China Regulatory and Compliance Observation

April 2025

AEM | BESTAO

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Message from BESTAO

Dear Readers,

As usual, we're happy to present you with the April 2025 edition of China Regulatory and Compliance Observation for AEM.

In the edition, policies, laws, regulations, certification and standards for agricultural machinery, construction, cybersecurity and earth-moving etc. of China in April 2025 are elaborated.

The horizontal section presents you with the updates on the country's policy on recommending technologies and equipment of energy-saving and carbon reduction.

For the agricultural machinery section, briefing on a working meeting on agricultural mechanization and four agricultural machinery appraisals are put forward.

The construction and earth-moving machinery sections brought you with several updates on special equipment governance, relevant standards dynamics, and the recruitment of standard formulating organizations of earth-moving machinery.

Other important topics covered in this issue range from green, standardization and China RoHS.

The policy briefing of this edition is on the country's latest standard adoption regulation. A full text translation of China RoHS mandatory standard draft is also attached.

Enjoy the reading.

Best Regards,

AEM project team of BESTAO

Horizontal

1. Initiative Pushes for Energy-Saving and Carbon-Reduction Technologies and Equipment

On April 28, 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information of Technology of China (MIIT) released an announcement about the ***2025 National Recommendation of Energy-Saving and Carbon-Reduction Technologies and Equipment in the Industrial and Information Technology Sectors*****.** Through this initiative, China aims to accelerate the promotion of advanced energy-saving and carbon-reduction technologies, enhance technological transformation and equipment upgrades in key sectors, and facilitate large-scale equipment renewal.

The scope of recommendation includes:

- **Energy-Saving and Carbon-Reduction Technologies for Key Sectors**
  Technologies that enhance processes and optimize workflows in sectors such as steel, non-ferrous metals, petrochemicals, chemicals, building materials, machinery, light industry, textiles, and electronics (e.g., short-process manufacturing). Also includes energy-saving and efficiency-improving technologies for data centers, communication base stations, and communication equipment rooms (e.g., computing-power and energy synergy applications, high-efficiency cooling, power distribution, and green intelligent computing system solutions).

- **Low-Carbon Energy Transition Technologies**
  Includes clean and low-carbon hydrogen production and application, high-efficiency energy storage, green microgrids for industrial use, and renewable energy integration technologies. Also includes technologies for efficient utilization of residual heat and pressure, energy cascading systems, electric energy substitution, and multi-energy complementary systems.

- **Industrial Carbon-Reduction Technologies**
  Covers low-carbon raw material and fuel substitution, reduction of carbon emissions throughout product life cycles, carbon dioxide capture and high-value utilization, carbon emissions accounting and monitoring, as well as reduction and replacement of non-CO_2 greenhouse gases. Includes low-carbon, zero-carbon, and negative-carbon technologies.

- **Technologies for Coordinated Digital and Green Transformation**
  Includes digital energy and carbon management technologies that deeply integrate big data, artificial intelligence, industrial internet, 5G, and other ICTs to enable energy consumption and carbon emissions data collection, intelligent analysis, precision management, and system optimization.

- **High-Efficiency Energy-Saving Equipment**
  Industrial mass-produced equipment that meets or exceeds **Tier 1 requirements of the China's mandatory energy efficiency standards**. This includes electric motors, transformers, industrial boilers, fans, positive displacement air compressors, industrial refrigeration equipment, and heat pumps.

AEM members should be aware that being listed under this recommendation scheme can improve product visibility and facilitate access to demonstration projects and procurement opportunities in China. For U.S. manufacturers, the integration of advanced technologies—particularly smart manufacturing —aligns well with China's policy priorities on intelligent and low-carbon industrial transformation. Leveraging this technological edge, along with demonstrating compliance with China's mandatory energy efficiency standards and providing data-driven evidence of emissions reduction and productivity gains, can increase the likelihood of inclusion in the program and support longer-term market positioning.

