

CCC (China Compulsory Product Certification)

Introduction:

CCC is one of the most important compulsory market access conditions for electric and electronic products. It is applicable for many products and can significantly affect logistics chains as delays in the certification process affect the timing of a product assembly.

The situation:

It is difficult for companies to keep up on CCC regulation changes and valid implementation rules, as CCC is frequently revised. Moreover, official CCC documents are in Chinese only and certification requirements often differ for products and their components.

Actions by EuropElectro:

We inform our members about the status of CCC implementation rules, provide unofficial English translations and offer comparison study reports between different versions of these CCC implementation rules. We answer member questions and offer clarifications on CCC implementation rules.

Our CCC work group prepares position papers on our industry interests. These industry positions are also fed into the CCC legislation process through two EuropElectro expert memberships in CCC Technical Committees for Household Appliances and for Low-voltage Electric Appliances. Furthermore, EuropElectro is an Industry Representative for the EU-China Regulatory Dialogue in the Conformity Assessments work group.

Benefits for members:

EuropElectro provides its members with reliable information about all CCC revisions, answers member questions and offers clarifications on CCC regulations. We successfully promote industry interests to regulators and include European industry interests in CCC legislation.

About EuropElectro:

EuropElectro is the voice of the European Electro Industry in China. EuropElectro helps to bring Europe and China closer together in technical legislation, standardisation and certification for electrical and electronic products in order to facilitate bilateral trade in these products.



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What can EuropElectro do for you?

Examples of our work



Promotion of a RoHS manufacturer self-declaration of conformity instead of a compulsory certification

Introduction:

In 2007, the "China RoHS" regulation - Measures for the Administration on Pollution Control of Electronic Information Products entered into force. Currently under this regulation manufacturers only have to fulfill information disclosure on hazardous substances. The 2012 draft revision which is still under discussion is supposed to implement a conformity assessment system for China RoHS.

The situation:

In the European Union, the revised RoHS Directive entered into force 2012. The conformity assessment is following the procedure of manufacturer's declaration of conformity and affixing the CE marking. Such a procedure would also be the preferred way to comply with the requirements of the "China RoHS" regulation.

Actions by EuropElectro:

EuropElectro continuously promoted the manufacturer's self-declaration of conformity in the development process of the "China RoHS". In November 2012, EuropElectro arranged a visit to Brussels for the "China RoHS" regulators from CNCA and MIIT to ORGALIME and the EU Commission to inform about the conformity assessment system of the revised European RoHS directive.

Benefits for members:

EuropElectro convinced the regulators to consider the manufacturer's self-declaration of conformity as one of the future conformity assessment methods under "China RoHS".

Successful postponement of the implementation of a compulsory standard about the indications on packages

Introduction:

In April 2013, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) announced the compulsory standard of GB5296.1-2012 (Instructions for Use of Products of Consumer Interest - Part 1: General Principles) which affects indications on packages. This standard should have been enforced from 1 May 2013, within one month after publication.

The situation:

This new compulsory standard required manufacturers to change instructions and packaging immediately. As most manufacturers had a large inventory of packaging and instructions, they needed a transition period to use the leftover stock and to design the new packaging. Otherwise a huge number of packages already produced or ordered by member companies would have been wasted.

Actions by EuropElectro:

EuropElectro immediately began an intensive investigation resulting in a position paper. This position paper stated the industries difficulties to meet the requirements of this regulation and asked for an extended transitional period. It was presented to SAC along with a request for a postponement. SAC ultimately agreed and the implementation was delayed for one year.

Benefits for members:

EuropElectro succeeded to postpone the implementation of the compulsory standard GB5296.1-2012 by one year. This gave member companies enough time to deal with their packages and goods in stock and to avoid potential noncompliance fines and withdrawing of packages from the market.

Successful prolongation of the transition period for the implementation of the new Energy Labeling regulation

Introduction:

The China Energy Labeling is a market access policy tool of the government. The product catalogues indicating the scope of the products covered by the Energy Labeling are jointly announced by three authorities on ministry and vice-ministry level, the NDRC, AQSIQ and CNCA.

The situation:

In January 2008, the 3rd product catalogue for energy labeling was announced, which implemented new energy labeling regulations for 5 product groups, among them lighting and industrial products. It foresaw only a transition period of four months in between the publication and the implementation date. This short period of time was a big challenge for companies with a lot of products in stock.

Actions by EuropElectro:

EuropElectro visited the China Energy Label Management Center (CELC) together with some members to explain the situation and provided proof that this implementation period was too short for the manufacturers. EuropElectro also presented a written proposal that suggested prolonging the transition period.

Benefits for members:

EuropElectro convinced the regulator that the industry needs longer transition periods to implement such regulations. The implementation date of this 3rd product catalogue was postponed by three more months and for the subsequent product catalogues implementation periods of one year were granted. This provided for longer transition periods for our members and saved them money because they could still sell their products in stock without risking noncompliance fines.