



QUALITY PARTNERSHIPS contributed to the bulletin of the Swiss-Chinese Chamber of Commerce by writing the following article.

Following our article on CCC that appeared on the bulletin 1/2010, some changes occurred in the official regulations regarding the CCC requirements for Information Security products. Therefore, we prepared a new article to inform Swiss Cham members about the new requirements.

For more info on CCC and CC-IS, please refer to our web-site: www.quality-partnerships.cn.

The enclosed article is an extract taken from the bulletin 2/2010, vol. 94 Nr.2, of the Swiss-Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

For the whole issue and more information about the Chamber please visit www.sccc.ch.

New Incoterms Effective 1 January 2011

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) announced that Incoterms® 2010 launched in September 2010, come into effect on 1 January, 2011.

To keep up with the rapid expansion of world trade and globalization, the Incoterms rules are revised about once a decade. Since the last revision in 2000, much has changed in global trade and the current revision will take into account issues such as developments in cargo security and the need to replace paper documents with electronic ones.

The 2010 edition includes 11 terms instead of the 13 in the previous edition. The following terms from Incoterms 2000 have been deleted from the list: DAF, DES, DEQ and DDU. Two new terms have been added to the list: DAT and DAP. DAT replaces Incoterms 2000 rule DEQ. DAP replaces Incoterms 2000 rules DAF, DES and DDU.

Whilst Incoterms 2000 had four categories, Incoterms® 2010 has two categories only:

Rules for any mode of transport

CIP – Carriage and Insurance Paid

CPT – Carriage Paid To

DAP – Delivered At Place

DAT – Delivered At Terminal

DDP – Delivered Duty Paid

EXW – Ex Works

FCA – Free Carrier

Rules for sea and inland waterway transport only

CFR – Cost and Freight

CIF – Cost, Insurance and Freight

FAS – Free Alongside Ship

FOB – Free On Board

In addition to the 11 rules, Incoterms® 2010 includes:

- Extensive guidance notes and illustrative graphics to help users efficiently choose the right rule for each transaction;
- New classifications to help choosing the most suitable rule in relation to the mode of transport;
- Advice for the use of electronic procedures;
- Information on security-related clearances for shipments;
- Advice for the use of Incoterms® 2010 in domestic trade.

Used in international and domestic contracts for the sale of goods, Incoterms help parties avoid misunderstandings by clearly identifying the obligations of the buyer and seller.

Featuring the two new rules, the Incoterms® 2010 edition reflects advances in international trade over the last decade, and is an essential tool for trade. Used in both international and domestic contracts for the sale of goods, the rules simplify the drafting of such contracts and help avoid misunderstandings by clearly setting out certain obligations of buyers and sellers.

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) has issued the new Incoterms Book which will be in use from 1st January 2011.

For more information on the Incoterms® rules, please visit the official Incoterms® website: www.iccwbo.org/incoterms

Product Certification in China “CCC-I” Replaced by “CC-IS”

In the last issue of the Bulletin (1/2010, volume 94), we looked at China Compulsory Certification (CCC). We will now look in more detail at the CC-IS, the certification for information security products that has now replaced the CCC-I.

CC-IS is the **Chinese certification scheme for information security products**. The certification is compulsory **for government procurement**, and voluntary in all other cases. Many state owned enterprises (SOEs), including most banks and airlines,



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have also begun voluntary implementation of these same standards.

Between May and July 2010, information security products for government procurement were supposed to obtain the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) mark for Information Security products (“CCC-I”).

In mid-July 2010, the China Certification and Accreditation Administration of the PRC (CNCA) published a notice [2010, No. 26] stating that information security products for government procurement must **now obtain the “CC-IS” mark and no longer the “CCC-I” mark.**



The new certification is called “National Certification for Information Security Products”. Nevertheless, the procedures for obtaining the certification and the CCC Catalogue have not been modified.

13 product categories require CC-IS; they are listed in the *Catalogue of Products Subject to Compulsory Certification* (CCC Catalogue). The 13 products categories can be divided into two main groups:

Group I: Certification of these product categories follows the standard procedure for all products requiring CCC certification listed in the *CCC Catalogue*. Based upon current regulations and under normal circumstances, the process for obtaining the relevant CC-IS certificate takes between 70 and 80 days.

Group I: No Cryptography

- Network security separated cards and line selectors
- Data backup and recovery products
- Anti-spam products
- Intrusion detection system products
- Network vulnerability scanning products
- Security audit products
- Site restoration products

Group II: Products falling under these product categories require a certification of their cryptography called “Cipher Test Certification” before applying for CC-IS. Such certification is issued by the *Office of the State Commercial Cryptography Administration* (OSCCA). The combined certification of CC-IS and cryptography can take up to 200 days.

Group II: Cryptography

- Firewall products*
- Isolation and exchange of information security products*
- Secure routers
- Smart cards COS
- Secure operating system products
- Secure database system products

* According to the level of protection of the product, you may not need the “Cipher Test Certification”.

CC-IS registration is valid for **5 years** and renewal should be initiated about 3 months before expiration. Before leaving the factory, all products must be labeled with the appropriate CC-IS mark, either on the item itself, the packaging, or both.

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CCC at a glance

- CCC stands for *China Compulsory Certification*
- Needed for 23 categories of products, if placed on the Chinese market
- Based on Chinese National Standards (GB-Standards)
- Initial testing and factory inspection mandatory
- Annual follow-up inspection(s) required
- Officially, the process requires 90 days, but in practice, much longer.
- Costs vary greatly according to tested products and factory locations
- Implemented since 2002
- Certificates are now valid for 5 years