

Guangxi FTZ Data-Export Negative List (2025)

DCC working English reference — measures and list scope. 中国（广西）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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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	(field counts not published in the notice)
MODEL	Pre-export filing

Part A — Administrative Measures (Trial)

Full title: Administrative Measures for the Data-Export Negative List of the China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone (Trial) 中国（广西）自由贸易试验区数据出境负面清单管理办法（试行）. Six chapters, eighteen articles. Guangxi is an autonomous region; region-level bodies below are the autonomous-region authorities.

Chapter 1 — General Provisions (第一章 总则)

Purpose and basis (目的依据). These Measures are formulated to safeguard national data security, protect personal-information rights and interests, enhance the data-export (数据出境) management capacity and facilitation of the China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone (“Guangxi FTZ”), promote the efficient, convenient and secure cross-border flow of data, accelerate alignment with high-standard international economic and trade rules, steadily expand institutional opening-up, and accelerate the building of a high-standard, high-quality free-trade park leading China – ASEAN open cooperation. Legal basis: the **Data Security Law** 数据安全法, the **Cybersecurity Law** 网络安全法, the **Personal Information Protection Law** 个人信息保护法, and the CAC’s **Provisions on Promoting and Regulating Cross-Border Data Flows** (CBDF Provisions) 促进和规范数据跨境流动规定.

Scope (适用范围). These Measures apply to data handlers (数据处理者) — enterprises, public institutions, organs, associations and other organizations — that are registered within the Guangxi FTZ and carry out data-export and related activities.

Basic principles (基本原则). Four:

- 1. Hold the security bottom line.** Negative-list management must follow national law; adopt effective technical and management measures; build sound security-management mechanisms and technical safeguards; and promote lawful, orderly data flow on the premise of ensuring data security.

2. **Legitimate and necessary demand.** A handler must ensure that exported data comprises only the minimum types and quantity of information necessary for the business function, and must not harm the lawful rights and interests of the relevant natural persons, legal persons and unincorporated organizations.
3. **Classified and graded management.** Follow national data classification-and-grading protection requirements; manage by the industry sector to which the data belongs. Data on the negative list is divided, by degree of sensitivity, into (a) data subject to the **data-export security assessment** (数据出境安全评估) and (b) data subject to **personal information standard contract filing** (个人信息出境标准合同备案) or **personal information protection certification** (个人信息保护认证).
4. **Promote industrial development.** Give full weight to handlers' actual export demand and to industrial development; design scenario-based data-classification lists scientifically and reasonably; maximize facilitation of data export; and promote high-quality cross-border business.

Chapter 2 — Responsibilities and Division of Labour (第二章 职责及分工)

Management bodies (管理主体). Guangxi CAC (自治区网信办), the autonomous-region **Data Administration** (自治区数据局), the autonomous-region Department of Commerce (自治区商务厅), and the China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone Work Office ("FTZ Office", 自治区自贸办) are jointly responsible for coordinating Guangxi FTZ data-export work and, per their respective duties, conduct data-export security assessment and supervision. The autonomous-region Department of Public Security (自治区公安厅) and the Guangxi Department of State Security (广西国家安全厅) strengthen guidance and supervision over handlers' data-export activities, reinforcing whole-chain, whole-field supervision ex ante, in-process and ex post. The autonomous region's competent industry authorities (各行业主管部门) carry out data classification-and-grading for their own sectors, assist in formulating the sector negative lists, and strengthen inspection of handlers' data-export activities.

Cross-Border Data Flow Coordination Working Group (数据跨境流动协调工作小组). The bodies above, together with the competent industry authorities, jointly establish this working group. It: comprehensively coordinates and resolves major data-export issues; formulates the Guangxi FTZ data-export development plan, work plans and policy measures and builds the associated rules and systems; formulates or updates the sector negative lists in batches; provides service and guidance for data export, organizes implementation of the negative list, and promotes a **cross-border data flow service platform** (数据跨境流动服务平台) offering comprehensive compliance services to Guangxi FTZ handlers — export-data-type assessment, data-export security assessment, personal information standard contract filing, and the like; and improves the security-assessment system and strengthens guidance and supervision.

