



REGULATORY OBSERVATION CHINA COMPLIANCE

April 2024

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Highlights of this edition

China Issues More Supportive Measures to Attract Foreign Investment

On March 19, 2024, the State Council issued Action Plan to Steadily Promote High-level Opening-up and More Efforts to Attract and Utilize Foreign Investment under the consideration of expand opening-up level, while meeting the requirements of industrial structure adjustment.

Full article available at Page 5 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1652&status=china_compliance

CNCA Clarifies Filing Requirements for Carbon-related Certification Rules

On April 7, 2024, the National Certification and Accreditation Administration of China (CNCA) issued the notice to clarify and specify carbon-related certification activities by certification bodies.

Full article available at Page 9 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1662&status=china_compliance

CCC: Seven Products to be Included, Third-Party Certification to be Restored for Low Voltage Components

On February 1, 2024, CESI Certification, the certification body affiliated with China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI), announced the standard change for the energy saving certification for display equipment.

Full article available at Page 11 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1655&status=china_compliance

Mandatory Standard Revision Plan on Electric Bicycle Safety Calling for Comments

On April 7, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China (MIIT) call for public comment on the revision of national mandatory standard national level named GB 17761 Safety technical specification for electric bicycle.

Full article available at Page 14 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1661&status=china_compliance



Horizontal Policy

1. China Issues More Supportive Measures to Attract Foreign Investment

From On March 19, 2024, the State Council issued ***Action Plan to Steadily Promote High-level Opening-up and More Efforts to Attract and Utilize Foreign Investment*** (hereinafter referred to “the Action Plan”).

The Action Plan is published under the consideration of expand opening-up level, while meeting the requirements of industrial structure adjustment, as well as close the gap on the imbalanced distribution of foreign investments in different regions of China (concentrating in eastern and coastal regions at present).

Main contents of the Action Plan include:

- **Expand market access:** more sectors will be opened for foreign investment, some previous restriction in more sectors (such as telecommunication, banking, bond market, insurance and medical etc.) will be removed.
- **More supportive policies to attract foreign investors:** expand the encouraging sectors for foreign investors (including but not limited in advanced manufacturing, high-tech, energy saving and environmental protection etc.); issue supportive and favorable policies, such as tax, energy support and financial support. Support will also be greatly provided for foreign investment in middle, northeastern and western regions.

- **Optimize fair competing environment and improve investment service:** clear out all behaviours and policies that violates fair competition; optimize bidding system; implement fair participation for foreign enterprises in the standard drafting; improve market surveillance and administration enforcement level, while enhancing corporate service for foreign enterprises.

- **Facilitate innovative cooperation of foreign and domestic enterprises:** support the data exchange of foreign enterprises with headquarters; facilitate the international logistics for foreign businessmen with convenient visa service and transport support (increase international flights); encourage and support foreign enterprises on participating on national major R&D and scientific-technological projects.

- **Improve business regulations and system to benchmark international high-level trade rules:** improve intellectual property protection; optimize rules on cross-border data transfer; actively enhance the trial spot on international trade rule implementation.

The Action Plan will obviously provide more supportive measures for foreign investments in various perspectives, and those intends to search market opportunities in China for in integrated circuits, biomedical, high-end equipment, finance, insurance etc., especially the manufacturing sectors should benefit from this national-level measures.

2. National Policy in China Promoting Renewal of Industrial Equipment and Consumer Goods

On March 7, 2024, the State Council unveiled the ***Action Plans for Promoting Large-Scale Equipment Renewal and Consumer Goods Replacement*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Action Plan"). This initiative outlines several key strategies aimed at fostering:

- The revitalization of equipment across various sectors including industry, construction, and transportation.
- Initiatives for the exchange of outdated consumer products like automobiles, household appliances, and home furnishings.
- Promotion of waste material recycling and reutilization.
- Implementation of standardized enhancements.

The primary objectives of the Action Plan encompass advancing industrial evolution, conserving energy, reducing emissions, and stimulating consumption.

Key highlights of the Action Plan include:

Renewal and Transformation of Key Industries' Equipment: Prioritizing sectors such as steel, non-ferrous metals, petrochemicals, machinery, and electronics, the plan advocates for the vigorous renewal and technological upgrade of production, energy utilization, and power transmission equipment. It aims to expedite the adoption of energy-efficient equipment and foster the deployment of intelligent manufacturing technologies, alongside enforcing strict adherence to energy consumption and emission standards.

