

**REGULATORY
OBSERVATION**

CHINA COMPLIANCE

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Highlights of this edition

China Revises Mandatory Standard for Passenger Car Fuel Consumption

From August 21 to October 20, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) is seeking public feedback on the revised mandatory national standard draft GB 36980.1 Energy Consumption Limits for Electric Vehicles – Part 1: Passenger Cars.

Full article available at Page 5 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1714&status=china_compliance

Lithium-ion Battery and Charger for Electric Bicycle Covered in CCC

On July 2, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued the announcement on the implementation of the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) on lithium-ion batteries and chargers for electric bicycles

Full article available at Page 7 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1703&status=china_compliance

New Batch of Explosive Proof, Lithium Battery and EV Mandatory Standard Approved in China

On July 24, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued No. 16 of National Standard Notice for the approval of a new batch of mandatory standards and amendment in China.

Full article available at Page 10 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1709&status=china_compliance

National TC Called for Standard Project on IPv6

On July 24, 2024, the China Communication Standards Association (CCSA), which hosts the secretariat for SAC/TC485 (Communications), issued a notice on behalf of SAC/TC485 calling for national standard projects related to IPv6.

Full article available at Page 16 or visit:

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1713&status=china_compliance



Automotive and Machinery

1. New Requirements for Energy Consumption Labeling of Light-Duty Vehicles

On May 8, On July 19, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) jointly introduced the Rules for Energy Consumption Labeling for Light-Duty Vehicles (hereinafter referred to as "the Rules"). These updated rules aim to standardize energy consumption information provided to consumers and enhance transparency, aligning with China's broader strategy to promote environmental sustainability and improve energy efficiency in the automotive sector.

A national mandatory standard GB 22757-2017 Energy Consumption Label for Light-Duty Vehicles was issued by MIIT in 2017, which first established labeling requirements for new energy vehicles. As expectations for safer and greener light-duty vehicles have grown, this standard was updated with the release of GB 22757-2023. The newly issued Rules complement this standard by detailing the obligations of manufacturers and importers regarding energy consumption labeling.

Key mandatory obligations outlined in the Rules are summarized as below:

Label Affixation: Vehicle manufacturers and importers must affix energy consumption labels on light-duty vehicles at the point of sale.

Compliance: Labels must conform to *GB 22757-2023 Energy Consumption Label for Light-Duty Vehicles—Parts 1 and 2*.

Label Content Requirements:

- Enterprise logo must match the registered trademark or name.

- Energy consumption Information must display industry averages or test results.
- Registration number shall be obtained from the "China Automotive Energy Consumption Registration" system.
- Effective date starts from the date of registration in the system.

Submission: Vehicle manufacturers and importers are required to submit data within 15 working days after product announcement or certification.

Updates: Reporting changes or discontinuation of models is mandatory.

Implementation: The rules took effect immediately upon release. Manufacturers and importers must update record data and replace energy consumption labels as required by these rules before September 1, 2024.

For light-duty commercial vehicles, on the other hand, energy consumption labels must adhere to the scheme outlined in the appendix until the new version of GB 20997 *Limits of Fuel Consumption for Light-Duty Commercial Vehicles* is released. This standard is currently under revision and is expected to be issued soon. To adapt to these changes effectively, stakeholders should carefully review the new rules and assess how their current labeling practices align with them. Foreign stakeholders are encouraged to consult relevant Chinese authorities for guidance and assistance with compliance. Additionally, monitoring the revision of GB 20997 is crucial, as any significant updates could impact market access.

2. Criteria Updated for Model Enterprise Application in the Robotics Industry

On July 30, 2024, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released the Criteria for Model Enterprise Applications in the Robotics Industry (2024 Version) (hereinafter referred to as the Criteria) and the corresponding Implementation Measures (2024 Version). The objective is to highlight eligible enterprises within the robotics industry, establishing them as benchmarks for the sector and entitling them as Model Enterprises. It is important to note that the Criteria and Implementation Measures are not mandatory requirements or prerequisites for any administrative review and approval.

