

Regulations for Compulsory Product Certification

(Draft Amendment)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 (Legislative Intent) This regulation has been devised in order to standardise and improve the efficiency of compulsory product certification, to safeguard national security, society and public interest, according to the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Certification and Accreditation (hereinafter referred to as Chinese Certification and Accreditation Regulations) and national related rules and regulations.

Article 2 (Implementation Scope of Certification) In order to protect state safety, prevent deceptive practices, protect human life or safety, animal or plant life or health, and the environment, the state specifies that products relating to the above issues be subject to compulsory certification (hereinafter uniformly referred to as Compulsory Product Certification). Only after being certified and when displaying certification marks may such products leave the factory and be placed on the market, imported or used for any commercial purposes.

Article 3 (Administrative System) The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as State General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ)) is in charge of compulsory state product certification.

The Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as State Certification and Accreditation Administration) (CNCA) is responsible for the organisation and practice, supervision and management, and comprehensive coordination of the certification operation.

The local level Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision and the local Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau (hereinafter uniformly referred to as Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department) shall, according to their respective obligations and in keeping within the law, within the district under their jurisdiction, be responsible for the supervision and inspection of compulsory product certification.

Article 4 (Four Unifies) With regard to products which are subject to compulsory certification, the state shall unify the Product Catalogue (hereinafter referred to as the Catalogue), shall unify the mandatory requirement of technical standards, standards and conformity assessment procedures, as well as unify certification marks and standard fees.

The State General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, the State Certification and Accreditation Administration and the related departments of the State Council of the People's Republic of China shall draw up and make any amendments to the Catalogue, which is promulgated by the State General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the State Certification and Accreditation Administration, as well as any related authorities which helped implement the Catalogue.

Article 5 (Mutual Recognition Rules) The State encourages the launch of equal and mutually beneficial international mutual recognition exercises for compulsory product certification. The mutual recognition exercise should be carried out within the framework of the International Mutual

Recognition Agreement signed by the State Certification and Accreditation Administration or the related departments authorised by the State Certification and Accreditation Administration.

Article 6 (Confidentiality Rules) The organisations and their personnel that deal with the compulsory product certification exercise are obliged to retain the confidentiality of any technical or commercial secrets and production technology obtained through the certification exercise.

Chapter 2 Implementation of Certification

Article 7 (The primary standard of the certification, the formulation and promulgation of the regulations for the certification) The primary standard on compulsory product certification shall be formulated and promulgated by the State General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the State Certification and Accreditation Administration, the regulations for the certification of the compulsory product (hereinafter referred to as Certification Regulations) shall be formulated and promulgated by the State Certification and Accreditation Administration.

Article 8 (Certification Model) Certification of the compulsory product should be applicable to one certification model or a combination of multiple certification models, as listed below:

- (1) Design appraisal;
- (2) Type test;
- (3) Test or inspection samples taken from the factory;
- (4) Test or inspection samples taken from the market;
- (5) Inspection of manufacturer quality assurance system and product consistency;
- (6) Follow-up inspection on certified products.

In accordance with the principles of science and convenience, the choice of product certification model should be made on the basis of comprehensive factors such as product performance, the degree of possible detriment to national security, human health, the environment, the product life cycle and production, and any risks associated with the imported product.

Article 9 (Implementation Rules) The implementation rules should include the following guidelines:

- (1) Scope of applicable product;
- (2) Mandatory requirements of national standards, occupation standards and the national technical regulations which correspond to the applicable products;
- (3) Certification model;
- (4) Application of the principles and rules for product unit division;
- (5) Requirements for sampling and sample delivery;
- (6) Requirements for the confirmation of key parts and components or the raw materials (when necessary);
- (7) Requirements for testing standards and rules (where applicable);
- (8) Requirements for factory inspection;
- (9) Requirements for follow-up inspection after obtaining a certificate;
- (10) Requirements for the validity period of the certification certificate;
- (11) Requirements for applying certification marks to certified products;
- (12) Other requirements.

Article 10 (Certification Entrusting) The manufacturer, seller, or importer (hereinafter uniformly referred to as the Applicant) of the Catalogue covered product shall entrust a certification body designated by the State Certification and Accreditation Administration (hereinafter referred to as Certification Body) to carry out certification regarding product manufacturing, selling or importing.

