

New 2014 CCC Regulation China Compulsory Certification

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CNCA – New CCC 2014 Guidelines

2014 CCC Guideline

It has been 10 years since the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) scheme has been implemented. CCC certification scheme started in 2004.

CNCA recently reviewed and evaluated the entire CCC certification process. After the review was completed, an updated CCC policy was established for CCC certification.



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

CNCA (Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China) published a series of announcements for CCC new regulations this year:

- No.15 announcement for fire protection equipment on May 30th
- **No. 23 announcement** for new CCC regulations on July, 16th, which covered 17 product categories including ITE, A/V, Telecom, household appliance, lighting, cables, etc.
- No.31 announcement for automotive CCC regulation on Aug, 21st

Each product category has its own regulation

CCC new regulation was implemented on Sep, 1st, 2014



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

Main Changes for ITE , A/V, Telecom and Household Appliances

- * Certification bodies given more responsibilities (CQC, ISCCC, etc.)
- * Certification mode depends on factory levels
- * Type test can be conducted in manufacturer's own lab
- * Initial factory inspection can be arranged after getting CCC cert
- * Less requirement for critical components



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

* **Certification Bodies Draft Their Own Detailed Regulations**

The CNCA regulation is only a general guide for certification bodies (currently there are several certification bodies such as **CQC, ISCCC**, CESI, CVC, etc.)

Certification bodies have issued their own detailed regulations which were slightly different but the main requirements are similar to the process defined by CNCA

Manufacturers have more choices to choose CCC certification bodies



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

* **Factory Classifications**

Factory is classified into different levels according to the quality control capability and factory inspection records

- I. Four levels: A, B, C and D grades for factories (different certification body may have different classifications)
- II. Level B for new factory and can be promoted to Level A if the factory inspection record is good.
- III. Factory level may affect certification mode, factory inspection frequency, product series classification, etc.



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

* **Factory Classification Definitions (CQC rule)**

Level A:

- No serious failure found during initial factory inspection and follow-up inspections can now be conducted only once every two years instead of once a year
- No test failure during initial CCC certification testing
- No non-conformances in the national or state market survey in the past two years
- No product quality accident in the past two years



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

* **Factory Classification Definitions (CQC rule)**

Level B:

Factories other than Level A, C and D – New factories are typically assigned Level B to start and may be upgraded to Level A after the first year

Level C:

- Initial factory inspection and follow up inspection failure caused by product quality and can be corrected via on-site verification
- Product quality disqualification but not to a point that would cause certificate suspension



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

* **Factory classification Definitions (CQC rule)**

Level D:

- Initial factory inspection and follow up inspection fails
- Follow-up factory inspection can be more than once a year (non-scheduled audit – mainly for Chinese companies)
- Failing initial CCC certification testing
- Refuse to conduct inspection or after certification test
- Serious quality issue which can cause certificate suspension
- Non-conformance in the state or national market survey
- Certificate suspended or withdrawn for other reasons
- Negative market feed-back or competitors report accidents



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

* **Certification Modes**

- a. For Class I (grounded) and Class II devices: Type testing + audit after certification (follow-up inspection + market sampling/tests)
- b. For devices other than Class I and Class II (battery powered devices): Type testing+ only follow up inspection (without market sampling/tests)

Note:

1. refer to GB4943 for the definition of Class I and Class II devices
2. Audit after certification can be follow-up inspection, on-site sampling and test or market sampling and test
3. Initial factory inspection is postponed to after the certificate being issued.
4. Follow up inspection frequency is based on factory level.



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

* **Certification Mode Summary**

- New factories may benefit from this new regulation to get CCC certificate faster than usual
- Factory inspection failure may cause certificate suspension so factories with poor (or no) quality control system (no ISO 9000) in place may choose to have initial factory inspection before CCC certificate is issued
- Manufacturers need to cooperate with the certification bodies for the market survey and sampling



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

- * **Type test can be conducted in manufacturer's own lab**

Two types:

- **TMP (Testing on Manufacturer's Premises):** CCC tests conducted by the test engineer from the authorized CCC test lab
- **WMT (Witness Manufacturer's Testing):** CCC tests conducted by the manufacturer and witnessed by the authorized CCC test lab engineer



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

- * **Type test can be conducted in manufacturer's own lab**
 - The test lab must be owned by the manufacturer or the factory
 - The TMP or WMT accreditation need to be audited periodically by the certification body
 - If the lab capability is limited, testing will still need to be conducted in the authorized CCC test lab
 - The manufacturer need to pay for the witness testing and associated travel fees
 - This test method applies to all factories



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

- * **Initial Factory Inspection**
 - Can be postponed after receiving CCC certificate
 - Once the type test report is approved, the CCC certificate will be issued
 - The factory inspection will be arranged within 3 months after releasing the CCC certificate
 - Manufacturer can still apply for the original mode---get initial factory inspection before receiving the CCC certificate
 - Only applies to certain products (to be determined – should include ITE and A/V product categories)



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

- * **Change in Defining Critical Components**
 - No big change for safety components
 - Removed some EMC critical components (e.g.: only main board, CPU, telecom terminal and power supply are controlled for server while chassis, main filter, magnetic-ring, I/O board and video card are no longer required)
 - Voluntary certification marks may be accepted (UL/CSA components may be accepted – ISCCC only)
 - Components within CCC category may be tested with the end product



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

* **Product Series Classification**

The new regulation still accepts group application for product family and it clarifies the product series identification in more details, i.e. displays can be grouped by screen sizes

Power supplies can be grouped by power ratings

Factories with higher level may have more flexibility for group applications



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

* Other Changes

- Need to add applicant into OEM or ODM agreement
- Differences between **OEM (contract manufacturers) and ODM** application modes
- ODM mode only requires one Initial Factory inspection
- Need to submit “factory quality control capability self-declaration” before factory inspection (ISO certificate & files)
- Only need to change the original ODM certificate for multiple certificates.



The main changes in the 2014 regulation

- * **How to Prepare for CCC Changes**
- existing manufacturers don't have to apply for the update; new applicant after Sep 1st, 2014 will follow the new regulation
- factories need to prepare for the factory inspection more carefully in order to achieve higher grade (level)
- Factories with test labs can expand the test capability to conduct WMT or TMP test
- Manufacturers can still apply for the original certification mode: get initial factory inspection before issuance of CCC certificate

Questions & Answers

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Thank You!



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