

Chongqing FTZ Data-Export Negative List (2025)

DCC working English reference — measures and list scope. 中国（重庆）自由贸易试验区数据出境管理清单（负面清单）（2025版）

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REGION	Chongqing 重庆 — Free Trade Zone
VERSION	2025 edition
ISSUED	September 5, 2025
ISSUERS	Chongqing CAC · Municipal Commerce Commission · Big Data Administration
LEGAL BASIS	Cybersecurity Law · Data Security Law · Personal Information Protection Law · Network Data Security Management Regulation · Provisions on Promoting and Regulating Cross-Border Data Flows (2024)
SCALE	1 sector · 4 business activities · 9 scenarios · 110 data items
MODEL	Pre-export filing

Part A — Administrative Measures (Trial)

Full title: 中国（重庆）自由贸易试验区数据出境负面清单管理办法（试行） — *Administrative Measures for the Data-Export Negative List of the China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone (Trial)*. Six chapters, twenty-three articles, plus an annex (rendered as Part B below). The key procedural points of the companion *Implementation Guide (Trial)* (数据出境负面清单实施指南（试行）) are folded into Chapter 3.

Chapter 1 — General Provisions (总则)

Article 1 — Purpose and basis. The Measures are enacted to align comprehensively and deeply with high-standard international economic and trade rules, to raise the data-export (outbound transfer) management capacity and facilitation level of the China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone (the “Chongqing FTZ”), and to promote the secure, lawful and efficient cross-border flow of data. Legal basis: the Cybersecurity Law, the Data Security Law, the Personal Information Protection Law, the Network Data Security Management Regulation, the Provisions on Promoting and Regulating Cross-Border Data Flows (CBDF Provisions), and related instruments.

Article 2 — Scope. The Measures apply to data handlers — enterprises, public institutions, social organisations and the like — that are registered in, carry on business activities in, or conduct data-export activities within the Chongqing FTZ.

Article 3 — Basic principles. Management of the Chongqing FTZ data-export management list (the “negative list”) follows four principles:

- 1. Hold the security bottom line.** Adhere to the legal bottom line and mandatory security standards; build sound management mechanisms; define data handlers’ statutory obligations; protect the lawful rights and interests of the relevant subjects and respect the lawful interests of potential third parties.

2. **Stay demand-oriented.** Track enterprises' actual business needs and build a full-business-scenario data-export matrix that meets the export needs of "going-global" enterprises at their different production and operating stages.
3. **Prioritise convenience and efficiency.** Raise the transparency and predictability of the rules, streamline service processes, strengthen service capacity and improve technical services, so as to facilitate data-export activities to the greatest extent.
4. **Apply dynamic updating.** Formulate the negative list industry-by-industry, domain-by-domain and batch-by-batch according to industrial-development needs, releasing each batch as it matures, and update published lists in light of laws, regulations and enterprise practice.

Chapter 2 — Responsibilities and Division of Labour (职责及分工)

Article 4 — Lead and supervisory bodies. The Chongqing Cyberspace Administration ("Municipal CAC") and the Chongqing Big Data Application Development Administration ("Municipal Big Data Administration") jointly coordinate the building of the Chongqing FTZ data-export negative-list management system and supervisory matters. The Chongqing Municipal Commerce Commission ("Municipal Commerce Commission") is responsible for establishing the management system and takes the lead on formulating and implementing the negative list. The Chongqing Municipal Public Security Bureau and the Chongqing Municipal State Security Bureau discharge data-export security supervision and administration within their respective remits under the applicable laws, administrative regulations and these Measures.

Article 5 — Joint conference mechanism. The Municipal CAC, Municipal Commerce Commission and Municipal Big Data Administration, together with municipal-level industry authorities and relevant functional departments, establish a joint conference system for Chongqing FTZ data-export work and a sound information-sharing mechanism; they report on negative-list implementation and data-export activity from time to time and promptly study and resolve major issues.

Article 6 — FTZ blocks. The people's governments of the areas in which the Chongqing FTZ is located and the management committees of the development zones — collectively the "FTZ blocks" (自贸板块, the district-level administering authorities) — organise and guide data handlers within their areas to use the negative list lawfully, build a supporting public-service system for data-export activities, and strengthen ex-ante services (consultation, window guidance) and in-process/ex-post supervision.

Article 7 — Data-handler cooperation. Data handlers must conduct data-export activities in accordance with laws and regulations, these Measures and the supporting Implementation Guide, and cooperate with the Municipal CAC, Municipal Commerce Commission, Municipal Big Data Administration and the FTZ blocks in tracking verification and supervisory inspection.

