China Regulatory & Compliance Observation

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On December 27, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) solicited opinions on two mandatory standards for household and similar electrical appliances (drafts for comments): “Household and similar electrical appliances - Health safety specification (draft for comments)” and “Household and similar electrical appliances - Energy saving and environment protection specification (draft for comments)”. The deadline for feedback is February 21, 2024.

Upcoming Technical Specifications for Motor Vehicles Environmental Information Disclosure

On December 28, 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) convened its executive meeting to review and tentatively approve the *"technical specifications for environmental information disclosure in motor vehicles",* a crucial measure to implement the *"Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China"* and strengthen the supervision of new motor vehicles and other mobile sources.

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China Compulsory Certification

1. CNCA Strengthens Supervision over CCC Self-Declaration

On December 12, 2023, CNCA issued the *"Announcement on Strengthening the Quality Responsibility of the Laboratory Conducting Testing for Self-Declaration of Conformity in China Compulsory Certification (CCC)"*, aiming to enhance the supervision on CCC self-declaration.

Currently, the CCC catalog includes 96 product types across 16 categories, with 19 product types implementing the self-declaration evaluation method, accounting for 19.8% of the product categories in the CCC catalog. Under the CCC self-declaration evaluation method, companies can affix the CCC mark to products and launch them for sale after conducting type testing in a laboratory of their choice and completing self-assessment. In recent inspections, issues, such as inadequate understanding of standards, non-standardized testing reports and original data records have been identified in some laboratories conducting testing for self-declaration. Therefore, the Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) issued this document to strengthen the supervision and management of CCC self-declaration activities.

The document specifies the following requirements:

- For laboratories engaged in self-declaration testing, at least the following positions should be established, and dedicated personnel should be designated:
  - Acceptance of commission and contract review position.
  - Self-declaration testing plan development position.
  - Self-declaration testing report review and issuance position.
  - Self-declaration testing report upload (to authority) position.
- Laboratories should improve their traceability system and enhance internal management:
  - Establish a traceability system for the self-declaration testing process and results, retain evidence files covering the entire testing process to ensure traceability to the original state of the testing results.
  - Develop work documents specifying technical and implementation requirements for various stages such as acceptance of self-declaration commission, formulation of testing plans, testing implementation, review and issuance of testing reports, and report upload.
  - Strengthen internal management, implement necessary work quality evaluations and process quality monitoring measures to ensure the effective implementation of the testing process and uniform execution of standards in each stage.
- Laboratories should collect various quality risk information related to self-declaration testing, such as testing quality issues discovered by market supervision departments and industry regulatory authorities during supervision, quality and safety notifications of related products, product sampling results, risk warning information, as well as feedback from consumers and manufacturing enterprises. This information should be fully utilized to identify key links affecting testing results and strengthen quality risk control.

- Laboratories should publicly disclose information related to self-declaration testing, including fee standards, testing deadlines, and the commission testing process.

Simultaneously released with this document is the *"Requirements for the Testing Process of the Self-Declaration Evaluation Method in China Compulsory Certification,"* which elaborates on the requirements from commission and acceptance to type testing, and further to testing report review and issuance, and result uploading. Laboratories conducting testing for CCC self-declaration should adhere to these requirements in the whole process of the testing.

2. Starting from January 1, 2024, CCC Fully Implements Electronic Certificates

In accordance with the *"Announcement on Improving the Management of Compulsory Product Certification (CCC) Certificates and Marks"* issued by the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the CCC certification will fully implement electronic certificates starting from January 1, 2024.

Transition Arrangements:

For valid paper certificates already issued by designated certification bodies, the certificate holders can continue to use them and naturally transition to electronic certificates through changes, renewal, and other methods. Both paper and electronic certificates have equal legal validity.

Acquisition Methods:

CCC applicants can download and use electronic certificates through the corresponding business systems of designated certification bodies, following the operating instructions provided by the certification bodies.

Content Style:

Electronic certificates will uniformly adopt the style specified by the SARM, utilizing the OFD file format as the carrier and affixing the electronic seal of the issuing body.

Information Inquiry:

Certificate information can be verified by scanning the QR code with a mobile phone or by logging into the websites of various issuing bodies to check the authenticity of the certificates. SAMR's National Certification and Accreditation Information Public Service Platform (http://cx.cnca.cn) also provides electronic certificate information inquiry services.

