China Regulatory & Compliance Observation

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Laws and Regulations

1. SAMR Calls for Comments on the Product Quality Law of the People's Republic of China

The State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) of China unveiled the Draft for Public Comments of the *Law of Product Quality* on October 18, 2023. The deadline is Saturday, November 18, 2023.

Originally published on February 22, 1993, with subsequent minor revisions in 2000, 2009, and 2018, this draft introduces significant changes in response to evolving market demands. These adaptations aim to regulate new business models and accommodate consumer requirements, such as those in e-commerce, online third-party platforms, service providers, product recall procedures, and supply chain tracking systems.

Moreover, the draft encourages active engagement from the central government in international quality activities. This includes co-development, sharing, and interconnecting of quality infrastructure elements like metrology, standards, certification, accreditation, inspection, and testing. Additionally, it promotes international exchanges and cooperation.

Notable highlights of the draft encompass:

- Introduction of quality prerequisites for imported products, encompassing labeling and safety requirements.
- Imposition of additional responsibilities on all stakeholders, encompassing reporting quality and safety incidents, initiating defective product recalls, and ensuring complete supply chain traceability.
- Introduction of a new section focusing on "other operators," outlining their quality obligations and liabilities. This category covers product storage and transportation operators, both online and offline third-party platform service providers, and operators in the service industry.
- Distinction between "special consumer goods" and "general products" in the Quality Supervision chapter. This differentiation results in stricter supervision, standard requirements, safety assessments, and inspections for products utilized by specific demographic groups.
- The catalogs of special consumer goods will be determined and published by the market supervision and administration department of the State Council, in conjunction with other relevant departments.
- Furthermore, a new chapter on Quality Promotion and Quality Infrastructure (Chapter 4) encourages stakeholders to engage in both basic and advanced research on quality technology. This chapter also emphasizes the importance of comparing and analyzing domestic and international standards related to core technologies, nurturing talent, and developing regulatory and procurement support at all levels of government.

China Compulsory Certification

2. CNCA Announcement: Upcoming Change to CCC Standard for Low-Voltage Switchgear and Control gear Assemblies

The CCC standard GB/T 7251.2-2023, titled "*Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies—Part 2: Power switchgear and control-gear assemblies*," is set to be implemented from March 1, 2024, replacing GB/T 7251.12-2013.

To ensure the smooth integration of the new standard within the Compulsory Product Certification (CCC certification) framework, the National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) issued an announcement on November 9, 2023, outlining the following measures:

- Effective from the announcement date, the standard utilized for CCC certification of assemblies of electrical switchgear and control gear, as specified in the *"Compulsory Product Certification Implementation Rules - Low-voltage electrical appliances - Assemblies of low-voltage switchgear (CNCA-C03-01: 2014)"*, will be updated from GB/T 7251.12 to GB/T 7251.2. It's important to note that this modification doesn't impact the CCC certification catalog's scope.
- Manufacturers of assemblies of electrical switchgear and control gear are required to carry out CCC self-declaration and transitional procedures in accordance with the guidelines articulated in the *"CNCA announcement on the implementation of CCC certification self-declaration for relevant standards' revisions (CNCA No.4, 2021) ",* released in February 2021.

3. China Simplifies CCC for Information Technology Equipment Imported from Pilot Areas

On November 2, 2023, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and the General Administration of Customs issued a notice titled '*Announcement on Adjusting Compulsory Product Certification (CCC) Requirements for the Import of Information Technology Equipment in Eligible Free Trade Pilot Zones and Free Trade Ports.*' The announcement states that for information technology equipment imported in pilot areas, if it falls within the scope of CCC (identified by the product code's first two digits being “09” in the CCC catalog), the product can use a self-declaration assessment method to prove compliance with CCC electromagnetic compatibility standards. Designated certification bodies will only conduct inspections related to electrical safety, and make certification decisions and issue certificates based on the comprehensive evaluation of self-declaration materials and inspection conclusions,

Specifically:

- The term 'pilot areas' in the text refers to the Free Trade Pilot Zones in Shanghai, Guangdong, Tianjin, Fujian, Beijing, and the Free Trade Port in Hainan.
- Self-declaration should be implemented according to the requirements of self-declaration procedure in '*CNCA-00C-008: 2019 Implementation Rules for Compulsory Product Certification - Self-Declaration.*' There is no need to submit relevant compliance information

to the 'Compulsory Certification Product Compliance Self-Declaration Information Submission System.'