In the event of entrusting other enterprises to manufacture the Catalogue covered product, either the entrustor or the entrusted enterprise may apply to the Certification Body for Certification Entrusting.

Article 11 (Supply of the certification concerned technical information) The Applicant shall, according to the implementation rules on the specific product, submit relevant technical information to the Certification Body.

When the seller or importer of the product acts as the Applicant, they should also submit a corresponding copy of the contract signed by the seller and the manufacturer or the importer and the manufacturer to the Certification Body.

In the event of entrusting other enterprises to manufacture the Catalogue covered product, the Applicant should also submit a corresponding copy of the contract signed by the entrustor and entrusted enterprise to the Certification Body.

Article 12 (Certification Acceptance) After the Certification Entrusting is accepted the Certification Body shall arrange product type testing and factory inspection in accordance with the certification rules on the specific product.

Article 13 (Requirements on samples for product type testing) The Applicant shall ensure that the samples and actual product produced and supplied by it are identical; the Certification Body should carry out an authenticity investigation of samples provided by the Applicant.

The Certification Body shall, according to the requirements of the implementation rules and on the basis of the unique features of the product and actual situation, adopt a sample mode. For example, taking a sample from the factory or after the sample is sealed up on-site, the Applicant then delivers the sample and a laboratory is entrusted to carry out sample type test, as designated by the State Certification and Accreditation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Laboratory).

Article 14 (Product Type Test) With regard to the sample, the Laboratory carrying out product type testing shall ensure the authenticity and accuracy of the test results, and shall make a complete record of the entire test process, keeping it on file so as to ensure that the test process and result record can be traced. The Laboratory shall cooperate with the Certification Body when carrying out follow-up inspections of the certified product.

The Laboratory and concerned personnel shall be responsible for the content of the test report and the test results drawn up by them; if there is any doubt surrounding the authenticity of the sample, the situation should be explained to the Certification Body, and corresponding penalties should be imposed.

Article 15 (Factory Inspection) When factory inspection is required, the Certification Body shall appoint a national registered certification inspector to carry out inspections of the compulsory product by following the implementation rules for each specified product, with regard to manufacturer quality assurance ability and the consistency of the actual product and the type-tested

sample, for example.

The Certification Body and the certification inspectors of the compulsory product shall be responsible for the inspection results.

Article 16 (Issue of the Certificate for Compulsory Product Certification) With regard to products that conform to the certification requirements, after the Certification Body has completed the product type test and factory inspection it shall, under usual circumstances, issue the certificate and notify the Applicant within 90 days of the date of the receipt of acceptance.

With regard to products that do not conform to certification requirements, the Certification Body shall notify the Applicant in writing, and explain the reason for the rejection of the product.

The Certification Body and personnel concerned shall be responsible for the certification results they issue.

Article 17 (Follow-up Inspection after Certification) With regard to certified products and manufacturers of said products, the Certification Body shall adopt methods for testing and inspecting samples taken from the factory, testing and inspecting samples taken from the market, testing for quality assurance ability; carry out classified administration and effective follow-up inspections; control and verify the consistency of the certified product and type tested sample, and the quality assurance ability of the manufacturer to continuously conform to the certification requirements.

Article 18 (Settlement Measures after Follow-up Inspection) The Certification Body shall make a complete record of the whole follow-up inspection process, keeping it on file so as to ensure that the inspection process and results can be traced.

With regard to products that no longer conform to the certification requirements, the Certification Body shall, according to the corresponding situation, publicly suspend or cancel the product certification.

Article 19 (Frequency of the Follow-up Inspection) The Certification Body shall, according to the implementation rules of the certification regulation and on the basis of different factors such as safety grade, production technology, production batches, model type, product upgrade level, and product quality stability of the certified product, carry out classified follow-up inspection administration on certified products and related manufacturers so as to determine reasonable follow-up inspection frequencies.

Chapter 3 Certification Certificates and Certification Marks

Article 20 (Principle Rules) The State Certification and Accreditation Administration uniformly specifies the format, content of the certification certificate (hereinafter referred to as the Certificate) and the style and type of the certification marks (hereinafter referred to as Certification Mark) for compulsory products.

