



中国国际贸易学会

China Association of International Trade



China's Strategy and Policy of Remanufacturing

中国再制造的战略与政策

今日议题

Today's Agenda

December 6, 2011

- 中国的再制造战略

China's strategy of remanufacturing

- 中国再制造政策

China's policy of remanufacturing

- 结束语

Concluding remarks

❖ 中国再制造战略

❖ China's remanufacturing strategy

Does China have a strategy for remanufacturing? 中国有再制造战略吗？

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- ❖ 中国再制造业初始阶段没有一个国家战略。
China's remanufacturing started without a national strategy.
- ❖ 再制造得到国家部门的重视用了差不多10年的时间。
It took about 10 years time before Remanufacturing got to the attention from the government departments.
- ❖ 那十年中，由下至上的努力使再制造获得了战略重要性。
In those 10 years, remanufacturing gained its position of strategic importance in a bottom-up fashion.
- ❖ 2005年，再制造在循环经济的大环境推动下，正式被政府部门认可并获得支持。
In 2005, remanufacturing was officially recognized and supported by the government department against the backdrop of national promotion of circular economy.
- ❖ 2005年12月济南复强动力公司被确认为首家国家循环经济试点单位，标志着中国对再制造进行战略尝试的意愿
The appointment of Jinan Fuqiang Power Co., Ltd. as the first trial enterprise of circular economy in Dec. 2005 marked China's commitment to undertaking a strategic experiment in remanufacturing.

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- ❖ 如同其他领域，中国在再制造战略的形成过程采取的是渐进式的方式。
As in other areas, China adopted a gradualist approach in the formation of its remanufacturing strategy.
- ❖ 典型特征是：继济南复强之后，一系列企业被列为试点企业。
Typically, a series of enterprises was recruited into the list of trial operations after Jinan Fuqiang Power.
- ❖ 试点还在继续的同时，再制造的战略地位进一步升级。
While the trial operations are being continued, the strategic position of remanufacturing has been further elevated.
- ❖ 再制造的重要战略里程碑是2010年5月国家 11部委联合发布的《关于推进再制造产业发展的意见》（以下简称意见）。
The key milestone of remanufacturing was the **“Opinions regarding the promotion of the development of remanufacturing industry”** (hereinafter referred to as “the opinions) jointly promulgated by 11 governmental departments in May, 2010.

Does China have a strategy for remanufacturing? 中国有再制造战略吗？

❖ “意见”的战略含义在于：

The strategic implications of the “Opinions” are:

- “意见”是温家宝总理指示：“再制造产业非常重要。”之后发布的。总理还说：“它不仅关系循环经济的发展，而且关系扩大内需（如家电、汽车以旧换新）和环境保护。再制造产业链条长，涉及政策、法规、标准和组织，是一项比较复杂的系统工程”

It was a document issued after the instructions given by Premier Wen Jiabao, who made clear that the remanufacturing is very important. At the same time, Wen Jiabao also said, “It (remanufacturing) does not only related to the development of circular economy, but also to the expansion of domestic demand (e.g. old for new program of household appliances, cars) and environmental protection. Remanufacturing chain is long, involving policies, laws and regulations, standards and organization, and therefore, it is a rather complicated systemic engineering project.”

- 几乎所有政府利益相关方都参与了，表明政府部门态度的一致性；
Almost all the stakeholders in the government were involved, implying the consensus among governmental departments in their attitude.

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Almost all the stakeholders in the government were involved, implying the consensus among governmental departments in their attitude.