Agricultural and Forestry Machinery

2. Four Key Draft Guidelines for Agricultural Machinery Appraisal Open for Feedback

On April 10, 2025, China's Agricultural Mechanization Technical Extension Station released four important draft documents for public consultation as part of the country's ongoing efforts to modernize and standardize the evaluation of agricultural machinery. The drafts were developed in accordance with the 2024 Agricultural Machinery Promotion Appraisal Guidelines Development Plan, issued by the Department of Agricultural Mechanization Management under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

The four documents include:

- *Rules for Compiling Agricultural Machinery Promotion Appraisal Guidelines*
- *Grab Loader (Revised Draft)*
- *Bag-Picking and Truck-Loading Machine (First Edition)*
- *Potato Seed Treater (First Edition)*

The one-month public consultation period concluded on May 10, 2025. The feedback are required to be submitted in a template form in Chinese (please see *Annex III – Template form for feedback on agricultural machinery promotion appraisal draft*). Further details on the drafts and the corresponding contact information provided for each document are summarized as below:

Rules for Compiling Agricultural Machinery Promotion Appraisal Guidelines

This document represents a comprehensive revision of the 2019 edition (TZ 1—2019), setting standardized structures and technical content for drafting promotion appraisal guidelines. It outlines core principles of applicability, clarity, and operability and applies to all types of agricultural machinery.

The guideline details:

- Standard cover and format
- Terminology and definitions
- Required technical documents and prototype requirements
- Evaluation methods for consistency, safety, applicability, and reliability
- Rules for product changes and certificate renewal

Notably, it strengthens the regulation of multi-configuration products, introduces clearer sampling rules, and provides for the acceptance of third-party test reports.

Impact on Manufacturers:

The revised rules raise the bar for manufacturers seeking promotion appraisal. Companies must now submit more detailed technical files, including prototype documentation, consistency assurance measures, and production/sales data. Performance testing and safety verification have been made more rigorous, requiring stronger quality control systems. Clear procedures for managing product modifications and re-certifications will also enhance regulatory accountability and lifecycle compliance.

Contact Information for Submitting Feedback:

Mr. Song: +86 13581692503
Email: renlongsong@163.com

Grab Loader (Revised Draft)

An update to the 2019 version, the Grab Loader guideline applies to self-propelled, wheeled models. It specifies type classification, performance requirements, safety features, and test methods. Key test indicators include lifting

time, unloading height, hydraulic system stability, braking efficiency, and operator interface design. New elements include:

- Enhanced definitions and safety standards
- Environmental compliance materials
- Minimum 18-hour field testing
- Mandatory user satisfaction survey (minimum score: 80 points)

Impact on Chinese Manufacturers:
Domestic firms will need to meet tougher requirements for design consistency, safety, and documentation. Greater emphasis is placed on user feedback and operational reliability, pushing companies to upgrade both product quality and post-sale support systems.

Impact on U.S. Manufacturers:
The draft introduces a clear technical threshold for market entry. U.S. manufacturers must complete China's full appraisal process, including localized tests and documentation in Chinese. Performance metrics such as lifting time or hydraulic sag may require technical redesign. Early collaboration with local testing bodies is recommended to ease compliance and accelerate approval.

Contact Information for Submitting Feedback:
Mr. Zhang: +86 13603679694
Email: zhangbenling_2001@163.com

Bag-Picking and Truck-Loading Machine (First Edition)

This is the first formal appraisal guideline for machines that collect bagged agricultural products and load them into trucks. It applies to self-propelled models and covers consistency inspections, safety evaluations, and field performance testing.
Key evaluation metrics:

- Missed pick-up rate
- Material loss rate
- Noise level and braking safety
- Structural consistency and change management
- User survey participation

Impact on Chinese Manufacturers:
The draft elevates entry standards for domestic producers. Firms must demonstrate higher levels of safety, operational efficiency, and product consistency. Full documentation and traceable user experience data are required.

Impact on U.S. Manufacturers:
The guideline sets a new technical barrier for foreign entry. Exporters will need to adjust equipment designs for Chinese farming conditions, supply environmental compliance documentation, and translate all technical files. Early engagement in China's testing ecosystem is advised.