- The entity commissioning CCC certification should be an importer registered in the pilot areas, importing information technology equipment from overseas to the Chinese market.
- For testing samples required during the CCC certification process, prior to import, applicants should apply for CCC exemption certificates following the requirements in the '*Notice of the State Administration for Market Regulation on Clarifying the Requirements for Exemption from Compulsory Product Certification.*'
- Information technology equipment that obtains CCC certification through the above method should have its destination within the pilot areas."

New Energy

4. Imminent Mandatory Standard for Safety of Lithium Battery Energy Storage Systems

On November 23, MIIT (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology) initiated the solicitation of opinions on the mandatory national standard *" Secondary lithium cells and batteries used in electrical energy storage systems – safety requirements (draft for approval),*" with a deadline set for December 23, 2023. This indicates that the standard has entered its final stage and will soon be completed and released.

The scope of application for this standard includes, but is not limited to:

- Telecommunications;
- Central emergency lighting and alarm systems;
- Stationary engine starting;
- Photovoltaic systems;
- Residential Energy Storage Systems (HESS);
- Grid-connected/off-grid high-capacity energy storage.

During the formulation of this standard, the environmental safety section drew inspiration from internationally standard UN 38.3, and the functional safety section referenced key international standards such as IEC 62619, IEC 63056, etc. However, the standard contains technical requirements developed based on Chinese market's actual conditions, thus there may be differences from corresponding international standards.

This standard will complement and be interrelated with "*GB 31241-2022 Lithium ion cells and batteries used in portable electronic equipment — Safety technical specification,*" " *GB 40165-2021 Lithium ion cells and batteries used in stationary electronic equipment — Safety technical specification,*" and "*GB 38031-2020 S Electric vehicles traction battery safety requirements.*" Together, they form an integral part of China's safety standards system for lithium batteries and battery packs.

5. Mandatory Standard for Safety of Lithium Batteries in Electric Bicycles on the Horizon

On November 23, MIIT (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology) began soliciting opinions on the mandatory national standard "*Safety technical specification of lithium-ion battery for electric bicycle (draft for approval),*" with a deadline of December 23, 2023. This indicates that the standard has entered its final stage and will soon be completed and released.

This standard is applicable to lithium-ion battery cells and battery packs for electric bicycles, specifically those that comply with the *"GB 17761-2018 Safety technical specification for electric bicycle*" and have a nominal voltage not exceeding 48V.

Currently, international standardization organizations such as ISO and IEC do not have specific product standards for lithium-ion batteries used in electric bicycles. However, they have developed standards for portable lithium-ion batteries like IEC 62133-2:2017. The EU and North America have formulated

product standards for lithium-ion batteries used in electric vehicles, such as EN 50604-1:2016, UL 2271:2013, and UL2580:2013. While developing this standard, reference was made to the aforementioned standards, but different requirements were proposed considering the specific conditions of the Chinese market. Overseas manufacturers should take note of the distinctive technical requirements outlined in this standard.

Energy Efficiency

6. Solicitation of Comments for Two Mandatory Motor Energy Efficiency Standards

On October 27, 2023, the National Energy Foundation and Management Standardization Technical Committee (TC20) invited public input on two mandatory national standards: "*Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for permanent magnet synchronous motors"* and "*Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and the energy efficiency grades for cage three-phase high voltage induction motor."* The deadline for submitting comments is December 26, 2023.

