

Study on the Status Quo of Russian Federation Standardization

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Abstract: Through the research on the status quo of standardization in the Russian Federation, this paper focuses on the characteristics of the standardization mechanism of the Russian Federation, the documents and classification of the Russian standardization system, and conducts specific research on the responsibilities of technical organizations formulated by the national standards. On this basis, the standardization policy recommendations with reference significance are given.

1. Evolution of the Legal System Related to the Standardization of Russia

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Russian Federation became a completely independent country and began to fully implement the market economic system. In order to adapt to the transition from the planned economic system to the market economic system, the Russian Federation Standardization Law was promulgated on June 10, 1993. This is the first standardization law promulgated by the Russian Federation, marking the standardization of the Russian Federation steps into the legal track.^[1] Although the Act was amended, in 1995, 2001 and 2002, for three times. However, the content of the standard mandatory clauses is still retained, and there are too many industry standards.

In order to solve the problem of the incompatibility between the Russian Federation Standardization Law and the market in operation, the Technical Regulations of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the “Technical Regulations Law”) was promulgated in 2002, which is applicable to technical legislative activities, standardization activities and conformity assessment. activity. The Technical Regulations Law abolished industry standards, established a mandatory technical regulation system and a voluntary standard system, and clarified the management and formulation procedures of technical regulations. Technical regulations cite voluntary standardization documents that support the implementation of mandatory technical regulations. However, because the law is formulated in accordance with the WTO/TBT agreement, it does not consider the inheritance and continuity of standardization, lacks systemicity and comprehensiveness, and cannot fully meet the needs of standardization practice.^[2]

In recent years, in order to promote the social and economic development of the Russian Federation and as an equal partner of the international standardization system, to consolidate the legal basis, develop and improve the national standardization system, Russia has continuously revised the Technical Regulations Law under the strong appeal of the Russian business community, and in 2015 On the basis of the third chapter Standardization System of the Technical Regulations Law, the “Federal Law Of The Russian Federation About Standardization In the Russian Federation” was re-enacted. This law supplements the responsibilities and authorities of the various bodies of Russian standardization activities, defines the content and relationships of various standardized documents, and outlines the basic standardization operation mechanism. It reflects the changes in the standardization activities and reforms path in the transition from a planned economy to a market economy, and it is worth studying and learning.

2. The Status Quo and Characteristics of the Russian National Standardization System

2.1 Establishing an Institutional System in Which Technical Regulations and Standards Coexist.

Although the Technical Regulations Law stipulate the distinction and correlation between standardization and technical regulations, the Russian Federation adopts the laws of the Russian Federation, the Presidential Decree of the Russian Federation and the resolution of the Russian Federation to promulgate relevant technical regulations, which make Legal requirements for mandatory requirements on the area such as personal safety, animal and plant safety, and ecology.[4] and the law, stipulate the purpose, principles, types, formulation procedures and management institutions of the standardization are specified. through the third chapter of However, As for “Federal Law Of The Russian Federation About Standardization In the Russian Federation” in the 15-year version, one of the principles of standardization is still to emphasize “ensure that the standardized documents comply with the current technical regulations in the Russian Federation.” At the same time, the details of the standards in the technical regulations are specified , methods and procedures.

2.2 Standardizing the Duties and Authorities of the National Standardization Participants.

The main standardization activities bodies include the Federal Rights Enforcement Agency, GOST R, the Russian Atomic Energy Group Corporation and other state-owned companies, which is stipulated in “Federal Law Of The Russian Federation About Standardization In the Russian Federation”. The main responsibilities and authorities of the relevant participants are as follows:

The main duties and authority of the federal executive authority. The main duties and authority of the federal executive authority include as follows, which is responsible for the formulation of national policies and legal norms in the field of standardization. (1) Establishing national policy for the standardization of the Russian Federation and submitting a proposal to the Russian Federation for resolution(2) Coordinating the implementation of national standardization policies between the federal executive authorities, the Russian National Atomic Energy Corporation and other state companies.(3) Making adjustment of laws and regulations in the field of standardization. Planning the strategic development direction of the national standardization system.(4) Stipulating the registration, identification and document providing procedures of the national standardization system documents (see Figure 2).(5) Establishing procedures about the formulation, registration, issuance, modification, revision, approval and abolition of national standardization system documents such as the fundamental national standard, ruled standardization and recommendations about standardization(6) The procedure for issuing the announcement of the drafting of the national standard and the completion of the consultation. Procedures for submitting the standard of the organizations to the Standardization Technical Committee or the Standardization Project Technical Committee for identification. Formulate procedures for Commission on appeals to perform the grievance review.