The updated version is based on the previous edition from 2017. Key updates and adjustments include:

- **Expanded Application Scope:** The new Criteria extend eligibility beyond industrial robot manufacturers and integrated application enterprises to include key component manufacturers, thereby covering the entire industrial chain of the robotics industry.
- **Enhanced Management:** The Criteria introduce provisions regarding the validity period for model enterprises and clarify the process for extension reviews. Additionally, the MIIT is responsible for reviewing and verifying the submitted materials of enterprises that have completed rectifications to ensure they meet the necessary standards. Certain procedures have also been simplified, such as extending the frequency of on-site inspections to once every three years and allowing enterprises to apply for alterations instead of undergoing a time-consuming reapplication process.
- **Optimized Criteria:** The Criteria establish a clear threshold for enterprises aiming for the Model Enterprise designation, offering guidance on strategic planning and budget allocation. Detailed provisions outline requirements in areas such as R&D investment, departmental capacity building, digital and intelligent production conditions, quality management, testing methods, product standards, and more. The Criteria also specify the capabilities required for enterprises to provide users with on-site or remote deployment, operation, maintenance, and upgrades.

In summary, the revised Criteria reflect the government's strategic direction for supporting the robotics industry. Beyond the improvements mentioned above, a significant change is the removal of the provision that encouraged incentive policies to converge toward recognized model enterprises. As a result, enhanced visibility may be the primary incentive for qualifying companies under the new Criteria.

3. China Revises Mandatory Standard for Passenger Car Fuel Consumption

From August 21 to October 20, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) is seeking public feedback on the revised mandatory national standard draft *GB 27999 Fuel Consumption Evaluation Methods and Targets for Passenger Cars*.

In March 2024, the State Council issued the *Action Plan for Promoting Large-Scale Equipment Renewal and Consumer Goods Replacement*. This document emphasized the need to "accelerate the improvement of energy consumption, emission, and technical standards, and to speed up the upgrade of

energy consumption limits for passenger cars and heavy commercial vehicles." This indicates a clear need to enhance automotive energy-saving indicators and market entry thresholds. Consequently, in June 2024, China began revising the mandatory national standard *GB 27999-2019 Fuel Consumption Evaluation Methods and Targets for Passenger Cars*.

The main technical changes in this revision include: first, tightening the fuel consumption target values for passenger car models in line with national management requirements, expected technological advancements, and the impact of testing conditions; second, modifying the method for calculating the average fuel consumption of passenger car enterprises, including adjustments to the accounting multiple for new energy vehicles

and the conversion method for energy consumption; and third, clarifying the annual fuel consumption target requirements for enterprises.

GB 27999 is one of the two main standards in China's passenger car fuel consumption regulation system (the other being *GB 19578 Fuel Consumption Limits for Passenger Cars*). The stricter fuel consumption indicators introduced by this revision will present new challenges for passenger car manufacturers. Given that the current standard GB 27999-2019 is for the period from 2021 to 2025, it is anticipated that the new standard will be quickly completed and released, coming into effect on January 1, 2026. It is advised that relevant enterprises prepare for these changes promptly.



CCC

4. Lithium-ion Battery and Charger for Electric Bicycle Covered in CCC

On July 2, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued the announcement on the implementation of the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) on lithium-ion batteries and chargers for electric bicycles (hereinafter referred to as “the Announcement”).

The announcement specifies the product scope as below:

Product Category	Product Type and Code	Description/list of applicable scope for the products	Notes
Vehicles and safety accessories	Lithium-ion battery for electric vehicles (1121)	Lithium iron phosphate batteries, lithium manganese batteries, ternary lithium-ion batteries, solid (semi-solid) lithium-ion batteries, other lithium-ion batteries for electric bicycles	1. Applicable standard: GB 43854 2. Lead-acid batteries, nickel-metal hydride batteries, and sodium-ion batteries are not included.
	Charger for electric bicycle (1122)	Lithium-ion battery chargers, lead acid battery chargers, sodium-ion battery chargers, other battery chargers for electric bicycles	1. Applicable standard: GB42296 2. Charging facilities such as on-board chargers, charging (changing) electrical cabinets, charging piles, and fast charging stations for electric bicycles are not included.

