

# Regulatory Developments in China

## July – December 2018

Prepared by Amy Chen,  
Compliance & Risks

## Introduction

In the second half of 2018, the Chinese Government continued to be active in issuing legislation pursuant to two fundamental policy documents:

- “Made in China 2025” (published in 2015) and
- The “13th Five Year Plan” (published in 2016)

This paper will summarize the key developments that took place between July and December 2018 under the following 5 main headings:

- Restriction of Hazardous Chemicals
- Reform of Compulsory Product Certification System
- Product Energy Efficiency Regulations
- Transport of Dangerous Goods
- Product Safety

## Part 1 : Restriction of Hazardous Chemicals

### *1.1 Standard GB/T 36560-2018 Technical Documentation for the Evaluation of the Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products - RoHS supplementary documents*

Published on 13 July 2018, this voluntary Standard is modelled on IEC 63000:2016. It specifies technical documents to be prepared by manufacturers for the conformity demonstration of electrical and electronic products in compliance with the restriction of hazardous chemical substances.

The Standard specifies the scope, terminologies and definitions, and contains several provisions on technical documentation including:

- content of technical documentation
- information on material, components and/or parts
- manufacturers' responsibilities
- information needed
- collection of information
- information evaluation
- approval of technical documentation

The Standard entered into force on 1 February 2019.

### *RoHS Development*

The RoHS Catalogue will enter into force on 12 March 2019. However, several key pieces of legislation, with particular reference to the Implementation Rules on the Conformity Assessment System, have not yet been published.

On 26 December 2018, the Deputy Director of the Chinese Consumer Product Certification Department provided an update on RoHS during a presentation at the Chinese Electrical and Electronic Industry Green Development Annual Conference. The Deputy Director confirmed that the first draft of the Implementation Rules was circulated internally for comment two months previously. In addition, he noted that the Chinese conformity system will likely be in

the form of self-declaration of conformity which is consistent with EU RoHS. The Implementing Rules are expected to be finalized and issued by March 2019.

### *1.2 Announcement No. 49 on Banning the Use of HCFC-141b as a Blowing Agent for Refrigerators, Refrigerated Containers and Electric Water Heaters*

On 19 October 2018, the Chinese Ministry of Ecology and Environment announced a ban, with effect from 1 January 2019, on the use of the ozone depleting substance HCFC-141b (Dichlorofluoroethane), as a chemical foaming agent for insulation in refrigerators/freezers, refrigerated containers and electrical storage water heaters.

The announcement strongly recommends that manufacturers in scope should switch to low-carbon and more environmentally friendly alternatives.

Finally, the announcement also encourages relevant competent authorities across the country to actively urge enterprises to conscientiously implement the measures, and not grant any leniency in the punishment of non-compliant businesses.

## Part 2: Reform of Compulsory Product Certification System in China

### *2.1 Notice on Certification Renewal and Other Matters in relation to Products No Longer Subject to Compulsory Certification under Announcement No. 11, 2018*

Since 15 June 2018, China Quality Certification Centre (CQC) is no longer accepting China Compulsory Certificate (CCC) certification applications for products that are not subject to compulsory certification. Instead, voluntary CQC certification has been launched and is available for these products. Interested parties may refer to the CQC certification criteria listed in Annex 1 of the Notice.

Certificate holders for the said products may apply to convert the CCC certificate to a CQC certificate. The new certificate will be numbered starting with "CQC+CCC" in order to reflect the conversion (i.e. the original CCC certificate number is prefixed with "CQC").

### *2.2 Announcement No. 35 on Transitional Issues for Labelling of Products No Longer Subject to Compulsory Product Certification*

On 20 August 2018, the Chinese Certification and Accreditation Administration published Announcement No. 35 clarifying issues concerning labeling for products no longer subject to compulsory product certification and listed under Announcement No. 11, published on 11 June 2018.

In order to ensure a smooth transition for the products listed in Annex 1 of Announcement No. 11, companies applying printed/moulded CCC marks to products may phase out the labels gradually, depending on their inventory. Companies which apply the Standard CCC mark directly to products must stop using the CCC mark from the expiration date of the CCC certificate.