Enhancement of Energy Efficiency and Emission Standards: The plan emphasizes benchmarking against global standards to accelerate the revision of national energy consumption limits and equipment efficiency standards. Moreover, it aims to bolster emission standards across key industries while refining evaluation systems for clean production and carbon emissions.

To facilitate the execution of these initiatives, the Action Plan introduces supportive policies:

- **Fiscal Measures:** Eligible equipment renewal and recycling projects are eligible for funding support from the central budget, with additional subsidies allocated for agricultural machinery renewal. Special funds are earmarked for the recycling and disposal of discarded electrical and electronic products, while government green procurement policies are to be reinforced.
- **Tax Incentives:** Tax breaks are proposed for energy-saving, water-saving, and environmentally friendly equipment, including those undergoing digital and intelligent transformations.
- **Financial Support:** Leveraging refinancing policies, financial institutions are encouraged to provide robust support for equipment renewal and technological advancements. The central government offers interest subsidies for bank loans meeting specified criteria.

Issued by the State Council, the Action Plan serves as a pivotal policy directive poised to stimulate the renewal and replacement of consumer goods and industrial equipment, presenting novel opportunities for manufacturers specializing in intelligent and eco-friendly products. Additionally, it underscores China's unwavering commitment to stringent energy conservation and emission reduction measures, potentially posing challenges for overseas manufacturers of such product.

3. Call for Comments for Implementation Details on Quality Supervision on Multiple Products

Between March 12, 2024, and March 19, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) called for feedback on the specific procedures for quality supervision and spot checks concerning 147 product types. The outlined requirements for this implementation are as follows:

Sampling Procedure:

Samples are to be chosen at random from the inventory of products awaiting sale by the selected producers and vendors. Commonly utilized methods for generating random numbers, such as random number tables, may be employed. Each batch of products is to undergo inspection with two samples selected for examination.

Product quality supervision and spot checks represent integral components of market oversight as outlined in the ***Interim Measures for the Administration of Product Quality Supervision and Spot Checks***. In instances where inspection findings reveal non-compliance, the producers and sellers subject to sampling must promptly halt the

production and sale of the affected products. Moreover, those found culpable of serious quality deficiencies in their sampled products will face disciplinary actions administered by the county-level market supervision and administration authorities in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations. In the absence of specific provisions within the legal framework, fines of up to 30,000 CNY (approximately 4,100 USD) may be imposed. Should the violations warrant criminal investigation as per legal stipulations, the matter will be referred to the public security authorities for further action.

This directive underscores the inclusion of voluntary standards alongside mandatory standards in market surveillance efforts, thereby exposing products to potential risks. It is advisable for international enterprises to diligently monitor national and industry-specific standards pertinent to their products to mitigate compliance risks effectively.



Green and Environmental Protection

4. New Guidelines Improve Financial Supports to Green and Low-carbon Development

On April 10, 2024, the People's Bank of China and National Development and Reform Commission, jointly with 5 other ministries, issued ***Guidelines on Strengthening Financial Support to Green and Low-carbon Development*** (hereinafter referred to as “the Guidelines”).

It is issued to specify the main goals and measures for financial sectors to support China's green and low-carbon development, which will finally result in the achievement of the country's carbon peak and carbon neutrality goals. The guidelines specify objectives into two phases:

- In the next five years, establish a globally leading financial support system for green and low-carbon development; closer international cooperation will take place while all elements and resources will cluster in the green and low-carbon fields.
- By 2035, economic and financial policies will be implemented with high efficiency and coordination; the standard and policy support system in financial sectors will be more mature and favourable for green and low-carbon development; and the functions of resource allocation, risk management and market pricing will be better utilized.

Further measures are elaborated in this document in seven perspectives:

Optimize standard system for green finance: push financial systems to carry out and further dig into calculating methods on carbon calculation; further optimize standard system for green finance, especially those for bonds, green credit, GHG calculation and disclosure etc., together with green insurance standards.

Strengthen restriction mechanism based on information disclosure: encourage financial institutions and participants to disclose environmental information, especially the listed companies bond-issuing bodies; improve the information disclosure quality, and integrate ESG factors into the credit rating methods and models.