<p style="text-align: center;"> 国家发展和改革委员会 科学技术部 工业和信息化部 公安部 财政部 环境保护部 海关总署 国家税务总局 国家工商行政管理总局 国家质量监督检验检疫总局 </p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; color: red;">文件</p> <p style="text-align: center;">发改环资[2010]991号</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">关于推进再制造产业发展的意见</p> <p>各省、自治区、直辖市、计划单列市及新疆生产建设兵团发展改革委、经贸委（经委、经信委、工信委、工信厅）、科技厅（委、局）、公安厅（局）、财政厅（局）、环境保护厅（局）、商务厅（局）、国税局、地税局、工商局、各出入境检验检疫</p>	<p>局、质量技术监督局，海关总署广东分署、天津、上海特派办，各直属海关，国务院有关部门：</p> <p>为全面贯彻落实《循环经济促进法》，培育新的经济增长点，促进我国循环经济尽快形成较大规模，建设资源节约型环境友好型社会，现提出推进我国再制造产业发展的意见：</p> <p>一、推进再制造产业发展的重大意义</p> <p>再制造是指将废旧汽车零部件、工程机械、机床等进行专业化修复的批量化生产过程，再制造产品达到与原有新品相同的质量和性能。再制造是循环经济“再利用”的高级形式。</p> <p>加快发展再制造产业是建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会的客观要求。再制造与制造新品相比，可节能 60%，节材 70%，节约成本 50%，几乎不产生固体废物，大气污染物排放量降低 80% 以上。再制造有利于形成“资源—产品—废旧产品—再制造产品”的循环经济模式，可以充分利用资源，保护生态环境。</p> <p>加快发展再制造产业是培育新的经济增长点的重要方面。我国汽车、工程机械、机床等社会保有量快速增长，再制造产业发展潜力巨大。2008 年汽车保有量达 495 7 万辆（不含低速汽车），机床保有量达 700 多万台，14 种主要型号的工程机械保有量达 290 万台，其中大量装备在达到报废要求后将被淘汰，新增的退役装备还在大量增加。发展再制造产业有利于形成新的经济增长点，为社会提供大量的就业机会。</p> <p>加快发展再制造产业是促进制造业与现代服务业发展的有效途径。再制造是制造与修复、回收与利用、生产与流通的有机结合，汽车零部件再制造产品主要用于维修，既能提高维修技术质量，又能提高维修效率和效益。国外经验表明，当再制造</p>
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- “意见”明确了今后一段时期我国再制造产业发展的指导思想、基本原则、重点领域和主要任务，提出了完善再制造产业发展的政策措施。
“The Opinions” clarified the guiding thoughts, basic principles, priority areas and key tasks for the development of China’s remanufacturing industry in the foreseeable period of future, and put forward policy measures to be taken to perfect the development of China’s remanufacturing industry.
例如 For example:
 - ✓ 第四部分“推进再制造产业发展的重点领域”中提出，一是深化汽车零部件再制造试点。二是推动工程机械、机床等再制造。
in part 4 “Priority areas for the promotion of remanufacturing industry development”, two proposals were made, a) deepening of the trial operations in the area of auto parts, b) push forward the remanufacturing of engineering equipment and machine tools.
 - ✓ 第六部分“支撑体系建设”提出包括以下措施：1) 完善再制造旧件回收体系。2) 建立再制造产业发展标准体系。3) 规范再制造环保安全保障体系。4) 推动再制造服务体系建
In part 6, the construction of supporting systems, the following measures were proposed: a) Perfect the system for the recuperation of the old/used parts; b) Establish a standard system for the development of the remanufacturing industry; c) Formalize the remanufacturing systems of environmental protection, safety and guarantee system and d) promote the construction of the service system of the remanufactured products.

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- ✓ 第七部分“完善再制造产业发展的政策保障措施”，共提出六项措施：一是编制再制造产业发展规划。二是完善促进再制造产业发展相关法规。三是完善促进再制造产业发展的经济政策。四是建立再制造监督管理制度。五是培养专业人才。六是加大宣传力度。

In part 7, Perfecting the policy guarantee measures for the development of remanufacturing industry, 6 policy measures were proposed, 1) compile a development plan for remanufacturing industry; 2) perfecting relevant laws and regulations that are conducive to the development of the remanufacturing industry; 3) Perfecting the economic policies that will help promote the development of the remanufacturing industry, 4) Establish a supervision and management system of remanufacturing operations; 5) Develop industry professionals, and 6) increase the level of publicity of the remanufactured products.

- “意见”为再制造的发展做了战略铺垫，为后来出台一些政策提供了战略依据。The document has strategically paved the way for the development of remanufacturing, and at the same time, provided strategic references for some of the policies staged thereafter.