The announcement state that:

- Since October 15, 2024, the qualified certification bodies designated by relevant regulators shall be able to accept CCC certification entrustment of lithium-ion batteries and chargers for electric bicycles, and carry out CCC certification of the products per corresponding CCC implementation rules and the standards adopted therein. Under the condition that the risk is controllable and the quality of certification can be ensured, designated certification bodies and laboratories are encouraged to actively adopt the conformity assessment results that the enterprise has obtained, so that to reduce their burdens and facilitate them to obtain certificates.
- Starting from November 1, 2025, lithium-ion batteries and chargers for electric bicycles shall receive CCC certification and affix CCC marks before they leave the factory, or are sold, imported or used in other business activities.
- The certification bodies and laboratories responsible for the CCC certification and testing of lithium-ion batteries and chargers for electric bicycles will be designated in the following announcements.



Standardization

5. China Released New AI Standardization System

Reform On July 2, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), together with the other two relevant government departments, jointly issued the *Guidelines for the Construction of the National Artificial Intelligence Industry Comprehensive Standardization System (2024 Edition)* (hereinafter referred to as “the Guidelines”). This new edition updates the previous version issued in 2020, addressing emerging standardization needs and demands.

The Guidelines aim to create a standardized system encompassing the entire life cycle of the artificial intelligence industry, focusing on seven key areas: basics and generics, foundational support, critical technologies, intelligent products and services, enabling new industrialization, industrial applications, and security governance (please refer to Diagram 1). Foundational support includes specifications on data, computing power, and algorithms, while critical technologies address requirements for processing text, speech, and images. A notable addition in this edition is the "enabling new industrialization" section, which aims to standardize technical requirements for AI technology in intelligent manufacturing and upgrading key industries.

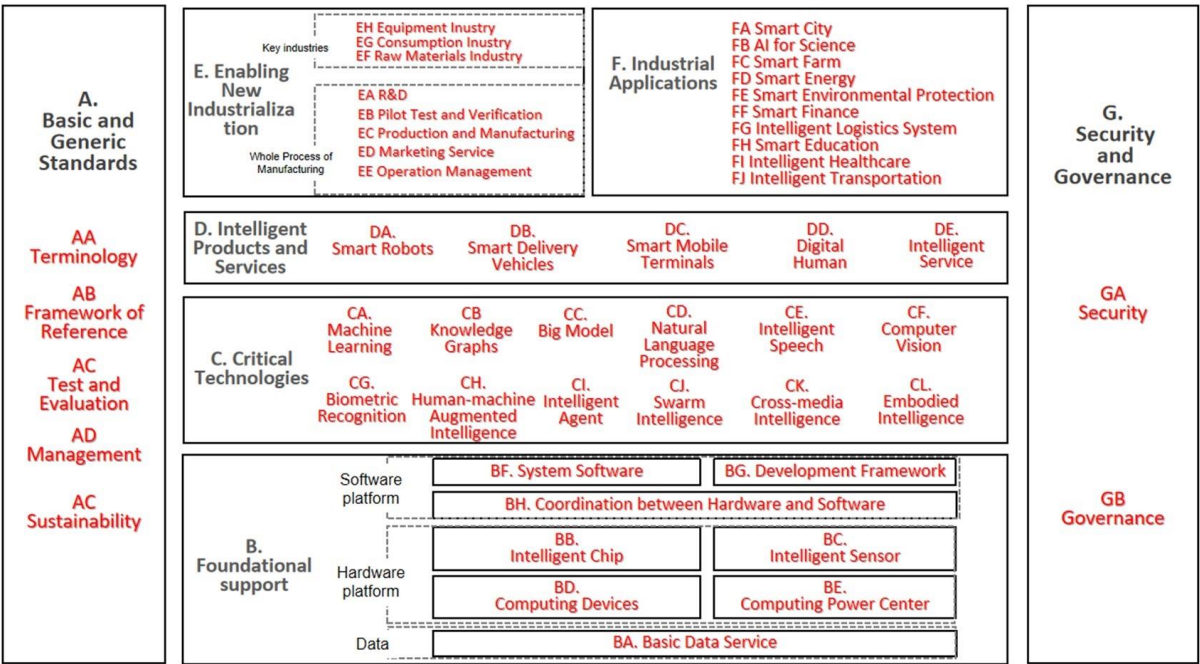


Diagram 1: New Version of AI Standard System

The Guidelines also set targets to be achieved by 2026, including formulation of over 50 new national and sector standards; participation of over 1,000 enterprises in official standard publicity and promotion sessions, typically organized by governmental authorities and relevant institutions; involvement in the development of more than 20 international standards.