Facilitate product and market development of green finance: accelerate the construction of carbon trading markets; strengthen support through green credit; encourage the development of green insurance and services; expand participants in the green financial markets with a wider coverage.

Improve policy coordination and system support: optimize relevant laws and regulations, assessment and evaluation system; enrich currency tools, and support the green and low-carbon transition of high emission sectors and projects; deepen green finance reform, and provide further support in national and regional major strategies settings.

Strengthen prudent management and risk control for climate-related fields: optimize the prudent management system and integrate risks of climate change into the policy framework; improve the risk control capabilities of financial institutions.

Enhance international cooperation: more actively participate in international multilateral green financial cooperations within organizations including but not limited in Financial

Stability Board (FSB), Green Finance Network of Central Banks and Regulators (NGFS), International Platform for Sustainable Finance (IPSF), Bank for International Settlements (BIS), Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), Sustainable Banking and Finance Network (SBFN), International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) etc.; promote the green investment in the “Belt and Road Initiative”.

Intensify organizational support: enhance supervision and surveillance on the actions and functions of financial sectors; central and regional government should clarify roles and responsibilities for a better supportive framework of green finance; intensify academic exchanges and cooperation, and carry out basic and proactive research; create good atmosphere for green finance development.

For MNCs and foreign stakeholders, the Guidelines will benefit those with intentions or have already invested in green and low-carbon projects in China. Product/service providers on environmental protection, climate friendly or similar fields will also benefit from the policy. On the other hand, the emphasize on international cooperation may lead to result in a mutual way: more friendly business environment in the country, and stronger competitors and presence from China in the international market of this field.

5. CNCA Clarifies Filing Requirements for Carbon-related Certification Rules

On April 7, 2024, the National Certification and Accreditation Administration of China (CNCA) issued the **Notice on the Filing Requirements of Direct Carbon-related Certification Rules** (hereinafter referred to as “the Notice”), aiming at clarifying and specifying carbon-related certification activities by certification bodies.

The definition of “Direct Carbon-related Certification Rules” refers to the basic requirements and process for carbon-related certification on products, management systems and services in the basis of GHG emission quantification. The Notice only applies to the certification rules that are drafted by the certification bodies, or those rules that have been authorized to be implemented when the national one does not exist.

This document also present official categorization for certification rules under its scope into three types for certifications on product/services/management systems: carbon reduction/removal, carbon disclosure, and carbon neutrality.

Key requirements for the relevant certification rules include:

- Such certification rules need to at least cover application scope, technical basis (technical specification, mandatory technical requirements or standards), qualifications of certification staff, certification model (when apply); data quality requirements, GHG quantification methods of certain specific sectors, implementing process, surveillance after certification and renewal process, requirements of certificate and mark, changing condition of certificate status.
- Certification rules that to be filed should not have similar or identical name with national carbon-related certification rules; certification rules are encouraged to prioritize the stipulations in international, national and sector standards, and it is NOT allowed to only adopt domestic and abroad carbon reduction systems such as Chinese Certified Emission Reduction (CCER), Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard (GS) etc.

- Background database or emission factors should be selected in accordance with China's sector developing status, while being fair and scientific.

Certification bodies with existing certification rules within the scope must apply and file their certification rules to the official online reporting platform if they haven't done so.

For those that are not comply with the requirements in the Notice, the corresponding certification rules shall be cancelled, and the certificates based on them should be revoked before April 30, 2024. Failing to follow the requirements for the certification rules or the stipulated deadline will lead to penalty by CNCA.



CCC

6. CCC: Seven Products to be Included, Third-Party Certification to be Restored for Low Voltage Components

On April 7, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued a notice, deciding to implement compulsory product certification (CCC) for 7 products, and to restore third-party assessment for CCC certification of low-voltage components. The specifics are as follows:

a) 7 types of products enter the CCC catalog

Starting from May 1, 2025, electric bicycle passenger helmets, explosion-proof lamps and control devices must undergo CCC certification and be marked with the CCC certification logo before they can be manufactured, sold, imported, or used in other business activities. Starting from July 1, 2025, commercial gas burners, flame-retardant wires and cables, electronic bidets, combustible gas detection and alarm products, and water-based interior wall paints must undergo CCC certification and be marked with the CCC certification logo before they can be manufactured, sold, imported, or used in other business activities.