Data handlers (数据处理者). Handlers are divided into **critical information infrastructure operators (CIIOs)** (关键信息基础设施运营者) and non-CIIO handlers. A handler bears **primary responsibility** for the security of its data export. It must conduct classification-and-grading in accordance with the industry authorities' data classification-and-grading standards, the **Guangxi FTZ Data Classification and Grading Reference Rule** (中国 (广西) 自由贸易试验区数据分类分级参考规则), and, by reference, national standards such as **GB/T 43697-2024 (Data Security Technology — Rules for Data Classification and Grading)**; and must actively participate in formulating its sector's negative list. A handler must identify and declare important data (**重要数据**) per the applicable rules; **where it has not been notified, or where no public release has been made, that data is important data** by the relevant authorities or regions, the handler need not declare that data as important data for the data-export security assessment. Handlers must conduct export activities per the working group's requirements and cooperate with tracking verification and supervision/inspection.

Chapter 3 — Data Management (第三章 数据管理)

Data classification-and-grading management (数据分类分级管理). Follow national data classification-and-grading protection requirements. *Classification:* per each industry authority's sector standards, manage on a "first by industry

sector, then by business attribute” basis. *Grading*: per the Data Security Law, data is graded, from high to low, as **core data**, **important data**, and **general data** (three levels). *Exemption*: data collected and generated in international trade, cross-border transport, academic collaboration, cross-national manufacturing, marketing and similar activities that is provided abroad and **does not contain personal information or important data** is exempt from declaring a data-export security assessment, concluding a personal information standard contract, and obtaining personal information protection certification.

Article 8 — Negative list (负面清单). The negative list means the list of data that, under the **Network Data Security Management Regulation (网络安全安全管理条例)**, the **Data Export Security Assessment Measures (数据出境安全评估办法)**, the **Personal Information Standard Contract Measures (个人信息出境标准合同办法)**, the CBDF Provisions and related instruments, must be brought within the scope of data-export security assessment, personal information standard contract, or personal information protection certification management. The Guangxi FTZ may formulate the list in light of each sector’s features, enterprise demand and other factors; the list is formulated **by sector, in batches**. Carve-outs and exclusions:

- **National core data (国家核心数据)** — data bearing on national security, the lifelines of the national economy, important aspects of people’s livelihood, or major public interests — is subject to a stricter management regime and is **not** brought within negative-list management.
- **Government-sourced important data**. Important data whose source is collection and generation by government departments, and for which use has not been authorized, is **not** brought within negative-list management and is handled under the relevant laws, administrative regulations and rules.
- **Export-control carve-out**. Where a sector on the list involves the export of data such as technical materials relating to controlled items under the **Export Control Law (出口管制法)**, or technology-export matters under the **Foreign Trade Law (对外贸易法)**, those laws, regulations and rules govern.
- **Reference to other FTZ lists**. Negative lists formally released by other national pilot free trade zones may be applied by the Guangxi FTZ by reference (参照执行).

Chapter 4 — Formulation and Management of the Negative List (第四章 负面清单制定及管理)

Article 9 — Formulation of the list (负面清单制定). The workflow comprises:

1. **Demand research (需求调研)**. Focus on Guangxi FTZ industrial development and handlers’ actual demand; select key sectors for surveys; and map the export-data picture by business scenario, category, volume and field, as the basis for the list.
2. **Important-data identification (重要数据识别)**. Under the coordination of the autonomous-region data-security work coordination mechanism, the competent industry authorities — pursuant to the Data Security Law and related law — set important-data identification standards, classify and grade the data, form the **Guangxi FTZ important-data catalogue**, and file it, per procedure, with the office of the national data-security work coordination mechanism. Where an industry authority has already released (publicly or internally) its sector’s classification-and-grading standards, important data is identified per those standards first; where no determination standard exists, important data is identified per the Guangxi FTZ Data Classification and Grading Reference Rule.
3. **Business-scenario analysis (业务场景分析)**. Combining the research and identification results, select scenarios with urgent, frequent export demand; analyze the scale, scope and frequency of export; and set data items and volume thresholds reasonably for risk-controllable scenarios.
4. **Argumentation and consultation (论证与征求意见)**. Convene experts in the industry, law and data security for review and argumentation; and solicit the opinions of the relevant industry authorities and functional departments to further revise and refine the list.