As technology based on large models continues to evolve, and artificial intelligence finds broader applications in various sectors, China has established over 400 national intelligent manufacturing demonstration plants and more than 4,500 AI enterprises. Additionally, MIIT announced plans to establish sectoral standardization technical committees for artificial intelligence, with the secretariat hosted at the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology. MIIT is also taking steps in other emerging industries, such as setting up sectoral technical committees for brain-machine interfaces and releasing two mandatory national standards for intelligent and connected vehicles.

6. China Optimize and Review Its Mandatory Standard System and Management

On July 5, 2024, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) released the *Notice on Initiating the Statistical Analysis on the Implementation of Mandatory National Standards* (hereinafter referred to as “the Notice”). The exercise can be effectively seen as a follow-up to the *Opinions on Establishing a Statistical Analysis and Reporting System for the Implementation of Mandatory Standards*, which were issued by SAC on April 25, 2024. Please click [here](#) to find out more details. It outlines the requirements for the subjects of the statistical analysis, major considerations, methodology, reporting, and organizational implementation.

Key takeaways of the Notice are summarized as below:

- **Subject of the Statistical Analysis:** The Notice focuses on all mandatory national standards that have been in effect since 2020, specifically those that had been in place for three years by the end of 2023. An annex at the end of the main Notice provides a list of these eligible standards along with the corresponding competent governmental authorities. In addition to the standards listed, other standards deemed significant by relevant administrative departments under the State Council may also be included in the analysis if they present high risks or have a potentially substantial impact on society.

- **Major Considerations:** The considerations for this analysis are similar to those used in the official review of mandatory standards conducted every five years, but they are more comprehensive. The analysis must evaluate not only the relevance and primary coordination challenges of the standards but also the restrictions on implementation, the current implementation status, and the associated benefits.

- **Methodology:** The Notice outlines the methodology for the statistical analysis, including the collection of materials and information, conducting surveys, organizing panel discussions, performing statistical analysis, and ensuring data quality control. Each step has specific requirements to guarantee the accuracy of the final report.

On the same day, SAC also issued the *Notice on the Review of National Mandatory Standards in 2024* (hereinafter referred to as “the Review Notice”), which assigned to 24 corresponding authorities for standards in their own fields all the mandatory national standards. The key takeaways of this Review Notice include:

- **Legal Basis:** The review process is grounded in the Standardization Law of China and the Measures for the Administration of Mandatory National Standards. These regulations mandate that competent authorities assess mandatory national standards within their

domains and determine whether to maintain, revise, or withdraw them.

- **Basic Requirements:** By the end of 2024, all national mandatory standards that have been in effect for five years or have not undergone review for five years must be reviewed.

- **Review Perspective:** The review should consider relevance, practical implementation, verifiability, timeliness, and coordination issues. The following is a brief summary of each consideration, aligned with specific articles of the Measures. According to the Notice, if the review concludes with a recommendation to withdraw a standard, a comprehensive

justification must be provided, and a corresponding transitional period should be specified.

With such actions, MNCs and foreign stakeholders who are interested in the country's mandatory standards and its management progress shall have more transparency and access to data. Most importantly, the review on mandatory standards is very likely resulting in the revision or changes in the existing standards, which will initiate impact to relevant sectors. Therefore it is recommended to follow up in the review results and related announcements.

7. New Batch of Explosive Proof, Lithium Battery and EV Mandatory Standard Approved in China

On July 24, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued No. 16 of National Standard Notice (hereinafter referred to as "the Notice") for the approval of a new batch of mandatory standards and amendment in China.

