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# NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



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## Evaluation code for implementation of engineering construction standard

工程建设标准实施评价规范

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# Table of Contents





## 1 General provisions

1.0.1 The code was drawn up in order to unify the assessment of the implementation status, the implementation effect and the scientific soundness of engineering construction standards, and to drive forward and improve the work of implementing them.

1.0.2 It applies to the assessment of the implementation of engineering construction standards at national, sectoral and local level.

1.0.3 The assessment of the implementation of an engineering construction standard is to follow the principles of objectivity, completeness and impartiality.

1.0.4 Besides this code, such an assessment is also to comply with the provisions of the relevant national standards currently in force.

## 2 Terms

2.0.1 Engineering construction standard implementation evaluation is defined as the process of assessing, once a standard has been in force for a period, the various strands of work that drive its implementation together with its implementation effect and its scientific soundness, judged against the aims and the working requirements of standardization work.

2.0.2 Evaluation classification is defined as dividing the implementation of an engineering construction standard, according to the aims and features of standardization work, into several parts of differing nature, each of which can be assessed on its own.

2.0.3 A basic standard is defined as a standard for terms, symbols, units of measurement or modules.

2.0.4 A comprehensive standard is defined as one whose content and field of application reach two or more stages of construction activity, among planning, investigation, design, construction, quality acceptance, management, inspection, appraisal, evaluation and operation and maintenance. A single standard, 2.0.5, is one whose content and field of application reach only one of those stages.

2.0.6 Standard implementation status is defined as the picture, after a standard has been approved and released, of promotion by construction administrations at every level, of the organisation of its publication and distribution, and of its implementation by the bodies concerned, among them planning, investigation and design organisations, construction drawing review bodies, construction and installation contractors, supervision, testing and assessment bodies, safety and quality supervision bodies, research institutes and higher education institutions.

2.0.7 to 2.0.13 define the indicators of promotion status: standard release status, the publication of the release announcement in the relevant media, websites and periodicals included; standard published status, the way the distribution network supplies the standard to users within a province, autonomous region or municipality; standard publicizing and training status, the activities run by the standardization administration and the bodies concerned and the professional training run by training organisations with the standard as its main content; management system requirements, the explicit requirements on implementation written into the management systems that the departments concerned formulate; and standard derivative status, the distribution of teaching materials, lecture notes and training material, guides, manuals, software and atlases that help the standard to be implemented.

2.0.8 and 2.0.14 to 2.0.16 define the indicators of application status: standard application status, the picture of the standard being applied by all parties in construction, applied in projects, applied by professional technical personnel and mastered by them; standard application status in unit, whether the bodies concerned bring the standard promptly into their quality management system, run publicity and training and send technical personnel to training; standard application status in engineering, whether the standard is carried through in construction within its field of application; and the status of technical staff mastering the standard, whether the technical personnel concerned have the content of the standard in hand and can apply it to good effect.

2.0.17 to 2.0.19 define the three effect indicators. Economic effect is the effect that applying

the standard in construction has on saving material consumption, raising production efficiency and lowering cost. Social effect is the effect on engineering safety, engineering quality, personal health, the public interest and technical progress. Environmental effect is the effect on saving and making rational use of energy and resources and on protecting the ecological environment.

2.0.20 to 2.0.22 define the three indicators of scientific soundness. Practicality is how reasonable the provisions of the standard are and how convenient they are to apply in construction, together with how feasible the technical measures are. Coordination reflects how far the standard is in step with the relevant national policies and with related standards. Advancement reflects that the standard meets the current needs of social, technical and economic development, that the technology is mature, that the provisions are sound and that it promotes the application of new technology.

## 3 Basic requirements

3.0.1 The assessment covers four pieces of work: settling the evaluation classification and the evaluation indicators; settling the survey method and drawing up the survey questionnaire and the survey outline; surveying the implementation of the standard; and assessing, analysing and preparing the evaluation report.

3.0.2 The assessment covers three classes, implementation status, implementation effect and scientific soundness. Table 3.0.2 sets out the classes and their indicators as a tree: under implementation status stand promotion status, with the indicators standard release status, standard published status, publicizing and training status, management system requirements and standard derivative status, and application status, with the indicators application status in unit, application status in engineering and status of technical staff mastering the standard; under implementation effect stand economic, social and environmental effect; under scientific soundness stand practicality, coordination and advancement.

3.0.3 The assessment is carried out according to the features of the standard being assessed and the needs of standardization work, choosing one or more of the three classes.

3.0.4 Implementation status should be assessed once the standard assessed has been in force a full year; implementation effect once it has been in force three years; scientific soundness once it has been in force two years.

3.0.5 An evaluation working group is formed and carries out the assessment. Its composition and its size are settled according to the content of the standard assessed and the volume of assessment work.

3.0.6 Sampling survey methods should be used. The working group chooses, against the evaluation indicators, between a sampling questionnaire survey, an expert survey, a field

survey or another method. For a questionnaire survey the group prepares the questionnaire, settles the target population among the bodies, individuals and projects using the standard, picks the subjects by stratified sampling and issues the questionnaires, the number returned being enough to keep the conclusions sound. For an expert survey the group draws up a survey outline and picks experts of reasonable number who know the standard assessed and have wide practical experience. For a field survey the group draws up the content and the objectives and picks typical enterprises or projects, the subjects being representative and enough in number. For another method the group argues the choice through, settles the method and draws up a detailed survey outline and plan, the scope and the subjects meeting the needs of the assessment.

3.0.7 The result for each indicator falls into one of four steps, printed as the first four characters of the Chinese decimal-stem series, jia, yi, bing and ding; the grade for each class falls into one of four steps, excellent, good, fair and poor.

3.0.8 Indicator assessment follows four rules. The group assesses the indicators under Chapters 5, 6 and 7 on the strength of the information gathered in the survey and settles the result against the assessment criteria. Where the material cannot give a full and objective picture of the implementation status, a supplementary survey is carried out. Where the grade is disputed, the group may organise a special appraisal and settle the grade after closer analysis. The grade is settled from the indicator results as the standard requires.

3.0.9 Class assessment follows indicator assessment: the scores that correspond to the indicator results are weighted, and the class result is settled from the calculated score.

3.0.10 If the standard assessed is revised, in whole or in part, while the assessment is under way, the group analyses what the revised content does to the material already gathered and to the results; where the results are affected, a supplementary survey is carried out and the results settled afresh, the final result reflecting the implementation status after the revision.

3.0.11 Once the assessment is finished the group carries out the particular and the overall analyses and drafts the evaluation work report.

## 4 Classification and indicators

4.0.1 Engineering construction standards may be divided, by the make-up of their content and their field of application, into basic standards, comprehensive standards and single standards.

4.0.2 For a basic standard, as a rule only the implementation status and the scientific soundness are assessed.

4.0.3 For comprehensive and single standards, the evaluation classes and indicators are