5. **Approval and filing (审批报备).** The list, after review and approval by the autonomous-region data-security work coordination mechanism, is submitted for approval to the autonomous-region Cybersecurity and Informatization Commission; Guangxi CAC and the Data Administration then **jointly file** it with the national CAC and the national Data Administration.

Article 10 — Content of the list (负面清单内容). The list must contain at least the following two tiers:

- (1) **Tier 1 — data requiring a data-export security assessment.** Chiefly: a CIIO providing personal information or important data abroad; and a non-CIIO handler providing important data abroad, or providing abroad personal information that reaches the list's threshold for declaring a security assessment.
- (2) **Tier 2 — data requiring a personal information standard contract filing or personal information protection certification.** Chiefly: a non-CIIO handler providing abroad personal information that reaches the list's threshold for concluding a standard contract or obtaining certification.

Article 11 — Operation of the list (负面清单运行). The list applies to handlers registered in the Guangxi FTZ that conduct data export where the export data falls within a listed sector. Before exporting, a handler must, on its own, identify and determine the type and quantity of the export data and assess whether it falls within the list:

- **Export data in a listed sector and on the list** → declare a data-export security assessment, conclude a personal information standard contract, or obtain personal information protection certification, per the list.
- **Export data in a listed sector but not on the list** → the handler may provide it abroad on its own.
- **Export data not in any listed sector** → handled under the national rules (Network Data Security Management Regulation, Data Export Security Assessment Measures, Personal Information Standard Contract Measures, CBDF Provisions, etc.).

Dynamic management. The list is administered dynamically (the published list restates this): implemented lists are tracked and assessed for implementation and security risk and revised in a coordinated way; for sectors not yet covered, export demand is assessed and a corresponding sector list is developed, progressively completing the Guangxi FTZ cross-border-data-flow policy system.

Chapter 5 — Supervision and Administration (第五章 监督管理)

Article 12 — Supervision and inspection (监督检查). Guangxi CAC, the Data Administration, the Department of Public Security and the Guangxi Department of State Security, together with the competent industry authorities, strengthen supervision, inspection and **spot-checks (抽查)** of handlers' data-export activities; handlers must actively cooperate.

Article 13 — Emergency plan (应急预案). A handler must establish a data-security emergency plan and, for a security incident arising in the course of export, promptly halt the data-export activity.

Article 14 — Handling of violations (违规处置). Where a handler fails to strictly honour its commitments during export, or otherwise acts in breach, the relevant units may immediately suspend or terminate the export. A handler that wishes to continue exporting must rectify as required and submit a rectification report.

Article 15 — Accountability for violations (违规追责). A handler bears legal liability for the authenticity, security and compliance of the materials it submits; where a breach of law or regulation is found, the relevant units pursue its legal liability in accordance with law.

Chapter 6 — Supplementary Provisions (第六章 附则)

Article 16 — Application of law (法律适用). Where laws, administrative regulations, or the national CAC or a competent industry authority provide otherwise, those provisions prevail.

Article 17 — Encouragement and support (鼓励支持). Enterprises, research institutes, universities and industry associations are encouraged to participate in formulating their sector negative lists, and are given corresponding support.

Article 18 — Interpretation and trial date (办法解释及试行日期). These Measures are interpreted by Guangxi CAC, the Data Administration, the Department of Commerce and the FTZ Office; they take effect on a trial basis from the date of issuance and are **valid for two years**. (This is a first, trial edition; no prior version is repealed.)

Part B — Important-Data / Classification Annex

The Measures append the **Guangxi FTZ Data Classification and Grading Reference Rule 中国（广西）自由贸易试验区数据分类分级参考规则**, which sets a **unified important-data identification reference rule** and a sector catalogue. It supplies the default identification standard where an industry authority has not set its own (see Chapter 4, step 2).

