the Applicable Scope of the Products:	Power adapters, chargers, power converters, etc. for telecommunications terminal equipment.
Applicable Standards:	GB4943.1; GB/T9254.1; GB17625.1
Product Category and Code:	Portable power supply (0914)
Description of Product Category:	A portable power supply that is not more than 18 kg of mass, including lithium ion batteries and/or battery packs, with AC/DC input/output.
Scope of Application:	Portable power supply
Description or Enumeration of the	Power bank, portable energy storage and outdoor portable power supply for camping, etc.

Applicable Scope of the Products:	
Applicable Standards:	GB4943.1; GB31241
Product Category and Code:	Lithium ion batteries and battery packs (0915)
Description of Product Category:	A device converts chemical energy into electrical energy by moving lithium electrons between the positive electrode and the negative electrode, and is designed to be a rechargeable combination which is combined with any number of lithium ion batteries with protective circuit and is ready to use.
Scope of Application:	Lithium ion batteries and battery packs for portable electronic products
Description or Enumeration of the Applicable Scope of the Products:	Lithium ion batteries and battery packs for portable electronic products such as portable office products, mobile communication products, and portable audio/video products.
Applicable Standards:	GB31241
Remarks:	Excluding lithium ion batteries and battery packs for electronic cigarettes



Standardization

10. A Deeper Look into China Enterprise Standards "Forerunner" System

Reform is the fundamental driver for China's economic growth. The innovative enterprise standard "forerunner" system has effectively promoted the transformation and upgrading of standardization work in enterprises, creating the market atmosphere of "looking to forerunners in production and consumption". This paper collected nearly 130 pieces of public opinion information on the enterprise standard forerunners in the first quarter of 2021, covering China Construction Bank, BYD, Gree and other renowned enterprises in a variety of sectors. Through analyzing publication channels and content of those information, it aims to facilitate the publicity and promotion of the "forerunner" system and increase social awareness of "high standards and high quality".

Since fully implemented in 2019 and optimized throughout 2020, the enterprise standard "forerunner" system has gained increasing influence and recognition. Especially, BTU, Sina.com and other influential media reported the 2020 Enterprise Standard "Forerunner" Conference and the release of forerunner name list, with 200 million viewers. CNIS recently collected and analyzed nearly 130 pieces of public opinion information on the forerunners in the first quarter of 2021, with the following findings.

First, most information was published in media websites, WeChat Official Account, and Apps. Mainstream media including Jinri Toutiao (literally Today's Headlines), Finance Station and Bai Jiahao all released news relating to the forerunner system.

Second, the information mainly focused on work progress, government support, sectoral support, local support and enterprise's publicity.

Work progress were mainly reflected by notifications and announcement of results. In view of WeChat's advantages in spreading information, relevant institutions released phased progress about the system via WeChat Official Account to advance its implementation.

Government support referred to national policies relating to the system. For example, documents issued by the central government, including opinions on improving consumption mechanism and boosting consumption potential, action plans of constructing high-quality market system, and opinions on advancing rural revitalization and accelerating agricultural and rural modernization, made clear implementing enterprise standard "forerunner" system and cultivating high-level enterprise standards in agricultural sector, which provided important policy basis for the implementation of the system.

Sectoral support was about how the forerunner helped promote the development of sector standards and quality. For example, China Automotive Engineering Research Institute Co., Ltd. (CAERI) undertook the responsibility of evaluating forerunners in the area of new energy vehicles and developed the association standard "forerunner standard evaluation requirements" for battery electric vehicles. The standard pointed out a direction for new energy vehicle enterprises to disclose standards, provided a basis for the evaluation

of forerunners in the area and set a benchmark for high-quality development in the sector.

Local support referred to the efforts of local administrations for market regulation promoting the development of local enterprises by implementing the "forerunner" system.

Foshan city in South China's Guangdong Province had the largest number of enterprises listed in the forerunner list in 2020, boasting 95 forerunner standards in the past two years, which ranked first among all cities and regions across the country. Foshan government attached great importance to key economic areas, key sectors and key enterprises, implemented the forerunner system and encouraged the self-declaration and disclosure of 13,699 enterprise standards by 3,450 enterprises. The city specified the financial reward policies for those selected as national forerunner evaluation bodies in its document on providing incentives and support for improving the quality of industrial products.