The main responsibilities and authorities of Federal Agency on Technical Regulating and Metrology. Federal Agency on Technical Regulating and Metrology (GOST R), serving as The federal executive body in the sphere of standardization, is under the control of the Federal Ministry of Industry and Trade and integrates standardization and technical regulations. The main responsibilities and authorities include: (1) implementation of the Russian Federation's national policy in the field of standardization; (2) control and supervision of compliance with mandatory requirements of national standards and technical regulations; and (3) creation of technical organizations, including standardization technical committees and standardization projects Technical committees, establishment of appeal committees; (4) approval of national standards development plans, approval, publication, publication and issuance of national standards, stipulations of conformity markings in accordance with national standards; (5) representing Russia to take participation in international and regional standardization activities.

Responsibilities and authorities of the Russian Atomic Energy Corporation and other state

corporation. The main responsibilities and authorities of the Russian Atomic Energy Group Corporation and other state-owned companies include: (1) preparation of proposals for national policy development in the field of standardization; (2) determination of requirements and directions for standardization in relevant activity areas; and (3) participation in standardization techniques committee and standardization project techniques committee ; (4) developing, approving, revising and abolishing the set of rules on standardization.

Other participants. The executive bodies of the Russian Federation and related municipalities, scientific organizations (including organizations that carry out related activities in the field of standardization), manufacturers, contractors, representatives of consumer associations, etc. participate in technical organizations such as the Standardization Technical Committee and the Standardization Project Technical Committee, working in the relevant standardization work such as the drafting of national standards.

2.3 Characteristics of the Standardization System of the Russian Federation.

In the mandatory technical regulations system, the government issues technical regulations through federal laws, the Presidential Order of the Russian Federation, and the resolutions of the Russian Federation. The standardization documents must not contravene the technical regulations. In the voluntary standard system, GOST R is responsible for the development, review, approval, publication and publication of national standards; the relevant social legal entity is responsible for the formulation, publication and implementation of organizational standards. (See Figure 1 for details)

In summary, government agencies are responsible for the development of mandatory technical regulations and voluntary national standards. Civil society organizations of relevant legal entities develop and implement organizational standards on their own. The standardization management system is dominated by the government, and the non-governmental organizations undertake the characteristics of specific work ^[5].

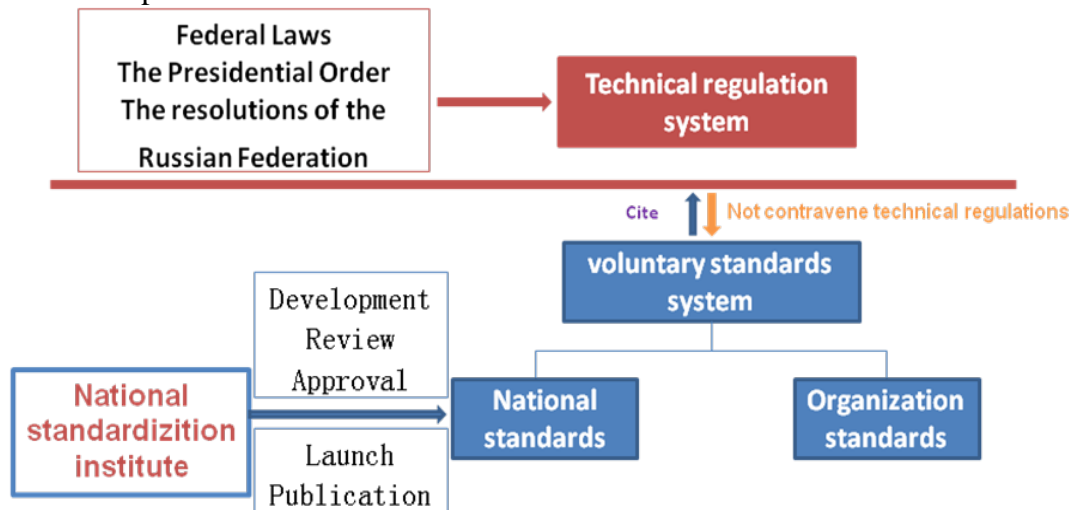


Figure. 1 Standardization system of the Russian Federation

3. The Classification and Interrelationship of Russian Federation Standardization Documents

3.1 Development of Standardization Document Types.

Due to the revolution of Russia's economic and political system, the types of Russian standardization documents are more confusing and the hierarchical relationship is complex. The standardization system documents specified in its various regulations are shown in Table 1. ^[6]

Table 1 Historical classification of Russian Federation Standardization System documents