Unified important-data identification reference rule (重要数据统一识别参考规则):

- 1. This reference rule applies to **non-classified (non-secret) data**; classified (secret) data is handled under the relevant provisions.
- 2. Personal information of **10 million or more** persons (excluding sensitive personal information) held by a Guangxi FTZ enterprise; **sensitive personal information of 1 million or more** persons; or **sensitive personal information of 100,000 or more** persons that includes personal bank accounts, personal insurance accounts, personal registration accounts, personal diagnosis-and-treatment data, and the like.
- 3. Personal information of **100,000 or more** persons held by an operator identified by the State as **critical information infrastructure**.
- 4. High-value sensitive data related to industry competitiveness and industrial production safety collected and generated by a Guangxi FTZ enterprise in R&D and design, manufacturing, and operations and management; and enterprise supply-chain data bearing on national security.
- 5. Automatic-control-system parameters, and control, operation-and-maintenance and testing data, in fields bearing on the national economy and people’s livelihood, held by a Guangxi FTZ enterprise.

Sector catalogue (40 sub-categories under 13 primary categories). Where a row defers to a national guide (e.g. YD/T 4981-2024 for industry, YD/T 3867-2024 for telecoms), important data is identified by reference to that guide. Representative examples are summarised for scope.

Primary category	Sub-category	Representative important data (scope & examples)
1. Strategic materials & bulk commodities 战略物资和大宗商品类	1. Oil, petrochemicals & natural gas	Storage/trading and international-trade data. E.g. output and trade data from which the operating status, trends or growth of strategically important fields could be inferred.
	2. Agricultural products	Germplasm-resource, international-cooperation/trade, and strategic-reserve data. E.g. strategic-reserve data for grain, cotton, edible vegetable oil, sugar, meat and dairy; undisclosed international-cooperation/trade data; rare/endangered germplasm (incl. genes) data affecting biosafety; undisclosed agricultural statistics, inspection and quarantine data; geographic data at/above a set precision or undisclosed.
2. Natural resources & environment 自然资源和环境类	3. Geographic information	Basic geographic info (positioning-base, place-name/address, terrain, basic geographic entities), remote-sensing imagery, and thematic geo-info. Important where it meets national coverage/precision/scale or depicts sensitive areas/targets, or (non-basic) where leak/tampering

Primary category	Sub-category	Representative important data (scope & examples)
		could harm national security, economic operation, social stability or public health/safety.
	4. Meteorology	Meteorological and space-atmosphere monitoring, meteorological-support, regional, radar base data, station metadata. Important where it meets a set scale/precision or serves military, defence R&D, high-tech or disaster-defence uses.
	5. Ocean	Marine-environment and marine-resource data; e.g. undisclosed, militarily-valuable marine-environment monitoring and disaster-defence data.
	6. Environmental protection	Self-monitoring reflecting pollutant-discharge levels, administrative-penalty and other discharge data.
	7. Water conservancy	Rivers/lakes, water-project and monitoring-station base data; flood/drought-defence, water-resource, hydrology, water-environment, water-saving and resettlement business data; digital-twin water-conservancy geospatial data; undisclosed national water-resource/water-environment base data; key water-project physical-security data.
3. Industrial 工业类	8. Iron & steel, non-ferrous metals	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024. E.g. militarily/civilly valuable non-ferrous reserves/output/procurement; national steel and non-ferrous strategic-reserve data; important geological data of strategic non-ferrous deposits; China's uniquely-held rare-earth mining/smelting production-technology data; bulk raw-material and pricing-power data.
	9. Rare earths	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024.
	10. Other minerals	Reserve data, international-cooperation data, international-trade-negotiation data, and mineral-related industry-layout data.
	11. Chemical industry	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024. E.g. key hazardous-chemical detection/monitoring, key processes, equipment operation, output/reserve data; civil-nuclear R&D test and operation-monitoring data; electronic-information advanced tech, IC design/manufacturing tech, major computing-equipment design, algorithms, hardware/software architecture, and localization rate of key electronic components.
	12. Electric power	Power-plant production, transmission/distribution, and construction/O&M data.
	13. Electronic information	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024.
	14. Civil nuclear facilities	Test/measurement data in civil-nuclear R&D; design/manufacturing-process information; facility operation-monitoring data.
	15. Industrial equipment	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024. E.g. R&D/production data of automotive key components affecting national competitiveness (body-stability control, active-damper systems); autonomous-driving model-training data; industrial-internet/ICS secure-operation data of large industrial enterprises.