Anti-Tampering Measures:

Electronic certificates are equipped with anti-tampering features. When opened with OFD format reading software, moving the mouse over the electronic seal allows users to view information about the electronic seal. If the electronic certificate is altered or the content is tampered with, the electronic seal information will not be displayed, or it may show information indicating that the issuing body is not qualified, signifying a verification failure.

CCC Certification is a market access system implemented in China for products related to personal health, safety, and environmental protection, based on market-oriented and international principles. As of the end of December 2023, there are 481,000 valid certification certificates held by domestic and overseas enterprises.

New Energy

3. MIIT Plans New Regulations on EV Power Battery Management

On December 15, 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued a solicitation for opinions on the *"Administrative Measures for the Comprehensive Utilization of New Energy Vehicle Power Batteries (Draft for Soliciting Opinions),"* with the feedback period running from December 15, 2023, to January 15, 2024. The document outlines regulatory requirements for both new energy vehicle manufacturers and battery producers on managing batteries they install and produce, with key points as follows:

- Responsibility Identification:
  - Automotive manufacturers are responsible for the recycling of installed power batteries;
  - Battery manufacturers bear the responsibility for the direct sale of power batteries to the market (such as battery leasing and operational entities).
- Obligation of Battery Coding:
  - Battery manufacturers should use non-toxic or low-toxic materials, adopt standardized, universal, and easily disassembled product structure designs.
  - They must encode the produced power batteries according to the "GB/T34014 Coding regulation for automotive traction battery" and provide disassembly technical information to automotive manufacturers.
- Obligation of Battery Take-back:
  - Automotive manufacturers should establish, either independently or by delegation, collection service points in administrative regions at the prefectural level and above, matching the sales volume of their new energy vehicles.
  - Battery manufacturers should establish, either independently or by delegation, concentrated storage service points in provincial administrative regions where the power batteries are directly sold, matching the sales volume.
  - The construction of these service points should comply with the requirements of the " GB/T38698.2 Recovery of traction battery used in electric vehicle — Management specification—Part 2：Take-back service network".
- Obligation of Information Reporting:
  - Automotive manufacturers should, within six months after the new energy vehicles they produced being granted the “admission of road motor vehicle products” (i.e., MIIT Vehicle Public Announcement) or after the new energy vehicles they imported obtaining CCC certificates, submit technical information such as power battery disassembly, dismantling, and control system communication protocols, to the National Monitoring and Comprehensive Management Platform for New Energy Vehicles and Power Battery Recycling Traceability.
  - Automotive manufacturers should provide power battery disassembly technical information to enterprises for the recycling and dismantling of scrap motor vehicles.

- Automotive manufacturers should upload production traceability information to the national platform within 10 working days after the issuance of the factory certificate to their new energy vehicles, or within 10 working days after customs clearance for their imported new energy vehicles.
- Automotive manufacturers should also upload sales traceability information within 10 working days after vehicle registration, and upload retirement information within 10 working days after the disposal of old power batteries generated during the research and development, production, and installation processes.
- Battery manufacturers shall upload warehouse entry information to the national platform within 10 working days after receiving returned power batteries for repair, and upload retirement information within 10 working days after the disposal of old and waste power batteries generated during the research and development, production, and repair processes.

Energy Efficiency

4. Welding Machines, LED Flat Panel Lights, Commercial Induction Cookers Included in China's Energy Efficiency Labeling Scheme

On November 29, 2023, the National Development and Reform Commission （NDRC） and the State Administration for Market Regulation （SAMR） issued the *"Catalog of Products Implementing Energy Efficiency Labels in the People's Republic of China (Sixteenth Batch)"* and related implementation rules. This document includes five types of products: welding machines, LED flat panel lights for general lighting, commercial induction cookers, AC contactors, and monitors. Among them, welding machines, LED flat panel lights for general lighting, and commercial induction cookers are included in the catalog for the first time, while AC contactors and monitors are updates to the previous standards and implementation rules.