b) Third-party certification for low-voltage electrical components is restored

Starting from May 1, 2024, designated certification bodies will begin accepting CCC certification commissions for low-voltage components. The "Mandatory Certification Product Compliance Self-Declaration Information Submission System" (referred to as the system below) will no longer generate self-declarations. For those with valid CCC self-declarations, designated certification bodies will directly issue CCC certificates and ensure certification validity through post-certification supervision. Before November 1, 2024, enterprises with valid CCC self-declarations should complete the conversion of CCC certificates and promptly cancel the corresponding self-declarations; for those that have already been manufactured and are no longer in production, there is no need for conversion. After November 1, 2024, all CCC self-declarations for low-voltage components in the system will be cancelled.



Energy and Energy Efficiency

7. China Updates Mandatory Energy Efficiency Standard for Kitchen Appliances

On March 4, 2024, the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) solicited opinions on the mandatory national standard "*Maximum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for household and similar kitchen appliances (draft for comments)*," with a deadline of April 28, 2024.

This standard will specify the energy efficiency grades, energy efficiency limits, and test methods for household and similar kitchen appliances, covering the following types:

- Electric rice cookers operating at atmospheric pressure, heated by electric heating elements or electromagnetic induction, with a rated power not exceeding 2000W;
- Electric pressure cookers with automatic control of working pressure capability, heated by electric heating elements or electromagnetic induction, with a rated power not exceeding 2000W, a rated volume not exceeding 10L, and a rated cooking pressure of 40kPa-140kPa (gauge pressure);
- Electric stew pots and similar appliances operating at atmospheric pressure, with a rated voltage not exceeding 250V, a rated power not exceeding 2000W, and a rated volume not exceeding 10L;
- Electric kettles with a rated voltage not exceeding 250V AC, capable of pouring water from the spout by gripping the handle and tilting the pot body;
- Induction cookers with one or more heating units, each with a rated power of 700W to 3500W;
- Microwave ovens with a maximum rated input power of 2500W and below, utilizing electromagnetic energy in the ISM frequency band of 2450MHz to heat food inside the oven cavity, including combination microwave ovens.

Energy efficiency standards are the core technical basis for implementing the mandatory energy efficiency labeling system. Currently, in China, over 70% of household small appliances lack energy efficiency standards. Taking kitchen small appliances as an example, out of 15 categories widely used in households, including electric rice cookers, electric pressure cookers, induction cookers, microwave ovens, soy milk makers, high-speed blenders, mixers, juicers, electric kettles, grills, health pots, electric steamers, air fryers, tabletop single-function ovens, and microwave steaming and baking machines, only electric rice cookers, electric pressure cookers, induction cookers, and microwave ovens have corresponding energy efficiency standards, with electric rice cookers, induction cookers, and microwave ovens implementing energy efficiency labeling. Other products such as cleaning and care small appliances also generally lack energy efficiency standards. This standard aims to address these issues.

In the future, this new standard will replace the currently effective mandatory national standards "*GB 12021.6-2017 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for electric rice cookers*", "*GB 39177-2020 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for electric pressure cookers*", "*GB 21456-2014 Minimum allowable values of the energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for household induction*

cookers”, and “GB 24849-2017 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for household and similar microwave ovens”, to support the implementation of laws and regulations such as the Energy Conservation Law, Energy Conservation Supervision Measures, and Energy Conservation Management Measures for Key Energy-Using Units.



Electrical and Electronics

8. New Batch of National Mandatory Standard Projects Approved

On March 25, 2024, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) announced the drafting and revision plans for a total of 27 standard projects. The covering sectors varies from home appliance, electric cars to fire protections. Among all 27 standards, 4 of them stands out for its impact on fast-growing products (electric car), or the wide coverage of implementation or usage (coating for electric cable, gas water heater).