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❖ 我的观察：再制造战略是更大的战略组成部分

My observations: remanufacturing strategy is part of China's bigger strategies.

- 德班气候变化大会之前，中国发布了《中国应对气候变化的政策与行动（2011）》白皮书，再制造被列为应对措施之一。
Reman was listed as a part of China's counter measures against climate changes in the white paper, China's Policy and Actions against Climate Change, released before the Durban Climate Conference.
- 中国十二五规划中循环经济的重点工程
An important project for the development of circular economy in the 12th five-year plan
- 国务院《加快培育和发展战略性新兴产业的决定》一个重要组成
A Key component of State Council's Decision on Fostering and Developing Strategic Emerging Industries.
- 然而，再制造产业规划出台之前，还不能说再制造产业有一个成型的战略。
However, before the promulgation of the remanufacturing plan, we cannot say China has a complete strategy for remanufacturing.

❖ 中国再制造政策

❖ China's remanufacturing policies

Organizer's questions

论坛组织方的问题

December 6, 2011

- ❖ **汽车再制造产品的国家标准**
National technical standards for automotive remanufactured products
- ❖ **旧的和再制造汽车配件进出口的法律形势**
Legal situation concerning the import and export of old and remanufactured automotive components
- ❖ **发改委现有的和新的关于再制造的政策**
From NDRC current and new policies for Remanufacturing
- ❖ **再制造产品的税收和财政政策**
Tax and fiscal policies on Reman products
- ❖ **全国范围再制造产品的推广和营销**
Nationwide promotion and marketing of automotive reman products
- ❖ **目前和未来批准的汽车再制造** Current and future licenses for automotive remanufacturing

NDRC's new policy release

发改委新发布的政策

Notification about the deepening of the work on the trial operations of remanufacturing

国家发展和改革委员会办公厅文件

发改办环资[2011]2170号

国家发展改革委办公厅 关于深化再制造试点工作的通知

各省、自治区、直辖市及计划单列市、副省级省会城市、新疆生产建设兵团发展改革委（经委、经贸委、经信委），各有关单位：

为贯彻落实科学发展观，推进循环经济发展，加快建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会，2008年，我委启动了汽车零部件再制造试点工作。目前，试点工作进展顺利，取得了一定成效，在全国范围内受到了广泛关注。2010年，国家发展改革委等11部门联合印发了《关于推进再制造产业发展的意见》（以下简称《意见》），明确了我国未来一段时期再制造产业发展的指导思想、重点领域和主要任务。2011年，全国人大审议通过的“十二五”规划纲要明确把“再制造产业化”作为循环经济的重点工程之一。为落实“十二五”规划纲要精神及《意见》提出的各项工作要求和任务，我委决定深化再制造试点工作，现就有关要求通知如下：

一、确保汽车零部件再制造试点取得实效

（一）加快落实建设任务。按照《国家发展改革委办公厅关于组织开展汽车零部件再制造试点工作的通知》（发改办环资[2008]523号）要求，再制造试点期为2—3年，今年5月份试点到期。各试点单位要按照批复的实施方案，积极落实各项条件，加快推进重点项目建设，确保如期达产达效。中央预算内投资支持项目应尽快建成验收，切实发挥中央资金的带动效益。

（二）组织评估验收。已完成实施方案各项目标的试点单位，应当于9月20日前，向省级循环经济发展

NDRC's new policy release

发改委新发布的政策

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新政摘要：

Summary of the new policy:

1. 扩展试点内容和范围。

Expanded contents and scope of trial remanufacturing operations

- 新增再制造产品：传动轴、机油泵、水泵、助力泵等
newly added reman products: transmission shaft, oil pump, water pump and steering pump
- 其他非汽车再制造产品：
Other non-auto products for reman.