Products covered include:

- electric tools including electric scissors, electric spray guns
- visual and audio equipment including CRTs, antenna amplifiers
- IT products including computer games, learning machines

- automobile and safety accessories
- telecommunication terminal equipment
- safety products including car alarms
- WLAN products
- switches and accessories
- low voltage equipment
- fire protection products

### *2.3 Notice on Cancelling Compulsory Certification Requirements for Six Audio and Video Equipment, Information Technology Equipment and Telecommunication Terminal Equipment*

On 15 October 2018, the Chinese Quality Certification Centre issued a Notice amending the following compulsory certification rules:

- Detailed rules for audio and video equipment CQC-C0801-2016
- Detailed rules for IT equipment CQC-C0901-2016
- Detailed rules for telecommunications terminal equipment CQC-C1601-2016

The Amendment removed the compulsory certification requirement for the following six products:

- Cathode Ray Tubes
- Antenna Amplifiers
- Computer gaming equipment
- Learning Machines
- Modems
- ISDN terminals

The compulsory certification rules are available on the CQC website. Applicants may submit an application according to the new certification rules from 15 October 2018.

### *2.4 Notice No. 224 on Administrative Regulation on Dishonest Certification Bodies and Certification Personnel*

On 12 November 2018, the Chinese Certification and Accreditation Association (CCAA) published the Administrative Regulation on Dishonest Certification Bodies and Certification Personnel with immediate effect.

Dishonest practice in this Regulation refers to the activities of certification bodies and personnel which are in violation of laws and regulations, certification and accreditation Standards and rules, or industrial self-regulated rules, as well as dishonest practices confirmed by competent authorities.

The CCAA shall gather all information on dishonest practices for publication on an information platform. Meanwhile, certification bodies and personnel that have committed dishonest practices shall be penalized according to the seriousness of the violation.

#### *2.5 Announcement No. 29 on Further Reform of Compulsory Certification Product List and Implementation Measures*

On 5 December 2018, the Chinese State Administration for Market Regulation in conjunction with the Chinese Certification and Accreditation Administration jointly issued Announcement No. 29 to further adjust the compulsory certification product list after Announcement No. 11 was published in June 2018.

The Announcement provides a list of products that are no longer subject to compulsory certification and a list of products which may adopt self-declaration.

From 5 December 2018, the 12 products listed in Annex 1, including electric tools, electric welding machines, copy machines, vehicle accessories, and safety products, are no longer subject to compulsory certification. In addition, the 4 products, including radio receivers and vehicle safety accessories, listed in Annex 2 may adopt self-declaration to prove that the products can continuously comply with the compulsory certification requirements. The Implementation Rules for Self-Declaration were published with Announcement No. 11 on June 2018.

## *2.6 Notice on Adjusting CCC Certificate Processing for Products No Longer Subject To Compulsory Certification under Announcement No. 29, 2018*

On 5 December 2018, the Chinese CQC published a Notice on the Handling of Compulsory Certification Certificates and Related Adjustments for Products No Longer Subject to Compulsory Product Certification under Announcement No. 29, 2018, with immediate effect.

CQC no longer accepts compulsory product certification (CCC) application on products listed in Announcement No. 29 which are not subject to compulsory certification since 3 December 2018. Instead, CQC launched a CQC voluntary certification for these products. Applicable CQC rules are set out in Annex 1 of this Notice.

Certificate holders willing to apply for exchange of a CCC certificate must submit a signed confirmation letter (as per Annex 2) to CQC before 30 April 2019. Only certificates that are valid or suspended may be exchanged for now. In order to identify the previous CCC certificates, new CQC certificates will be numbered as "CQC+CCC certificate number".

The original CCC certificates shall be revoked. Issues relate to CCC labels shall be dealt with in accordance with Announcement No. 35 on Transitional Issues for Labelling of Products No Longer Subject to Compulsory Product Certification.

## Part 3: Product Energy Efficiency Regulations

### *3.1 "Energy Efficiency Star" Certified Products List 2018*

On 16 November 2018, the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) published the "Energy Efficiency Star Certified Products List 2018" which contains 158 models of products in 15 categories for inclusion in the Energy Efficiency Star Program. Products covered include clothes washers, water heaters, LCD televisions, room air conditioning equipment, rice cookers, microwaves, household refrigerators/freezers, transformers, electric motors, industrial equipment, welding equipment, boilers, air compressors, plastic injection machinery, fans, and pumps.

