

30 April 2009

Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA)  
Japan Business Machine and Information System Industries Association (JBMIA)  
Japan IT Services Industry Association (JISA)

**PRESS RELEASE**

**(Provisional)**

**Addition of IT Security Products to the China Compulsory Certification System**

On 29 April 2009, the Chinese government released formal implementation regulations in regard to the addition of IT security products (13 products comprising firewalls, secure LAN cards, VPNs, secure routers, chip OSs for smart cards, software for data backup and restoration, secure OSs, secure database systems, junk mail managers, Intrusion detection systems, network vulnerability scanning products, security monitoring systems, and Web site recovery products) to the coverage of the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) system, which certifies the safety of electrical and electronic devices. It was announced that the regulations would be implemented as of 1 May 2010.

IT security products are already covered under the Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement (CCRA), a framework developed by 26 key countries that provides for voluntary and mutual recognition based on the international standard ISO/IEC15408 (Common Criteria, or CC). Independent compulsory certification systems which run counter to such international trends are highly likely to obstruct international trade.

In addition, as the announced implementation regulations require certification from the designated institution in China, source code disclosure occurring during the certification process may well result in the leakage of intellectual property and trade secrets pertaining to key technologies. Product coverage has also not been clearly defined, while procedures lack transparency. The extended CCC coverage is consequently anticipated to have a range of harmful effects.

The governments of key countries including Japan, the US, Europe, Korea and Canada have apparently taken various opportunities such as international conferences and bilateral consultations to repeatedly communicate their concerns over the addition of IT security products. Given this situation, as a body responsible for many of the products covered under the new regulations, JEITA regards it as extremely regrettable that, while limiting the scope of application to government procurement, the Chinese government has still gone ahead with its announcement.

We strongly urge the Chinese government to engage in immediate consultations with the relevant parties from key countries, industry included, toward the introduction of an internationally compatible system.

Enquiries concerning this issue should be directed to:  
PR Group, Policy and Strategy Department, JEITA (03-5275-7524).  
PR Desk, General Affairs and Planning, JBMIA (03-5472-1101)

Publicity Services Department, JISA (03-5500-2610)

## Reference

### China Compulsory Certification (CCC) system

A compulsory certification system implemented in China as of 1 August 2003 to ensure the safety of electrical, electronic and related products (including hardware). Products that have not been certified cannot be manufactured or sold in or imported into China.

(See Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories website: <http://www.jet.or.jp/cooperation/index4.html>)

### Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement (CCRA)

An international arrangement whereby products that have been certified by Certificate Authorizing Participant (CAP) countries based on the international standard for security evaluation ISO/IEC15408 (Common Criteria, or CC) are recognized by all CCRA members, including the Certificate Consuming Participants (CCPs), without the necessity of disclosing internal design plans. Japan joined the CCRA as a CAP as of October 2003.

(See Information-Technology Promotion Agency website: <http://www.ipa.go.jp/index-e.html>)

The 13 CAP countries: US, UK, Germany, France, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Spain, Korea, Norway, Netherlands, New Zealand and Australia.

The 13 CCP countries: Finland, Greece, Italy, Israel, Austria, Turkey, Hungary, Czech Republic, Singapore, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Denmark.

Note: CCPs can become CAPs by establishing evaluation and certification institutions that meet CCRA standards.