Chapter 3 — Formulation and Implementation of the Negative List (负面清单制定和实施)

Article 8 — Authority to formulate. The negative list is formulated, within the framework of the national data classification-and-grading protection system, by the Municipal CAC, Municipal Commerce Commission and Municipal Big Data Administration together with the municipal-level industry authorities.

Article 9 — Formulation workflow. Formulation mainly comprises five steps:

1. **Demand research.** Focusing on the Chongqing FTZ's industrial development and data handlers' actual needs, select priority industries and domains for research, and map out the export-data picture from the angles of business activities, business scenarios, and data categories and fields — the basis for the list.
2. **Important-data identification.** Under the coordination of the Municipal Data Security Work Coordination Mechanism, the Municipal CAC, Municipal Commerce Commission, Municipal Big Data Administration and

municipal-level industry authorities organise industry data handlers to carry out data classification and grading under the Data Security Law, the Network Data Security Management Regulation and related rules, forming a Chongqing FTZ priority-industry important-data catalogue and filing it with the Office of the National Data Security Work Coordination Mechanism per procedure. Where an industry authority has published — publicly or internally — data classification-and-grading standards for its industry or domain, important data is identified under those first; where an industry authority has set no clear criteria, important data is identified under the *China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone Data Classification and Grading Reference Rules* (see Part B).

3. **Business-activity and scenario analysis.** Combining research and identification results, select business activities and scenarios with urgent, frequent export needs; analyse the scale, scope and frequency of export; and set data items and volume thresholds appropriately for risk-controllable activities and scenarios.
4. **Argumentation and consultation.** Invite industry, legal and data-security experts to review and validate the draft, and solicit the opinions of municipal-level industry authorities and relevant functional departments before further revision.
5. **Approval and filing.** After approval by the Chongqing Municipal Party Committee's Cybersecurity and Informatization Committee, the list is jointly filed by the Municipal CAC and Municipal Big Data Administration with the national CAC (national cyberspace authority) and the national Data Administration.

Article 10 — In-list vs. out-of-list. Data handlers conduct data-export in reliance on the negative list. Where export data falls **within** the list, the handler must — per prevailing laws, regulations and rules — apply for a data-export security assessment, conclude a personal information standard contract, or pass a personal information protection certification. Where export data falls **outside** the list, the handler is **exempt** from applying for a security assessment, concluding a standard contract or passing certification.

Article 11 — Reporting export activity. A data handler using the negative list must promptly report its data-export activity to the FTZ block for its area, including (without limitation) the export business scenario, the categories and fields of exported data, the export volume, and the overseas recipient(s).

Implementation and filing procedure (from the Implementation Guide). The companion Implementation Guide details how handlers use and file under the list:

- **Identification and mechanism.** The handler identifies and confirms its data against the list; in-list data triggers security assessment / standard contract / certification, out-of-list data is exempt (mirrors Article 10).
- **Filing timeline.** Within 15 **working days** of the date it begins using the negative list to conduct data-export, the handler must report its export situation to the FTZ block for its area. If special circumstances prevent timely reporting, it must explain the reason for delay to the FTZ block and may report late only with approval.
- **Filing materials (six).** (1) a copy of the unified social credit code certificate; (2) a copy of the legal representative's ID; (3) a copy of the handling agent's ID; (4) the agent's power of attorney (template Annex 2); (5) the data-export negative-list usage report form (template Annex 3); and (6) a letter of commitment (template Annex 4). Materials are submitted in both paper and electronic form, completed in Chinese and bearing the official seal.
- **Verification.** After receiving the materials the FTZ block conducts a preliminary verification and reports to the Municipal CAC, Municipal Commerce Commission and Municipal Big Data Administration, which — with industry authorities, functional departments and the FTZ blocks — supervise usage through regular inspections and “double-random” spot checks.
- **Termination of use.** Use of the list terminates where the handler is penalised by a relevant authority, relocates its registration / operations / data-export activity out of the Chongqing FTZ, or undergoes a material change such that it no longer meets the list's requirements. Where a handler fails to honour its commitments, its export data does not meet the list's requirements, or other violations exist, it must immediately terminate the export activity; unlawful conduct attracts legal liability.

- **Supporting services.** FTZ blocks provide consultation and window-guidance services; the FTZ operates an enterprise regional-information query service at <https://gzfw.cqcidc.cn/zmqmap/>.