### *3.2 Draft Standard on Technical Requirements for Environmental Labeling of Range Hoods*

Published on 2 July 2018, this draft applies to external exhaust range hoods for household use. Range hoods for commercial or industrial use and for special sites are excluded from scope. It proposes requirements on the following matters:

- Environmentally friendly design - recyclability
- Hazardous chemical substance limits during manufacturing
- Product requirements - energy efficiency, odor, grease separation, and noise level
- Hazardous chemical substance limits in product packaging
- Marking and labeling
- Product manuals
- Testing methods

### *3.3 WTO Notifications on Draft Chinese National Standards*

On 7 November 2018, the following draft Chinese National Standards were notified to the WTO:

- Draft Standard on Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades of LED Luminaires for Road and Tunnel Lighting

This draft Standard, if enacted, will be voluntary in application and proposes requirements relating to energy grades, minimum allowable values of energy efficiency, color rendering index and testing methods for LED luminaires for road and tunnel lighting.

The Standard would apply to LED luminaires for road and tunnels with rated voltage of AC 220 V and frequency of 50 Hz, including LED control devices, but excluding interconnected control components that can be installed independently or other functional accessories that are not related to lighting.

- Draft Standard on Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Ducted Air Conditioners

The draft Standard, if enacted, will be mandatory and applies to ducted air conditioners (heat pump) and direct evaporative all fresh air handling units with a motor-driven compressor and indoor static pressure above 0 Pa. It sets out definitions and terminology, energy efficiency grades and performance index (Tables 1 and 2), technical requirements and testing methods for ducted air conditioners.

- Draft Standard on Minimum Allowable Values of the Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Low Ambient Temperature Air Source Heat Pumps

The draft Standard, once enacted, will be voluntary and proposes energy grades, technical requirements and testing methods for low ambient temperature air source heat pump (water chiller) packages. It applies to wind-water type low ambient temperature air source heat pump (water chiller) packages driven by electric motors and operated at low ambient temperatures, low ambient temperature air source heat pump water heater for heating purposes, and commercial or industrial low temperature heat pump water heater for heating purposes.

- Draft Standard on Minimum Allowable Values of the Energy, Water Consumption and Efficiency Grades for Dishwashers

The draft mandatory Standard applies to dishwashers using hot and/or cold water. It specifies terminology and definitions, energy and water consumption limit values, energy

efficiency grades, water efficiency grades, noise emissions levels (Tables 1 & 2) and testing methods.

- Draft Revision of Standard 30255 on Minimum Allowable Value of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades of LED Products for Indoor Lighting

This draft will, if enacted, be of mandatory application and will repeal Standard GB 30255-2013. It changes the name of the current Standard to "Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades of LED products for indoor lighting" and proposes the following amendments:

- exempting LED products for indoor lighting with energy consuming non-lighting additional functions or dimming/toning functions
  - amending photosynthetic efficiency indicators for no-directional self-ballast LED lamps
  - amending technical requirement for luminaire maintenance factor
  - adding testing methods for color temperature, color rendering index, and luminaire maintenance factor
- Draft Revision of Standard 19576 on Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Unitary Air Conditioners

The draft, if enacted, will be of mandatory application and repeal Standard GB 19576-2004.

In comparison with the current version, the draft contains the following main changes:

- deletion of definition and requirement of "energy saving evaluation value"
- deletion of section 4.1 on basic requirement
- amendment on product energy efficiency grade determination index
- amendment on minimum allowable values of energy efficiency
- deletion of the section on inspection rules
- deletion of section on energy efficiency grade mark

The Standard specifies the minimum allowable energy efficiency and energy conservation values, as well as energy efficiency grades, test methods, and inspection rules for unitary air conditioners. It applies to unitary air conditioners with nominal cooling capacity greater than 7000 W, including unitary air conditioners (heat pumps) using electric motor-driven compressors, and duct-type and roof-type air conditioning (heat pump) units. It does not include multi-connected air conditioning units.

The tested energy efficiency value of unitary air conditioners must be greater than or equal to the value specified in Table 1. The heating condition coefficient for performance of heat pump-type air conditioners is not regulated at present.