	Russian Federation Standardization Law (1993)	Russian Federation Technical Regulations Act (2002)	Federal Law Of The Russian Federation About Standardization In the Russian Federation(2015)
Standardization document type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National standard 2. Ruled standardization and recommendations about standardization 3. The all-russian qualifier of technical and economic and social information 4. Industry standards 5. Enterprise standards 6. Associate standards 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National standard 2. Ruled standardization and recommendations about standardization 3. The all-russian qualifier of technical and economic and social information 4. The standard of the organizations 5. Set of rules 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents of national system of standardization 2. The all-russian qualifier of technical and economic and social information 3. The standard of the organizations 4. Set of rules 5. documents on standardization which establish mandatory requirements
Standards type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National standard 2. Industry standards 3. Enterprise standards 4. Associate standards 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National standard 2. The standard of the organizations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National standard 2. the preliminary national standard 3. The standard of the organizations 4. Mandatory standardization documents

3.2 The Standardization Documents Stipulated by the Federal Law of the Russian Federation about Standardization in the Russian Federation.

In accordance with Article 14 of The Federal Law Of The Russian Federation About Standardization In the Russian Federation, the standardization documents under the Russian Federal Standard System include national standardization system documents, The all-russian qualifier of technical and economic and social information, the standard of the organizations, set of rules and mandatory standardization documents (see table 1). Thereinto, the national standardization system documents include five standardization document: national standards, parliamentary national standards, The fundamental national standard, standardization norms, Ruled standardization, Recommendations about standardization and The information technical reference manual. The above-mentioned standardization documents consist of the voluntary standards system of the Russian Federation and is complementary to the mandatory technical regulations system.

National standards development are specifically organized by the standardization technical committee or the standardization project technical committee, and GOST R approve the publication. National standards serve as a universally applicable standard, the general characteristics, rules and principles of standardization objects are specified.

The preliminary national standard are specifically organized by the standardization technical committee or the standardization project technical committee, and GOST R approve the publication, which is to accumulate experience in the implementation and prepare for subsequent conversion into national standards.

The fundamental national standard, which are developed and approved by GOST R, which stipulate the general rules for the completion of standardization work and the types of national standards.

Ruled standardization, which are developed and approved by GOST R, mainly to supplement the individual provisions of the fundamental national standard, or to stipulate the specific organization and method categories, and to determine the procedures and methods for implementing the

standardization work.

Recommendations about standardization, approved by GOST R, mainly include information on the organization and methods promoting the implementation of relevant national standards, or sever as the standardization documents that are pre-tested in practice before the development of relevant national standards or the preliminary national standards.

The information technical reference manual, approved by GOST R, contains systematic data in a specific domain, as well as standardization document of descriptions of technologies, processes, methods, equipment, and other data.

The all-Russian qualifier of technical and economic and social information, formulated by the Russian Federation government, is a normative document for the classification (level, group, form) of technical, economic and social information. The all-Russian qualifier of technical and economic and social information should be applied mandatorily when exchanging information between national information systems and related departments.

The standard of the organization are issued by legal entities such as the state corporation, the self-regulating organization, and also the individual entrepreneur. Each organization is independently responsible for the development, approval, registration, modification, and abolition procedures of the standard of organization. the standard of the organization include industry standards, enterprise standards, the standard of the organizations such as technology associations, and other community.

The set of rules, approved by the federal executive body or the State corporation on the atomic energy "Rosatom" and containing rules and general principles concerning processes for the purpose of ensuring observance of requirements of technical regulations.

Mandatory standardization documents is for products that constitute state secrets, restricted access to information materials (commodities, jobs, services) and products used in the atomic energy field that meet safety requirements. The Russian Federation stipulates relevant standardization Document development procedures.

By analyzing the relationship between national standards and other standardized documents, it is learned that the development of national standards must not contravene technical regulations, and should also comply with the relevant provisions of the fundamental national standard. International standards, the standard of the organization, ruled standardization, recommendations about standardization are the main basis for the development of national standards. Among them, the adoption of international standards is the basis for the development of national standards. Recommendations about standardization must not contradict the relevant regulations of national standards, which can be used to test the implementation of national standards before the development of relevant national standards. The preliminary national standard are formulated to accumulate experience in implementation and lay the foundation for the transformation into national standards. the Standard of the organization need to be developed in accordance with relevant national standards.