Chapter 4 — Supervision and Administration of Data-Export Activities (数据出境活动监督管理)

Article 12 — Municipal supervision. The Municipal CAC, Municipal Commerce Commission and Municipal Big Data Administration strengthen guidance and supervision of Chongqing FTZ data-export activities. Through regular inspections and “double-random” spot checks (random selection of targets, random assignment of inspectors), they supervise the implementation of the negative list and export activity, reinforcing integrated, whole-chain and whole-domain supervision before, during and after use of the list. On discovering leads suggesting unlawful or criminal conduct, they promptly notify the Municipal Public Security Bureau and Municipal State Security Bureau, which — within their respective remits and under the applicable laws and administrative regulations — prevent and combat unlawful and criminal activity endangering data-export security.

Article 13 — Territorial responsibility of FTZ blocks. FTZ blocks strictly implement territorial responsibility and strengthen day-to-day supervision and spot checks of handlers’ export activities. Where a handler fails to perform its statutory obligations and commitments, the block may order suspension of the export activity and rectification within a set period; in serious cases it terminates the activity and promptly reports to the municipal authorities. Each FTZ block reports to the Municipal CAC, Municipal Commerce Commission and Municipal Big Data Administration every six months on negative-list implementation and export activity in its area, reporting significant situations promptly.

Article 14 — Legal liability. Where a data handler violates the relevant laws and regulations and refuses to correct, or causes serious consequences, legal liability is pursued in accordance with law.

Chapter 5 — Responsibilities and Obligations of Data Handlers (数据处理者责任和义务)

Article 15 — Accuracy of materials. A data handler bears legal responsibility for the authenticity, completeness, accuracy and validity of the materials it submits, and strictly performs the commitments it makes.

Article 16 — Full-lifecycle security obligations. A data handler must strictly implement its principal responsibility for data security, perform its data-security protection obligations, and build a whole-process data-export work mechanism:

- **Before export** — carry out important-data identification, notification and obtaining of individuals’ separate consent, and a personal information protection impact assessment, as required by laws and administrative regulations.
- **During export** — adopt secure, controllable transmission methods to avoid data-security incidents.
- **After export** — conduct data-processing activities in compliance with Chinese law, keep records of post-export processing, and refrain from data fusion (数据融合) and other processing that increases legal and security risk.

On a data-export security incident, or on finding that data-export security risk has increased, the handler must take remedial measures and promptly report to the FTZ block and the Municipal CAC, Municipal Commerce Commission and Municipal Big Data Administration.

Chapter 6 — Supplementary Provisions (附则)

Article 17 — National core data excluded. Data bearing on national security, the lifelines of the national economy, important aspects of people’s livelihood, and major public interests constitutes national core data (国家核心数据), is subject to a stricter management regime, and is **not** brought within negative-list management.

Article 18 — Reference rules for uncovered domains. For industries and domains not addressed by these Measures, the applicable data classification-and-grading reference rules are those under the relevant provisions and standards.

Article 19 — Fallback to national regimes. For industries and domains not covered by the negative list, the national rules apply — the Measures on Security Assessment of Data Export, the Measures on the Standard Contract for Personal Information Export, the CBDF Provisions and related national provisions.

Article 20 — Export-control carve-out. Where the industries and domains covered by the negative list involve the export of data such as technical materials for controlled items under the Export Control Law, or technology-export matters under the Foreign Trade Law, those exports are governed by the Export Control Law, the Foreign Trade Law and related laws, regulations and rules.

Article 21 — Reference to other FTZs' lists. Data handlers within the Chongqing FTZ may apply, by reference, data-export negative lists formally released by other pilot free trade zones.

Article 22 — Interpretation. These Measures are interpreted by the Municipal CAC together with the Municipal Commerce Commission and the Municipal Big Data Administration.

Article 23 — Effect and duration. These Measures take effect on the date of release and are valid for two years.

Annex: China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone Data Classification and Grading Reference Rules (see Part B).

Part B — Important-Data / Classification Annex

The Measures carry an annex, the *China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone Data Classification and Grading Reference Rules* (中国（重庆）自由贸易试验区数据分类分级参考规则), used to identify important data where an industry authority has set no criteria of its own (Article 9(2)).