Contact Information for Submitting Feedback:
Mr. Feng: +86 13785205926
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Potato Seed Treater (First Edition)

Also newly introduced, this guideline applies to machines used for treating seed potatoes with liquid or solid agents before planting. It specifies key evaluation criteria including:

- Treatment qualification rate (≥95%)
- Tuber damage rate (≤1%)
- Noise level (≤85 dB)
- Insulation resistance (≥20 MΩ)
- User satisfaction and reliability testing

Impact on Chinese Manufacturers:
The draft enforces tighter controls on quality and consistency. Large machines are subject to independent testing, promoting innovation and performance upgrades in high-end equipment.

Impact on U.S. Manufacturers:
This standard creates a demanding entry framework for exporters. Compatibility with local treatment materials, operational norms, and technical compliance is essential. Cooperation

with Chinese agencies on type testing and user data collection will be key to successful market access.

Contact Information for Submitting Feedback:
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Email: 1024463790@qq.com

Next Steps

While the official consultation period has ended, stakeholders still interested in reviewing or responding to these drafts can reach out to AEM or BESTAO Consulting for English versions and guidance on further involvement. These draft guidelines reflect China's broader strategy to modernize its agricultural machinery sector and introduce higher entry thresholds for both domestic and international stakeholders.

3. 2025 Agricultural Mechanization Priorities at National Conference

On April 21, 2025, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) convened the ***2025 National Agricultural Mechanization Work Promotion Conference*** in Beijing. The conference reviewed the achievements in agricultural mechanization in 2024 and outlined key priorities for 2025.

According to the meeting, China's comprehensive mechanization rate for ploughing, sowing, and harvesting surpassed 75% in 2024, marking the early fulfilment of the targets set in the 14th Five-Year Plan—one year ahead of schedule.

The agenda for 2025 focuses on six major priorities:

- Strengthening mechanized support for yield improvement by accelerating the deployment of high-performance seeders to enhance grain productivity.
- Addressing equipment shortcomings by speeding up the development and mass adoption of machinery suitable for hilly and mountainous regions.
- Effectively implementing the agricultural machinery purchase subsidy policy, promoting mechanisms such as "quality-based subsidies," "entry-exit adjustment," and the replacement of outdated equipment. The ministry will also push forward integrated pilot projects covering R&D, manufacturing, promotion, and application.
- Enhancing agricultural machinery service systems, including establishing regional mechanized service centers and emergency response hubs, while strengthening training and incentive schemes for machinery operators.
- Promoting innovation in testing and certification systems for agricultural machinery and tightening quality supervision and safety oversight.
- Ensuring smooth operations during the summer harvest season, through early coordination with departments of transportation, meteorology, and energy to guarantee fuel supply and efficient cross-regional machine deployment.

The conference also highlighted ongoing reforms to improve the efficiency of subsidy distribution.

The "tiered fund disbursement" mechanism—piloted in several provinces—has shifted subsidy authority to provincial and municipal levels, significantly streamlining processes and accelerating fund allocation. This mechanism is helping to ensure subsidies are delivered promptly and directly to farmers,

facilitating the rollout of equipment renewal subsidies and supporting the broader goals of agricultural modernization and rural income growth.

For AEM members, the conference signals the emphasis on Quality-based subsidies that will be in favor of US agriculture machinery manufactures. Meanwhile, AEM members should also keep watching the revision of the subsidy-eligible product list and the reform on "tiered fund disbursement" to promote the products in China.

Additional information: Notes on key terms

"Quality-based subsidies" *means higher subsidies for high-quality/advanced machinery, and the purpose is to encourage adoption of modern, efficient equipment.*

"Entry-exit adjustment" *means periodic revision of the subsidy-eligible product list and the purpose is to keep subsidy system dynamic, relevant, and effective*

The "tiered fund disbursement" mechanism (Chinese: "提级发放"机制) *refers to a reform in how agricultural subsidies—such as those for farm machinery—are distributed, aimed at improving efficiency and timeliness.*

4. 2024-2035 Plan Issued for Accelerating Agricultural Development

On April 7, 2025, the State Council of China released the ***Plan for Accelerating the Development of a Strong Agricultural Nation (2024–2035)***, which aims to improve living standards in rural areas through modernization and advance the digital transformation of the agricultural sector by 2035.