2. 再制造许可数：

Number of licenses

- 每省最多可报批3个
Maximum 3 for each province
- 无内外资歧视
Indiscriminative of local or foreign-invested

NDRC's new policy release

发改委新发布的政策

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3. 加大支持力度。

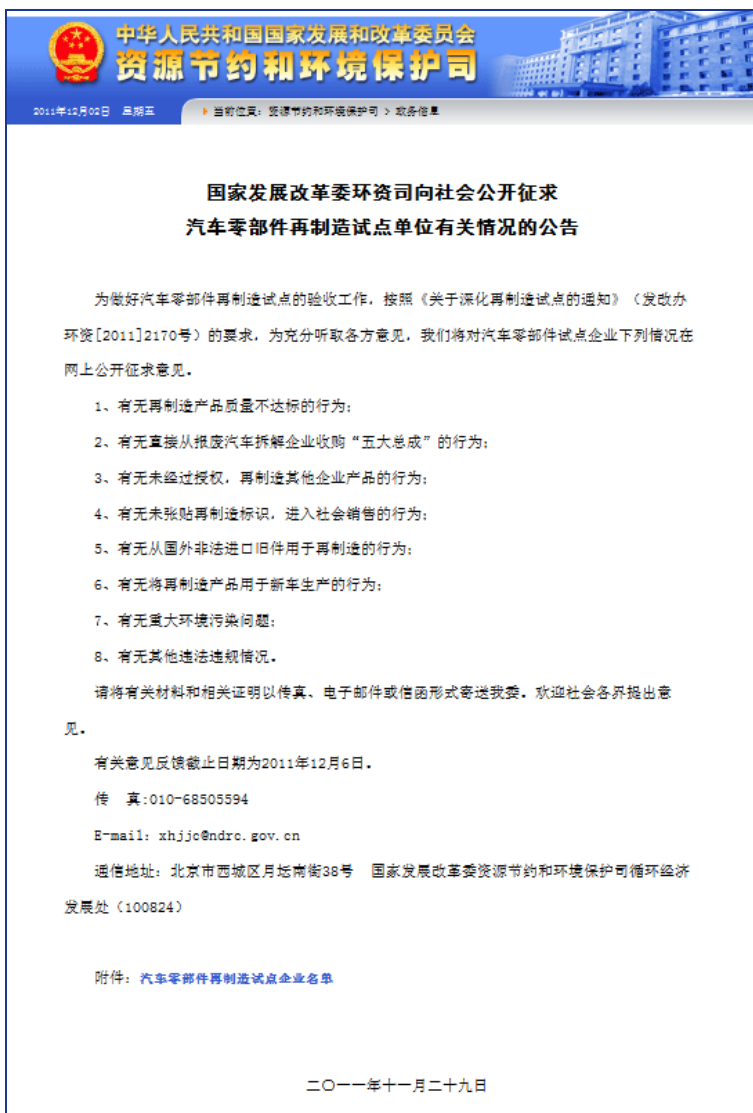
Enhance the level of support

- 资金支持: 包括预算内投资、信贷等
Funding support incl. budgetary investment, credit loans, etc.
 - a) 重点工程 Priority project
 - b) 技术研发 Tech R&D
 - c) 逆向回收 Reverse Recuperation
 - d) 资源回收利用 Resource recycling
- 优惠政策, 如鼓励政府机关、事业单位优先采用再制造产品。
Preferential policies, e.g. encourage governmental depts. , institutions to put priority on the use of remaned products.
- 鼓励技术研发。
Encourage tech R&D
- 推广先进适用技术。
Promote advanced applicable technologies
- 完善服务体系。
Perfect service system
- 加大宣传推广。
Increase the effort to publicize and promote remaned products.

NDRC's review of the trial operations

发改委

December 6, 2011



中华人民共和国国家发展和改革委员会
资源节约和环境保护司

2011年12月02日 星期五

当前位置: 资源节约和环境保护司 > 政务信息

国家发展改革委环资司向社会公开征求 汽车零部件再制造试点单位有关情况的公告

为做好汽车零部件再制造试点的验收工作,按照《关于深化再制造试点的通知》(发改办环资[2011]2170号)的要求,为充分听取各方意见,我们将对汽车零部件试点企业下列情况在网上公开征求意见。

- 1、有无再制造产品质量不达标行为;
- 2、有无直接从报废汽车拆解企业收购“五大总成”的行为;
- 3、有无未经授权,再制造其他企业产品的行为;
- 4、有无未张贴再制造标识,进入社会销售的行为;
- 5、有无从国外非法进口旧件用于再制造的行为;
- 6、有无将再制造产品用于新车生产的行为;
- 7、有无重大环境污染问题;
- 8、有无其他违法违规情况。