Article 21 (Information of the Certificate) The Certificate shall contain the following basic information:

- (1) Name and address of the Applicant;

- (2) Name and address of the product producer (manufacturer);
- (3) Name and address of the entrusted manufacturer (where applicable);
- (4) Product name, series, specification and type;
- (5) Certification argument;
- (6) Certification model (where applicable);
- (7) Date on which Certificate granted and validity period;
- (8) Name of Certification Body that granted the Certificate;
- (9) Serial number of the Certificate;
- (10) Other information that needs to be displayed.

Article 22 (Annual Inspection of the Certificate) The validity period of the Certificate is 5 years.

On the basis of the follow-up inspection results of the certified product and its manufacturer, the Certification Body should display a valid web address and a hotline phone number for the annual inspection on the Certificate.

When the validity period of the Certificate is near expiry, the Applicant should submit an extension application within 90 days before the certificate expiration date to continue to use it correctly.

Article 23 (Consistency of displayed product mark and the contents of the Certificate) The content of the certificate displayed on the certified product and its sales packaging should be identical to the content of the Certificate itself, and should conform to relevant national administration rules for product symbols.

Article 24 (Modification of the Certificate) Under any of the following circumstances, the Applicant should submit an application to the Certification Body to apply for the modification of the Certificate, and the Certification Body shall make corresponding amendments according to the circumstances.

- (1) Changes to how a certified product is named; the product name or type is changed leading to the manufacturer of the certified product, manufacturer name, and address being changed, after verification by the Certification Body – modify the Certificate.
- (2) Changes to the certified product type, which are not related to safety property and electromagnetic compatibility; or reduction of the same product model of the certified product after verification by the Certification Body – modify the Certificate.
- (3) Changes to key components and parts, specification and type of the certified product, as well as its design, structure, technology and material or manufacturer for raw materials, which is related to the whole safety unit or electromagnetic compatibility, after verification by the Certification Body – modify the Certificate.
- (4) The changes of the manufacturer location, production condition or the manufacturer quality control system of the certified product, after verification by the Certification Body – modify the Certificate.
- (5) Other circumstances – modify the Certificate.

Article 25 (Prolonging the Certificate) Applicants requiring that the certification of a product be prolonged shall apply to the Certification Body for the prolongation of the Certificate. The Certification Body shall check the consistency of the product with the original certified product and confirm the authentication of the original certification results applicable to the product. After quality confirmation, the Certification Body may agree with the request of the Applicant to issue an independent certificate or re-issue the Certificate.

In accordance with the requirements of the implementation rules, the Certification Body may carry out additional product type testing or factory inspection based on variation.

Article 26 (Certificate Write-off) The Certification Body should publicly write off the certification under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) When the validity period of the Certificate is over and the Applicant has not applied for the Certificate to be prolonged;
- (2) Production of the certified product has ceased;
- (3) The type of the certified product is listed in the product catalogue with a national explicit order to eliminate or ban production of the said product;
- (4) The Applicant applied for the cancellation of the Certificate.
- (5) Other circumstances, according to the law, under which the Certificate should be written off.

Article 27 (Certificate Suspension) Under any of the following situations, the Certification Body should, according to the time limit specified in the implementation rules, publicly suspend a Certificate:

- (1) Changes to the Certification Argument or implementation rules applicable to the product that cause products produced within the specified time limit to not conform to the new requirements;
- (2) If it is discovered during the follow-up inspection that the Applicant acts against the implementation rules;
- (3) If for no legitimate reason the Applicant refuses to accept follow-up inspection, or if the follow-up inspection reveals that the product no longer conforms to the certification requirements;
- (4) The Applicant applied to suspend the Certificate;
- (5) Other circumstances, according to the law, under which the Certificate should be suspended.

Article 28 (Certificate Cancelling) Under any of the following conditions, the Certification Body shall publicly cancel the Certificate:

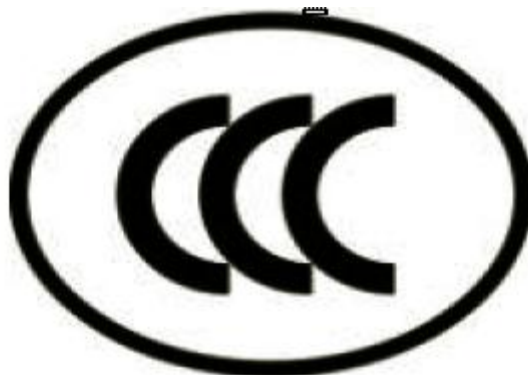
- (1) If the certified product is faulty, or the product has caused an accident;
- (2) If the follow-up inspection reveals that the certified product is not identical to the sample product provided by the Applicant;
- (3) If, during the Certificate suspension period, the Applicant did not adopt measures for reformation and consolidation, or after reformation and consolidation the product is still not qualified.
- (4) If the Applicant obtained the Certificate through an improper method such as cheating or bribery.
- (6) Other circumstances, according to the law, under which the Certificate should be cancelled.