This long-term strategy focuses on enhancing the stability of agricultural production, addressing technological gaps in agricultural equipment, and completing the modernization of China's agricultural industry system. The plan sets out seven key development directions, supported by 25 task measures, to guide implementation over the next decade.

Main Contents

Strengthen foundations of food security through comprehensive and integrated approaches:
- Strengthen the protection and development of arable land across the board.
- Enhance the production capacity of grain and other key agricultural products.
- Improve support policies for grain production.
- Reinforce reserve and regulatory mechanisms for grain and essential agricultural products.
- Establish a diversified and resilient food supply system.

Drive innovation in agricultural science, technology, and equipment across all sectors of the industry.
- Accelerate the overall advancement of agricultural science and technology innovation.
- Promote comprehensive breakthroughs in independent innovation in the seed industry.
- Upgrade agricultural machinery and equipment across all stages and processes.
- Facilitate the full integration of digital technologies with modern agriculture.

Improve the modern agricultural management system across all stages of the value chain, promoting the integration of smallholder farmers into modern agricultural development.

- Enhance the scale and efficiency of family-based farming operations.
- Empower and activate the rural collective economy.
- Improve the quality and performance of new types of agricultural business entities.
- Establish a streamlined and efficient agricultural socialized service system.

Upgrade the entire agricultural industry chain to enhance overall agricultural efficiency.

- Promote the optimization and upgrading of agricultural product processing and distribution.
- Advance the quality improvement and branding of agricultural products.
- Accelerate the development of rural specialty industries.
- Foster the integrated development of rural industries and expedite the full green transformation of agriculture.

Further deepen international cooperation in agriculture to cultivate new competitive advantages in global markets.

- Enhance the international competitiveness of agriculture

Promote high-quality development of rural areas that are both liable and economically vibrant, fostering attractive and sustainable countryside communities.

- Continuously improve the quality of rural infrastructure and development.
- Enhance the overall effectiveness of rural governance.
- Deepen the development of rural cultural and moral values.

Promote integrated urban-rural development and work to narrow the urban-rural divide.

- Broaden income-generating channels for farmers.
- Promote integrated urban-rural development.
- Strengthen the internal development capacity of formerly impoverished regions and populations.

Key Takeaways for AEM and AEM members:

The Plan for Accelerating the Development of a Strong Agricultural Nation (2024–2035) outlines several strategic goals that may present both opportunities and challenges for AEM members involved in agricultural equipment. Key goals relevant to the sector include:

- Ensuring stable production of staple crops such as rice and wheat
- Promoting a smarter and greener agricultural system, with increased self-reliance in key technologies
- Building a comprehensive and resilient agricultural industry and supply chain

While the plan signals a clear intention to strengthen domestic R&D and reduce reliance on imported agricultural equipment—particularly high-end and smart machinery—this shift toward self-sufficiency is positioned as a long-term objective, with the plan's time frame extending through 2035.

In the short to medium term, the need to stabilize production—particularly in the face of extreme weather and diverse geographic conditions—is pressing. As such, foreign technologies and equipment will remain essential for filling critical gaps in performance, reliability, and adaptability.

For U.S. manufacturers, this presents a window of continued opportunity. Advanced machinery in areas such as precision farming, intelligent irrigation, automation, and ruggedized equipment for complex terrains is likely to remain in demand. Furthermore, the emphasis on full-chain modernization—from production to logistics—may open up avenues in post-harvest handling, cold-chain logistics, and data-driven farm management platforms.

Construction Machinery and Utility

5. Members Recruiting for the Use Safety Management Committee of Special Equipment

On April 28, 2025, the China Promotion Association for Special Equipment (CPASE) issued a notice, stating that it shall establish the Use Safety Management Committee of Special Equipment (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee"); therefore is now recruiting member organizations for the to-be-formed Committee.