Unified important-data identification reference rules. Data is identified as important data by reference to the following (non-classified data only; classified/state-secret data follows separate provisions):

1. Applies to non-classified data; classified data is handled under the relevant provisions.
2. Personal information of **10 million+ persons** (excluding sensitive personal information) held by a Chongqing-FTZ enterprise; **1 million+ persons'** sensitive personal information; or **100,000+ persons'** sensitive personal information that includes personal bank accounts, personal insurance accounts, personal registered accounts, personal diagnosis-and-treatment data and the like.
3. Personal information of **100,000+ persons** held by an operator recognised by the State as critical information infrastructure (CIIO).
4. High-value, sensitive data related to industry competitiveness or industry production safety, collected or generated by a Chongqing-FTZ enterprise in its R&D-and-design, manufacturing, or business-management processes; and enterprise supply-chain data involving national security.
5. Automatic-control-system parameters, and control, operation-and-maintenance and testing data, held by a Chongqing-FTZ enterprise in fields bearing on the national economy and people's livelihood.

Reference catalogue. Thirteen level-1 categories span forty level-2 sub-categories. Several industrial sub-categories are identified by reference to external guides — the *Industrial-Sector Important Data Identification Guide* (YD/T 4981-2024) and the *Telecom-Sector Important Data Identification Guide* (YD/T 3867-2024). Representative important-data examples (summarised):

Level-1 category	Level-2 sub-category	Representative important data (examples)
1. Strategic materials & bulk commodities 战略物资和大宗商品类	1. Petroleum, petrochemicals & natural gas 石油、石化和天然气	Storage and trading data, international-trade data; output and international-trade data from which the operating status, development trend or growth rate of major strategic fields could be inferred.

	2. Agricultural products 农产品	Strategic-reserve data for bulk agricultural products (grain, cotton, edible vegetable oil, sugar, meat, dairy); undisclosed international-cooperation/trade data; data on rare and endangered germplasm (incl. genes) of crops, livestock and aquatic species that may affect biosecurity; undisclosed agricultural-rural statistics, inspection-monitoring and epidemic-prevention/quarantine data; geographic data of a certain precision or undisclosed.
2. Natural resources & environment 自然资源和环境类	3. Geographic information 地理信息	Basic geographic-information data (positioning-basis, place-name/address, topographic, basic geographic-entity), remote-sensing imagery, and thematic geographic-information; basic geographic-information and remote-sensing imagery meeting national coverage/precision/scale thresholds or depicting sensitive areas and targets.
	4. Meteorology 气象	Meteorological, space-weather and support monitoring data, regional meteorological data, radar base data, station metadata; meteorological monitoring data serving military, national-defence research and high-tech fields.
	5. Ocean 海洋	Marine-environment and marine-resource data; militarily valuable marine-environment monitoring and disaster-defence data not suitable for public release.
	6. Environmental protection 环保	Self-monitoring data reflecting pollutant-discharge levels, and administrative-penalty or other pollutant-discharge data.
	7. Water conservancy 水利	Base data on rivers/lakes, water projects and monitoring stations; flood/drought-defence, water-resource, hydrology, water-environment, water-saving and resettlement business data; digital-twin water-conservancy geospatial data; data on flood/drought disasters, engineering risks and key-project physical security; undisclosed national water-resource/environment base data and hydrological observations.
3. Industry 工业类	8. Steel & non-ferrous metals 钢铁、有色金属	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024. Non-ferrous-metal reserve/output/procurement data of important military and civilian value; national steel and non-ferrous strategic-reserve data.
	9. Rare earths 稀土	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024. Important geological data of strategic non-ferrous deposits; data on mining areas rich in associated resources; China's uniquely mastered rare-earth mining and smelting production-technology data.
	10. Other minerals 其他矿产	Reserve data, international-cooperation and international-trade-negotiation data, mineral-related industrial-layout data; bulk raw-material information and data able to sway raw-material procurement pricing power.
	11. Chemical industry 化学工业	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024. Detection/monitoring of key hazardous chemicals, key processes, equipment operation, and output/reserve data.
	12. Electric power 电力	Power-plant production data, transmission/distribution data, and construction/O&M data.