It contains a total of 13 items, and following ones may directly initiate impact for BESTAO partners and members:

Standard No.	Standard Name	Organization/TC in Charge	Standard to be Replaced	Implementation Date
GB 3836.15-2024	Explosive atmospheres—Part 15: Specification of electrical installations design, selection and erection	TC9 (Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Atmospheres) Mirror committee of IEC/TC31	GB/T 3836.15-2017	2025/8/1
GB 3836.16-2024	Explosive atmospheres—Part 16: Specification of electrical installations inspection and maintenance		GB/T 3836.16-2022	2025/8/1
GB 44246-2024	Household and similar electrical appliances, electrical parts of sporting goods and electric toys—Safety technical specification	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)	Newly drafted	2026/8/1
GB 39752-2024	Safety requirements of electric vehicle	National Energy Administration (NEA)	GB/T 39752-2021	2025/8/1

Standard No.	Standard Name	Organization/TC in Charge	Standard to be Replaced	Implementation Date
	conductive supply equipment			
GB 44263-2024	Safety requirements for electric vehicle conductive charging system	MIIT and NEA	Newly drafted	2025/8/1
GB 40559-2024	Lithium-ion cells and batteries used in electric self-balancing vehicle and scooters—Safety technical specification	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)	GB/T 40559-2021	2025/8/1
GB 44240-2024	Secondary lithium cells and batteries used in electrical energy storage systems—Safety requirements		Newly drafted	2025/8/1

Further details on the two EV standards, please refer to:

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

https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1630&status=china_compliance

The implementation of mandatory standards, regardless of revision or newly drafting, often cause compliance efforts for stakeholders. The fact that these aforementioned standards do not adopt any international counterpart may increase the potential risks. Foreign stakeholders are advised to evaluate the latest version and take necessary actions during the transition period.



New Energy

8. Guidelines Reiterated for Managing Lithium-ion Battery Sector in China

On July 11, 2024, a significant working meeting was held by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) to reiterate and explain the lately issued documents *Specification Conditions on Lithium-ion Battery Industry (2024 version)* (hereinafter referred to as “the Specification Conditions”) and the *Administrative Measures of Specification Conditions on Lithium-ion Battery Industry (2024 version)* (hereinafter referred to as “the Administrative Measures”). These two documents were issued on June 18 of 2024 by MIIT and have come into force since June 20, 2024.

The Specification Conditions

The Specification Conditions apply to manufacturers of lithium-ion batteries, anode materials, diaphragms, and electrolytes. In this specification, unless otherwise specified, The definition *lithium-ion batteries* refers to both cells and complete batteries.

China has established a catalogue for lithium-ion battery enterprises. Being included in this catalogue signifies that the enterprise has received official endorsement from Chinese authorities as being advanced and outstanding within the country’s market. Enterprises in this sector can apply to the authorities listed in the Administrative Measures to undergo an assessment to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the catalogue.

The qualification criteria detail the technical parameters that are encouraged to be developed in China for the sector. These criteria cover, but are not limited to, manufacturing and technology levels, product functionality, safety and quality management, resource utilization efficiency, environmental protection, hygiene, and social responsibilities.

It also puts basic principles for the development of lithium-ion battery companies:

- Enterprises and projects should comply with laws and regulations on national resource development and utilization, ecological environmental protection, energy conservation and production safety, and should meet the requirements of national industrial policies and related industrial planning, according to the revised guidelines.
- No lithium-ion battery projects should be built on permanent basic farmland, "redline areas" for ecological protection or other areas where the construction of industrial enterprises is prohibited, the guidelines state.
- Enterprises should be guided to cut manufacturing projects that simply expand production capacity, strengthen technological innovation, improve product quality and reduce production costs.

The Administrative Measures

This document serves as a supplementary guide to the Specification Conditions, detailing the assessment procedures, regulatory authorities, and all relevant information regarding the application, evaluation, and approval of enterprises seeking inclusion in the catalog. It also outlines the catalog management measures and principles.