The formation of the Committee is being supported and guided by the State Administration for Market Regulations (SAMR) and other relevant stakeholders. The purpose is to promote the implementation of safety primary responsibilities by special equipment user units, support safety supervision, and drive high-quality development of safety management in the use of special equipment.

The qualified candidates who apply for the member organization are relevant user units of special equipment, inspection and testing institutions, universities and colleges, research institutes, and service agencies etc.

This notice of CPASE also puts forward to main responsibilities of the member organizations as:

- Provide consulting services and technical and management support for government decision-making.
- Formulation and revision of standards for the use and management of special equipment, research on safety and risk management theories and technologies.
- Establishment of dual prevention mechanisms, digital empowerment of quality and safety management.
- Exchange of advanced domestic and international management experiences.

For AEM and AEM members:

- The product category "special equipment" covers various types, including but not limited to lifting appliances and special-purpose motor vehicles in special fields (forklifts, etc.). So if interested, AEM members with a registered legal entity in China and relevant products should be able to apply.
- CPASE is one of the national institutions that assist the government with special equipment governance. It holds the secretariat of SAC/TC20/SC12 (Special Equipment Energy-saving), so its standardization activities are worth tracking for relevant AEM members with related products.
- The application form must be submitted to lic@cpase.org.cn before the deadline. Please see *Annex I - Form template for applying member of the Use Security Management Committee of Special Equipment* for the form template (in Chinese). For questions regarding the application or the Committee, the contact person announced by CPASE is Mr. Li with phone number +86 139 0138 7923.

6. Drafts Reviewed for Three National Standards on Lifting Appliance Components

On April 9 to 11, 2025, SAC/TC227(Lifting appliance) held a working meeting in Dalian (hereinafter referred to as "the Working Meeting"), a city in Liaoning Province, to review the revised drafts for approval of multiple national standards, whose basic information and main modified points as below:

Project No.	Standard Name	Main Modifications	Standard to be Replaced
20241574-T-604	Lifting appliances - Sheaves	Add load-bearing capacity of the pulley; Modify technical requirements such as the deviation of the diameter size, etc.	GB/T 27546—2011
20241567-T-604	Lifting appliances - Clamping plates for fixing steel wire ropes	Add the type of classification of the clamping plate. Add technical requirements, including but not limited to mechanical strength requirements and test methods	GB/T 5975—2006
20241570-T-604	Lifting appliances - Cuneiform connector for use with steel wire ropes	Broadening the focus for application of the standard has been expanded. The terms and definitions, type classification, load-bearing capacity, and fatigue tests of cast joints and wedge joints; Optimize basic parameters and other technical requirements of the two types of cuneiform connector	GB/T 5973—2006

28 experts from 20 organizations/institutions attended the Working meeting, specifically from manufacturing enterprises, inspection agencies, user entities, colleges and universities, members of TC227, and members of the standard drafting working group of lifting appliances. The principles they followed for the standard review were confirmed as: adhering to safety bottom lines, upholding a scientific attitude, and aligning with international standards.

The revision of these three standards aims to achieve technological updates and upgrades, enhance the quality, safety, and reliability of key components, to improve the overall performance of crane machinery and support the high-quality development of the sector.

For AEM and AEM members, these three standards are unlikely to have a significant impact. However, it is important to monitor whether they are referenced by national laws or regulations in China, as this would render their technical requirements mandatory for the relevant products or components. Moreover, some of the previously mentioned standards do not adopt any international standards; therefore, they may need more attention when they come into force.

AEM and AEM members are also advised to note that the next step for these three standards will be their submission to the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) for approval. If AEM or its members wish to learn more about the standards, drafts versions for public comments may be available.

7. National Standard Projects on Heavy Mechanical Calling for Public Comments

At the beginning of April, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued a notice calling for public comments on 26 national voluntary standard projects until April 20, 2025.