Article 29 (Rules for Certificate being written-off, suspended or cancelled) With regard to certified products which have had their Certificate written-off, suspended or cancelled, the Certification Body shall determine the product type and product range which does not conform to the certification requirements.

From the date of writing-off or cancelling the Certificate or during the Certificate suspension period, a product which is not in line with the certification requirements must not leave the factory,

be marketed, imported or used for any other commercial purposes.

Article 30 (Style of the Certification Mark) The Certification Mark is composed of a basic pattern and displays the certification type; the basic pattern is as below:



The “CCC” in the basic pattern is the English abbreviation “China Compulsory Certification”.

Article 31 (Display Rules for Mark Type) The certification type should be displayed on the right-hand side of the basic pattern of the certification mark. It is composed of first letters for the English name representing the certification type of the product.

In accordance with the requirements of compulsory product certification, the State Certification and Accreditation Administration shall draw up specific requests concerning the displaying of certification types.

Article 32 (Application Rules for Certification Mark) The Applicant should set up management rules for the use of the Certification Mark, accurately record and file the actual applied situations of the certification mark and, according to the implementation rules, correctly use and display the Certification Mark on the product and its packaging, publicity material such as advertisements, and product information.

Article 33 (Forbidden Rules) No unit or individual shall forge, tamper, imposture, purchase and sell, or transfer the Certificate or Certification Mark.

Chapter 4 Supervisory Administration

Article 34 (Supervisory Administration on Designated Institution) The State Certification and Accreditation Administration carries out annual supervisory inspection and non-regular special item supervisory inspections of the Certification Body, Inspection Institution and the certification, inspection and testing activities of the Laboratory.

Article 35 (Information Report) The Certification Body shall report information such as that about the Applicant of the certified product, certified product and its manufacturer, as well as the writing off, suspension or cancelling of the Certificate to the State Certification and Accreditation Administration and Local Province Certification Supervision and Administration Department.

Article 36 (Supervisory Inspection on Certified Product) The State Certification and

Accreditation Administration and the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department shall adopt the method of regular and non-regular supervisory inspection of the certified product.

The manufacturer, seller, importer and commercial user of the certified product is not permitted to refuse the supervisory inspection.

The State Certification and Accreditation Administration shall set up a publication system for certified products and their manufacturers, and shall publicly publish the supervisory inspection results.

Article 37 (Supervisory Obligation of Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department) The Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department shall, according to related law and on the basis of its own obligations, within the district under its administration, carry out supervisory inspections of the compulsory product certification, investigate into and deal with unlawful practice accordingly.

With regard to Catalogue covered products that have not left the factory or been sold, the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department shall urge the manufacturer of the products to carry out certification procedures promptly.

Article 38 (Administrative Compulsory Measures) When the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department carries out supervisory inspection of compulsory product certification, they may legally enter the production operating site and carry out on-site inspection, consult, reproduce, close down, distrain any contract concerned, receipt, account book or other information, close down, distrain any product which is not certified or which does not conform to the certification requirements.

Article 39 (Recall Rules) When the manufacturer or seller of the Catalogue covered product discovers the product they are producing or selling may be dangerous to human safety, may be damaging to human health, human life or human safety, then this information should be made public, and measures such as product recall should be adopted and the product should be reported to the quality inspection department according to related regulations.

In the event that the manufacturer or seller of the Catalogue covered product does not fulfil the obligations specified above, the State General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine shall start the product recall process, order the manufacturer to recall its product and the seller to stop selling the product.

Article 40 (Entry Verification) The Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau must carry out entry verification of the imported products listed in the Catalogue, must check testimonial documents such as the Certificate and Certification Mark, and must check that the goods conform to the Certificate. Products that do not qualify after verification shall be dealt with according to relevant law.