The standard "*Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for permanent magnet synchronous motors"* aims to replace GB 30253-2013. In comparison to GB 30253-2013, the main technical changes include:

a) Expansion of the standard's scope.

b) Removal of target energy efficiency limit values and motor energy-saving evaluation values for permanent magnet synchronous motors.

c) Modification of energy efficiency limit value requirements for asynchronous start three-phase permanent magnet synchronous motors with voltages of 1140V and below.

d) Addition of energy efficiency limit value requirements for asynchronous start three-phase permanent magnet synchronous motors with rated power between 400kW and 1000kW for voltages of 1140V and below, as well as for voltage levels of 3000V (3300V), 6000V, and 10000V.

e) Modification of energy efficiency limit value requirements for permanent magnet synchronous motors used in elevators.

f) Modification of energy efficiency limit value requirements for variable frequency drive permanent magnet synchronous motors with voltages below 1140V.

g) Removal of energy efficiency limit value requirements for variable frequency drive permanent magnet synchronous motors with voltages below 1140V and speeds of 2000r/min and 2500r/min.

h) Addition of energy efficiency limit value requirements for variable frequency drive permanent magnet synchronous motors with voltages below 1140V and speeds in the range of 45r/min to 500r/min, as well as for speeds of 750r/min and rated power between 110kW and 1250kW.

i) Addition of energy efficiency limit value requirements for variable frequency drive permanent magnet synchronous motors with voltage levels of 3000V (3300V) and 6000V.

j) Addition of energy efficiency limit value requirements for variable frequency drive permanent magnet synchronous motors with a voltage level of 10000V.

The standard "*Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and the energy efficiency grades for cage three-phase high voltage induction motor"* is intended to replace GB 30254-2013. In comparison to GB 30254-2013, the primary technical changes are as follows:

a) Modification of the standard's scope.

b) Removal of energy-saving evaluation values for high-voltage three-phase cage induction motors.

c) Addition of efficiency limit value requirements for high-voltage three-phase cage induction motors with 6kV voltage level, 2 poles, and rated power between 3550kW and 10000kW, with cooling methods IC01, IC11, IC21, IC31, and IC81W.

d) Addition of efficiency limit value requirements for high-voltage three-phase cage induction motors with 10kV voltage level, 2 poles, and rated power between 2500kW and 10000kW, with cooling methods IC01, IC11, IC21, IC31, and IC81W.

e) Addition of efficiency limit value requirements for high-voltage three-phase cage induction motors with 6kV voltage level, cooling methods IC611, IC616, IC511, and IC516, for 2 poles (rated power 2800kW~10000kW), 4 poles (rated power 2500kW-10000kW), 6 poles (rated power 1800kW-8000kW), 8 poles (rated power 1400kW-6300kW), 10 poles (rated power 1250kW-5000kW), and 12 poles (rated power 900kW-4000kW).

f) Addition of efficiency limit value requirements for high-voltage three-phase cage induction motors with 10kV voltage level and cooling methods IC611, IC616, IC511, and IC516.

g) Modification of efficiency limit value requirements for high-voltage three-phase cage induction motors with 6kV voltage level and cooling method IC411.

h) Addition of efficiency limit value requirements for high-voltage three-phase cage induction motors with 6kV voltage level, cooling method IC411, and rated power between 1800kW and 3150kW.

i) Addition of efficiency limit value requirements for high-voltage three-phase cage induction motors with 10kV voltage level and cooling method IC411.

7. Call for Comments: Mandatory Energy Efficiency Standard for Power Transformers

From October 17 to December 16, 2023, the National Energy Foundation and Management Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC20) is seeking opinions on the mandatory national standard "*GB 20052 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and the energy efficiency grades for power transformers (Draft for Comments)*."

