Study on the establishment of a System for Mutual Recognition of Standards, Test and Certification

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Abstract. This paper purpose make to remove and to easy TBT of smart city related good such as IT, S/W, IOT, Home network between Korea and China. Research methodology is review 2nd data analysis and focus group Interview (Government officer, Professor and CEO). This paper compare & analyze International rule & system as follow. First, it is to compare & analyze the smart city system, technical regulation, standard, Test & certification procedure and Inspection. Second, it is review electric/electronic Test, certification and calibration. Third, it is analyze MRA between Korea and china, SDoC, Mutual Acceptance of International certification such as ILAC/APLAC and IEC CB scheme. This paper intends to draw conclusion and make implication as follows. First, we must promote FTA, MRA. Second, we make to remove and to easy TBT by MRA between Korea and China.

1 Outline of Paper

The definitions of this paper are as follows. First isthe comparison & analysis of international standards (e.g. ISO, IEC, etc.), KS and test certificates in relation to China's standard / testing / certification / calibration system support of Korean exporters. Second is the MOU with Tsinghua University (assistance to Korean smart city companies’ inroad into China through standardization/ testing/ certification of smart city technology). Third is the MRAs between testing/certification/calibration organizations in Korea and China: Mutual recognition of test certificates, Assistance to Korean companies’ entry into China, etc. Finally, it is the propositions on relevant policies and guidelines for standard/testing/certification/calibration, and MRAs with Chinese standardization and testing/certification/calibration organizations for acquisition of certification authority.

2 Paper Plan

The final paper plans are propositions on relevant policies and guidelines for standard/testing/certification/calibration, research on collaboration plans (drafts) & guidelines for industrial standards and testing/certification/calibration, formulation of a policy & an action plan designed to resolve Korean exporters’ difficulties associated with Chinese standard/certification systems, formulation & execution of standard/testing/certification/calibration policies through analysis of related
difficulties and issues and MRAs (Mutual Recognition Agreements) with Chinese standard/testing/certification/calibration organizations for acquisition of certification authority.

3 Objectives of paper

The objectives of this paper are to establish a trade & technology system for mutual recognition of standards and test certificates after the Korea-China FTA to help Korean exporters, to establish the foundation for Korean companies’ entry into China through advancement of standard /testing /certification /calibration systems, to pass on Korea’s advanced smart city technology and standardization system to China so that Korean-style system transfer base can be built and that more strict trade & technology restrictions can be effectively managed, to resolve Korean exporters’ difficulties and help Korean testing/certification/calibration organizations make inroads into the Chinese market, make Korea as China’s highest-priority partner in the standard /testing /certification /calibration area as well as to strengthen an alliance with China in the standard/testing/calibration/certification area and Positioning of Korea as a China’s key MRA (Mutual Recognition Agreement) technology partner.

4 Comparative Analysis between Distribution TBT Tools

The systems mentioned above have different characteristics from each other. If the comparative analysis is performed from the perspectives of scope of effect, intensity of effect and usage status in Korea, they can be summarized as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope of Effect</th>
<th>MRA</th>
<th>Partner country of agreement</th>
<th>SDoC</th>
<th>All countries</th>
<th>Participating countries</th>
<th>Participating countries</th>
<th>Beneficiary countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intensity of Effect</td>
<td>In stages</td>
<td>Limited to the products that have applied the system</td>
<td>By accepted field</td>
<td>By accepted field</td>
<td>Different according to the supported standard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutual Acceptance Certification of International Calibration Infrastructure Setup Support Project</th>
<th>ILAC(APLAC)</th>
<th>CB Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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Current Status of Usage In Korea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completed stage conclusion and negotiating with a number of countries</th>
<th>Applied to the products with low level of harm</th>
<th>Field of private sector standards</th>
<th>EMC field is not used</th>
<th>Under support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Remarks

| Need to promote upper stage with more countries | Necessity to extend applied products is low in a short run | Handle flexibly depending on the acceptance situation of foreign countries | Handle flexibly depending on the acceptance situation of foreign countries | Need to extend support |

Fig. 1. Comparative Analysis of Characteristics between Distribution TBT Tools

Although the MRA is a system where all parties that have concluded agreement enjoy the advantage, Korea is under a state of concluding only the stage 1 agreements (exchange test document between countries) with 5 countries such as United States, Canada, Chile, Japan and Vietnam.

5 Conclusion

The paper intends to draw conclusions and make policy implications as follows:

First, we must promote a multi-track simultaneous agreements with the countries that have necessity of short-term promotion.

Second, the countries with necessity of short-term promotion on the preferential basis are China, Japan, USA, Vietnam and India, etc.

Third, it is necessary to conclude agreement with the leading countries among the countries of Middle East and Central America on the preferential basis. It is necessary to prepare negotiation on the preferential basis with Saudi Arabia or Iran, etc. with large trading scale among the countries of Middle East and conclude agreement on the preferential basis with Brazil with large trading scale which is playing a role of leading country in the region among the countries of Central America.
Fourth, support on the countries that have not fully prepared the conformity assessment system needs to be gradually extended. However, the method of support on these countries also must vary depending on the country.

References

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