For another example, Wuhu city of Southeast China's Anhui Province and Zhengzhou city, capital of Henan province in the Northern Central Region of China announced to respectively offer a reward of RMB 1 million and RMB 300,000 for enterprises recognized as national forerunners. Local governments have contributed enormously to the promotion of the "forerunner" system and injected strong impetus into regional economic development.

Enterprise publicity referred to the phenomenon that relevant enterprises participated in the forerunner work, thereby carrying out brand publicity. As enterprises generally recognize the value of the "forerunner" system, enterprises in the forerunner list seize this opportunity to intensify brand publicity.

For example, BYD, a leading new energy vehicle company, has tried to extend brand awareness and influence by stressing the fundamental role of R&D capability and experience sharing. Gree, a renowned household appliance enterprise, highlighted "forerunner enterprise" in its publicity. Their actions will certainly encourage more enterprises to disclose advanced enterprise standards and facilitate industrial transformation and upgrading.

Public information about the "forerunner" system in the first quarter of 2021 indicated that the system has been promoted at local, sector and enterprise levels, won general recognition and become an important tool for local administrations for market regulation to advance high-quality development. However, at the market level, less publicity was found, the forerunner label was less used and consumer awareness need to be improved.

Therefore, it is necessary to intensify the publicity of forerunner products and help consumers gain real benefits from the forerunner system, advancing the new development pattern.

11. Furniture Fire Safety Compulsory Standard to be Revised

On June 16, 2023, the Science Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued a batch of national mandatory standard drafts to call for public comments. The call-for-comment period will end on August 16, 2023.

One of the drafts is ***Safety technical specification of fire retardant for furniture*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Safety Standard"). It will replace the existing standard GB 17927.1-2011 and GB 17927.2-2011.

The Safety Standard specifies the requirements, test methods, inspection rules and marks for the flame retardant performance of furniture, and applies to upholstered furniture and furniture with soft packages

Foreign stakeholders of such product are advised to notice that: the implementation suggestion given by the standard formulators is: it shall come into force six months after being published.

For download the complete Safety Standard draft in Chinese, please visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1439&status=bestao_library

And the full formulation statement of this Safety Standard (in Chinese) can be downloaded at:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1440&status=bestao_library

12. 10 Compulsory Standards Plan to Formulate in China

On June 16, 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued notice to calling for comments on the plan of national mandatory standard formulation and revision (the first batch of 2023).

This first batch contains a total of 14 standards, among which 10 of them may initiate direct impacts for foreign stakeholders, and relevant information is summarized as follows:

No.	Project No.	Project Name	Category	Standard to be replaced	TC or Managing Regulator
1.	GJBCPXQ0237-2023	Limits for noise emitted by combine harvester	Revision	GB 19997-2005	TC201 (Agricultural Machinery)
2.	GJBCPXQ0238-2023	Limits of tractor noise	Revision	GB 6376-2008	TC140 (Tractors)
3.	GJBCPXQ0239-2023	Earth-moving machinery - Noise limits	Revision	GB 16710-2010	TC334 (Earth-moving Machinery)
4.	GQCCPXQ0240-2023	Electric vehicles traction battery safety requirements	Revision	GB 38031-2020	TC114/SC27 (Electric Vehicles)
5.	GQCCPXQ0241-2023	Motor vehicles-windshield demisting and defrosting systems - Performance requirements and test methods	Revision	GB 11555-2009	TC114/SC17 (Body Accessories)
6.	GSJCPZQ0244-2023	Requirements for certain restricted substances in electrical and electronic products	Newly developed		TC297/SC3 (Test Methods of Hazardous Substances)
7.	GSJCPZQ0245-2023	Lithium ion cells and batteries used in electric tools - Safety technical specification	Newly developed		Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)
8.	GSJCPZQ0246-2023	Lithium ion cells and batteries used in toys - Safety technical specification	Newly developed		MIIT
9.	GSJCPZQ0247-2023	Lithium ion cells and batteries used in portable household electric appliances - Safety technical specification	Newly developed		MIIT

No.	Project No.	Project Name	Category	Standard to be replaced	TC or Managing Regulator
10.	GYDCPXQ0248-2023	The tolerable limits of danger on telecommunication lines from power lines	Revision	GB 6830-1986	TC485 (Communication)

Foreign manufactures are also advised to notice that none of the aforementioned mandatory standards adopted international standards.