This standard aims to replace its 2020 version. Compared to the previous version, the main technical changes include:

- The scope of application has been expanded to include "three-phase oil-immersed transformers and dry-type transformers for the new energy generation side (photovoltaics, wind, and energy storage), with voltage levels of 6kV, 10kV, 35kV, and 66kV, no-excitation voltage regulation, rated frequency of 50Hz, and rated capacity ranging from 500kVA to 63000kVA." The scope no longer includes "high-impedance transformers."
- Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency of 6kV, 10kV, 35kV, and 66kV new energy generation side (for photovoltaic, wind, and energy storage) transformers have been added.
- Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency of 6kV, 10kV, 35kV, and 66kV oil-immersed and dry-type three-phase dual-winding no-excitation-voltage-regulation new energy generation side (for photovoltaic, wind, and energy storage) transformers

(6~7.2kV/0.4~1.14kV) have been added.

- Minimum allowable load loss values for 10kV 2500kVA oil-immersed three-phase dual-winding distribution transformers without excitation-voltage regulation, pertaining to energy efficiency grades 1 and 2 have been revised.
- The short-circuit impedance of some 10kV dry-type three-phase dual-winding no-excitation-voltage-regulation distribution transformers has been modified.
- The short-circuit impedance of some 66kV and 110KV oil-immersed three-phase dual-winding on-load voltage-adjustable power transformers has been modified.

Carbon Reduction

8. China Develops New Carbon Footprint Calculation Standard

On November 2, 2023, the National Environmental Management Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC207) and the National Carbon Emission Management Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC548) issued a call for opinions on the national standard *'Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification (Draft for Comments)*.' The deadline for feedback is January 6, 2024.

This standard aims to support a series of carbon reduction policies, including, among others, the *'Action Plan for Carbon Peak by 2030,'* the '*National Standardization Development Outline,*' the *'Implementation Plan for Accelerating the Establishment of a Unified Specification for Carbon Emission Statistics and Accounting System*,' and the '*Implementation Plan for Carbon Peak in Industrial Sectors.'* These policies propose the development of carbon footprint standards and requirements for conducting carbon footprint accounting. This standard is also a means for China to enhance the international competitiveness of local enterprises and address international green trade barriers (such as carbon footprint-related entry requirements enacted by countries like Europe and the United States).

Currently, China has adopted several international carbon footprint standards like ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006, and has also formulated a few sector-specific and product-specific standards for products' life cycle assessment. However, these standards lack coordination and unity. To address the problem, SAC/TC 207 proposed this standard project, which is based on '*ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines for quantification*', but has made the following changes.

- Added requirements for compiling product carbon footprint-product category rules, providing reference for the development of rules for specific product categories.
- Added product carbon footprint calculation formulas and global warming potential (GWP) reference values in the product carbon footprint impact assessment, facilitating understanding of quantification methods.
- Added a template for product carbon footprint research reports, providing reference for specific report compilation.
- Added requirements for product carbon footprint declarations or information exchange, providing reference for self-declaration or third-party verification of product carbon footprints.

Cybersecurity and Data Protection

9. MIIT develops Security Classification and Grading Rules for Industrial Internet

On October 24, 2023, MIIT issued notice to solicit opinions on the *"Administrative Measures for Industrial Internet Security Classification and Grading (Draft for Public Comment).*" The document requires the implementation of industrial internet security classification and grading in industries under the supervision of MIIT, including raw material industries, equipment industries, consumer goods industries, and electronic information manufacturing industries.

The classification and grading applies to industrial internet enterprises and will categorize them into three types: industrial enterprises utilizing industrial internet, industrial internet platform enterprises, and industrial internet identifier resolution enterprises.

Industrial internet enterprises will be required to conduct self-grading based on relevant standards for industrial internet security classification, taking into account factors such as the company's size, business scope, degree of industrial internet application, importance of operational critical systems, level of control over critical data, importance for industry development and supply chain security, as well as the consequences of cybersecurity incidents. Based on the results of the self-grading, industrial internet enterprises will be graded to Grade three, two, and one, from high to low.