Primary category	Sub-category	Representative important data (scope & examples)
	16. Intelligent connected vehicles	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024.
	17. Other	Identify per YD/T 4981-2024.
4. National defence science, technology & industry 国防科技工业类	18. National defence sci-tech & industry	Operations-management, R&D-design, manufacturing, test-validation and maintenance-support data. Important where related to national military/economic/tech/network security, reflecting key defence entities' R&D and production capacity, or reflecting the overall defence-industry situation when aggregated.
5. Telecommunications 电信类	19. Telecommunications	Identify per YD/T 3867-2024. E.g. 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	Data from program acquisition/shooting, production/broadcast, transmission/coverage, distribution and monitoring/regulation. E.g. undisclosed creative content; content whose abuse could threaten ideological or public security; provincial-and-above transmission-coverage data; CII/important-network planning, O&M and security data.
	21. Online audiovisual	Data from acquisition/shooting, production/broadcast, distribution and monitoring/regulation of online audiovisual programs.
7. Financial 金融类	22. Banking	Customer, business, operations-management, and system-operation/security-management data. E.g. institutional-security information of banking/insurance/securities-futures/leasing institutions and the important enterprise business data they process (incl. defence/military and national-security-related enterprises).
	23. Insurance	Customer, business, operations-management, and system-operation/security data.
	24. Securities & futures	Investor, technical and business data.
	25. Financial leasing	Customer, enterprise-transaction and operations-management data.
8. Transportation 交通运输类	26. Transportation	Railway, highway, road-transport, urban-transport, waterway, civil-aviation, postal and integrated-management data. E.g. production-safety control data; natural-resource data obtained during construction; undisclosed route maps and key stations; 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	Natural-person genetic data, human-genetic-resource information, and race/population-health data. E.g. genetic-resource data reflecting racial situation or biosafety; food/drug/biosafety/disease-control data bearing on national/life/human security; medical diagnosis-treatment data of specific fields, groups or regions or at a set precision/scale.
	28. Health & medical	Medical-service, electronic medical record, e-health record and medical-research data; health, medical-rescue and specific-drug-experiment data.

Primary category	Sub-category	Representative important data (scope & examples)
	29. Food	Food-safety traceability-identifier data; automatic-control-system parameters and control data in food production.
	30. Drugs	Experimental data submitted in drug supply/approval; test data on drug production process and facilities.
	31. Biosafety	Virus-research and bio-laboratory data.
	32. Disease-control data	Public-health-emergency and infectious-disease epidemic, treatment, vaccine and cause-of-death data.
10. Public security 公共安全类	33. Physical security	Building base data and security-equipment data. E.g. base data of important targets, security-equipment data and security-deployment data of sensitive sites whose illegal use could seriously endanger social stability; CII/important-network planning and secure-operation data.
	34. Cybersecurity	FTZ-enterprise information-system design/operation data, network-facility topology data, and security-safeguard data.
11. Internet services & e-commerce 互联网服务和电子商务类	35. Internet platform services	Data generated in providing internet services. E.g. data usable for social mobilization; digital-portrait data of sensitive groups (e.g. veterans); records/tracking of military-industry and government clients; AI training data, algorithm source code, key-component data and control programs that could affect national security or public interest.
	36. AI services	AI training data, algorithm source code, key-component data and control programs.
12. Science & technology 科学技术类	37. Intellectual property & major discoveries	IP involving defence/national security or otherwise non-public; research papers, observation data and industrialization results that significantly enhance or directly affect national-security capacity. E.g. IP data involving defence/national security; data relating to the Catalogue of Technologies Prohibited or Restricted from Export.
	38. Prohibited/restricted export technologies	Data relating to technologies listed in the Catalogue of Technologies Prohibited or Restricted from Export in China.
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; e.g. data related to national security/interests and to performance of non-proliferation and other international obligations that is controlled under the Export Control Law.
	40. Other national-security-affecting data	Other data that may affect national political, territorial, military, economic, cultural, social, sci-tech, network, ecological, resource, nuclear, overseas-interest, space, polar, deep-sea, biological and similar security.

Part C — The Negative List: Scope

What the list is. Per the list's explanatory notes, the negative list is the set of data that — under the Network Data Security Management Regulation, the Data Export Security Assessment Measures, the Personal Information Standard Contract Measures and the CBDF Provisions — must be brought within data-export security-assessment, personal information standard contract, or personal information protection certification management. It applies to data

handlers (enterprises, public institutions, organs, associations and other organizations) registered in the Guangxi FTZ that conduct data export and related activities.