13. MIIT Calling for Comments on Six Mandatory National Standards

MIIT is call for comments on the following mandatory standards, stakeholders are advised to make comments during June16~August 16, 2023.

No.	standard name	standard summary	Standards to be replaced
1.	Rules for classification and labelling of chemicals — Part 1 : General specifications	<p>This document sets out the terms and definitions related to the classification and labelling of chemicals as well as the hazards classification, labelling and safety manuals of chemicals.</p> <p>This document applies to the classification and labelling of chemicals under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) issued by the United Nations. Chemicals as insecticidal residues in pharmaceuticals, food additives, cosmetics and food products are not covered in this document when they are ingested intentionally. However, if workers are likely to be exposed, or there is a potential for exposure during transport, the provisions of this document must still be followed. Where laws and regulations provide otherwise, follow those provisions.</p> <p>Note: Requirements for the label of transport package in the Proposal for Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations shall be applied in priority.</p>	GB 13690-2009
2.	Specification for classification and labelling of chemicals - Part X: Desensitized explosives	<p>This part of GB 30000 specifies the terms and definitions, classification criteria, determination logic and guidance, labeling of desensitized explosives.</p> <p>This part applies to the classification and labelling of desensitized explosives in accordance with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>	
3.	Technical specification for explosion-proof equipment in explosive environments	This document specifies the explosion-proof protection requirements for equipment and facilities in various types of explosive environment-hazardous places, as well as the common explosion-proof safety technical	GB25285.1-2010, GB 25285.2-2010, GB3836.1-2010,

No.	standard name	standard summary	Standards to be replaced
		<p>requirements for equipment and protection systems in design, manufacturing, inspection, sales, site classification, selection, installation, use, repair and maintenance.</p> <p>This document does not apply to equipment and protective systems used in hazardous places where the explosion hazard is caused solely by the explosive substance itself or by unstable chemical substances.</p>	<p>GB 3836.13-2013, GB3836.14-2014, GB 3836.19-2010, GB3836.20-2010, GB 3836.2-2010, GB3836.3-2010, GB 3836.4-2010, GB3836.8-2014, GB 3836.9-2014, GB20800.3-2008, GB25286.1-2010, GB25286.2-2010, GB25286.3-2010, GB25286.5-2010, GB25286.6-2010, GB25286.8-2010, GB20800.1-2006, GB20800.2-2006, GB12476.1-2013, GB12476.4-2010, GB12476.5-2013, GB12476.6-2010, GB 12476.7-2010</p>
4.	<p>Technical specification for safety of electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use</p>	<p>This document specifies the requirements of electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use, including marking and documentation, protection against electric shocks, mechanical hazards, flame spread, fluid and solid foreign bodies, radiation (including laser sources) and sound and ultrasonic pressures, protection against released gases and substances, as well as against explosions and implosions, resistance to mechanical stress, temperature limits for equipment and heat resistance, components and assemblies, and the protection with interlocking devices.</p> <p>This document applies to electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use, including industrial automation equipment.</p>	<p>GB 4793.1-2007,GB 4793.2-2008, GB 4793.3-2008, GB 4793.5-2008, GB 4793.6-2008, GB 4793.7-2008, GB 4793.9-2013</p>
5.	<p>Safety technical specification for washing products</p>	<p>This document specifies the terms and definitions of washing products, raw material requirements, product requirements, test methods and labeling requirements.</p> <p>This document applies to washing products</p>	<p>GB/T 26396-2011</p>

No.	standard name	standard summary	Standards to be replaced
		produced and sold (including imports) in the People's Republic of China (except cosmetics, disinfection products and food detergents). This document does not apply to aerospace, nuclear industry, military, semiconductor (including integrated circuit) manufacturing washing products.	
6.	Safety technical specification of lithium-ion batteries for electric bicycles	This document specifies the safety requirements and test methods for lithium-ion battery cells and battery packs for electric bicycles. This document applies to lithium-ion battery cells and battery packs for electric bicycles in accordance with GB 17761.	

Since no international standard was used for reference in developing these standards, overseas stakeholders should be aware there could be significant discrepancies between these standards and the ones they follow.