The document requires that

- The energy efficiency label requirements for AC contactors will be implemented from January 1, 2024. Products manufactured or imported before January 1, 2024, can delay the application of energy efficiency labels until January 1, 2026, according to the revised implementation rules.
- The energy efficiency label requirements for welding machines, LED flat panel lights for general lighting, commercial induction cookers, and monitors will be implemented from June 1, 2024. Products manufactured or imported before June 1, 2024, can delay the application of energy efficiency labels until June 1, 2026, according to the implementation rules.

Currently, 43 products are included in the energy efficiency labeling scheme. To comply with this initiative, relevant enterprises are required to subject their products to tests based on the corresponding implementation rules. Subsequently, they must assess the energy efficiency grades in alignment with the corresponding standards and affix the applicable energy efficiency labels to their products. Additionally, these enterprises are obligated to submit the energy efficiency information of their products to www.energylabel.com.cn before introducing them to the Chinese market.

China RoHS

5. China Initiates Mandatory Standard Project for RoHS

In November 2023, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) initiated the solicitation of opinions for a new RoHS mandatory standard project titled *"Requirements for certain restricted substances in electrical and electronic products."* This project is intended to replace the existing China RoHS standards GB/T 26572 and SJ/T 11364.

The new standard will specify the labeling requirements for electrical and electronic products sold within China. It will also set maximum allowable content requirements for hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products included in the China RoHS Catalog, along with defining compliance determination rules for these products. The standard will be applicable to the majority of electrical and electronic products sold within China.

Simultaneously, an English version of the standard project will be initiated.

China's RoHS efforts have been underway for nearly two decades. However, due to the fact that the supporting standards for RoHS are ostensibly voluntary, they are often questioned by enterprises during market supervision. Additionally, market supervision, customs inspections, and industry research have revealed that some products (including complete machines, components, electronic materials, etc.) currently sold or imported in the market still lack information on harmful substance content as required by SJ/T 11364. Furthermore, some products falling under the China RoHS Catalog do not meet the quantity requirements specified in GB/T 26572. This standard aims to address these issues.

Electrical and Electronics

6. Mandatory Implementation in Advance of Sections of the National Standard for Civil Unmanned Aerial Systems

On November 30, 2023, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued a notice, advancing the implementation date of the main clauses of the mandatory national standard *"GB 42590-2023 Safety Requirements for Civil Unmanned Aerial System"* from June 1, 2024, to January 1, 2024.

The sections subject to early implementation include: 1. Scope, 2. Normative references, 3. Terms, definitions, and abbreviations, 4.1 Electronic Fence, 4.3 Emergency Handling, 4.4 Structural Strength, 4.5 Airframe Structure, 4.6 Whole System Drop, 4.7 Power System, 4.9 Fault Tolerance, 4.10 Perception and Avoidance, 4.12 Electromagnetic Compatibility, 4.13 Wind Resistance, 4.14 Noise, 4.15 Lighting, 4.16 Identification, 4.17 User Manual, 5.1 Electronic Fence, 5.3 Emergency Handling, 5.4 Structural Strength, 5.5 Airframe Structure, 5.6 Whole System Drop, 5.7 Power System, 5.9 Fault Tolerance Safety Test, 5.10 Perception and Avoidance, 5.12 Electromagnetic Compatibility, 5.13 Wind Resistance, 5.14 Noise Test, 5.15 Lighting, 5.16 Identification, 5.17 User Manual, and 6 Implementation of Standards.

Other sections, including 4.2 Remote Identification, 4.8 Controllability, 4.11 Data Link Protection, 5.2 Remote Identification, 5.8 Controllability, 5.11 Data Link Protection, and Appendix A (Normative) Remote Identification, will still be implemented from June 1, 2024.

GB 42590-2023 stipulates safety requirements for civil unmanned aerial system products and describes corresponding test methods. It is applicable to the development, production, delivery, and use of micro, light, and small unmanned aerial systems, excluding model aircraft. GB 42590-2023 serves to support the *"provisional regulations on flight management of unmanned aerial system"* issued in May 2023.

