REGULATORY OBSERVATION
CHINA COMPLIANCE

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BESTAO

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https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1618&status=china_compliance

China Compulsory Certification

1. 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

2. SAMR Formulates Quality Supervision Spot Checks Rules for EV Charging Pile Products

On December 25, 2023, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) solicited opinions on the "Implementation Rules for Quality Supervision Spot Checks of Electric Vehicle Charging Pile Products (2024 Edition) (Draft for Soliciting Opinions)." The main contents of the document include:

Sampling Method:

- Randomly select samples from the products awaiting sale by the sampled producers and sellers.
- Random numbers can generally be generated using methods such as a random number table.
- Two samples shall be taken for each product, with the first one used for inspection and the second one for backup.

Inspection Criteria for Electric Vehicle AC Charging Piles:

No.	Inspection Item	Inspection Method
1	Charging Connection Control Timing Sequence	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023
2	Charging Termination or Interruption under Abnormal Conditions	GB/T 18487.1-2015
3	Charging Termination and Shutdown under Abnormal Conditions	GB/T 18487.1-2023
4	Contact Current	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023
5	Insulation Resistance	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023
6	Dielectric Strength	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023
7	Impulse Withstand Voltage	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023
8	Temperature Requirements	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023

Inspection Criteria for Electric Vehicle DC Charging Piles (Non-Vehicle-mounted Charging Machines):

No.	Inspection Item	Inspection Method
1	Charging Connection Control Timing Sequence	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023
2	Abnormal Charging Interruption	GB/T 18487.1-2015
3	Charging Termination and Shutdown under Abnormal Conditions	GB/T 18487.1-2023
4	Insulation Resistance	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023
5	Dielectric Strength	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023
6	Impulse Withstand Voltage	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023
7	Temperature Requirements	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023
8	Emergency Stop	GB/T 18487.1-2015 or GB/T 18487.1-2023

If any one or more of the above inspection items are found to be non-compliant, the product will be deemed as non-compliant.

Energy Efficiency

3. 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.

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China RoHS

4. China Adjusts China RoHS Testing Method Standards

On January 22, 2024, CNCA (National Certification and Accreditation Administration) issued a notice announcing the revision of testing method standards for the China RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products). The previous standard, *"GB/T 26125 Electrical and electronic products - Determination of six regulated substances (lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers)"* has been updated to a new set of standards known as the GB/T 39560 series. This series includes GB/T 39560.1, GB/T 39560.2, GB/T 39560.301, GB/T 39560.4, GB/T 39560.5, GB/T 39560.6, GB/T 39560.701, and GB/T 39560.702.

- Starting from March 1, 2024, the testing methods for the qualification assessment of harmful substances in electrical and electronic products must adhere to the requirements outlined in the GB/T 39560 series standards.
- For assessments completed according to GB/T 26125 before March 1, 2024, the issued certificates will remain effective until their expiration. Upon expiration, the renewal process should adhere to the new standards outlined in the GB/T 39560 series.
- Products that have already been manufactured or imported before March 1, 2024, are exempt from the requirements of this notice.

Electrical and Electronics

5. China Updates Standard for Design, Selection, Installation of Explosion-Proof Electrical Appliances

The design, selection, and installation of electrical devices are essential stages for the application of explosion-proof electrical equipment. Only through correct design, selection, and installation can the intended explosion-proof functions be achieved. In 2000 and 2006, China respectively adopted GB 3836.15-2000 for explosive gas environments and GB 12476.2-2006 (later revised as GB 12476.2-2010) for combustible dust environments based on IEC 60079-14:1996 and IEC 61241-1-2:1999. In 2017, China revised GB 3836.15-2000 using IEC standards, incorporating the content of GB 12476.2-2010, resulting in the current GB/T 3836.15-2017 "Explosive atmospheres—Part 15: Electrical installations design, selection and erection".

Due to recent technological developments in explosion-proof electrical equipment and updates to major explosion-proof type standards, new requirements have been proposed for the design, selection, and installation of electrical devices. Therefore, China will update GB/T 3836.15-2017 and convert it into a mandatory standard to provide a basis for the design, selection, and installation activities of electrical devices in explosive hazardous locations.