Structure. The list is built **per sector, in batches**. The **2025 batch** covers **four sectors**: geographic information and meteorological data services; enterprise credit information services; livestreaming cross-border e-commerce; and overseas audio-visual production and dissemination. Within a sector, entries are organized into up to **two tiers**:

- **Tier 1 — data requiring a data-export security assessment** (需要通过数据出境安全评估的数据清单): important-data categories, plus (for three of the four sectors) the higher personal-information volume bands.
- **Tier 2 — data requiring a personal information standard contract filing or personal information protection certification** (需要通过个人信息出境标准合同备案、个人信息保护认证出境的数据清单): the mid personal-information volume bands.

On-list logic (each handler self-assesses first). If the export data is in a listed sector **and on the list**, the handler must clear the required mechanism (security assessment / standard contract / certification). If it is in a listed sector but **not on the list**, the handler may export on its own. If it is **outside all listed sectors**, the general national rules apply. Export of personal information additionally requires the statutory notice, **separate consent**, and personal information protection impact assessment obligations; the export-control carve-out (Export Control Law / Foreign Trade Law) overrides.

PI counting rule (applies to every PI band below). Personal-information volumes are counted as the **de-duplicated statistical result by natural person**. Volumes falling under **CBDF Provisions Article 3, Article 4, Article 5(1)(i) – (iii), and Article 6** are **not counted** toward the cumulative total. All PI bands are cumulative **from 1 January of the year** (自当年1月1日起累计). “Excl. sensitive PI” means the band excludes sensitive personal information (敏感个人信息).

Sector 行业领域	Tier 1 — important data (security assessment): representative focus	Tier 1 — personal information (security assessment)	Tier 2 — personal information (standard contract / certification)
1. Geographic Information & Meteorological Data Services 地理信息与气象数据服务	Three important-data categories: (a) basic geographic information and geographic remote-sensing imagery meeting national coverage/precision/scale or depicting sensitive areas/targets (e.g. national/provincial basic-surveying databases, high-resolution satellite/aerial imagery, 3D geo-info / high-precision DEMs, major-engineering/transport/pipeline spatial data, border-line and sensitive-area geo-info, real-time monitoring imagery of key areas/military facilities); (b) non-basic geographic/remote-sensing data of a set precision/scale whose leak, tampering or destruction could directly harm national security, economic operation, social stability or public health/safety (resource-distribution data; large-region comprehensive natural-resource datasets); (c) meteorological data of a set scale/precision, or usable to cause environmental-security incidents, or serving military/defence-R&D/high-	None specified — this sector’s list contains no personal-information band.	None — no Tier 2 for this sector.

