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MANDATORY CONFIRMITY ASSESMENT OF PRODUCTS IN CHINA

ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОЦЕНКА СООТВЕТСТВИЯ ПРОДУКЦИИ В КИТАЕ

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The article is devoted to the China Compulsory Certification (CCC) system and its developed. A brief description of certification process is given. An overview of the products categories which are generally subject to CCC is presented. Benefits for companies applied the CCC were emphasized.

Key words: certification, the China Compulsory Certification, Catalogue, certification process

The China Compulsory Certification, also known as CCC or “3C”, is the mandatory qualification system used by the People’s Republic of China to evaluate whether national standards and technical regulations are met in order to protect the health and safety of its citizens, the environment and national security. Certification is compulsory for all products imported into China, sold in China or used in China [1,3].

The CCC certification system came into effect in 2002 according to the legal requirements and guidelines of the People’s Republic of China.

Once a product is subject to CCC, certification is compulsory, regardless whether it is imported to China or produced in China. Products which need CCC are only allowed to be imported to China or produced in China. Products which need CCC are only allowed to be imported to China, sold in China and to be used in China if the products have obtained a CCC certificate.

Timeline of the CCC certification system development is presented in the Fig. 1.

The establishment of the China Compulsory Certification system was undertaken by the Chinese government in order to fulfill its commitments to the World Trade Organization (WTO). In accordance with the WTO’s principle of “national treatment”, the CCC system was put in place in order to remedy the inconsistencies between certification of domestic and imported products thus implementing uniform catalogues, standards, technical specifications and qualification evaluating processes as well as uniform making and pricing standards.

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Since China’s membership into the international Organization of Standardization (ISO), it has begun to establish and develop product certification systems according to international standards. However, at the time of the country’s induction into membership, there was no single administrative body to oversee certification, thus multiple standards were applied to imported and domestic products [1,3].