Industrial internet enterprises that have completed self-grading are required to register their information on the National Industrial Internet Security Classification and Grading Management Platform (referred to as the Classification and Grading Management Platform). This registration includes but is not limited to company name, type, grade, contact information, and cybersecurity personnel. Industrial internet enterprises should also, in accordance with relevant standards for industrial internet security assessment, independently or through third-party assessment organizations, regularly conduct standard compliance assessments. Grade three industrial internet enterprises must conduct assessments at least once a year, while Grade two industrial internet enterprises must conduct assessments at least once every two years.

The MIIT will establish and improve the mechanism for industrial internet security inspection and evaluation, regularly organizing security inspections and evaluations of industrial internet enterprises. If an industrial internet enterprise violates the provisions of these measures, fails to fulfill its obligations for network and data security protection, presents significant security risks, or experiences security incidents, the MIIT and local supervisory departments may take measures in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, including the *Cybersecurity Law* and the *Data Security Law* of China.

Furthermore, it's worth noting that the document also suggests that the MIIT will guide internet-connected industrial enterprises in identifying important industrial control systems and promote the inclusion of distributed control systems (DCS) and similar systems in the catalog of critical network equipment, mandating compulsory testing and certification.

The deadline for commenting is November 22, 2023.

Electrical and Electronics

10. Upcoming Mandatory Standard Set to Enhance Safety in Household Electrical Appliances

On November 23, MIIT (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology) commenced the solicitation of opinions on the mandatory national standard " *Household and similar electrical appliances –Safety specification (draft for approval),*" with a deadline set for December 23, 2023. This indicates that the standard has reached its final stage and is poised for imminent completion and release.

This standard delineates requirements for the safety, installation, maintenance, and repair of household and similar electrical appliances, including specifications for labeling and instructions. It describes corresponding compliance verification methods, establishes relevant terms and definitions, and is applicable to a range of 98 products, encompassing household (and similar use) appliances, the electrical components of sporting goods, and the design, production, testing, use, installation, maintenance, and repair of electric toys.

This standard serves as a consolidation and refinement of technical requirements within the current 102 mandatory standards in the field of household appliance safety. These 102 mandatory standards will be transformed into voluntary standards to support the implementation of this standard. Specifically:

- In terms of product safety requirements (electrical, temperature, mechanical, durability, structure, components), this standard integrates requirements from the original GB 4706 series, GB 19865, and GB 31187, and proposes requirements that consider the impact of the usage environment on product safety in accordance with the current international standardization efforts of IEC 60335.
- The section on safety requirements throughout the product lifecycle is enhanced based on the requirements in GB 8877, primarily addressing requirements for installation, maintenance, and repair.
- The section on safety labeling and instructions integrates labeling from the original GB 4706 series, GB 19865, and GB 31187, and introduces labeling and instructional requirements for installation, maintenance, and repair activities.

It is noteworthy that this standard introduces safety requirements for "*Appendix B: Household Appliances Intending to Communicate Remotely via Public Networks,*" and companies producing networked appliances must adhere to additional requirements outlined in this section.

Automotive and Machinery

11. China Launches Pilot Program for ICV Admission and On-Road Operation

On November 17, 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MoHURD), and the Ministry of Transport (MOT) jointly issued a notice regarding the initiation of a pilot program for the admission and on-road operation of intelligent connected vehicles (ICV), preparing to conduct on-road driving trials for such vehicles.

Which cities can participate in the pilot program?

Cities where vehicles are intended to operate should meet conditions such as policy support, infrastructure, and safety management.

Which enterprises can apply to participate in the pilot program?

Automobile manufacturing enterprises and end users form a consortium and voluntarily apply to the provincial-level industrial and information authorities with reference to the implementation guidelines included in this document.

Which products can enter the pilot program?

