

演讲题目：

中国团体标准的培育与发展

Development of China Association Standard



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袁晓鹏，国家标准化管理委员会工业标准一部材料处处长，国家标准委全面深化标准化改革领导小组团体标准发展专项小组成员，负责团体标准培育发展的具体推进工作，负责了《关于培育发展团体标准的指导意见》文件的具体起草工作，参与了《标准化法》修订中团体标准相关条款的编写和释义工作，具体组织开展了第一批团体标准试点工作，具体推动了全国团体标准信息平台的建立，推动了 GB/T

20004.1 《团体标准化 第 1 部分：良好行为指南》的制定发布等。”

Yuan Xiaopeng, is the Director of Materials Division of Industrial Standards Department I of SAC, also the member of the Association Standard Development Task Force of Deepen standardization Reform Leading Group. He is responsible for association standard, leads the developing of Guiding Opinions on Fostering association standard and has participated in the compilation and interpretation of relevant clauses of the association standards in the revision of the Standardization Law. He organized the first batch of pilot work on association standards and promoted the establishment of the national standard information platform for association standard, also promoted the development of GB / T 20004.1 social organization standardization Part 1: Guideline for good practice .

中国团体标准的培育和发展

中国国家标准化管理委员会

袁晓鹏

Development of China Association Standard

Standardization Administration of
the P.R.C.

Xiaopeng Yuan



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一、培育发展团体标准的重要意义



方案提出：
“培育发展团体标准”

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一、Significance of developing China association standards



Proposal :
"Develop association standards"

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一、培育发展团体标准的重要意义



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一、Significance of developing China association standards



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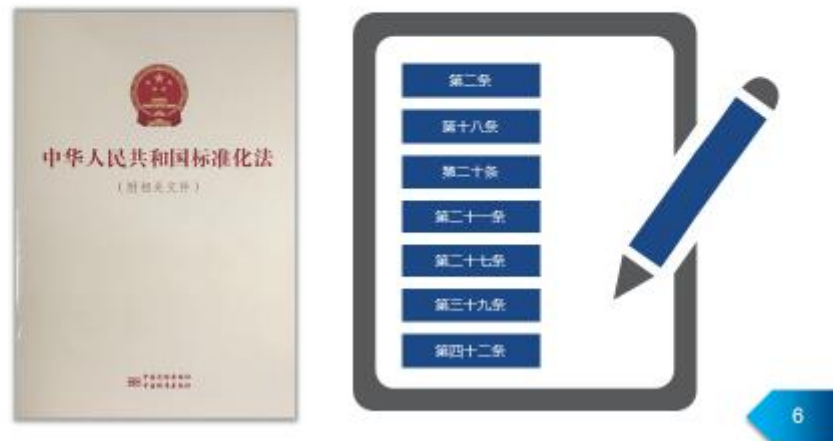
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二、团体标准的法律地位正式确立

- 2017年11月4日第十二届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第三十次会议修订通过



二、The legal status of association standards is formally established

- The National People's Congress of the P.R.C. officially promulgated China's Standardization Law on November 4, 2017.



二、团体标准的法律地位正式确立

第二条确定了团体标准的法律地位——新型标准体系



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二、The legal status of association standard is formally established

Article 2 clarifies the legal status of association standard.



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二、团体标准的法律地位正式确立

第十八条明确了团标的制定与管理

制定

- 制定主体是学会、协会、商会、联合会、产业技术联盟等社会团体，即：依法成立的社会团体。
- 制定团标准所应遵循的原则：开放、透明、公平

管理

- 国务院标准化行政主管部门会同国务院有关行政主管部门对团体标准的制定进行规范、引导和监督。

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二、The legal status of association standards is formally established

Article 18 defines the development and management of association standard.

development

- The subjects are society, association, chamber of commerce, federation, industrial technology alliance and other social associations, namely: social associations established according to law.
- The principles of association standard development: open, transparent, and fair.

Management

- The department of standardization administration under the State Council shall, in conjunction with the relevant administrative departments under the State Council, regulate, guide and supervise the formulation of the standards.

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二、团体标准的法律地位正式确立

第二十条鼓励制定自主创新团体标准



- 国家支持在重要行业、战略性新兴产业、关键共性技术等领域利用自主创新技术制定团体标准。

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二、The legal status of association standard is formally established

Article 20 encourage to develop independent and innovative association standards.



- The state supports the development of association standards in important industries, strategic emerging industries, and key generic technologies and other areas.

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二、团体标准的法律地位正式确立

第二十一条阐明团体标准与其它标准之间关系



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二、The legal status of association standards is formally established

Article 21 clarifies the relationship between association standards and other standards.



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二、团体标准的法律地位正式确立

第二十七条确定了团体标准自我声明公开制度

国家鼓励团体标准通过标准信息公共服务平台向社会公开其团体标准信息。

为宣传推广团体标准，促进团体标准实施，国家实行团体标准自我声明公开和监督制度。

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二、The legal status of association standard is formally established

Article 27 clarifies the regulation of self-disclosure of association standards.

