

**Consultation Mechanism between DG  
Enterprise and Industry and AQSIQ  
List of Deliverables**

**A. Conformity assessment**

1. CNCA have developed practical guidelines aimed at ensuring clear definitions of the scope in the CCC Product Catalogue and it would be very useful if they could be translated into English and with HS code. CNCA to consider establishing a rapid notification mechanism (e.g. on-line notification) to inform economic operators of any clarification issued by CNCA on the scope of the CCC. At least a feasibility study will be made available in 2008.

2. Continue discussions on establishment and agreement on a list of low risk products with a view to put them out of the CCC or of any other similar conformity assessment procedures and to make them subject to simplified requirements (i.e. self declaration of conformity by the manufacturer, waiver of initial factory audit, expansion of acceptance of test results from foreign laboratories).

CNCA to undertake further research on risk management and assessment schemes for low risks and establish an open channel of communication with DG Enterprise to exchange information on the results of such a research. DG Enterprise to share its experience of managing conformity assessment procedures for low-risk products.

(Note: In the field of safety of electrical products, the expansion of the scope for the recognition of tests performed by foreign laboratories could be achieved by making full use of the existing voluntary agreements such as e.g. IECEE CB Scheme or IECEx Scheme.

China already accepts the results of tests performed according to the TMP (Testing on Manufacturer's Premises) and WMT (Witnessed Manufacturer's Testing) schemes under the IECEE CB Scheme. Furthermore, as China's national certification body China Quality Centre declared under the IECEE CB Scheme, "we would like to begin with TMP and WMT, and then proceed step by step in higher degree of confidence in manufacturer's testing labs".)

3. Continue to discuss on how to allow foreign-owned certification bodies and laboratories established in China to be designated to undertake certification, testing and inspection work under the CCC.

China's *Regulation on Certification and Accreditation* provides for the possibility that foreign-owned certification bodies be established and engage in product certification activities in China. Since 11<sup>th</sup> December 2005, wholly foreign-owned entities are allowed, so it is no longer necessary to set up a Joint Venture with a Chinese partner for this purpose. To date however, no

foreign-owned CB has been authorised by CNCA to undertake activities under the CCC.

Foreign-owned certification bodies and laboratories established in China may be accepted to undertake certification, testing and inspection based on either a Memorandum of Understanding with CNCA followed by a contractual arrangement with a designated Chinese-owned certification body, or international voluntary schemes that China adheres to.

4. Expand participation into existing voluntary schemes for the recognition of test results such as IECEE CB Scheme, IECEx CB scheme. Increase the scope of products or the scope of IEC standards, China would adhere to.

China has been increasing the scope of IEC standards it adheres to in the international voluntary schemes.

5. Facilitate bilateral agreements under which foreign-based CBs may be accepted to undertake testing work on behalf of the Chinese CBs, who will however retain ultimate responsibility for the certificate of compliance with the CCC.

CNCA encourages such agreements on condition that these be fair, mutually beneficial and based on mutual trust.

6. The EU side is requested to actively encourage the utilization of existing international voluntary certification / recognition scheme so as to reduce cost and time of products entering the European market.

No regulations have been stipulated in the EU's legislation to explicitly encourage the utilization of these international mutual certification/recognition systems.

The EU side will encourage the utilization of existing international voluntary certification/recognition schemes via the appropriate fora and assess the situation with the Member States specifically indicated by the Chinese side.

7. Both sides to explore the possibility of setting up an on-line information platform on conformity assessment procedures both under EU product legislation and Chinese regulations (e.g. CCC).

CNCA to address a detailed proposal to DG Enterprise.

8. Boilers and Pressure Vessels:

8.1 Finalise the "Guidance document" on boilers and pressure vessels and make it available by the end of 2007.

8.2 Undertake all the administrative procedures to establish the Chinese boilers and pressure vessels manufacture licensing office in the EU by the end of 2007.

8.3 Carry out the comparison of European and Chinese boiler and pressure vessels standards jointly by experts on both sides.

9. Cosmetic

The 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment Version of the EU Cosmetic Directive will have far-reaching impact on the inspection and trade of China's cosmetic product. The EU side will provide China technical aid including scientific evidence and exchange information with China as well.

10. Textile

Try to promote the acceptance of test reports for carpet emissions.

11. To continue discussions on a unified testing procedure and the simplification of the current multiple certification / type-approval system for ICT equipment pending the adoption of China's new Telecommunications Law.

12. Allow reasonable transitional period for the implementation of new regulation.

**B. Market Surveillance**

1. Both sides agree that market surveillance should be conducted in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination.

2. Strengthen export quality controls

2.1 Strengthen export safety and quality controls from China, in particular for product families frequently notified under the safeguard procedures provided for in EU legislation and under the RAPEX system, such as toys, luminaires, electric plugs and multiple outlet extension cords.

2.2 Promote awareness of product safety requirements and better define and enforce the obligations of economic operators (e.g. manufacturer, importer, distributor)

**C. Administrative procedures**

1. Cosmetic

To ease the compulsory requirements for issuing a BSE certificate for every batch of cosmetic products

2. Chemicals

2.1 Continue with the dialogue on the implementation of GHS in the EU and China to work towards a harmonized implementation. Exchange of relevant proposals between China and the EU and engage in an active dialogue.

2.2 Continue with the dialogue regarding REACH and chemicals regulation in China and carry out agreed training activities regarding REACH.

2.3 Increase the coordination regarding chemicals safety issues between the different departments in China.

## D. Standardization

### 1. Information Platform Construction

1.1 Both sides have exchanged views on the construction plan for the Information Platform proposed by China. Although this project would not be completed soon, we could expect that by the end of 2007 an assessment of the needs and constraints faced by all stakeholders with regard to access to standards can be achieved and a proposal on a working model for a complete database housing all European and Chinese relevant information can be finalised.

1.2 Both sides should do every effort to ensure that the construction of the Information Platform should receive the necessary financial support through relevant projects.

### 2. Adoption of standards

2.1 Both sides apply "*National treatment*" principle for all within the territory registered companies regarding participation in standard development activities, especially in Technical Committees.

2.2 To improve convergence, both sides agree to strengthen the information exchange on textiles and clothing to promote the adoption of international standards.

The List of Deliverables are signed on 24 October, 2007 in English and Chinese, both versions being equally authentic.

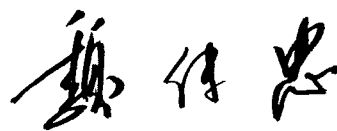
For Mr. Heinz Zourek



Director General

Directorate General for Enterprise and  
Industry of the European Commission

For Mr. Wei Chuanzhong



Vice Minister

General Administration of Quality Supervision,  
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