### *3.4 Standard GB 36893-2018 on Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Air Purifiers*

Published on 19 November 2018, this mandatory Standard prescribes the minimum values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades, along with testing and calculation methods.

The full text of the Standard is not yet available, so precise details are still unknown, other than the date of application which was 1 December 2019.

The draft released in May indicated that the Standard would apply to air cleaners rated under 250V voltage and possessed with certain ability of purifying particulate matter from the air (CADR value range between 50m<sup>3</sup>/h and 800m<sup>3</sup>/h).

### *3.5 Draft Administrative Measures on the Use of Green Product Certification Mark*

On 19 December 2018, the Chinese State Administration for Market Regulation proposed draft Administrative Measures on the Use of the Green Product Certification Mark (Green Mark) for public comment. Products that are certified or self-declared as Green Products may use the Green Product Certification Mark. The draft lays down provisions on scope, format and use of the mark and supervision thereof.

## Part 4: Product Safety

### 4.1 Changes to Mandatory Certification Rules

- Adopting New Standard for Mandatory Certification of Electric Tools and Other Electrical and Electronic Equipment for Household and Similar Use, Announcement, 2018

On 29 October 2018, the Chinese Quality Certification Centre issued an Announcement adopting mandatory Standard GB 4343.1-2018 for certification of the following products:

- electric tools
- refrigerators and food freezers
- electric fans
- air conditioning equipment
- washing machines
- vacuum cleaners
- skin and hair care products
- irons
- rice cookers

Standard GB 4343.1-2018 was published on 14 May 2018 to take effect from 1 June 2020. Applicants may choose to certify under either the 2009 version or the 2018 version until 1 June 2020.

From 1 June 2020, however, the CQC will only accept certification under the 2018 version of the Standard and issue certificates accordingly. Existing certificate holders must complete renewal of the certificates before 1 June 2021, otherwise certificates shall be suspended. Failure to renew certificates by 1 September 2021 will result in the revocation of the certificates.

For certified products that have been shipped to the market before 1 June 2020 and are no longer produced, no certificate conversion is required.

- Proposal on Establishing Compulsory Certification for Large Refrigerators with Volume Higher than 500 L

On 21 November 2018, the Chinese Certification and Accreditation Administration of China (CNCA) notified the WTO with regard to a draft Announcement on the Issuance of Compulsory Certification Management for Large Refrigerators with a volume in excess of 500L.

The draft notice mainly indicates that large refrigerators with volumes greater than 500L will be included in compulsory certification. It also requires Chinese designated certification bodies to draft detailed implementation rules based on implementation rules CNCA-C07-01:2017 on compulsory certification of household and similar equipment products and other relevant rules.

- China: Compulsory Product Certification for Electric Bicycles, Implementation Rules CNCA-C11-16:2018

Published on 19 July 2018, these implementation rules apply to two-wheeled bicycles with vehicle batteries as an auxiliary energy source, pedal rides, and electric assisted or/and electric driven function. It sets out provisions on the following:

- certification models
- implementation of certification including type approval testing, factory inspection, certification evaluation and approval, certification time limits
- post certification supervision and monitoring
- management of certificates
- labels and product conformity certificates

The Implementation Rules entered into force on 1 August 2018.

#### *4.2 CQC Mark Certification*

CQC Mark certification is one of the voluntary certification systems launched by the Chinese Quality Certification Centre aiming to protect consumers' personal and property safety and improve product quality. It helps domestic enterprises to increase their product competitiveness in the international market as well as facilitate the smoother accession of foreign enterprises' products into the domestic market. It covers more than 500 products including mechanical equipment, electrical and electronic equipment, textiles and

construction products. CQC Mark Certification focuses on safety, EMC, performance, and restriction of hazardous substances (RoHS).

China Quality Certification Centre published several certification rules between July and December 2018.

- Safety Certification of Rechargeable Batteries for Electric Tools

Published on 13 September 2018, CQC11-464224-2018 Safety Certification Rules for Batteries for Electric Tools applies to products that are tested and comply with Standard GB/T 34570.1-2017 Safety for rechargeable battery packs and chargers for electric tools Part 1: Safety for rechargeable battery packs. Once certified, products may be marked with the CQC safety label. Applications for evaluation of the products may be submitted to CQC Certification Department 4.