Energy and Energy Efficiency

14. Measures for the Administration of the Classified Protection of Cybersecurity in the Power Industry in China

On 16 November 2022, the National Energy Administration (NEA) released *Measures for the Administration of the Classified Protection of Cybersecurity in the Power Industry* (hereinafter referred to as “Measures”). The aim is to further regulate and improve the administration of cybersecurity in the power industry.

Classified cybersecurity protection is a fundamental management system in China, at the same time being the foundation for protecting critical information infrastructure. Before the release of the Measures, previous regulation played an important role in guiding power companies to implement classified cybersecurity protection as required by national policies and regulations; however, it felt short in coping with the new situation – namely an increasingly complex power system and structure, a broader expansion of the cyberspace into various sectors, and consequentially mounting risks. More importantly, from a top-down perspective, China’s recent release of new laws, regulations and standards put forward higher requirements for the classified protection of cybersecurity. The newly-revised Measures therefore provide an updated framework and process for the classified cybersecurity protection in the power industry. There are 6 chapters, including general provisions, classification and protection, implementation and management of classified protection, cryptography management for the classified protection of cybersecurity, legal liability, and supplemental provisions. In general, the Measures further specify:

- The purpose, application scope and relevant terminology of classified cybersecurity protection;
- Grading and corresponding protection principles;
- The responsibilities of NEA, its agencies, the power industry and evaluation bodies in grading, auditing, evaluation and cryptography management;
- Liabilities

In line with national laws and regulations, the Measures adjusted the main principle of classified cybersecurity protection in the power industry, from “independent classification, and independent protection” to “classified protection, emphasis on priorities, proactive defense, and comprehensive prevention”. In addition, the Measures adjusted the title of the document and relevant terminology, refined the requirements on classification and evaluation cycles, standardized the audit process of grading, optimized filing procedures of classification outcomes and evaluation reports, and improved requirements for corresponding evaluation bodies.

In the following months, NEA’s efforts will be dedicated to policy publicity and coordination. As to individual power companies, they are required to carefully study and comply with the Measures. It is expected that the Measures will contribute to an overall improvement of the classified protection of cybersecurity in the whole industry.

15. Mandatory Standard for Water Chiller Energy Efficiency (draft for Comments)

Recently, SAC issued a call for comments on mandatory national standard “*Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for water chillers (draft for comments)*”. The deadline for submitting comments is July 7, 2023.

This standard, working together with the following standards, aims to support the implement of the policy *Green and High-Efficiency Cooling Action Plan* jointly promulgated by DNRC and other seven ministries and to promote the energy conservation of the chiller industry.

- *GB/T 18430.1 water chilling (heat pump) packages for industrial & commercial and similar application of water chilling (heat pump) packages using the vapor compression cycle,*
- *GB/T 18430.2 water chilling (heat pump) packages for household and similar application of water chilling (heat pump) packages using the vapor compression cycle,*
- *GB/T 18362 Direct-fired lithium bromide absorption water chiller (heater),*
- *GB/T 18431 steam and hot water type lithium bromide absorption water chiller, and*
- *GB/T 19409-2013 water-source (ground-source) heat pumps.*

This standard will also support the implementation of China’s product energy saving schemes including China Energy Efficiency Labelling, Energy-Saving Product Certification, and List of Government Procurement for Energy-Saving/Environmental Protection Products.



China RoHS

16. Bigger Change will Take Place for China RoHS 2.0

On May 19 and 26, two working meeting are held by SAC/TC297/SC3 (Test Methods of Hazardous Substances) to discuss standards revision of China RoHS 2.0.

The meeting on May 19 has approved the Amendment No. 1 for standard **GB/T 26572-2011 Requirements of concentration limits for certain restricted substances in electrical and electronic products**, which means four substances will be added into China RoHS: bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP). The next step for the Amendment No. 1 will be submitted to Standardization Administration of China (SAC) for final approval and then implementation announcement.

The meeting on May 26 announced the projects to formulate/revise seven RoHS standards, and have formed the working groups accordingly. These standards are expected to focus on align with international RoHS testing systems to support China's management system.