The basic information of these four standards is summarized as below:

Standard Project No.	Standard Name	Standard to-be replaced	Responsible TC
20240617-Q-339	Domestic gas instantaneous water heater	GB 6932-2015	TC174 (Hardware Products)
20240638-Q-450	Fireproof coating for electric cable	GB 28374-2012	TC113SC7 (Fire Materials)
20240614-Q-624	Safety requirements for electric vehicle conductive charging system	Newly drafted	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) National Energy Administration (NEA)
20240616-Q-624	Safety requirements and test specifications of electric vehicle conductive supply equipment	GB/T 39752-2021	National Energy Administration (NEA)

The two standards from EVs have been analyzed in a previous BESTAO article when the corresponding project standards are calling for public comments. Read more information on these two significant standard projects at:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1629&status=china_compliance

9. Mandatory Standard Revision Plan on Electric Bicycle Safety Calling for Comments

On April 7, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China (MIIT) call for public comment on the revision of national mandatory standard national level named **GB**

17761 Safety technical specification for electric bicycle.

The revision of this national mandatory standard will be organized by MIIT and is expected to be finished within 6 months once

the project is approved. It is categorized as mandatory as electric bicycles are a very commonly used transportation tool in the country therefore is related with public health and safety. The currently effective version is implemented on April 15, 2019, but needed improvement on stipulations of several aspects, including but not limited in speed limiter, tampering-proof, charger requirements, code markings etc.

The revised GB 17761 will specify the safety technical specifications regarding whole-unit, mechanical, driving/riding, fire-protection. The main technical contents covering requirements on speed limit, speed limiter

tampering-proof, whole-unit safety, battery charger mutual recognition, mechanical safety, high temperature identification code marking, electrical safety, fire protection and test methods.

This revision project aims to optimize current national standard system for electric bicycles. The existing standard include **GB 42295-2022 Safety requirements for electric bicycles electrical**, **GB 42296-2022 Safety technical requirements of charger for electric bicycles** (with a No.1 Amendment under approving process for now).

The call-for-comment period ended on April 13, 2024.

10. SAC Initiates Two Mandatory Standards Projects for Electric Vehicle Charging

On March 25, 2024, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) approved the following two mandatory standards projects for electric vehicle charging: *"Safety requirements for electric vehicle conductive charging system"* and *"Safety requirements and test specifications of electric vehicle conductive supply equipment."*

a) *"Safety requirements for electric vehicle conductive charging system"*

This standard is a newly developed project aimed at ensuring that charging equipment and electric vehicles meet the highest safety standards throughout their design, manufacturing, use, testing, and operation lifecycle, thereby reducing accidents and potential hazards. The standard will also promote the uniformity of industry technology, improve the quality and reliability of related charging products, enhance user experience and convenience, and reduce problems caused by technical conflicts and mismatches.

This standard will specify the general principles of safety for electric vehicle conductive charging systems, markings and warning messages, communication protocols, charging interfaces, AC charging protection, DC charging protection, and corresponding test methods. This standard applicable to:

- Electric vehicle AC charging systems and DC charging systems defined by GB/T 18487.1, including non-vehicle-mounted conductive power supply equipment with current control and/or voltage control to achieve unidirectional/bidirectional energy flow between electric vehicle rechargeable energy storage systems and the power grid (power source), with a rated voltage on the power grid side (side A) not exceeding 1000 V AC or 1500 V DC, and a rated maximum voltage on the electric vehicle side (side B) not exceeding 1000 V AC or 1500 V DC;
- Power supply equipment obtaining energy from on-site energy storage systems (such as buffer battery packs);

-
- Electric vehicles capable of external charging or charging and discharging, including conductive charging or charging and discharging systems for pure electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, and fuel cell hybrid electric vehicles.

b) "Safety requirements and test specifications of electric vehicle conductive supply equipment"

This standard is a revision of "*GB/T 39752-2021 Safety requirements and test specifications of electric vehicle conductive supply equipment.*"

This standard will specify the safety requirements of electric vehicle supply equipment and the relevant test environments and test methods, applicable to electric vehicle supply equipment of various types with a rated output voltage of 1000 V AC or 1500 V DC and below, including charging modes 2, 3, and 4 electric vehicle supply equipment.



Industrial Products

11. Changes on Industrial Production License Management Calling for Comments

On March 20, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued notice to call for public comments on the ***State Council's Decision on Adjusting Management Catalogue of Production License and Optimizing Approval Methods for Industrial Products (draft for comments)*** (hereinafter referred to as “the Draft for Comments”). The call for comment period ended on April 3, 2024.