For foreign stakeholders and multinational corporations, the key points from these documents and the related working meeting are as follows:

- The initial version of the Specification Conditions was issued in 2015 and has been revised every three years since.
- Each version of the Specification Conditions is accompanied by new batches of the catalog, listing the most recent qualified enterprises. To date, seven batches of enterprises have been announced, but only five batches remain valid. The first and second batches were rendered invalid following updates to technical requirements in the 2018 and 2021 versions.
- The Specification Conditions serve as a guiding document that encourages technological advancement and standardizes sector development. Although it does not carry the force of administrative approval, it is a crucial document for understanding China's management benchmarks and assessing the development status of the sector in the country.

It's also worth noting that several laws, regulations and national standards are listed in the Specification Conditions as key criteria to assess enterprise application, which could be solid references for foreign manufacturers to understand China's regulatory framework for lithium-ion battery:

- GB 31241 Lithium ion cells and batteries used in portable electronic equipment—Safety technical specification
- GB 38031 Electric vehicles traction battery safety requirements
- GB 40165 Lithium ion cells and batteries used in stationary electronic equipment—Safety technical specification
- GB 40559 Lithium ion cells and batteries used in electric self-balancing vehicle and scooters—Safety technical specification (to be implemented on August 1, 2025, and the presently effective version is GB/T 40559-2021)
- GB 43854 Safety technical specification of lithium-ion battery for electric bicycle (specification (a new mandatory standard to be implemented on November 1, 2024))
- GB 44240-2024 Secondary lithium cells and batteries used in electrical energy storage systems—Safety requirements (a new mandatory standard to be implemented on November 1, 2024)
- Article 38.3 of Part III in Manual of Tests and Criteria of the United Nation
- The Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection
- Clean Production Evaluation Indicator System of Battery Industry
- The Work Safety Law of the People's Republic of China

9. China Revises Mandatory Standard for Electric Vehicle Energy Consumption

From August 21 to October 20, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) is seeking public feedback on the revised mandatory national standard draft *GB 36980.1 Energy Consumption Limits for Electric Vehicles – Part 1: Passenger Cars*.

In 2020, the State Council issued the *New Energy Vehicle Industry Development Plan (2021-2035)*, which stated: "By 2025, the average energy consumption of new pure electric passenger cars in China should be reduced to 12 kilowatt-hours per 100 kilometers." In 2022, the average energy consumption of pure electric passenger cars in China reached 12.35 kilowatt-hours per 100 kilometers, approaching the planned target. However, given the trend of increasing vehicle weight in recent years, it is necessary to update the standards to ensure the achievement of the plan's goals. Therefore, in June 2024, China began revising the *GB/T 36980-2018 Energy Consumption Limits for Electric Vehicles*. The draft released for public consultation is the revised first part, focusing on the requirements for passenger electric vehicles.

Compared to GB/T 36980-2018, the main technical changes in the draft include:

- Addition of application and determination for type certification;
- Changes to energy consumption limit requirements;
- Introduction of production consistency requirements;
- Addition of requirements for determining the same type;
- Inclusion of implementation dates;
- Addition of requirements for type certification reports and type certification application reports.

GB 36980.1 will be one of the core supporting standards in China's new energy vehicle energy-saving regulatory system. It will be used in conjunction with *GB/T 18386.1-2021 Test Methods for Energy Consumption and Range of Electric Vehicles—Part 1: Light-Duty Vehicles* to become one of the admission conditions for electric vehicles in the future. Overseas companies are encouraged to actively provide feedback.



Green

10. Plenary Meeting Held for Standardization Group of Green Product Assessment

On July 16, 2024, China's National Standardization Group on Green Product Assessment (hereinafter referred to as "the Group") held its plenary meeting in Beijing. The meeting was attended by over 50 participants, including senior officials from the Standardization Technology Department of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the Energy Department of the Ministry of Transport (MoT), and representatives from member organizations.

The plenary meeting was chaired by Mr. Li Aixian, the group's leader and Vice President of the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS). The main agenda of the meeting included:

- Announcing the latest changes in the group's membership.
- Summarizing progress, addressing issues, and outlining the work plan for green product assessment standardization.
- Analyzing and discussing the latest draft of the national standard "General Principles for Green Product Assessment."
- Reviewing the progress of nine standards related to green product assessment.
- The Group also outlined its focus for the next steps:
- Optimizing the standard system for green product assessment to enhance applicability, scientific rigor, and operability.
- Accelerating and expanding the supply of relevant standards.