- Safety Certification Rules for External Power Supplies for Portable Digital Devices

On 26 September 2018, China's CQC published a Notice amending the voluntary Standard CQC11-464116-2016 on Portable Mobile Power Security Certification Rules.

The Notice changed the name of the certification rules to Safety Certification Rules for Portable Digital Equipment Used Power Bank and added Certification Standard GB/T 35590-2017 on Information technology--General specification for portable digital equipment used power bank. It also changed the certification mode to type approval + post certification supervision with three certification plans in Section 4.2.2.

Application in accordance with the new CQC certification rules may be submitted from 26 September 2018.

- Notice Amending 9 Safety Certification Rules for Lighting Equipment and Accessories to Adopt New National Standards

From 14 October 2018, the status of the certification Standards used in the following CQC rules were changed from mandatory to voluntary:

- CQC11-465423-2009 Safety Certification Rules for Lamp Holders for Tubular Fluorescent Lamps and Starter Holders
- CQC11-465429-2016 Safety Certification Rules for Edison Screw Lamp Holders
- CQC11-461243-2010 Safety Certification Rules for Capacitors for Use in Tubular Fluorescent and Other Discharge Lamp Circuits
- CQC11-465424-2009 Safety Certification Rules for Lighting Accessories
- CQC11-465425-2010 Safety Certification Rules for Miscellaneous Lamp Holders
- CQC11-465314-2016 Safety and Electromagnetic Compatibility Certification Rules for luminaires with rated voltage less than or equal 36V
- CQC31-465194-2014 Energy Conservation Certification Rules for Single-capped Electrodeless Fluorescent Lamps
- CQC31-465195-2014 Energy Conservation Certification Rules for Self-ballasted Electrodeless Fluorescent Lamps with General Lighting Service
- CQC31-465136-2010 Performance and Safety Certification Rules for Ultraviolet Germicidal Lamps

The CQC only accepts and issues certificates with new certification Standards. Certificate holders shall renew existing certificates according to the amended certification rules.

- Notice Amending Energy Efficiency and Water Efficiency Certification Rules for Electric Washing Machine

Published on 14 November 2018, this Notice replaced the original testing Standard GB/T 4288-2008 with its 2018 version. In addition, it amended the rinse performance index set out in Annex 1.

- Notice Amending Safety and EMC Certification Rules for Lighting Equipment

Published on 27 November 2018, this Notice divided the original CQC certification rules for lighting equipment into two parts:

- CQC12-465313-2016 Safety and EMC Certification Rules for Lighting Equipment and
- CQC12-465319-2018 Safety and EMC Certification Rules for String Lights

It also deleted Standard GB 7000.9-2008 as a certification Standard.

### *4.3 Supervision and Inspection of Children Products*

On 30 October 2018, the Chinese State Administration of Market Regulation published a notice on strengthening the supervision and inspection of children's products.

Due to several recent incidents related to the quality of school playgrounds, toys, and children's stationery, the authority published Notice No. 71, which lays down the following policies:

- manufacturers shall ensure quality control on raw material importation, production process, and product testing; products that do not comply with national Standards shall not be placed on the market
- the authority will speed up the drafting and issuance of national mandatory standards on children's products with stricter requirements
- the State Administration of Market Regulation will improve the compulsory certification system for children's products
- local market regulation authorities shall improve supervision and inspection of chemicals and materials used for children's products; competent authorities shall increase the frequency of inspections while covering more companies
- imposition of stricter penalties
- local market regulation authorities shall communicate with education departments, health departments and other relevant departments to improve information collection and sharing, and the timely recall of defective products

### *4.4 Safety of Wireless products*

- Draft Announcement on Catalogue and Technical Requirements for Micro-power Short Range Radio Transmitting Equipment

Published on 27 November 2018, this draft specifies technical specifications and general requirements for products in the following 11 categories:

- general micro-power (short range) radio transmission equipment
- universal wireless remote control devices
- wireless microphones
- civilian measuring instruments
- biomedical telemetry devices
- 2.4 GHz band digital cordless telephones
- Bluetooth equipment with transmitting power not exceeding 10mW
- wireless remote control equipment for industrial use
- wireless remote control equipment for models
- remote control equipment for micro drones
- UWB radio transmission equipment

Manufacturers or importers, selling or using products listed in the catalogue in compliance with the technical specifications, are not required to obtain radio frequency use permit, radio station license, or radio transmission equipment type approval.