Such notice is a regular approach for China's standardization system; once the standard projects finish the comment seeking period and are later approved, they shall enter the formulation/revision stage as the next step. The standard projects cover a variety of different aspects, and two standard projects (hereinafter referred to as "the two standards") on heavy mechanicals are covered in the notice, which may relate to AEM and AEM members, and their basic information is summarized as below:

Standard Name	Main Contents	Background and Significance
Heavy mechanical-Design specifications of a hydraulic system	It aims to provide guidance and specifications for hydraulic designers during the design process, and to assist hydraulic designers, suppliers (manufacturers), end users, and other hydraulic-related personnel in understanding and communication. It also plans to standardize the design process of hydraulic designers	The existing standards, such as ***GB/T 3766-2015 Hydraulic fluid power—General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components*** (modified adoption of ISO 4413:2010) and ***GB/T 37400.16-2019 Heavy mechanical general technical specification—Part 16： Hydraulic system***, are all general technical conditions for hydraulic systems The guidance and specification for designers during the design process in existing national standards are not clear enough, and some have already lagged behind the current practical application technologies. Current national standards also lack relevant requirements for new development trends in sectors such as intelligent manufacturing, green manufacturing, energy conservation, and emission reduction, etc. This standard plan is to digest and absorb the existing standards related to hydraulic systems, improve the new trends and requirements of hydraulic system design, as well as to adapt to the continuous development of the heavy equipment manufacturing sector. It is also expected to provide effective standards for relevant personnel.
Heavy machinery—Packaging design specification	It stipulates the packaging design requirements for heavy mechanical products on basic principles of packaging design, the basic contents of output, the recommended materials and their characteristics, the conventional types of packaging and their application scopes, anti-rust packaging, moisture-proof packaging, waterproof packaging, and the requirements for packaging design in loading and unloading operations and transportation operations. It is applicable to the packaging design of heavy mechanical equipment and its auxiliary pipelines, electronic components, and other products.	This standard was formulated to promote the standardization of heavy mechanical packaging design and reduce secondary issues such as the lack of information transmission and inconsistent design technical conditions caused by different standards. The current standard system includes numerous implementation standards for packaging materials and protective packaging production and manufacturing, but lacks specific guidelines tailored to heavy mechanical packaging design. The development of this new standard aims to address this gap. These drafters believe that this standard meets an advanced domestic level and is intended to enhance the international competitiveness of China's heavy mechanical products.

Other key takeaways for AEM and AEM members include:

- The two standards do not adopt any international standards.
- No direct impact shall be initiated for AEM and AEM members' products as they're national voluntary standards, unless the standard is cited by laws, regulations, or mandatory certifications.
- The two standards shall be drafted and are under the jurisdiction of SAC/TC409 (Metallurgy Equipment), whose working scope is standardization and relevant works involving smelting equipment, continuous casting equipment, rolling equipment, metal extrusion forming

equipment, special hydraulic lubrication and control equipment for metallurgy, special accessories for metallurgical machinery and special transmission accessories for metallurgy, etc. It is not a TC that is directly in charge of non-road mobile machinery, but some heavy mechanical standards that it covers may relate to AEM members' product scope.

8. SAMR Optimize Special Equipment Governance in Several Aspects

On April 17, 2025, two announcements were made by the State Administration of Market Regulations (SAMR) to improve and optimize the management system for special equipment. Including:

Strengthen Recall Management: New Regulations Come into Force

On the same day, SAMR issued the final version of Regulation for Defective Special Equipment Recall Management (Regulation number: TSG09—2025, hereinafter referred to as "the Regulation") and announced its implementation date as August 1, 2025.

It applies to all products listed in the ***Special Equipment Catalogue***, meaning the products that relate to AEM and AEM members, including lifting appliances, factory (site) motor vehicles, and their materials/components.