Foreign stakeholders should be aware that the Group was established by the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) in 2017. Its purpose is to provide top-level design and system planning for the standardization framework, leverage the functions of relevant departments, and jointly establish a unified green product standard system.

Foreign stakeholders and multinational corporations (MNCs) are encouraged to monitor the Group's activities, particularly updates on the revision of the national standard General Principles for Green Product Assessment. This standard serves as the overarching principle for China's green product assessment system and is currently in the final approval stage by SAC before implementation. Once approved, the revised standard will replace the existing GB/T 33761-2017.



11. National TC Called for Standard Project on IPv6

On July 24, 2024, the China Communication Standards Association (CCSA), which hosts the secretariat for SAC/TC485 (Communications), issued a notice on behalf of SAC/TC485 calling for national standard projects related to IPv6.

This call aims to establish a second batch of national standards for IPv6. Currently, China's national standard system for IPv6 includes 38 standards that cover IPv6 evolution technology, address assignment and coding rules, network device security, support evaluation, and single-stack IPv6 networks. The goal of this call is to optimize and advance the existing standard system to better align with current technological developments and industry needs.

The TC is seeking standard projects in the following areas:

- **IPv6 Evolution Technical Standards:** Building on the existing IPv6+ standard system, the development of innovative technical standards such as SRv6, network slicing, and on-stream detection is encouraged to support the next-generation Internet upgrade and new application scenarios.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Standards:** Standards for monitoring and evaluating IPv6 network performance, service quality, and user experience are needed to ensure efficient network operation, high service quality, and effective IPv6 deployment.
- **Industry Deployment Standards:** Industry guidelines and standards for IPv6 deployment and application in various sectors, including energy, radio and television, data centers, industrial Internet, smart cities, and distance education, should be formulated.
- **Security Standards:** Strengthening IPv6 network security through standards for firewalls, intrusion detection systems, source address authentication, and other security technologies and devices.

The call for projects will close on August 31, 2024. Relevant foreign stakeholders and multinational corporations with a legal entity registered in China and technical expertise within the scope are encouraged to participate.



Import and Export Control

12. GACC Updates Import and Export Documentations Requirements

In July, the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) issued a notice and a regulation for import and export management.

Administrative Measures for Certificate of Origin

On July 30, 2024, GACC issued Administrative Measures of the People's Republic of China for the Certificate of Origin for Export Goods (hereinafter referred to as "the Administrative Measures"). It will apply to all certificates of origin that issues in China (general and GPS etc.). It shall come into force on September 1, 2024, and replace the Administrative Measures for the *Issuance of Non-Preferential Certificates of Origin of the People's Republic of China (2018 Second Amendment)*

The legal basis of the regulation is *Customs Law of China*, *Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection (2021 Revision)* and *Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Place of Origin of Import and Export Goods (2019 Revision)* etc. The issuing of Administrative Measures covers a larger scope of certificates, and is expected to help clarifying for stakeholders on the details and implementation requirements.

It contains six chapters that articulates: i) basic information; ii) application, review and issuing of the certificates; iii) post-issue, reissue and alteration; iv) verification of place of origin; v) supervision and management; iv) miscellaneous.

New Requirements on Filling "Date of Departure"

On July 9, 2024, GACC issued No. 81 Notice to specify new requirements on the filling of "date of departure" in the documentations for the cargo that will be imported into China. Specifically, it states that:

- From the issuing date, all cargo imported into China should address the "Date of Departure" on all application documents as "the date that the cargo departs from the first foreign loading port" instead of "the date where the means of transport that carries the good leaves the departure port"
- In case where a bill of entry contains multiple departure date, the latest departure date shall be filled into relevant documentations.

MNCs and foreign stakeholders with import and export business are suggested to check if any possible impact or changes that may initiated from these two changes.