	13. Electronic information 电子信息	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024. Advanced electronic-information and IC design/manufacturing technology, major computing-equipment design data, algorithms and hardware/software architecture, and localisation rates of key electronic components.
	14. Civil nuclear facilities 民用核设施	Experimental/test data from civil-nuclear-facility research, facility design and manufacturing-process information, and facility operation-monitoring data.
	15. Industrial equipment 工业装备	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024.
	16. Intelligent connected vehicles 智能网联汽车	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024. R&D and production data of key auto components affecting national tech strength and international competitiveness (e.g., body-stability control, active-damper systems); autonomous-driving model-training data; industrial-internet/ICS security-assurance data of above-scale industrial enterprises.
	17. Other 其他	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024.
4. National defence science-technology industry 国防科技工业类	18. National defence S&T industry 国防科技工业类	Operation-management, R&D-design, manufacturing, test-verification and maintenance-support data; data related to national military/economic/tech/network security, data reflecting key defence-S&T units' R&D and production capacity, and aggregated data reflecting the sector's overall picture.
5. Telecommunications 电信类	19. Telecommunications 电信	Identify per YD/T 3867-2024. Construction-planning, performance-parameter, monitoring-analysis, O&M and statistical-analysis data of important network facilities and information systems.
6. Radio, TV & online audiovisual 广播电视和网络视听类	20. Radio & television 广播电视	Data from program collection/production/broadcast, transmission-coverage and monitoring/regulation; undisclosed audiovisual content whose misuse could endanger ideological or public security; provincial-and-above transmission-coverage data; broadcast-audiovisual monitoring/regulation data.
	21. Online audiovisual 网络视听	Data from online-audiovisual collection/production/distribution/monitoring; broadcast-TV industry CII and important-network planning, construction, O&M, key-resource and security-assurance data.
7. Finance 金融类	22. Banking 银行	Bank customer, business, operation-management, and system-operation/security-management data.
	23. Insurance 保险	Insurer customer, business, operation-management, and system-operation/security-management data.
	24. Securities & futures 证券期货	Investor data, technical data, and business data.
	25. Financial leasing 融资租赁	Customer, enterprise-transaction and operation-management data. (Shared example: security information of banking/insurance/securities-futures/leasing institutions, and important enterprise business data they process, including defence-military and national-security-related enterprise information.)
8. Transport 交通运输类	26. Transport 交通	Railway, highway, road-transport, urban-transport, waterway, civil-aviation, postal and integrated-management data; control-class data

		affecting production safety, natural-resource data obtained during construction, undisclosed route maps and key-station data, and data whose leak/tampering could cause major traffic accidents.
9. Health & food-drug 卫生健康和食品药品类	27. Genetic resources 遗传资源	Natural-person genetic data and human-genetic-resource information related to race and population health; genetic-resource data reflecting overall racial situation or bearing on biosecurity.
	28. Health & medical 健康医疗	Medical-service, EMR, e-health-record and medical-research data, health data, medical-rescue-support data, and specific-drug trial data; diagnosis-treatment data of specific fields, groups or regions, or reaching a certain precision and scale, involving public life, health and safety.
	29. Food 食品	Food-safety traceability-identifier data; parameter and control-class data of automatic-control systems in food production.
	30. Drugs 药品	Experimental data submitted in drug supply and approval; trial data related to drug production processes and facilities.
	31. Biosecurity 生物安全	Virus-research and biological-laboratory data. (Shared example: food, drug, biosecurity and disease-control data bearing on national security, life safety and human safety.)
	32. Disease control 疾控数据	Data on public-health emergencies and infectious-disease epidemics, treatment, vaccines and causes of death.
10. Public security 公共安全类	33. Physical security 物理安全	Building-base data and security-equipment data.
	34. Network security 网络安全	FTZ-enterprise information-system design/operation data, network-facility topology-architecture data, and security-assurance data; important-target base data, security-equipment data and sensitive-site security-deployment data whose illegal use could seriously harm social stability; CII or important-network planning and secure-operation data.
11. Internet services & e-commerce 互联网服务和电子商务类	35. Internet platform services 互联网平台服务	Data generated in providing internet services that could be used for social mobilisation; digital-profile data of sensitive populations (e.g., veterans); data recording or tracking military-industrial and government clients.
	36. AI services 人工智能服务	AI training data, algorithm source code, key-component data and control-program data that could affect national security and public interest.
12. Science & technology 科学技术类	37. IP & major discoveries 知识产权和重大发现	Undisclosed IP involving national defence/security; scientific papers, observation data and industrialisation results that could significantly enhance or directly affect national-security capacity; IP data involving national defence and security.
	38. Prohibited/restricted-export technology 禁止出口限制出口技术	Data related to technologies listed in China's Catalogue of Technologies Prohibited or Restricted from Export.
13. Other data 其他数据类	39. Data controlled under the Export Control Law	Data on items on the national export-control list; data related to fulfilling non-proliferation and other international obligations, controlled under the Export Control Law.

	属于出口管制法管制的相关数据	
	40. Other 其他	Other data that could affect national political, territorial, military, economic, cultural, social, technological, network, ecological, resource, nuclear, overseas-interest, space, polar, deep-sea, biological and other security, and that meets the important-data definition.