China's production license management for industrial products is established under the purpose of improving quality and reduce risks or incidents caused by quality shortage or issued, because the industrial products are used in many significant scenarios that may cause serious damage or hazard to the public safety. The management system is established in the year of 2005 with the release and implementation of ***the Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Production License for Industrial Products***, and the current effective version of this Regulation is in 2023. Other applying laws and regulations including ***Measures for the Implementation of the Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Production Licenses for Industrial Products (2022 revision)***, and the higher-level law for both regulations: ***Administrative License Law of the People's Republic of China (2019 Amendment)***.

This round of revision for the catalogue adjustment and the approval method optimization is also based on the legal basis. The main content of the Draft for Comment covers three points:

Adjust the production license management catalogue of industrial products.

The production license management does not cover all industrial products but certain types that may initiate potential risks for the public safety or those are of quality concerns based on market feedback that requires stricter management, such products will be listed in the Management Catalogue.

In this Draft for Comments, the Management Catalogue of industrial products has been adjusted from 21 types of 10 categories to 27 types of 14 categories. Six kinds of products are newly added: bottled liquefied petroleum gas regulator, safety hat, steel wire rope, cold-rolled ribbed steel bar, plywood and joinery board.

Improve the fertilizer production license approval method.

The examination and approval method of fertilizer production license is adjusted from notification commitment to examination and approval before licensing.

Further clarify managing level and regulators on production license approval for industrial products

The production license approval should be managed by the corresponding regulators on provincial level. The authority for examining and approving industrial product production licenses that directly affect the safety of people's lives and property and public safety shall not be delegated to lower levels.

The administration of production licenses for industrial products shall be organized and implemented by SAMR, and the relevant ministries of the State Council shall cooperate well.

For foreign stakeholders, the Draft for Comment mainly deliver the signal of a stricter management on certain industrial products, and an emphasis on the quality importance and the jurisdiction of the regulators. Such adjustments are mainly caused by the quality incidents, feedback and concerns raised from the market in recent years, (e.g.: fertilizers are suggested in this Draft for Comments to have stricter approval measures due to the lack of truthfulness in the notification commitment made by some producers, and the rising of quality issues or damages in recent years). The fact that China market is pursuing a higher quality shall create a better market environment for all manufacturers of relevant products that have high-level quality control for their products.

BESTAO Webinars and Translations

12. [BESTAO Webinar] JUL 23, 2024- Standardization System of Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality in China

Join this free webinar to learn all you need to know about China's standardization system of carbon peak and neutrality!

On September 22 of 2020, China made its commitment to reach carbon peak by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. Multiple actions in different perspectives are made to achieve the goals.

As a critical and significant gripping point to support such ambitious mission, standardization system in China also makes moves to support the goals.

In this webinar, following topics will be presented:

- Review of national policy
- Standardization system and documents by sectors
- Standardization organizations
- Standard development status
- Relevant Certifications

For free registration, please visit:

<https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1390&status=events>

13. [BESTAO Webinar] SEP 24, 2024, How to Make China Energy Label

Energy label is also known as energy efficiency label. It refers to the information label affixed on the product or its minimum packing which contains the energy efficiency level of the product. The purpose of the labelling is to provide necessary information to users and consumers and help them choosing the high-efficient products.

For free registration, please visit:

<https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1638&status=events>

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

Price: USD 198.00

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. This document encompasses 96 types of products under 16 major categories and is hereby announced. The "Description and Definition Table of the Mandatory Product Certification Catalog (Revised in 2020)" published in Notice No. 18 of 2020 by the State Administration for Market Regulation is hereby repealed.

For preview or purchase of this document, please visit:

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

About BESTAO Consulting

Founded by senior experts with solid industry experience, BESTAO Consulting provides regulatory compliance solutions across a wide range of industries to our global clients who wish to enter Chinese markets. Our areas of expertise include Government Affairs, Industry Policies, Technical Standards and Regulations, Certification and Market Access, and Translation Services.

Accessing the Chinese market has become increasingly more important for overseas companies of all kinds and having a better understanding of the requirements to enter this large and complex market will give you the advantage over your competition. BESTAO Consulting can help you understand the Chinese regulatory environment to quickly and effectively gain access to the Chinese Market.

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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