Electrical and Electronics

13. Multiple National Standard Approved for Implementation on Household Electrical Appliances

On 23rd On July 24, 2024, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued No. 15 (2024) National Standard Notice approving 218 national standards and 1 standard amendment while announcing the implementation date.

Among the abundant standards, a few are regarding the security of household and similar electrical appliances, which is the GB/T 4706 series, basic information of some of the standards on home appliance is summarized as below:

Standard No.	Standard Name	Standard to be Replaced	Relation with International Standards
GB/T 4706.1-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 1: General requirements	GB 4706.1-2005	IDT, IEC 60335-1:2016
GB/T 4706.11-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 11: Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters	GB 4706.11-2008	IDT, IEC 60335-2-35:2020
GB/T 4706.12-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 12: Particular requirements for storage water heaters	GB 4706.12-2006	MOD, IEC 60335-2-21:2018
GB/T 4706.14-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 14: Particular requirements for grills, toasters and similar portable cooking appliances	GB 4706.14-2008	IDT, IEC 60335-2-9:2019
GB/T 4706.17-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 17: Particular requirements for motor-compressors	GB 4706.17-2010	IDT, IEC 60335-2-34:2021
GB/T 4706.18-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 18: Particular requirements for battery chargers	GB 4706.18-2014	IDT, IEC 60335-2-29:2019
GB/T 4706.21-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 21: Particular requirements for microwave ovens, including combination microwave ovens	GB 4706.21-2008	IDT, IEC 60335-2-25:2020

Standard No.	Standard Name	Standard to be Replaced	Relation with International Standards
GB/T 4706.24-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 24: Particular requirements for washing machines	GB 4706.24-2008	MOD, IEC 60335-2-7:2019
GB/T 4706.25-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 25: Particular requirements for dishwashers	GB 4706.25-2008	IDT, IEC 60335-2-5:2018
GB/T 4706.28-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 28: Particular requirements for range hoods and other cooking fume extractors	GB 4706.28-2008	IDT, IEC 60335-2-31:2018
GB/T 4706.30-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 30: Particular requirements for kitchen machines	GB 4706.30-2008	IDT, IEC 60335-2-14:2019
GB/T 4706.48-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 48: Particular requirements for humidifiers	GB 4706.48-2009	IDT, IEC 60335-2-98:2008
GB/T 4706.2-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 2: Particular requirements for electric irons	GB 4706.2-2007	IDT, IEC 60335-2-3:2015
GB/T 4706.7-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 7: Particular requirements for vacuum cleaners and water-suction cleaning appliances	GB 4706.7-2014	IDT, IEC 60335-2-2:2019
GB/T 4706.8-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 8: Particular requirements for blankets, pads, clothing and similar flexible heating appliances	GB 4706.8-2008	IDT, IEC 60335-2-17:2019
GB/T 4706.9-2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances—Part 9: Particular requirements for shavers, hair clippers and similar appliances	GB 4706.9-2008	IDT, IEC 60335-2-8:2018

For foreign stakeholders and MNCs, other key takeaways of the latest GB/T 4706 series include:

- The standard series is mostly identical adoption of the IEC 60335 series, but some are modified, so corresponding manufacturers are advised to confirm the adoption type and see if any extra conformity activities are required.
- The latest GB/T 4706 series will replace the GB 4706 series, most importantly, the standards have been converted from mandatory to voluntary.
- All announced GB/T 4706 series will come into force on August 1, 2026, leaving plenty time for transition.



BESTAO Reviews and Translations

14. English version - Guidelines for the Construction of the National Automotive Chip Standardization System of China

Price: USD 199.00

On January 8, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China released the *Guidelines for the Construction of the National Automotive Chip Standardization System* (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines). The Guidelines have incorporated feedback from various sectors of the industry. The Guidelines have undergone revisions since an initial draft was released for comments in March 2023. In the final version, certain modifications were made. These include the removal of the requirement to establish a co-working group for automotive chips involving several national technical committees. Additionally, the list of standards attached at the end of the Guidelines was removed. This change was likely because most of the previously indicated standards were still in the early stages of development.

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15. 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.

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Please stay tuned for BESTAO's updated CCC catalog for 2024 that will portray latest official changes.

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.

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