The new standard will apply to fixed, portable, mobile, and individual electrical devices, whether permanently or temporarily installed, with the following exceptions: electrical devices in coal mine gas (methane) environments, environments with inherently explosive substances and dust formed by explosives or self-igniting substances (e.g., explosives manufacturing and processing), medical rooms, and electrical devices in hazardous locations formed by flammable mists.

6. China Issued a Batch of Mandatory Standards for Lighting Appliances

On December 28, 2023, SAC (Standardization Administration of China) released three mandatory standards: *"GB 43471-2023 Light sources—Safety requirements," "GB 43472-2023 Luminaires and electrical supply track systems for luminaires—Safety requirements,"* and *"GB 43473-2023 Controlgear and other auxiliaries for electric lighting products—Safety requirements."*

GB 43471-2023 specifies safety requirements for light sources, including general requirements, markings and instructions, electrical safety, temperature-related requirements, mechanical safety, safety under abnormal operating conditions, moisture and dust resistance, among others. This document also includes other technical requirements directly related to safeguarding personal health and the safety of life and property. The standard applies to "electric light sources," including lamps, LED modules, OLED panels, and other products. It will replace 11 existing mandatory national standards, including GB14196.1, GB14196.2, GB14196.3, GB16843, GB16844, GB18774, GB19652, GB21554, GB24819, GB24906, GB30422.

GB 43472-2023 specifies marking, mechanical structure, electrical structure, and photobiological safety requirements for luminaires using electric light sources and electrical supply track systems for luminaires. It applies to portable luminaires with power voltages not exceeding 250V and night lights installed in power socket outlets, as well as other luminaires and electrical supply track

systems with power voltages not exceeding 1000V. This standard will replace 23 existing mandatory standards in the GB7000 series.

GB 43473-2023 stipulates safety requirements, including markings, mechanical structure, and electrical structure, for control devices and their components used in lighting products. It applies to light source control devices and their components with direct current voltages below 1000V and alternating current voltages below 1000V at 50Hz or 60Hz. This standard will replace 14 existing mandatory standards in the GB19510 series.

The three standards will take effect on January 1, 2026.

Automotive and Environment

7. CNAS Develops Accreditation Scheme for Product Carbon Footprint Validation and Verification Bodies

On January 4, 2024, the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) publicly solicited opinions on its " *CNAS-SVXX:202X Accreditation Scheme for Product Carbon Footprint Verification Organizations."* The deadline for submitting opinions is February 29, 2024.

This document aims to support CNAS in conducting accreditation reviews for organizations performing product carbon footprint verification based on *"ISO 14067 Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines."* The goal is to ensure consistency in the accreditation results.

The document is based on the *"CNAS-CV01 Conformity Assessment Accreditation Principles and Requirements for Certification and Verification Bodies"* and other related accreditation standards. It introduces supplementary requirements for the classification of business scopes in the field of product carbon footprint, specific requirements for accreditation reviews, verification personnel, and other specific aspects.

8. MIIT Calling Comments for Mandatory Automotive Collision Safety Standards

On January 30, 2024, MIIT (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology) issued a notification seeking opinions on the following two mandatory national standards, with a deadline for comments set on March 30, 2024:

- ***The Requirements of Safety in the Event of Rear-End Collision for Passenger Cars (Draft for Comments)***

This standard is the revision of its 2006 version, aiming to upgrade and enhance safety requirements for rear-end collisions in automobiles. The objective is to establish a more scientifically-based assessment framework with improved metrics. This adaptation addresses the evolving demands for safety performance in fuel and electrical systems during rear-end collisions, ultimately reducing the risk of post-collision fire incidents.

The standard outlines technical requirements and testing methods for passenger car rear-end collision safety, applicable to M1-class vehicles. While referencing UN Regulation NO.34, several modifications have been made, including:

- Test speed: The standard specifies a test speed of (50±2) km/h, as opposed to the "35～38 km/h" specified in UN Regulation NO.34.
- Mass of the moving vehicle and collision device: The standard sets it at 1400 kg±20 kg, whereas UN Regulation NO.34 specifies 1100 kg±20 kg.

- Crash test dummy: The standard places a Hybrid III 50th percentile dummy in the driver's position, restrained by a seatbelt, unlike UN Regulation NO.34, which does not require the placement of a dummy.