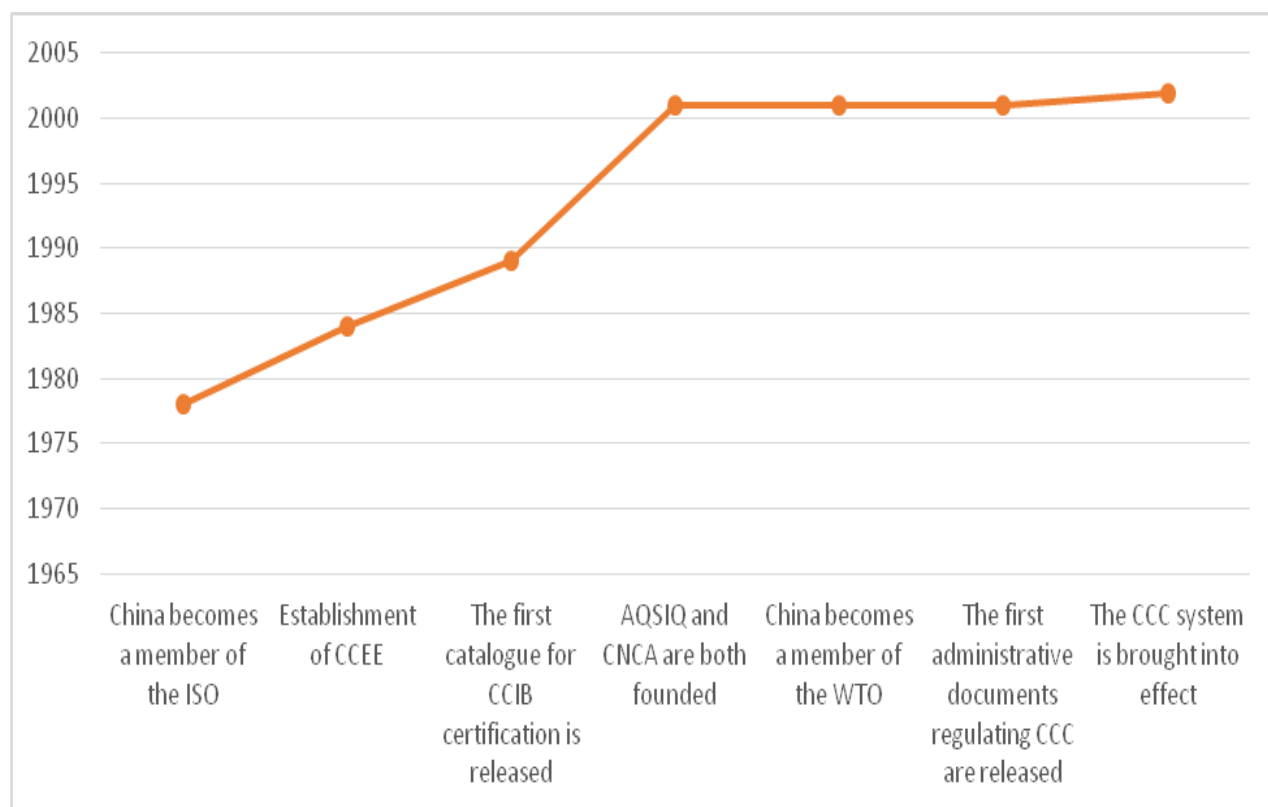


Figure 1 – Developing of the CCC certification system

For example, the former Administration of Quality and Technology Supervision of the People's Republic of China oversaw the implementation of CCEE (the China Commission for Conformity Certification of Electrical Equipment) certification for domestic products. Whereas, the former Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China was in charge of the implementation of CCIB (the China Commodity Inspection Bureau) certification for imported products.

In April 2001, to fulfill its commitment to the uniform treatment of the product certification, the State Council made a decision to merge the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China and the Administration of Quality and Technology Supervision of the People's Republic of China, into the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (AQSIQ). In the meantime, the State Council decided to establish the Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNCA) to oversee the nation's product certification processes.

In December 2001, AQSIQ, together with CNCA, issued the Regulations for Compulsory Products Certification and a series of documents including the first catalogue of Compulsory Products Certification, which were the first administrative and regulative documents of CCC. These

publications stated that, starting 1 May 2002, CCC certification was then officially introduced to replace CCEE and CCIB certification.

For any product subject to CCC certification, as specified in the Catalogue, the applicant – manufacturer, seller or importer of the product – will need to submit an application to the designated certification body approved by CNCA.

The certification process generally involves six steps (Fig. 2). Follow-up certifications will be conducted every 12 months after the approval of the first certificate. The procedures are very similar to the first certification but the mandatory follow-up audit usually only takes one day. The results of the follow-up inspection will be checked and the CCC Certificate will be confirmed if all requirements are fulfilled.

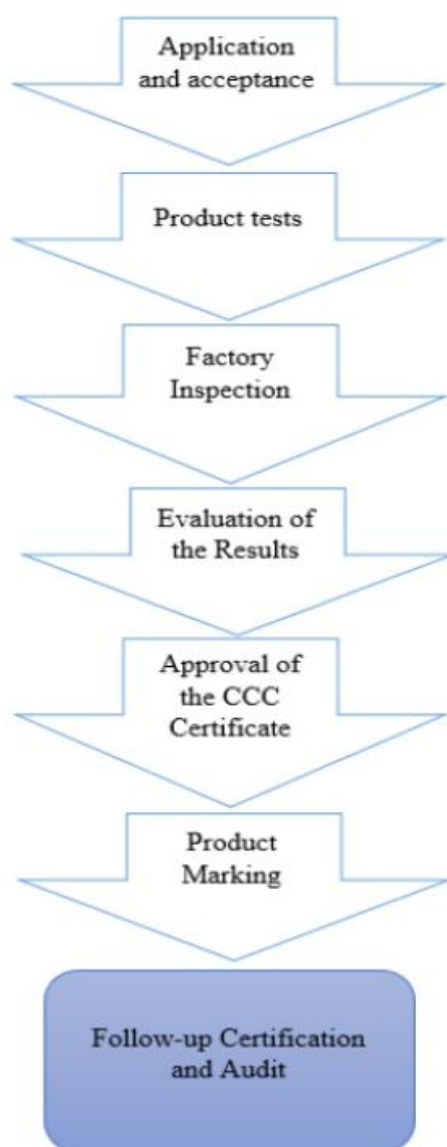


Figure 2 – Certification Process

Products must comply with the Chinese GB Standards at all times. Chinese regulations require that at least one test is done by the factory per year in accordance with these standards. Test can be conducted on the factory itself or a local test lab. Every five years, a factory will usually receive an updated version of the CCC certificate.

All products listed in the catalogue published by AQSIQ and CNCA require a certification. In addition to the Catalogue, CNCA and AQSIQ regularly announce new products that are subject to certification as well as products that are no longer subject to CCC certification.