- Announcement on Administration of Technical Tests Required for Type Approval of Radio Transmission Equipment

On 30 September 2018, the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology published Announcement No. 47 setting out provisions regarding government commissioned technical tests required for type approval of radio transmission equipment.

From 15 October 2018, technical tests required for type approval of radio transmission shall be commissioned by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. Details of the procedures for type approval are set out in the Ministry's Guidance of Type Approval Permit for Radio Transmission Equipment.

The service fee for technical tests shall be paid from funding in accordance with the Administrative Measures on Funding for Testing and Supervision of Radio Transmission Equipment Type Approval attached as Annex 1.

The Ministry shall publish the list of designated testing institutions and test services on the Ministry website in due course.

The Ministry shall strictly supervise and inspect the credit record of applicants and testing institutions in accordance with the Administrative Measures on Credit of Radio Transmission Equipment Type Approval Test Institution attached as Annex 2.

- Guidance on Type Approval for Radio Transmission Equipment

Published on 11 October 2018, this Guidance provides procedures and requirements on type approval permits for radio transmission equipment with effect from 15 October 2018.

The products shall meet the following conditions in order to obtain the type approval permit:

- the applicant shall have appropriate manufacture ability, technique, and quality assurance systems
- the working frequency, power and other technical index of the radio transmission equipment shall meet all national standards and regulations issued by the National Communication Commission

#### *4.5 Publication of Chinese E-commerce Law 2018*

On 31 August 2018, the Chinese National People's Congress published an E-commerce Law aiming to protect parties involved in e-commerce activities and to ensure the quality of products sold online. It entered into force on 1 January 2019.

This law applies to businesses that sell goods or provide services via the internet or other online information networks within China. Financial products and services and services that provide news, audio and video programs, publications, or cultural products are excluded from the scope of this law.

The law sets out provisions on the following matters:

- general rules and obligations on e-commerce operators and platform operators
- formation and execution of e-commerce contracts
- dispute resolution procedures
- promotion of e-commerce, and
- legal responsibility

## Part 5: Transport of Dangerous Goods

### *5.1 Order No. 11 on Administrative Regulations on Dangerous Goods Transported by Vessels*

On 31 July 2018, China's Ministry of Transport published the Administrative Regulations on Dangerous Goods Transported by Ship.

The Regulations apply to the transport of dangerous goods by ship in China. Inland water transport of highly toxic chemicals and other hazardous chemicals banned from inland water transport is strictly forbidden. The Regulations are divided into the following chapters:

- management of vessel and personal
- packaging and transport packaging
- declaration and reporting
- operation safety
- supervision and penalties

More specifically, ship operators or managers engaged in the transportation of dangerous goods must have full-time safety management personnel. Per Article 5, ships carrying dangerous goods shall prepare emergency plans for safety and pollution prevention and shall be equipped with appropriate equipment for emergency care, fire protection and personnel protection.

Ships carrying dangerous goods must pass the inspection by the ship inspection agency approved by the State Maritime Administration and obtain the corresponding inspection certificates and documents.

It is forbidden for the shipper to carry dangerous goods in ordinary goods, or to report or conceal dangerous goods as ordinary goods.

Ships carrying dangerous goods must comply with the safety technical specifications concerning the stowage, segregation and transportation of dangerous goods. Ships must not be loaded or transport dangerous goods that do not meet the safety specifications of packaging, stowage and isolation.

Crew members engaged in the transport of dangerous goods shall hold special training certificates in accordance with the regulations and be familiar with safety and operational procedures for carrying dangerous goods. The rules entered into force on 15 September 2018.