Automobile manufacturing enterprises must refine admission testing and safety assessment plans for ICV products. After confirmation by MIIT and MPS, and under the supervision of provincial authorities and the city government where the vehicles operate, they can proceed with product testing and safety assessments. MIIT will delegate technical service agencies to evaluate product testing and safety assessment plans, implementation, results, etc.

After completing product testing and safety assessments, enterprises participating in the pilot program can submit product admission applications to MIIT. Once approved, MIIT will announce the admission of the ICV products, their admission validity period, implementation areas, and other restrictive measures as required.

On-road Operation

ICV products that have obtained admission can conduct on-road operation trials within designated areas. The entities participating in the pilot program must, according to regulations, purchase insurance for the vehicles, apply for the vehicle registration, and monitor the operational status of the vehicles."

12.MOT Soliciting Opinions on Mandatory Electric Vehicle Coolant Standard

On November 15, the Ministry of Transport (MOT) solicited opinions on the mandatory national standard " *Motor Vehicle Coolant- Part 2: Electric Vehicle Coolant (draft for comments)*", with the deadline for feedback set for January 14, 2024.

This standard specifies the product classification, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, as well as requirements for labeling, packaging, transportation, and storage of coolants for electric vehicles. It is applicable to the production, inspection, and use of coolants prepared with ethylene glycol as the antifreeze agent and used in the thermal management systems of pure electric vehicle power batteries.

This standard is one of the three standards in the GB 29743 series. The other two parts are specifically for coolant for internal combustion engine vehicles (published in 2022) and coolant for fuel cell vehicles.

Currently, this standard has become an important technical support for market surveillance. The State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) has included engine coolant in the "*National Key Industrial Product Quality and Safety Supervision Catalog (2021 Edition)*", and will carry out inspection in accordance with the "*Interim Measures for the Management of Product Quality Supervision and Sampling"* and this standard. The Ministry of Transport (MOT) has also included engine coolant in the "*Key Supervision and Management Product Catalog of the Transportation Industry (2013 Edition)*", and will implement inspection in accordance with the "*Administrative Measures for Product Quality Supervision and Sampling in the Road Transportation and Maritime Industries*" and this standard. Overseas manufacturers should track this standard and analyze its potential impact on the sale of their products in the Chinese market in the future.

13. SAMR Integrates Admission Requirements for Special Equipment Safety Accessories

The State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) is soliciting public opinions on the " Safety Technical Regulations of Safety Accessories (Draft for Comments)" from October 7 to November 10, 2023.

This document is based on the original "Safety Valve Safety Technical Inspection Regulations" (TSG ZF001-2006), "Explosive Device Safety Technical Inspection Regulations" (TSG ZF003-2011), "Gas Cylinder Accessory Safety Technical Inspection Regulations (TSG RF001-2009), " "Pressure Pipeline Component Type Test Rules (TSG D7002-2006) ". It aims to integrate and unify their safety requirements for safety valves, explosive device units, emergency shutdown valves, and gas cylinder valves to formulate comprehensive safety technical regulations for safety accessories. The new regulation will cover safety accessories used on boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure pipelines defined in the "Catalog of Special Equipment," including safety valves, explosive device units, emergency shutdown valves, and gas cylinder valves.

This document specifies the minimum safety requirements for the material, design and manufacturing, type testing, selection and installation, and use management of safety accessories. In the appendix, it provides harmonized standards (basic national standards such as material standards, product structure standards, component standards, test method standards, etc.) that can help enterprises meet the basic safety requirements of this regulation. When manufacturing safety accessory products using non-harmonized standards, the manufacturer should provide a comparative table showing how the standards they follow comply with the safety requirements of this regulation and harmonized standards.

For enterprise using new materials, new technologies, new processes that are inconsistent with the requirements of this regulation, or for their product this regulation does not specify requirements but may significantly impact safety performance, the enterprise should report to SAMR for technical review. SAMR will entrust the Special Equipment Safety and Energy Technology Committee to conduct the technical review. Only with SAMR's approval of the review results can these products be put into production and use.