The state encourages association standards to disclose their association standard information to the community through the standard information public service platform.

To promote association standards and to promote the implementation of association standards, the state implements a system of self-disclosure and supervision of association standards.

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二、团体标准的法律地位正式确立

第三十九条规定了违反相关基本要求的法律责任

《标准化法》

《标准化法》规定团体标准必须遵守的基本要求：团体标准的技术要求不得低于强制性国家标准的相关技术要求；不得造成资源浪费、不得阻碍科学技术成果的推广，不得减损产品的安全性、通用性、可替换性，不得降低经济效益、社会效益、生态效益，做到技术上先进、经济上合理。

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二、The legal status of association standards is formally established

Article 39 clarifies the legal liability for the breach of relevant basic requirements.

Standardization law

The law stipulates that the association standards must comply with the basic requirements: the technical requirements of the association standards shall not be lower than the relevant technical requirements of the mandatory national standards; shall not cause resource waste, shall not hinder the promotion of scientific and technological achievements, and shall not detract from the quality of the product safety, versatility, and replaceability; shall not reduce the economic benefit, social benefit and ecological benefit, and shall be technically advanced and economically rational.

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二、团体标准的法律地位正式确立

第四十二条规定了不依法编号的法律责任



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二、The legal status of association standards is formally established

Article 42 clarifies the legal responsibilities for illegally numbered.



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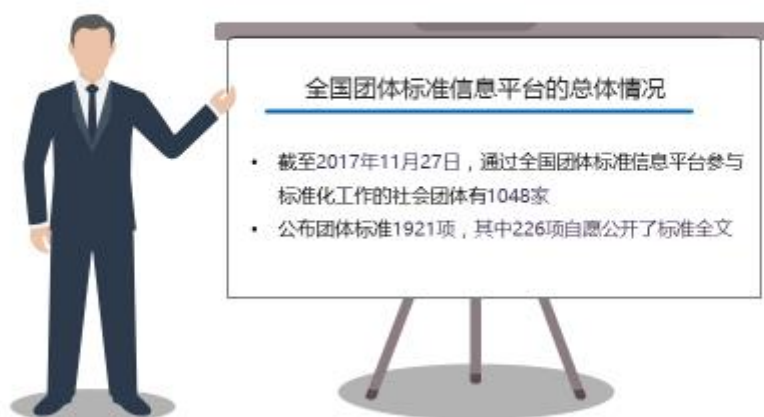
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The next frontier

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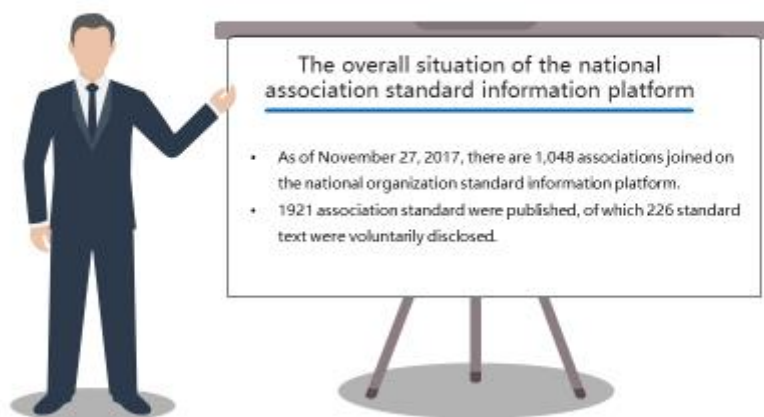
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三、团体标准培育发展的基本情况

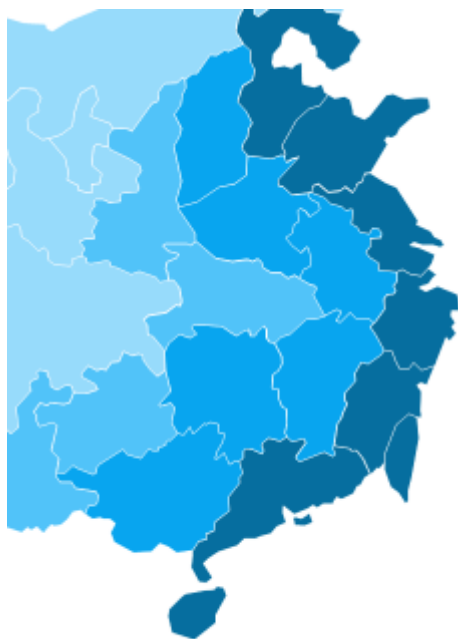


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三、The basic situation of the development of association standards