4. The Status Quo and Characteristics of the Russian Federation Standardization Operating Mechanism

4.1 Technical Organization Operation.

A standardization technical organization is an organization established by a standardization body to draft or develop standards. The standardization technical organization of the Russian Federation mainly includes the Standardization Technical Committee and the Standardization Project Technical Committee. GOST R determines the formation procedures and functions of the Standardization Technical Committee and the Standardization Project Technical Committee, and approves the establishment of technical organizations. The Standardization Technical Committee or the Standardization Project Technical Committee specifically undertakes the preparation and review of national standards. The participating members of the Standardization Technical Committee and the Standardization Project Technical Committee may include representatives of federal executive

bodies, the State corporation on the atomic energy "Rosatom", other state corporations, executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation and municipalities, the scientific organizations, including performing activities in the sphere of standardization, manufacturers, contractors, public associations of consumers, all take participate in technical organization in equal status.

4.2 Responsibilities and Authorities of Technical Organizations.

The Standardization Technical Committee or the Standardization Project Committee participates in the preparation of proposals for national policy formulation in the field of standardization, and is specifically responsible for the specific work of the preparation, review and revision of national standards and the preliminary national standard, and participates in the formulation of interstate standards and regional standards.^[7]

4.3 Procedures for the Formulation of National Standards.

It make the relevant regulations on the formulation of national standards from Article 24 of Federal Law Of 《he Russian Federation About Standardization In the Russian Federation (2015)》 and 《GOST R 1.2-2016 Russian Federal Standardization the Russian Federation's National Standards, Alternatives, Amendments, Corrections, Suspension and Cancellation Instructions Relevant regulations》. The national standard formulation procedure mainly includes the stages of project establishment, drafting, soliciting opinions, review and approval.

Among them, GOST R develops and approves the development plan of national standards. The technical organization is responsible for the preparation and review of national standards. Anyone can be the drafter of the national standard. The draft standard is publicly solicited on the GOST R official website and refined according to relevant opinions, and then submitted to the Standardization Technical Committee or the Standardization Project Technical Committee for review. The draft standard having been reviewed is implemented relevant national standards approval process by GOST R

4.4 Standard Implementation and Promotion.

Market participants participate in the implementation of standards for assurance. The enterprise directly combines the requirements of the standard with the production and operation of the enterprise, directly implements the standard and guides the production of the enterprise.

State supervises and inspects the implementation of standards. GOST R supervises and inspects the implementation of technical regulations and other mandatory requirements by economic activity entities in order to ensure the implementation of technical regulations, standards and other regulatory documents.^[8]

4.5 Grievance Mechanism.

GOST R approved the establishment of Commission on appeals. At the request of the applicant, the Commission on appeals will make a judgment on the thing that approval of the establishment of the Standardization Technical Committee made by GOST R or the responsible persons,^[9] rejection to the application of the Standardization Technical Committee establishment, rejection of the draft national standard or the preliminary national standard, review of the actions of the National Standardization Administration and its responsible persons (or inaction). If the applicant refuses to accept the decision of the Commission on appeals, he can file a further complaint to the court.^[10]

5. Conclusion

Federal Law of the Russian Federation about Standardization in the Russian Federation has thoroughly Reformed the System and Mechanism of Standardization Management. The federal executive body is responsible for the formulation of national policies. GOST R is responsible for concrete business in the field of standardization. The GOST R approval the establishment of Standardization Technical Committee, the Standardization Project Technical Committee and Commission on appeals. The Standardization Technical Committee and the Standardization Project

Technical Committee specifically organize the development and review of national standards and the preliminary national standard. The Commission on appeals Coordinate for solving the controversial issues in the development of national standards and the preliminary national standard.

With Russia's accession to the WTO, the Russian Federation's standardization development strategy showed obvious international integration, gradually eliminated the nature of standards which is the mandatory and administrative, The standards have become voluntary when the mandatory provisions is enforced through technical regulations. In the current standardization law, in addition to the national standardization system documents, there are also the all-russian qualifier of technical and economic and social information, the standard of the organizations, set of rules and mandatory standardization documents, which are adapted to the needs of social economy, information and technology development, and stipulate flexibly multiform standards .

According to The Russian Federation About Standardization In the Russian Federation, the standard of the organization are issued by legal entities such as the state corporation, the self-regulating organization, and also the individual entrepreneur. The Standardization Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the main body of social group standards is social groups such as institute, associations, chambers of commerce, federations, and industrial technology alliances. Compared with the formulation of social group standards in China, the organization standard of the Russian Federation includes enterprises and self-employed persons, and the qualifications of development are more open.

Article 24 of Federal Law Of The Russian Federation About Standardization In the Russian Federation specify the procedures for the formulation of national standards, regulates national standardization activities from the legal level, and effectively guarantees the normative and authoritative nature of relevant standardization activities.

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