14. China Updates Implementation Rules for Urban Rail Transport Equipment Certification

On October 31, Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) of China unveiled the 'second batch of implementation rules for the urban rail transport equipment certification (hereinafter referred to as the URTE certification)'. This release comprises four newly devised rules catering to engineering products, power supply systems, communication systems, and station equipment, along with two revised rules for traction drive system and communication-based train control systems.

This release is a pivotal step in reinforcing the URTE certification scheme set forth in the "opinions on the implementation of the URTE certification" and the "catalogue of first batch of products subject to URTE certification", initially introduced by CNCA and NDRC in 2017. In September 2023, CNCA and NDRC published the "catalogue of second batch of products subject to URTE certification", incorporating 19 new products across five categories into the certification scheme.

These new rules are poised to facilitate the certification of these 19 new products and improve the URTE certification scheme.

Radio and Communication

15. China includes IPv6 Tests in its SRRC Mandatory Certification

On September 26, 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued a notice that mandates the inclusion of testing for the support of IPv6 protocol capabilities in wireless local area network (WLAN) devices in the type approval process for radio transmission equipment (so-called SRRC certification).

The document stipulates the following:

- WLAN devices with public IP address allocation functions (hereinafter referred to as “IPv6 WLAN devices”) that are manufactured or imported for sale and use within China must support the IPv6 protocol. They are required to apply for and obtain a type approval certificate for radio transmission equipment from the national radio management agency, in compliance with relevant regulations of radio management, such as the "*Notice on Strengthening and Regulating Matters Related to the Management of Radio Frequencies in the 2400MHz, 5100MHz, and 5800MHz Bands*."
- IPv6 WLAN devices should support and enable IPv6 address allocation by default while also providing users with the option to configure IPv6 address allocation themselves. This configuration method should be clearly outlined in the product documentation.
- Testing institutions responsible for SRRC testing should possess IPv6 protocol testing capabilities and conduct type approval testing in accordance with the technical requirements and testing methods listed in this notice.
- Basic telecommunications operators are expected to support and encourage users to access the internet through IPv6 WLAN devices, while users can still access the internet through existing WLAN devices.

These requirements will be effective from December 1, 2023. WLAN devices produced or imported before this date can continue to be sold and used until they are no longer in service.

16. MIIT Compresses SRRC Approval Process

On November 13, 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued a notification to further optimize the type approval process for radio transmission equipment by compressing its procedural timelines.

The document stipulates the following:

- The MIIT Radio Service Acceptance Center should control the acceptance review period within 5 working days.
- During the acceptance review, the MIIT Radio Service Acceptance Center should generate type approval task assignments based on the application materials and complete the task assignment production within 2 working days after receiving the confirmed upload of test reports.

- Upon receiving the acceptance notice, the applicant should provide test samples (including logistics time for sample delivery) within 15 working days.
- Testing organizations, upon receiving test samples, should conduct debugging within 10 working days.
- After completing the debugging, testing organizations should finish type approval technical testing within 10 working days and submit the test report.
- Provincial-level radio management organizations undertaking type approval testing tasks should confirm the testing organization's test report within 3 working days.

This notification will be effective from January 1, 2024.

BESTAO Reviews and Translations

17. English Translation Available! Description and Definition Table of CCC Catalog 2023

On August 10, 2023, the State Administration for Market Regulation of China released the updated "Description and Definition Table of the Mandatory Product Certification Catalog (2023)". The table encompasses 96 types of products and can be used as reference to determine if a product falls into the China Compulsory Certification scheme.

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For more information on how BESTAO can help your company enter and grow in the Chinese market, please contact us at:

Building No.5, Niuwangmiao, Chaoyang District Beijing, 100102. P R China

Phone: +86 10 6599 6261

Fax: +86 10 6474 9117

Email: assistant@bestao-consulting.com Website: www.bestao-consulting.com