7. Revision of Mandatory Standard for Urban Fire Remote Monitoring Systems in China

The user information transmission device (referred to as the "transmission device") is an essential component of the urban fire remote monitoring system, located at the network user end. It can monitor the real-time operational status of the fire detection and alarm systems and other building fire facilities of networked users. It promptly and accurately transmits fire alarm information and device operational status information to the monitoring center, aiming to achieve early detection of fires, timely alarms, and rapid fire extinguishment. Simultaneously, it holds significant practical significance for improving the integrity and operational efficiency of building fire facilities. Therefore, China has established the mandatory national standard *"GB 26875.1-2011 Remote-monitoring system of urban fire protection - Part 1: User information transmission device in this field"*.

In recent years, with the continuous development of Internet of Things (IoT) technology, the functionality of transmission devices has become increasingly complex. The product cost-effectiveness required by the current standards is relatively low, imposing an additional burden on network users and hindering the widespread application of the system. At the same time, the comprehensive collection of fire facility status information, the security of north-south data

transmission, and interface diversity have not been prominently reflected in the standard. Therefore, China has undertaken the revision of this standard and released a draft for public opinion at the end of December, with the deadline for comments set for February 19, 2024.

Compared to the previous version, the draft for public opinion mainly includes the following revisions:

- Integration of the indicator light functions and performance requirements of the transmission device. It stipulates that the transmission device should include four types of indicator lights: power, operation, communication, and overall fault. The meanings of flashing, long-extinguishing, and constant illumination for each type of indicator light are specified. The performance requirements for indicator lights have been raised, and they should be clearly visible at a distance of 3 meters.
- Addition of requirements for using direct current (DC) power supply. The transmission device is required to support DC power supply and be compatible with the 24V power supply of fire facilities.
- Deletion of requirements for indicator lights indicating the transmission process. The transmission process status can be comprehensively understood on the application support platform, and the indicator lights set on the device to indicate such information are useful for developers but not significant for ordinary users.
- Addition of communication requirements to ensure the anti-repudiation and integrity of data transmission between the transmission device and the application support platform.
- Addition of requirements for the resume transmission function. In case of communication failure with the application support platform, the transmission device can continue to receive information on fire facility status and upload all information after communication is restored.
- Addition of information storage requirements. The transmission device is required to store operation logs and facility operational status information, with a minimum storage capacity of 5000 historical data entries.
- Addition of timing requirements for the application support platform to the transmission device.
- Addition of interface requirements for the transmission device to collect fire facility status information. Referring to GB 4717 (fire alarm controller output interface rules), the transmission device should support one or more interfaces from RS485 bus interface, CAN bus interface, and Ethernet interface. Security requirements for using Ethernet to prevent external network intrusion are also proposed.
- Deletion of manual alarm function, check-in response function, manual reset, sound alarm, and manual mute function.

8. Solicitation of Opinions on Two Mandatory Standards for Household and Similar Electrical Appliances

On December 27, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) solicited opinions on two mandatory standards for household and similar electrical appliances (drafts for comments): "*Household and similar electrical appliances - Health safety specification (draft for comments)*" and

"Household and similar electrical appliances - Energy saving and environment protection specification (draft for comments)". The deadline for feedback is February 21, 2024.

- ***"Household and similar electrical appliances - Health safety specification"***

The standards will integrate and replace the existing eight mandatory standards, including "*GB 21551.1~6 Antibacterial, Deodorizing, and Purification Functions of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances," "GB 17988-2008 Safety and Hygiene Requirements for Tableware Disinfection Cabinets,"* and *"GB 19606-2004 Noise Limits for Household and Similar Electrical Appliances."* It stipulates general principles, basic safety, health protection functions, requirements for markings and instructions related to the health safety of household and similar electrical appliances (referred to as "appliances"), and provides corresponding test methods.

Key points from the draft include:

- General principles state that, when installed, used, maintained, and repaired according to the appliance's instructions, there should be no hazards that affect human and environmental health, or the risk level of hazards should be within an acceptable range.
- Safety technical indicators include ultraviolet (UVC) leakage, noise, electromagnetic fields (EMF), ozone leakage, total volatile organic compound (TVOC) concentration, hygiene safety of food contact materials, and antibacterial environments. The content integrates and summarizes requirements from the original GB 21551 series standards, GB 17988, and GB 19606. New requirements are introduced for appliances that use electromagnetic induction for heating, adding electromagnetic radiation (EMF) requirements.
- Health protection functions include whole-machine air purification, antibacterial, antiviral functions, and material antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral functions. The content integrates and summarizes requirements from the original GB 21551 series standards and GB 17988, and specifies minimum requirements for appliances with air purification and antiviral functions.
- The section on markings and instructions requirements integrates markings from the original GB 21551 series standards, GB 17988, and GB 19606. It adds requirements for markings and instructions corresponding to potential hazards of ultraviolet and ozone during appliance use.