Sector 行业领域	Tier 1 — important data (security assessment): representative focus	Tier 1 — personal information (security assessment)	Tier 2 — personal information (standard contract / certification)
	tech/disaster-defence (e.g. nuclear/pollution emergency-response assessment, decision-service materials, major-event meteorological support, crop-yield forecasts, Fengyun satellite L0 & telemetry data, radar base data, station metadata, meteorological CII data). Each excludes data not depicting PRC territory/jurisdictional waters.		
2. Enterprise Credit Information Services 企业信用信息信息服务	Eight important-data categories (items 1 – 8): global/sectoral economic-operation and financial-activity data; industrial-competitiveness data (key tech, patents, R&D, supply-chain core capability); biotech/genetic/biosafety data; group-health and food/drug data; overseas energy-resource, strategic-channel and citizen-safety data; public-safety and mass-incident-triggering data; military-strike-enabling and strategic-reserve/mobilization data; and a legal catch-all for other national-security-affecting data.	Item 9: $\geq 2,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive) of senior executives, shareholders, actual controllers, core team and beneficial owners — <i>only</i> in financial-credit, commercial-cooperation due-diligence, and investment/M&A due-diligence scenarios, and <i>only</i> the enumerated data items (name, sex, age, DOB, nationality, ethnicity, native place, residence, region, phone, email, subscribed capital, shareholding, share changes, shareholding nature, ultimate beneficial shares, share-freeze amount, pledged-share total, pledged-share value, education, work history, position and tenure, business affiliations, share freeze/pledge, administrative penalties, tax violations, non-compliance handling, price-inquiry valuation, shareholder info, key-personnel info). Item 10: $\geq 1,000,000$ persons' PI <i>or</i> $\geq 10,000$ persons' sensitive PI — scenarios other than item 9.	Item 11: $\geq 500,000$ and $< 2,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive) of the executive/shareholder/etc. categories — same limited scenarios and data items as item 9. Item 12: $\geq 100,000$ and $< 1,000,000$ persons' PI <i>or</i> $< 10,000$ persons' sensitive PI — other scenarios.
3. Livestreaming Cross-Border E-Commerce 直播跨境电商	Three important-data categories (items 1 – 3): data reflecting distinctive Chinese language, history, customs and ethnic values; data reflecting global/key-field economic operation, financial activity or industrial competitiveness, or capable of causing public-safety incidents or triggering mass activities/affecting group sentiment (e.g. undisclosed statistics, key-enterprise trade secrets, sensitive topics such as food/drug price rises or livelihood-subsidy disbursement in	Item 4: $\geq 2,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive) — <i>only</i> in live-commerce, cross-border delivery, streamer-management and streamer-training scenarios, and <i>only</i> the enumerated data items (shipper name/address/time/contact; goods name/quantity; order no.; streamer name/sex/age/contact; product category; streamer image photo).	Item 6: $\geq 100,000$ and $< 2,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive) — same limited scenarios and data items as item 4. Item 7: $\geq 100,000$ and $< 1,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive) <i>or</i> $< 10,000$ persons' sensitive PI — other scenarios.

Sector 行业领域	Tier 1 — important data (security assessment): representative focus	Tier 1 — personal information (security assessment)	Tier 2 — personal information (standard contract / certification)
	scripts); and a legal catch-all for other national-security-affecting data.	Item 5: $\geq 1,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive) <i>or</i> $\geq 10,000$ persons' sensitive PI — other scenarios.	
4. Overseas Audio-Visual Production & Dissemination 海外音视频制作与传播	Two important-data categories (items 1 – 2): data that could trigger mass activities or affect group sentiment/cognition and, when aggregated for big-data analysis, deeply profile group thought, public opinion, or a specific group's preferences and values (e.g. de-identified playback-behaviour analysis, geo-distribution, social-relationship overviews, audience portraits, placement strategy); and data reflecting distinctive Chinese language, history, customs and ethnic values (e.g. undisclosed historical archives, un-digitized ancient books/manuscripts, minority-language — especially endangered-language — corpora and audio, oral-history records, core craft processes of ethnic instruments, undisclosed archaeological survey data/site coordinates/artefact-appraisal conclusions).	Item 3: $\geq 2,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive) of producers, directors, chief producers, actors, lighting technicians, makeup artists, music composers, editors, script supervisors, cinematographers, prop masters, art designers, copyright holders, agents and distributors — <i>only</i> in content-production/shooting, distribution/screening, copyright-trading, contracting and media-promotion scenarios, and <i>only</i> the enumerated data items (name, sex, contact, age, resume, portfolio). Item 4: $\geq 1,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive) <i>or</i> $\geq 10,000$ persons' sensitive PI — other scenarios.	Item 5: $\geq 100,000$ and $< 2,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive) of the listed film-crew roles — same limited scenarios and data items as item 3. Item 6: $\geq 100,000$ and $< 1,000,000$ persons' PI (excl. sensitive) <i>or</i> $< 10,000$ persons' sensitive PI — other scenarios.

Reading the bands together. Across sectors 2 – 4 the personal-information architecture is consistent: a ≥ 2 million band (in a defined scenario, defined data items) and a ≥ 1 million, *or* $\geq 10,000$ sensitive band trigger the **security assessment** (Tier 1); a 500,000 – 2 million band (sector 2) or 100,000 – 2 million band (sectors 3 – 4), and a 100,000 – 1 million, *or* $< 10,000$ sensitive band, trigger the **standard contract or certification** (Tier 2). Sector 1 is important-data-only and carries no personal-information band.

Source: 中国（广西）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 Guangxi CAC · Provincial Commerce Dept (FTZ Office) · Data Administration, August 2025. Chinese originals downloadable at datacompliancechina.com/resources/negative-lists.

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