For AEM and AEM members, compared with the draft for comments that was issued in June of 2024, the main contents and technical requirements remain identical. The main modifications lie in structure, wording, and small details. In addition, further details of the Regulations were introduced in item #9 of 20240715 BESTAO-AEM China Compliance - June 2024

The original full text can be downloaded from the official link (in Chinese):
https://www.samr.gov.cn/zw/zfxxgk/fdzdgknr/tzsbs/art/2025/art_e36a369f2adc4e7099c5781cf2da642a.html

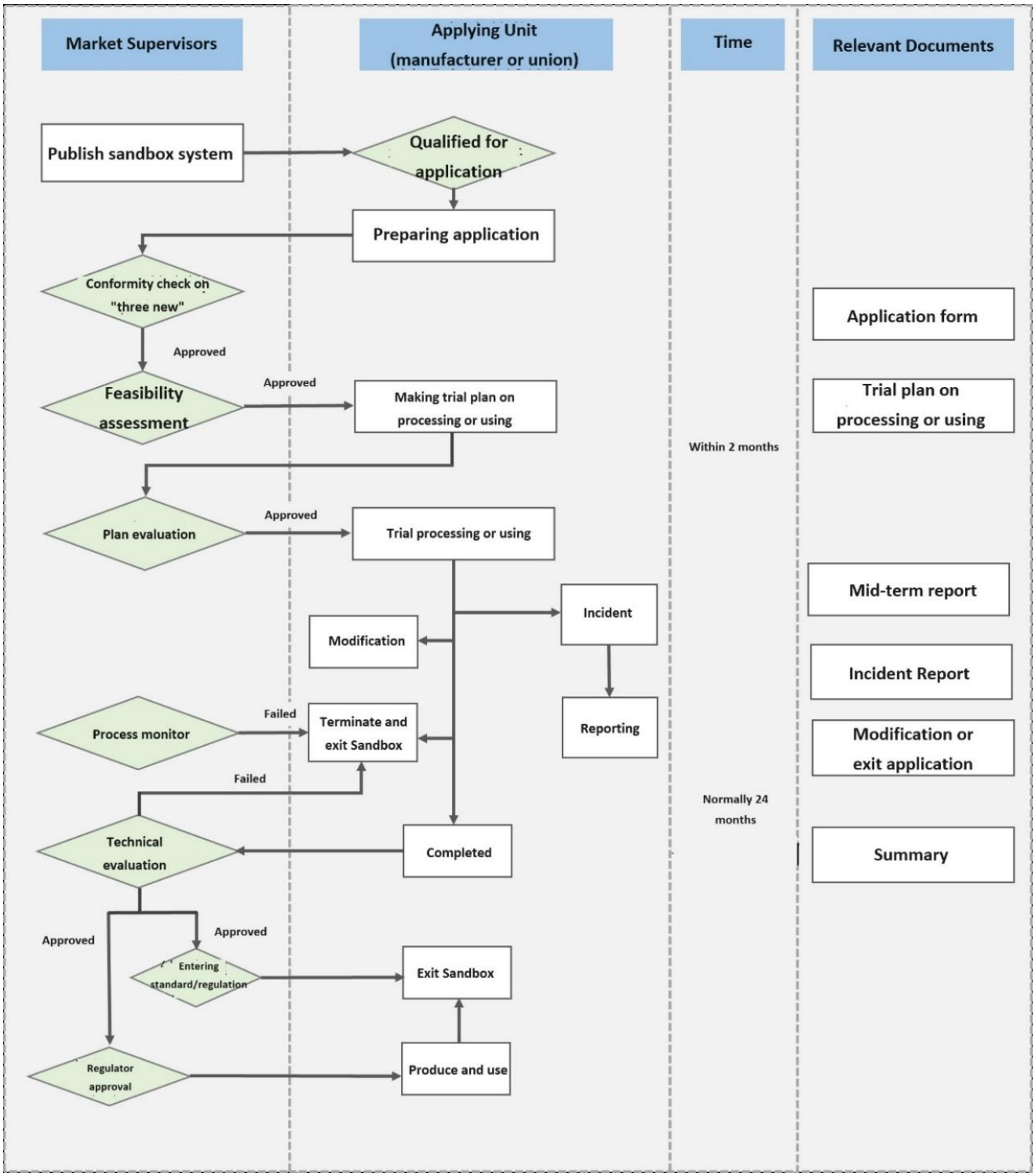
Innovative management: Sandbox Supervising System

SAMR issued a notice to announce that the ***Implementation Plan on Sandbox Supervising System for Special Equipment (for trial implementation)*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Implementation Plan") shall come into effect on the day of the notice.