- ***"Household and similar electrical appliances - Energy saving and environment protection specification"***

The standard will be China's first general standard for energy-saving and environmentally friendly requirements for household appliance products. It stipulates general principles, lifecycle stage requirements, and product requirements for energy-saving and environmentally friendly household and similar electrical appliances.

Key points from the draft include:

- In the general principles, it proposes considering and identifying the potential impacts on the environment, resources, and energy during each stage of the product lifecycle in the design and development stage. It emphasizes compliance with energy-saving and environmental protection requirements in materials, technology, processes, equipment, packaging, maintenance, or repair.
- In the lifecycle stage requirements, it proposes energy-saving and environmental protection

requirements during the production, installation, and recycling/reuse stages.

- In the product requirements section, based on existing energy efficiency, water efficiency standards, regulations on refrigerants, and restrictions on harmful substances, it sets requirements for energy efficiency, water efficiency, refrigerants, foaming agents, and renewable utilization during the product's use.

This standard aligns with the "Montreal Protocol" regarding the restriction of refrigerant use and is consistent with the EU RoHS in terms of restrictions on harmful substances and labeling.

Automotive and Environment

9. TC114 Launches Engine Carbon Accounting Standard Projects

On November 20, 2023, the National Automotive Standardization Technical Committee (TC114) called for member units to participate in the following two sector standards projects: *"QC/T Road Vehicles - Enterprise Carbon Emission Accounting and Reporting - Engine Manufacturing Enterprises"* and *"QC/T Road Vehicles - Product Carbon Footprint - Product Category Rules - Engines"*

The automotive industry is a key sector in achieving carbon peak and carbon neutrality goals, with the engine being a crucial component of vehicles. The development of standards for carbon emission accounting in engine manufacturing enterprises and carbon footprint assessment for engines aims to regulate the carbon emission accounting of engine manufacturing enterprises and their products, providing support for achieving these environmental targets.

In the future, these two standards may play a significant role in supporting China's product carbon footprint legislation in the auto industry. It is recommended that overseas companies in the industry pay attention to these standards and, where possible, consider participating in their development processes.

10. Upcoming Technical Specifications for Motor Vehicles Environmental Information Disclosure

On December 28, 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment convened its executive meeting to review and tentatively approve the *"technical specifications for environmental information disclosure in motor vehicles"* (hereinafter referred to as the "technical specifications").

The disclosure of environmental information in motor vehicles is a crucial measure to implement the *"Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China"* and strengthen the supervision of new motor vehicles and other mobile sources. The technical specifications stipulate the technical requirements for disclosing environmental information in motor vehicles. It is applicable to motor vehicle manufacturers, importers, inspection agencies, and others engaged in the disclosure of environmental information in motor vehicles, providing a crucial basis for compliance supervision in motor vehicle environmental protection.

During the meeting, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment emphasized the need for timely implementation of standard promotion and training to facilitate the orderly progress of motor vehicle environmental information disclosure. The ministry also urged supervisory departments to strengthen supervision on motor vehicle environmental protection, encouraging public participation in the oversight of motor vehicle manufacturers and importers, and fostering a fair and just market environment.

Radio and Communication

11. MIIT Expands the Scope of Self-Inspection and Self-Certification Pilot Program for SRRC

On December 7, 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued a notice regarding the selection of enterprises for the second batch of the self-inspection and self-certification pilot program for radio transmission equipment type approval (also called SRRC certification).

The document specifies that MIIT will once again select a group of radio transmission equipment manufacturing enterprises with relevant qualifications, good quality management levels, and credibility to conduct self-inspection and self-certification for SRRC.

Selected pilot enterprises, when applying for SRRC, can use their own testing reports as substitutes for third-party testing reports, except for special testing items such as network security. They may, under the premise of making relevant commitments, be exempt from submitting application materials related to their production capacity, technical strength, and quality assurance system for their own or their commissioned manufacturing enterprises.