Part C — The Negative List: Scope

One sector. The 2025 list covers a single sector — the **automobile industry, intelligent connected vehicle domain** (汽车行业 (智能网联汽车领域)). Intelligent-connected-vehicle data handlers apply the list per the applicable laws and the Chongqing FTZ negative-list Measures and Implementation Guide.

Structure. The list is organised into **4 business activities** — vehicle R&D and testing; production and manufacturing (network and information-system planning and construction); supply chain; and user service — spanning **9 scenarios** (vehicle-model R&D/design; vehicle testing; network- and information-system planning/construction; supplier/supply-chain; in-vehicle-system online upgrade; vehicle charging; internet-of-vehicles information service; after-sales repair; and vehicle driving). Listed scenarios serve data identification; the **same listed data arising in other scenarios remains governed by the list.**

Two tiers, three bands. In-list export data triggers one of three regulatory bands across two tiers:

- **Tier 1 — data-export security assessment** (数据出境安全评估). Triggered by (a) **important data** — 31 catalogued data items; or (b) **high-volume personal information** — from Jan 1 of the current year, cumulatively providing $\geq 1,000,000$ persons' personal information (excluding sensitive PI) or $\geq 10,000$ persons' sensitive personal information to overseas recipients.
- **Tier 2 — standard contract filing / certification** (个人信息出境标准合同备案 / 个人信息保护认证). Triggered by **moderate-volume personal information** — from Jan 1 of the current year, cumulatively providing $\geq 100,000$ and $< 1,000,000$ persons' personal information (excluding sensitive PI) or $< 10,000$ persons' sensitive personal information.

Counting rule. Personal-information volumes are counted as the **de-duplicated tally by natural person**, cumulative from January 1 of the current year. Situations under **CBDF Provisions Articles 3, 4, 5(1)(i) – (iii) and 6** are **not counted** toward the cumulative total. In the automobile context, **sensitive personal information** includes ID-card number, vehicle-licence (行驶证) number, driver's-licence (驾驶证) file number, vehicle trajectory, audio, video, images and biometric features.

Sector / domain	Important-data focus — Tier 1 (representative categories)	Personal-information bands & notes
Automobile industry — intelligent connected vehicles 汽车行业 (智能网联汽车领域)	<p>R&D / design: key core technology, undisclosed IP and confidential product-design data; key-component and system R&D (electronic control systems, autonomous-driving model-training data, algorithm core parameters, key control-program source code); high-value, high-sensitivity competitive data; special-purpose (military-related) vehicle design documents, drawings, algorithms and source code.</p> <p>Sensitive-area geodata: geographic information and personnel/vehicle-flow data around military-administered zones, defence-industry units and county-level-and-above Party/government organs; precise location, trajectory and address of vehicles in sensitive areas.</p> <p>Out-of-vehicle imagery: external video/images containing faces,</p>	<p>Tier 1 — security assessment: $\geq 1,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive), or $\geq 10,000$ persons' sensitive PI (cumulative from Jan 1).</p> <p>Tier 2 — standard contract / certification: $\geq 100,000$ and $< 1,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive), or $< 10,000$ persons' sensitive PI (cumulative from Jan 1).</p> <p>Counting: de-duplicated by natural</p>

<p>licence plates or road signs not processed to national requirements.</p> <p>Testing: vector data, structured spatiotemporal data, GNSS data, HD and static maps, important-target geolocation data.</p> <p>CII & network: config, O&M and security-assessment data of important CII network facilities and information systems; network-security schemes, topologies and contingency plans of transport / IoV CII.</p> <p>Supply chain: at-scale supply-chain and economic-operation data on key auto components and systems.</p> <p>User service: OTA online-upgrade data; charging-network operation data; internet-of-vehicles service data (customer lists, undisclosed CII vulnerabilities); remote-control and vehicle-condition data; digital-key data; after-sales data; on-board driving-decision data.</p>	<p>person; CBDF Provisions Arts 3, 4, 5(1) (i) – (iii) and 6 excluded. Sensitive PI includes ID number, vehicle-licence number, driver’s-licence file number, trajectory, audio, video, images and biometric features.</p>
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Source: 中国（重庆）自由贸易试验区数据出境管理清单（负面清单）（2025版） and its administrative measures, issued by Chongqing CAC · Municipal Commerce Commission · Big Data Administration, September 5, 2025. Chinese originals downloadable at datacompliancechina.com/resources/negative-lists.

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