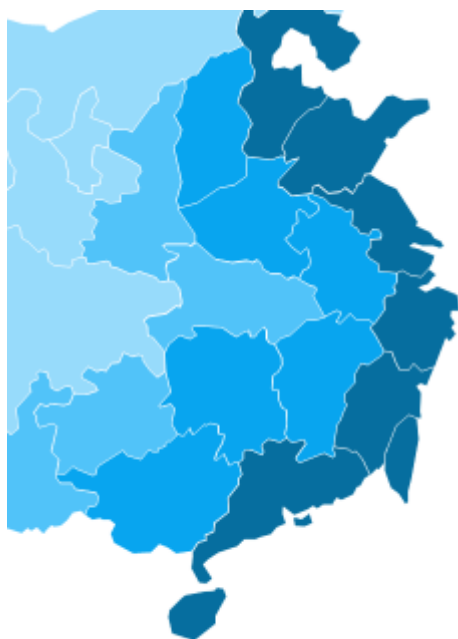


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1048家社会团体地域分布情况

- 这1048家社会团体按照其社团法人登记证书的发证机关所在地分布为：
- 民政部336家，广东省111家，北京市79家，浙江省64家，江苏省60家，山东省59家，福建省56家，辽宁省55家，上海市24家，四川省21家，河北省17家，贵州省17家，吉林省15家，安徽省14家，重庆市13家，河南省12家，天津市11家，内蒙古自治区10家，陕西省10家，云南省9家，湖南省9家，湖北省8家，新疆维吾尔自治区8家，宁夏回族自治区6家，黑龙江省5家，山西省5家，广西壮族自治区4家，江西省4家，海南省3家，甘肃省2家，青海省1家。



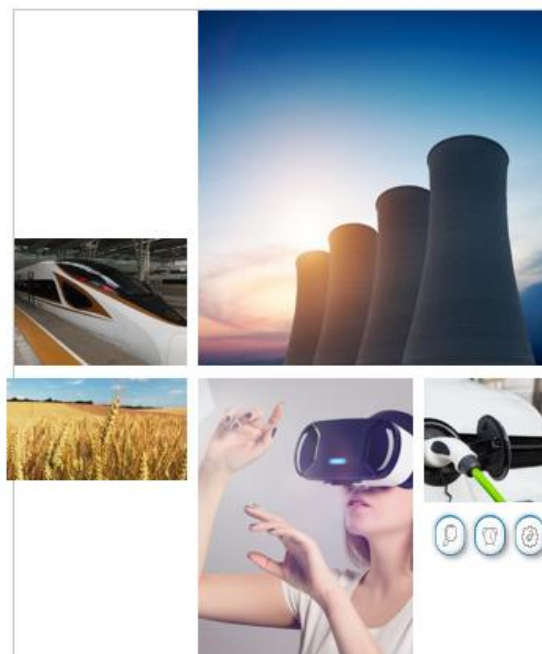
Geographical distribution of 1,048 associations

- The distribution of these 1,048 associations in accordance with the issuing organs of their corporate legal person registration certificate is:
- The ministry of civil affairs 336, guangdong province 111, Beijing 79, zhejiang province 64, jiangsu province 60, shandong province 59, fujian province 56, liaoning province 55, Shanghai 24, sichuan province 21, hebei province 17, guizhou 17, jilin province 15, anhui province 14, chongqing 13, henan province 12, tianjin 11, Inner Mongolia autonomous region 10, Shanxi Province 10, yunnan province 9, hunan province 9, hubei province 8, xinjiang uygur autonomous region 8, ningxia hui autonomous region 6, heilongjiang province 5, Shanxi Province 5, guangxi zhuang autonomous region 4, jiangxi province 4, hainan province 3, gansu province 2, qinghai province 1.



1921项团体标准在 国民经济行业分布

制造业类共864项，农、林、牧、渔业类173项，信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业类共149项，科学研究和技术服务业类共122项，建筑业类共90项，电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业类共80项，住宿和餐饮业类共77项，水利、环境和公共设施管理业类共73项，公共管理、社会保障和社会组织类共72项，交通运输、仓储和邮政业类共41项。



1921 association standards are distributed in the national economy

Manufacturing classes, a total of 864, the agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery class 173, information transmission, software and information technology services, a total of 149 items, classes, a total of 122 science and technology services, construction type, a total of 90 items, electric power, heat, gas and water production and supply industry, a total of 80 items, accommodation and catering industry, a total of 77 items, water conservancy, environment and public facilities management classes, a total of 73 items, public management, social security and social classes, a total of 72 items, transportation, warehousing and postal service classes, a total of 41.



团体标准的特点



“快” 团体标准制订速度较快，能及时响应市场需求。

“新” 团体标准能迅速跟进新技术、新产品。

“活” 团体标准制定工作机制灵活。

“高” 团体标准的技术指标普遍处于国内外领先水平。

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The characteristics of association standards



“Fast” : Development of association standard is faster that can respond to market demand in a timely manner.

“Ahead” Association standards can quickly follow up new technologies and new products.

“Flexible” The association standard working mechanism is flexible.

“Advanced” The technical indicators of association standards are generally leading at home and abroad.

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下一步重点工作

配套《标准化法》，出台《团体标准管理规定（暂行）》。

探索开展团体标准化良好行为评价工作。

积极开展第二批团体标准试点工作。



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The next frontier

Develop *the regulation of the association standard (provisional)*.

Explore and conduct good practice evaluation of association standardization.

Carry out pilot work for the second batch of associations.



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