Under any of the following circumstances, products are not required to go through the procedure of compulsory product certification upon entry:

- (1) The articles are for foreign diplomatic and consular missions in China and international organisations in China, and the personal belongings of diplomatic personnel;

- (2) The articles are for the official organisation of Hong Kong, or Macao Special Administrative Region government offices in mainland China and the personal belongings of its staff member;
- (3) The personal belongings are carried into China from outside China in person by entry personnel.
- (4) The articles are gifts between governments;
- (5) Other situations when, according to law, compulsory product certification procedure is not required.

Article 41 (Exemption Rules for Compulsory Product Certification) Under any of the following conditions, the producer, importer, seller or agent of the Catalogue covered product may request exemption certification from their local Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, and submit information such as concerned testimonial, letter of guarantee for liabilities, product conformity declaration (including type test report), after the approval and obtaining the CCC Exemption Certification, after which they may then import, according to the declared purpose for use:

- (1) The product is for the purpose of scientific research or tests;
- (2) The imported parts and components are required by the production line for the purpose of assessing technical equipment;
- (3) The product is directly used for reasons of maintenance by the end consumer;
- (4) The equipment/parts are for the purpose of forming a complete set of production line/factory production line (office supplies are not included);
- (5) The product is only for the purpose of commercial display, and is not for sale;
- (6) The product only needs to be temporarily imported, and shall need to be returned at a later date (exhibit included);
- (7) The target is to export all complete units while importing parts/components by using ordinary trade methods;
- (8) The target is to export all complete units while processing imported materials or materials supplied by clients;
- (9) Other circumstances under which, according to the law, compulsory products may be exempt from certification.

Article 42 (Dealing rules on designated institution) In the event that the Certification Body, the inspection institution, or the Laboratory are in one of the following situations, the State Certification and Accreditation Administration must order the institution to make improvements and consolidate within a certain time limit; whilst these improvements and consolidation are being made, the institution may not engage in compulsory product certification, inspection, or test activities within a designated range:

- (1) If the primary regulations of certification and the procedures specified in the implementation rules are increased, reduced, omitted or changed;
- (2) If effective follow-up inspection of the product certified by the institution was not carried out, or if it is revealed that the product certified by the institution is not able to continuously conform to the certification requirements, but did not suspend or publicly cancel the Certificate promptly;
- (3) If the certification process, inspection, and test were not recorded and filed completely, under serious circumstances;
- (4) If unqualified personnel were employed to deal with certification, inspection, test activities, under serious circumstances;
- (5) If no investigation was carried out with regard to the authenticity of the samples provided by

- the Applicants;
- (6) If the certification or law enforced inspection carried out by the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department is obstructed or disturbed;
 - (7) If compulsory certification is carried out on a product which is not listed in the Catalogue;
 - (8) Other circumstances which act contrary to laws and regulations.

Article 43 (Dissolve on Designated Institution) At the request of interested parties or according to its authority, the State Certification and Accreditation Administration may dissolve the assignment of the Certification Body, the inspection institution and the Laboratory under any of the following situations:

- (1) Staff members abuse their power, or neglect their duty to make designated decisions;
- (2) If a person acts beyond their own authority when making designated decisions;
- (3) If a person acts contrary to the law when making designation decisions;
- (4) If any assignment is given to the Certification Institution, inspection institution and Laboratory which are without assignment qualification;
- (5) Under any other circumstances according to law for which the designation decisions can be dissolved.

Article 44 (Punishment on institutions obtained assignment by improper methods) If the Certification Body, inspection institution or Laboratory obtains its assignment by an improper method such as cheating or bribery, its assignment shall be publicly dissolved by the State Certification and Accreditation Administration.

The Certification Body, the inspection institution or the Laboratory whose assignment is dissolved, is not permitted to apply for any assignment within 3 years from the date of dissolution.

Article 45 (Penalty Rules regarding unlawful practice by the national auditor of compulsory product certification) In the event that the personnel engaged with the practice of compulsory product certification issue false conclusions or fabricate false documents or records, its audit qualification shall be cancelled and the auditor registration department of China Certification and Accreditation Association shall not accept any applications registered by it within 5 years from the date of qualification cancellation.

Article 46 (Appeal) If an Applicant disagrees with the certification decision of the Certification Body, it may appeal to the Certification Body; if an Applicant continues to disagree with the result of the Certification Body, they may appeal to the State Certification and Accreditation Administration.

Article 47 (Report) With regard to any unlawful act committed during compulsory product certification, any unit or individual has the right to report such an act to the State Certification and Accreditation Administration or the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department, which must investigate and deal with the concern promptly, without disclosing the identity of the reporter.