The number of enterprises selected for the second batch of self-inspection and self-certification pilot program will not exceed 10 in principle.

Companies applying for model approval self-inspection and self-certification should meet the following conditions:

- Registered within China as an independent legal entity capable of assuming civil responsibilities, with a fixed office space.
- Possess over five years of experience in the production of radio transmission equipment.
- Have a leading industry position in terms of production scale and market share of wireless communication products, own independent brands, possess independent research and development capabilities, and have a well-established production capacity, technical strength, and quality assurance system.
- Have quality testing department or dedicated testing personnel for relevant radio equipment, an independent testing site, and testing equipment to conduct type approval tests. The testing results should be truthful, accurate, complete, and traceable, and the entity should take primary responsibility for self-inspection and self-certification reports.
- Conduct business operations with integrity and comply with laws and regulations.
- Have not received notices for rectification from radio management authorities or faced administrative penalties in the last three years.
- The self-inspection and self-certification of radio transmission equipment do not involve special testing items such as network security.

Enterprises may be given priority consideration for inclusion in the self-inspection and self-certification pilot program if they have achieved a 100% pass rate in SRRC supervision inspections

in the past three years, obtained recognition from the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS), undertaken major national projects, and received awards or titles such as "National Technology Innovation Demonstration Enterprise" and "National High-Tech Enterprise" in the field of industry and information technology.

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Toys

12. MIIT Seeks Opinions on Revised Mandatory National Standards for Toys

From November 23, 2023, to January 23, 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) is seeking opinions on a batch of revised mandatory national standards for toys. These standards include:

a) *Toy Safety - Part 1: Basic Code (Draft for Comments)*

This document stipulates the basic safety requirements for toys, including mechanical and physical performance, explosion and flammability performance, chemical performance, electrical performance, hygiene requirements, radiation performance, and labeling requirements, etc. This document is applicable to all toys (including trial-use and free giveaway toys) designed or clearly intended for use by children under 14 years of age, and also applies to products not specifically designed for play but with play functions intended for use by children under 14 years of age. This standard will replace its 2014 version, GB 6675.1-2014.

b) *Toy Safety - Part 2: Mechanical and Physical Properties (Draft for Comments)*

This document is applicable to all toys designed or clearly intended for use by children under 14 years of age. The document specifies requirements and test methods for toys of different age groups, from newborns to 14-year-old children. These requirements vary according to the age group corresponding to the toy. The requirements for toys used by specific age groups of children are based on the characteristics of the hazards and the intellectual and physical abilities of the children. This standard, adopting ISO 8124-1:2022 with modification, will replace its 2014 version, GB 6675.2-2014.

c) *Toy Safety - Part 3: Flammability (Draft for Comments)*

This document specifies the categories of flammable materials prohibited for use in all toys and the flammability performance requirements for toys that may come into contact with small flames. The document includes general requirements for the flammability performance of all toys, as well as specific requirements and test methods for toys considered most likely to catch fire. This standard, adopting ISO 8124-2:2023 with modification, will replace its 2014 version, GB 6675.3-2014.

d) *Toy Safety - Part 4: Migration of Certain Elements (Draft for Comments)*

This document specifies the maximum limits for migratable elements—antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and boron—in toy materials and toy components. It provides sampling methods, as well as procedures for the preparation and extraction of test specimens. The document gives the range of toys, toy components, and toy materials to which the maximum limits for migratable elements apply. This standard, adopting ISO 8124-3:2020+Amd.1:2023 with modification, will replace its 2014 version, GB 6675.4-2014.

BESTAO Reviews and Translations

13. English Translation Available! Law of Product Quality (Draft for Comments)

On October 18, 2023, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) of China unveiled the *Draft for Public Comments of the "Law of Product Quality".* The law provides a basic framework for the admission of products to the Chinese market.

BESTAO translated it to English. Should you need the text, please contact us at info@bestao-consulting.com

Price: Free-of-Charge

Pages: 23

Number of English words: 10,615

For preview of this document, please visit:

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About BESTAO Consulting

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- Our translation team provides high-quality English translation of laws and regulations, standards, and technical specifications.

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

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