Full list of the seven standards is:

No.	Standard/Project No.	Standard Name	Status	Relation with International Standards
1	GB/T 39560.2-2020 20221782-T-469	Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products—Part 2: Disassembly, disjointment and mechanical sample preparation	Revise	Identical with IEC 62321-2:2021
2	20221780-T-469	Determination of certain substances in electrical and electronic products—Part 3-2: Screening fluorine, bromine and chlorine in polymer and electronics by combustion-ion chromatography (C-IC)	newly-developed	Identical with IEC 62321-3-2:2020
3	20221784-T-469	Determination of certain substances in electrical and electronic products—Part 3-3: Screening polybrominated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers and phthalates in polymers by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry using a pyrolyser/thermal desorption accessory (Py/TD-GC-MS)	newly-developed	Identical with IEC 62321-3-3:2021
4	20221783-T-469	Determination of certain substances in electrical and electronic products—Part 9: Hexabromocyclododecane in polymers by gas chromatography -mass spectrometry (GC-MS)	newly-developed	Identical with IEC 62321-9:2021

No.	Standard/Project No.	Standard Name	Status	Relation with International Standards
5	20221779-T-469	Determination of certain substances in electrical and electronic products—Part 10: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in polymers and electronics by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS)	newly-developed	Identical with IEC 62321-10:2020
6	20221254-T-469	Determination of bisphenol A in electrical and electronic products—High performance liquid chromatography	newly-developed	None
7	20230189-Z-469	Test method development — Guidelines for substance selection	newly-developed	Modified with IEC TR 62936:2016



17. Official Explanation on Mandatory IT Device Standard GB4943.1 Issued

On March 29 and 30, 2023, SAC/TC588 (Electronic Equipment Safety) issued explanation documents for the mandatory national standard **GB 4943.1-2022 Audio/video, information, and communication technology equipment—Part 1: Safety requirements** (hereinafter referred to as “GB 4943.1-2022”).

GB 4943.1-2022 is adopted from IEC 62368-1:2018 with modification, and will come into force on August 1, 2023, and replace two currently effective standards:

- *GB 8898-2011 Audio, video, and similar electronic apparatus - Safety requirements*
- *GB 4943.1-2011 Information technology equipment - Safety - Part 1: General requirements*

The explanation documents answered the following questions:

- **Q: Article F.3.5.3 requires putting certain symbols (such as suitable fuse type and its rated current etc.). Is it applied to sub-miniature fuse links?**

A: Such requirements also apply to sub-miniature fuses-links, which means a breaking capacity symbol should be put near the fuse base or sub-miniature fuses-links. The consideration of making such an explanation is to avoid possible mistakes happening in the fuse replacement process. When evaluating complete equipment under GB 4943.1-2022, all components should be compliant with their corresponding requirements.

- **Q: Requirements in article F.3.5.2 requires putting a marking on the disconnect switch or circuit-breaker following GB/T 5465.2's stipulations. Then is it mandatory to put a standby switch symbol (sample as below) for the “standby” status in class III equipment?**



A: If it is a control device (standby switch) in class III equipment that does not effect on safety, then such marking is not necessary. The electrical energy source of class III equipment is ES1, so there is no shock risk. If the standby switch also passes the inspection and test and has been ruled out of other safety risks (catch fire/overheat/mechanical/radiation/chemistry etc.), then the mark is not necessary.

- **Q: Some complete equipment that conforms with IEC 60065 or IEC 62368-1, but can't carry out certain routine tests with the complete equipment (e.g.: routine electric strength test). So when the component is conformed with all relevant regular test requirements, it is possible to exempt the complete equipment from such routine tests?**

A: Based on the *IEC 62911:2016 Audio, video and information technology equipment – Routine electrical safety testing in production's* contents, article 5.2 says: “Routine tests for electric strength shall be carried out between circuits connected to the mains (primary circuits) and

accessible conductive parts. For accessible circuits not connected to the mains (secondary circuits), it is permitted to test separately, before final assembly, subassemblies, and components, such as transformers, if the relevant insulation cannot be tested in the complete equipment, provided that the complete equipment complies with IEC 60065, IEC 60950-1 or IEC 62368-1 as appropriate.”

When routine tests are carried out according to GB 4943.1-2022, the aforementioned statement in IEC 62911:2016 can be used as a reference.