- Pendulum test: The standard eliminates the pendulum test, while UN Regulation NO.34 allows for its use.

The Protection of the Occupants in the Event of a Lateral Collision (Draft for Comments)

This standard is the revision of its 2006 version, with the goal of upgrading technical requirements for occupant protection in the event of a side collision. It aims to establish a more scientifically-based assessment framework, enhance vehicle side-impact performance, and reduce injuries to occupants in traffic accidents.

The standard specifies technical requirements and testing methods for occupant protection in the event of a lateral collision, applicable to M1-class and N1-class vehicles, as well as multi-purpose trucks. While referencing UN Regulation NO.95, modifications have been made, including:

- Applicability: The standard applies to M1-class and N1-class vehicles, as well as multi-purpose trucks, while UN Regulation NO.95 is applicable to M1 and N1 vehicles with a maximum allowable total mass less than 3500 kg, and M1-class vehicles with a maximum allowable total mass greater than 3500 kg when the lowest seat point is no more than 700 mm from the ground.

- Mass of the mobile test device: The standard sets it at 1400 kg±20 kg, while UN Regulation NO.95 specifies 950 kg±20 kg.

- Type of honeycomb aluminum barrier: The standard adopts the AE-MDB V3.9 honeycomb aluminum barrier, in contrast to the EEVC 2000 honeycomb aluminum barrier used in UN Regulation NO.95.

- Use of crash test dummies: The standard places a WorldSID 50th percentile dummy or ES2-re dummy in the front seat for side impacts, while UN Regulation NO.95 places an ES2 dummy in the same scenario.

Furniture

9. New Furniture Flame Retardant Mandatory Standard Enters the Final Stage

On January 9, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) publicly solicited opinions on the mandatory national standard *"Safety technical specification of flame resistance for furniture (draft for approval),"* with a deadline for comments set on February 9, 2024. This indicates that the standard has reached the final stage and is expected to be approved and published soon.

In order to ensure the flame-retardant safety of furniture, China has successively introduced mandatory national standards, such as *"GB 20286-2006 Requirements and mark on burning behavior of fire retarding products and subassemblies in public place," "GB 17927.1-2011 Upholstered furniture - Assessment of the resistance to ignition of the mattress and the sofa - Part 1: Ignition source: smoldering cigarette,"* and *"GB 17927.2-2011 Upholstered furniture - Assessment of the resistance to ignition of the mattress and the sofa - Part 2: Ignition source: match flame equivalent,"* to classify the flame retardancy of furniture and suppress furniture ignition, reducing casualties and property losses caused by furniture fires.

The "*Safety technical specification of flame resistance for furniture*" will stipulate the requirements, test methods, inspection rules, and labeling for the flame retardancy of furniture, applicable to the quality control of soft furniture. This standard will replace the current mandatory standards for furniture flame-retardancy: GB 17927.1-2011 and GB 17927.2-2011. In comparison to these two standards, the new standard will bring about major technical changes, including:

- Addition of flame-retardant level III;
- Addition of the wood crib ignition source test method;
- Modification of cigarette length, changing from (60±5) mm to (55±5) mm.

During its development, this standard referred to ISO and BS standards, maintaining consistency with these standards in key indicators. Specifically, it adopts the cigarette and simulated match flame ignition methods specified in ISO standards for flame-retardancy levels I and II tests, and the pine wood crib ignition source specified in BS standards for flame-retardancy level III tests..

Radio and Communication

10. 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.

11. New Tests Added to SRRC of IEEE 802.11be Devices

On November 28, 2023, the State Radio Regulation Office issued a notice titled *"Notice on Technical Requirements and Testing Methods for Wireless Local Area Network Devices Using IEEE 802.11be Technology"* (hereinafter referred to as the "Notice").

The "Notice" stipulates that wireless local area network devices using IEEE 802.11be technology, produced or imported for sale and use within China, must comply with the requirements specified in the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology's "*Notice on Strengthening and Standardizing Matters Related to the Radio Management of the 2400MHz, 5100MHz, and 5800MHz Frequency Bands."* Additionally, it mandates the inclusion of three new testing items: Multi-Link Operation (MLO) features, Multi-Resource Unit (MRU) spectrum templates, and Vector Magnitude Error (EVM). The annex to the "Notice" provides detailed technical requirements and testing methods.