### *5.2 National Standards on Road Transportation of Dangerous Goods*

On 6 September 2018, the Chinese Ministry of Transport published a series of voluntary Standards concerning road transportation of dangerous goods with effect from 1 December 2018. These Standards consist of the following 7 parts:

- JT/T 617.1-2018 - General Provisions - set out provisions on scope and transportation conditions of dangerous goods, exemptions, international multi-modal requirements, training, safety requirements and security requirements;
- JT/T 617.2-2018 - Classification - sets out general and specific requirements on classification of road transportation of dangerous goods including classification of goods, hazard type, and packaging
- JT/T 617.3-2018 - Index of dangerous goods name and transportation requirement - outlines general requirements on dangerous goods name, index of road transportation requirement, specific requirements, limits on dangerous goods quantity and exemptions
- JT/T 617.4-2018 - Provisions for the use of transport packaging - sets out requirements on choosing and use of different types of road transportation of dangerous goods
- JT/T 617.5-2018 - Consignment - sets out requirements on marking and labeling, and documentation for consignment
- JT/T 617.6-2018 - Provisions concerning the conditions of carriage, loading, unloading and handling
- JT/T 617.7-2018 - Transport conditions and operational requirements - sets out rules on transport equipment conditions, personal requirements and operational requirements

## Conclusion

The aim of this paper is to offer a brief overview of key legislation, enacted or proposed, in China during the period July to December 2018 so that manufacturers and importers may take necessary steps to comply with the obligations and requirements imposed.

During this period, the Chinese Government focused their legislative endeavors on energy efficiency and product safety. Several draft energy efficiency rules and mandatory / voluntary certification rules were issued as a result. The Ministries intend to impose higher Standards on product energy efficiency and certification in order to benefit consumers and improve product quality. The publication of the E-Commerce Law was one such example and is widely viewed as a landmark law on regulating online sales.

Meanwhile, the State is also undertaking reform aimed at streamlining government functions and administration by delegating powers and improving regulation. In response to this, the authorities took further steps in order to grant companies more authority and freedom regarding product quality control, in particular in relation to mandatory product certifications. By the end of December 2018, 44 products in total were removed from the Catalogue of Products Subject to Compulsory Certification with an additional 25 products added to the list of products that may adopt self-declaration. Going forward, it is expected that more products will be covered under voluntary certification such as CQC Mark certification instead of Compulsory Product Certification.

In terms of RoHS II implementation, it is disappointing that the key legislation on conformity assessment was not published during this period. However, given that the RoHS II Catalogue will enter into force on 12 March 2019, it is expected that the legislature will issue the conformity assessment implementation rules before March 2019. Nonetheless, this leaves very little time for companies to react and ensure compliance with the implementation rules. Compliance & Risks will continue to monitor regulatory developments in these areas closely and update its clients in a timely manner.

### About the Author



**Amy Chen** is a Regulatory Compliance Specialist with Compliance & Risks, specializing in environmental law for China and Taiwan. She keeps clients up to date on areas including REACH, RoHS, WEEE, energy labeling, energy efficiency, packaging, product safety, EMC, climate change, environmental health and safety, occupational health and safety, and food contact material. Amy is a native Chinese speaker and has a Master of International Commercial Laws from the University of Limerick, and a Bachelor of Law degree from University College Cork.

### About Compliance & Risks

Compliance & Risks helps manufacturers, retailers and their supply chain partners monitor and manage requirements, regulations and standards for a cleaner, safer and better world. It creates business advantage for clients by providing reliable legislative information, insights and actions through C2P, its knowledge management platform, consulting, market access, managed services and other solutions. The company is recognized as the end to end global regulatory solutions provider across the technology, consumer goods and retail, industrial goods and life sciences sectors. Headquartered in Cork, Ireland, they also have offices in Brussels, California, London and New York. For more information visit [www.complianceandrisks.com](http://www.complianceandrisks.com).

### Would you like to better monitor and manage regulations, standards and requirements?

Since 2002, we've been helping companies mitigate risk, drive efficiencies and focus on growth opportunities via C2P, our compliance knowledge management platform and other solutions.

- Save time and reduce costs across your compliance functions
- Change the compliance mindset from being a cost center to a profit and growth center
- Preserve corporate memory through the use of a single platform

TALK TO US

*Important Notice: All information provided by Compliance & Risks Limited and its contributing researchers in this report is provided for strategic and informational purposes only and should not be construed as company specific legal compliance advice or counsel. Compliance & Risks Limited makes no representation whatsoever about the suitability of the information and services contained herein for resolving any question of law. Compliance & Risks Limited does not provide any legal services.*