Chapter 5 Punishment Regulations

Article 48 (Penalty for non-certified products listed in the Catalogue) If any product listed in the Catalogue has not been through the certification process and, without authorisation, leaves the factory, is sold, imported or used for any commercial purposes, according to the rules specified in

Article 67 of the Regulations on Certification and Accreditation of China punishment must be enforced by the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department.

Article 49 (Penalty on certified products that do not conform to legal requirements) Products listed in the Catalogue after obtaining the Certificate, if not in accordance with legal factors, legal requirements to deal with any production operation activities or producing, and selling illegal products, according to rule 2 set out in Article 3 of The Special Rules of the State Council On Strengthening the Supervision and Management of the Safety of Food and Other Products to carry out punishment by the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department.

Article 50 (Penalty on unlawful behaviours in the duration of writing-off, cancelling or suspending of the Certificate) Act against rule 2 of Article 29 of this regulation, during the writing-off, cancelling or suspending of the Certificate, if any product does not conform to the certification requirements and continues to leave the factory, is sold, imported or is used for any commercial purposes, according to the rules specified in Article 67 of the Regulations on Certification and Accreditation of China penalties must be enforced by the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department.

Article 51 (Penalties for acts against exemption from compulsory certification) Fabricating false information to obtain a Certificate for Exemption from China Compulsory Certification by cheating, or after obtaining a Certificate for Exemption from China Compulsory Certification but not according to the original declared purpose for use, will result in the Certificate for Exemption from China Compulsory Certification being cancelled by the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau; if the product was used for selling or used for any commercial purpose, a penalty fine of between RMB 50,000 to RMB 100,000 shall be imposed by the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department, and any illegal income shall be seized.

Article 52 (Penalty for unlawful behaviour regarding the Certificate and transfer of the Certification Mark) Counterfeiting or fraudulently purchasing or selling, transferring or tampering with the Certificate shall be ordered to be corrected by the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department, and a penalty fine of RMB 30,000 shall be imposed.

In the event that the Certification Mark is transferred, the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department shall order its correction and impose a fine of under RMB 30,000.

Article 53 (Other unlawful behaviour) Under any of the following circumstances, corrections shall be ordered by the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department and a fine of under RMB 30,000 shall be imposed.

- (1) Act against rule 1 specified in Article 13 of this regulation - the samples provided by the Applicant and the actual products are not identical;
- (2) Act against the rules specified in Article 24 of this regulation – an application to the Certification Institution for a Certification modification was made against the rules, then an act without authentication meant the Catalogue listed products left the factory, were sold, imported or used for any other commercial purpose;
- (3) Act against the rules specified in Article 25 of this regulation - an application to the Certification Institution for a Certification expansion was made against the rules, then an act without authentication meant the Catalogue listed products left the factory, were sold, imported or used for any other commercial purpose;

Article 54 (Penalty for unlawful use with regard to Certification Mark) Under any of the following circumstances, corrections shall be ordered to be made within a time limit set by the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department; if the time limit expires and respective corrections have not been made, a penalty fine of under RMB 20,000 shall be imposed.

- (1) Act against the rules specified in Article 23 of this regulation - the content of the Certificate which is displayed on the certified product and its sales packaging are not identical with the content of the Certificate itself;
- (2) Act against the rules specified in Article 32 - rules for use of the Certification Mark were not adhered to.

Article 55 (Penalties for staff members) If the State Certification and Accreditation Administration and the Local Certification Supervision and Administration Department and its staff members abuse their respective power, neglect their duty, or perform embezzlement and malpractices, discipline shall be enforced according to law; if an offence has been committed, criminal responsibility shall be ascertained according to law.

Article 56 (Rules for other penalties) With regard to other unlawful conduct during compulsory product certification; see the rules specified in relevant law and administrative statute to carry out punishment.

Chapter 6 Supplementary Article

Article 57 (Fee collection rules) The procedure of the compulsory product certification ought to collect fees according to relevant national rules.

Article 58 (Power of interpretation) The State General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine is responsible for the interpretation of this regulation.

Article 59 (Implementation time) This regulation comes into force from 1 July 2008. In the meantime, the original Regulations for Compulsory Product Certification issued on 3 December 2001 by the State General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine is annulled.