The "Notice" took effect from the date of its publication.

Emission

12. 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.

13. MEE Releases Mandatory Standard for Mobile Source Regulation and Inspection in Key Industries

On December 4, 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) issued the mandatory sector standard *"HJ 1321-2023 Technical Guide for Mobile Source Supervision and Verification in Key Industries."* The aim is to strengthen the management of mobile source emissions in key industries and units with significant vehicle usage.

The key industries covered by this standard include: steel, coking, cement, alumina, aluminum smelting, carbon, copper smelting, molybdenum smelting, lead-zinc smelting, lime kilns, ferroalloys, casting, recycled copper-aluminum-lead-zinc, non-ferrous metal rolling, ceramics, refractory materials, rock wool, glass, brick kilns, fiberglass, cellulose, construction waterproof materials, pharmaceutical industry, pesticide manufacturing, paint manufacturing, ink manufacturing, automobile manufacturing, construction machinery manufacturing, industrial painting, oil refining and petrochemicals, carbon black, coal-based nitrogen fertilizer, furniture manufacturing, packaging printing, artificial board manufacturing, plastic artificial leather, synthetic leather manufacturing, rubber product manufacturing, leather product, and footwear manufacturing.

The key vehicle units covered by this standard are those with an average daily freight vehicle traffic of 20 or more times per year, or a daily transportation volume of 150 tons or more.

The standard requires that key industry enterprises should manage transport vehicles (including carrier vehicles), on-site transport vehicles, and non-road mobile machinery in a standardized manner to meet the industry's performance grading index requirements for transportation methods or other relevant requirements for mobile source management. Key vehicle units should prioritize the use of clean transportation methods, and for road transportation, vehicles meeting emission standards should be used. This can be achieved by signing vehicle emission compliance certificates with carrier units, raw material supply units, and product purchasing units, adding corresponding contractual terms, and requiring them to provide evidence of vehicle inspection qualification, thereby achieving vehicle compliance management. In situations where new energy vehicles can meet the transportation distance requirements, their use is recommended.

It is noteworthy that the standard requires companies to have their access control and video surveillance systems with vehicle information collection capabilities, and these systems should be interconnected with the supervisory system established by ecological environment authorities to achieve real-time monitoring of the usage of transport vehicles (including carrier vehicles), on-site transport vehicles, and non-road mobile machinery. Companies are also required to provide relevant information, such as their video surveillance camera interfaces, usernames, and passwords, for remote access by ecological environment supervisory authorities. These measures will further encourage companies to phase out vehicles and non-road machinery that exceed emission standards and reduce the use of high-emission products by purchasing and using low-emission products.

BESTAO Reviews and Translations

14. English version - Description and Definition Table of the CCC Catalog 2023

To facilitate accurate delineation of the scope of the Mandatory Product Certification Catalog, the State Administration for Market Regulation has revised and issued the ***Description and Definition Table of the Mandatory Product Certification Catalog (Revised in 2023)*** based on adjustments to the Mandatory Product Certification Catalog and relevant standards for certification.

Price: 198 dollars

Pages: 173

For preview of this document, please visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1580&status=bestao_library

15. Full English Translation: 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

For preview of this document, please visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1581&status=bestao_library

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What we offer:

- The government affairs team supports our clients in identifying key stakeholders in China to build connections and improve business development.
- Our consulting team helps our clients understand China's legal framework, technical regulations, standardization system and certification schemes, including but not limited to CCC, China RoHS, Medical Device Registration, and Special Equipment Certification. We advise our clients on market access requirements and draw comparisons between EU/US and China.
- Our intelligence collection team gathers up-to-date information on China's technical regulations and standardization in areas such as China Energy Labelling scheme, Green Design and Manufacturing policies, and Regulation Development of New Energy Vehicles, etc. We make sure that our clients stay informed on the latest developments in regulation and standardization.
- Our training team is dedicated to conducting workshops for Overseas companies on understanding key China Technical Regulations to facilitate their entry into Chinese markets.
- 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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