The national standard that identically adopted the IEC 62911:2016 is under development by TC 588 at the moment. The interpretation of this question is a quotation of the original IEC standard as a reference, and should be subject to the final statement of the national standard when it releases.)

- **Q: Article F.3.8 stipulates that marking requirements should include voltage rating, current rating, and polarity for external power output. However, whether USB data transfer ports (with DC output) that are installed on laptops, desktops and monitors etc. need to carry such a mark?**

A: USB ports on such products do not need to carry the mark for voltage rating and current rating. Because the requirements for F.3.8 apply to the external power outputs that are designed to offer other devices with power. For the ones whose main functions are not supplying power, and their applicable standards have already stipulated voltage and current values, the marking requirements of F.3.8 do not apply.

- **Q: Whether the standard socket in the picture below is allowed to be used as the power output socket for electrical product (such as portable energy storage power sources)?**



A: It is allowed. To be specific, 1) article 4.1.2 of GB 4943.1 provides further explanation on the point; 2) when an electrical product is installed with an output socket that can provide power to other devices, such sockets should conform with requirements of national standard GB 4943.1-2022 and all kinds of sockets that are stipulated in the GB/T 1002, GB/T 1003 and GB/T

2099 (all parts).

- **Q: Article F.3.7 stipulates requirements for marking of IP rating as “if an equipment is applied as a non-IPX0 level, then the IP classification code should be marked on the equipment under GB/T 4208-2017 requirements.” In such a case, does all non-IPX0 devices need to have an IP code label? Is it allowed to label the IP code in the user manual?**

A: Only when the IP structure of the equipment will be used as a safety protection, shall the IP classification code be labeled in compliance with GB/T 4208-2017. The IP code can be labeled either on the equipment or in the user manual.



Electrical and Electronics

18. Six New Electrical Equipment Mandatory Standards Published in China

On 23rd May 2023, six new mandatory standards were released by China SAC. The title and the implementation time of each standards is listed below:

No	Standard No	Standard Title	Replaced standard	Implementation date
1	GB 16914-2023	General safety technique requirements of gas burning appliances	GB 16914-2012	2025/6/1
2	GB 19517-2023	National technical specification for the safety of electric equipment	GB 19517-2009	2024/6/1
3	GB 21520-2023	Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for displays	GB 21520-2015	2024/6/1
4	GB 42590-2023	Safety requirements for civil unmanned aircraft system		2024/6/1
5	GB 15741-1995	The license plates (crackets) and its position on motor vehicles and trailer (1st Amendment)		2026/1/1
6	GB 13094-2017	The safety requirements for bus construction (1st Amendment)	GB 13094-2007, GB 18986-2003, GB/T 19950-2005	2023/7/1

19. China updates GB 19517 on Electric Equipment Safety

China recently finished the update of *GB 19517 national technical specification for the safety of electric equipment* and published its 2023 edition, GB 19517-2023. The standard will come into force on June 1, 2024.

GB 19517 is often referred to as the Chinese version of the low voltage directive. It provides the minimum requirements for all low voltage electric products accessing the Chinese market.

GB 19517-2023 stipulates the basic safety requirements for all types of hand-held, mobile, and fixed electrical equipment for indoor and outdoor use and with rated AC voltages up to 1000V (1140V) and rated DC voltage up to 1500V.

The standard applies to products and components that use electric energy transformed from chemical energy, luminous energy, wind energy, etc.

Products that internally generate unreachable AC voltages of higher than 1000V and DC voltages of higher than 1500V also fall into the scope of this standard.

However, the following products are not covered by this standard:

- Materials and auxiliary materials, excluding those for products under the scope of this standard
- Semi-finished or primary products that cannot be used independently
- Electric equipment for medical purposes
- Lifts
- Electric fence exciter
- Special products like ship, aircraft, and railway.

BESTAO Reviews and Translations

20. English Translation – CNCA-00C-008: 2019 Self-Declaration Rule of Compulsory Product Certification (CCC)

Price: USD 48.00

Page: 24

Number of Words: 3336

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

Self-Declaration is an important conformity assessment method for China Compulsory Certification (CCC). **CNCA-00C-008: 2019 Implementation Rule of Compulsory Product Certification (CCC) – Self-declaration** provides guidance on how to do self-declaration for products under the CCC scope.

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21. 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

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

Price: USD 45.00

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.

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