请将有关材料和相关证明以传真、电子邮件或信函形式寄送我委,欢迎社会各界提出意见。

有关意见反馈截止日期为2011年12月6日。

传 真:010-68505594

E-mail: xhjjo@ndrc.gov.cn

通信地址:北京市西城区月坛南街38号 国家发展改革委资源节约和环境保护司循环经济处(100824)

附件:汽车零部件再制造试点企业名单

二〇一一年十一月二十九日

向社会公开征求 汽车零部件再制造试点单位有关情况的公告 NDRC bulletin inviting public comments on the performance of trial auto parts remanufacturers.

Starting from Nov. 30, 2011, ending by Dec. 6

- 1、有无再制造产品质量不达标行为;
if there is any conduct of producing sub-quality products
- 2、有无直接从报废汽车拆解企业收购“五大总成”的行为;
If there is any purchase of “5 key assemblies” from demolition enterprises of scrapped cars.
- 3、有无未经授权,再制造其他企业产品的行为;
If there is any conduct of remanufacturing the products of other enterprises without authorization.
- 4、有无未张贴再制造标识,进入社会销售的行为;
If there is any conduct of selling the products without the remanufacturing labels.
- 5、有无从国外非法进口旧件用于再制造的行为;
If there is any conduct of illegally importing old parts from abroad for remanufacturing
- 6、有无将再制造产品用于新车生产的行为;
If there is any conduct of using the remanufactured products in new vehicles.
- 7、有无重大环境污染问题;
If there are problems of serious pollution.
- 8、有无其他违法违规情况。
Other conduct of violating laws and regulations.

Stakeholders of policy making

制定政策的利益相关方

December 6, 2011

- 1、国家发展和改革委员会
National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
- 2、科技部 Ministry of Science and Technology(MOST)
- 3、工业和信息化部 (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology(MIIT)
- 4、公安部 (Ministry of Public Security (MPS)
- 5、财政部 (Ministry of Finance(MOF)
- 6、环境保护部 (Ministry of Environmental Protection(MEP)、
- 7、商务部 (Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)
- 8、海关总署 General Administration of Customs
- 9、税务总局 State Administration of Taxation(SAT)
- 10、工商总局 (State Administration of Industry and Commerce(SAIC)
- 11、质检总局 (General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine AQSIQ)

他们在制定政策上或有不同角度，还需要协调
They may have varied perspectives in terms of policy making

❖ 结束语

❖ Concluding remarks

Food for thoughts

- ❖ “再制造产业非常重要。它不仅关系循环经济的发展，而且关系扩大内需（如家电、汽车以旧换新）和环境保护。再制造产业链条长，涉及政策、法规、标准和组织，是一项比较复杂的系统工程”——温家宝
Remanufacturing is very important. It does not only related to the development of circular economy, but also to the expansion of domestic demand (e.g. old for new program of household appliances, cars) and environmental protection. Remanufacturing chain is long, involving policies, laws and regulations, standards and organization, and therefore, it is a rather complicated systemic engineering project.”—Wen Jiabao

- ❖ 再制造起源于国外、成熟于国外，要在中国创新发展，中国再制造产业发展需要学习借鉴国外成熟经验，结合中国国情发展壮大。我们将进一步加强再制造领域的国际合作，欢迎国外的成熟企业、研究机构与国内单位合作建立研究中心、实验室，根据国内产业基础开展再制造实践。

Remanufacturing starts from abroad and gets mature abroad. It needs innovative development in China. China's development of remanufacturing industry needs to learn and borrow the mature experiences from abroad, and the industry can only expand and thrive by taking into consideration the local conditions. We will continue to strengthen international cooperation in the field of remanufacturing. We welcome foreign mature enterprises and research institutions to work with Chinese counterparts establishing research centers and labs, so that they carry out remanufacturing practices on the basis of China's domestic industrial infrastructure.



中国国际贸易学会

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THANK YOU!



北京东华门大街82号商务部东安门办公区 (100747)