The list below (Tab.) offers an overview of the top categories and subcategories found in the Catalogue, which are generally subject to CCC certification [2].

Overview of Categories and Subcategories

Table

Category number	Category name	Subcategory number	Implementation Rule Number
01	Electrical Wires and Cables	01	CNCA-01C-001:2001
		03-05	CNCA-01C-002:2007
02	Circuit Switches and Electrical Equipment for Protection or Connection	01	CNCA-01C-003:2001
		02	CNCA-01C-004:2001
		03	CNCA-01C-005:2001
			CNCA-01C-006:2001
		04	CNCA-01C-007:2001
		05	CNCA-01C-008:2001
03	Low-Voltage Electrical Appliances	06	CNCA-01C-009:2001
		01	CNCA-01C-010:2013
		02-05	CNCA-01C-011:2007
		06	CNCA-01C-012:2007
		07	CNCA-01C-011:2007 CNCA-01C-012:2007
		08-09	CNCA-01C-012:2007
04	Low Power Motors	01	CNCA-01C-013:2007
05	Electric Tools	01-16	CNCA-01C-014:2007
06	Welding Machines	01-15	CNCA-01C-015:2007
07	Household and Similar Electrical Appliances	01-18	CNCA-01C-016:2007
08	Audio and Video Equipment	01-14	CNCA-01C-017:2007
09	Information Technology Equipment	01-12	CNCA-01C-020:2007
10	Lighting Equipment	01-02	CNCA-01C-022:2007
11	Motor Vehicles and Safety Accessories	01	CNCA-02C-023:2008
			CNCA-02C-023:2004/A1
		02	CNCA-02C-024:2008
		03	CNCA-02C-025:2008
		04	CNCA-02C-026:2005
		06	CNCA-02C-055:2005
		07	CNCA-02C-056:2005

		08	CNCA-02C-057:2005
		09	CNCA-02C-058:2005
		10	CNCA-02C-059:2005
		11	CNCA-02C-060:2005
		12	CNCA-02C-061:2005
		13	CNCA-02C-062:2005
		14	CNCA-02C-063:2005
		15	CNCA-02C-064:2005
		16	CNCA-02C-065:2005
		17	CNCA-02C-066:2005
		18	CNCA-02C-067:2005
12	Motor Vehicle Tires	01-03	CNCA-03C-027:2013
13	Safety Glasses	01-03	CNCA-04C-028:2006
14	Agricultural Machinery	01	CNCA-05C-029:2006
		02	CNCA-05C-074:2006
16	Telecommunication Terminal Equipment	01-09	CNCA-07C-031:2007
18	Fire Fighting Equipment	01	CNCA-09C-044:2001
		02	CNCA-09C-045:2001
		03	CNCA-09C-046:2001
19	Safety Protection Products	01	CNCA-10C-047:2004
		02	CNCA-10C-052:2004
		03	CNCA-10C-053:2006
		04	CNCA-10C-054:2004
20	Wireless LAN Products	01	CNCA-11C-048:2007
21	Decoration Materials	01	CNCA-12C-049:2008
		02	CNCA-12C-050:2008
		03	CNCA-12C-051:2008
22	Toy Products	01	CNCA-13C-068:2006
		02	CNCA-13C-069:2006
		03	CNCA-13C-070:2006
		04	CNCA-13C-071:2006
		05	CNCA-13C-072:2006
		06	CNCA-13C-073:2006

The benefits for a company that has undergone CCC Certification for its products could be briefly summarized as follows:

- The company can freely harness the huge potential of the Chinese market and its products imported through Chinese customs without problems;
- After a successful first-time certification, new products can be certified quickly and inexpensively, saving the company money and time when submitting applications for additional products;
- More efficient quotes for CCC certified products, as a certified company has exact knowledge of costs and can quickly calculate offers accordingly.

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**ИНВЕНТАРИЗАЦИЯ, НОТИФИКАЦИЯ ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ
С УЧЕТОМ ВВЕДЕНИЯ В ДЕЙСТВИЕ ТР ЕАЭС 041/2017
«О БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ»**

**INVENTORY ASSESSMENT, NOTIFICATION of CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
S REGARDING INTRODUCTION of TR EAEU 041/2017 "ABOUT SAFETY
of CHEMICAL PRODUCTS"**

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