'Sandbox supervision' refers to delineating the corresponding scope and taking inclusive and prudent regulatory measures for enterprises and other relevant actors in the special equipment sector (the 'box'). It also encompasses implementing fault tolerance and correction measures as needed within the 'box', encouraging relevant enterprises to adopt new materials, technologies, and processes (commonly referred to as the 'three new' in the sector), while also mitigating the risk of potential or unknown issues arising from these innovations.

The draft for comment on the Implementation Plan was issued to the public in May 2024. Following a careful analysis, it was discovered that the implemented version had not modified any details in the draft for comments.

The working Process of the sandbox supervising system is translated as below:



For AEM and AEM members, the execution of such a system indicates encouragement for innovative technologies, which may benefit AEM members with advanced technologies.

Further details of the sandbox supervising system have been introduced in Item #6 of 20240617 BESTAO-AEM China Compliance - May 2024.

For foreign special equipment manufacturers and foreign-invested enterprises in China, following opportunities shall be initiated:

- The sandbox supervising system offers a compliant pathway for new technologies not yet covered by Chinese standards.
- Foreign manufacturers can test their innovations in China and lay the groundwork for future market entry.
- If sandbox-tested products perform well, they may promote the inclusion of related technologies in Chinese technical standards, supporting localization of international advanced technologies.
- Foreign firms will collaborate with local testing and R&D institutions during sandbox testing, fostering deeper ties with China's technical community and increasing local visibility.

Meanwhile, it also may pose potential challenges and additional requirements

- The process involves extensive documentation, technical reviews, and expert assessments.
- Foreign companies must invest in understanding Chinese regulations and may need local consultants or joint applications with Chinese entities.
- Technical disclosures during evaluations may pose IP risks. Despite confidentiality clauses, companies should proactively secure NDAs and safeguard sensitive data.
- The system allows for dynamic assessments and early terminations, adding uncertainty to technology promotion and business planning.
- Companies are encouraged to purchase liability insurance for trial products, increasing costs, especially for firms without a local entity in China.
- Compared to overseas manufacturers, foreign-invested enterprises with local operations have stronger resource coordination capabilities and are more likely to meet licensing or testing requirements.
- These companies can use the sandbox system to locally validate mature overseas products, shortening time to market and building a reputation for localized innovation."

9. Updates on Newly Approved National Standards for Construction Machinery and Utilities

On April 25, 2025, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) announced the approval of 18 national mandatory standards, 295 national voluntary standards, and 4 amendment lists to national standards (2 for mandatory ones, and the other 2 for voluntary ones).

Among these approved standards, three of them are connected to AEM member's products, and their basic information is summarized as follows:

Standard No.	Standard Name	Main Contents	TC in Charge	Standard to be Replaced	Relation with International Standards	Implementation Date
GB 9744-2024（amendment no.1)	Truck tyres	It stipulates the requirements, determination principles, marking and implementation requirements for heavy-duty truck tyres. The relevant test methods are described. The amendment list modified article 4.1 and 8.1.	TC19SC1 Passenger Car Truck And Bus Earthmover Industrial and Agricultural Machinery Tyres and Rims	N/A	N/A	2025/4/25

Standard No.	Standard Name	Main Contents	TC in Charge	Standard to be Replaced	Relation with International Standards	Implementation Date
GB/T 45561.1-2025	Industrial trucks—Sustainability—Part 1：Vocabulary	This document establishes the sustainability terms and definitions of industrial trucks. This document is applicable to the life cycle of industrial trucks (hereinafter referred to as trucks) as defined in ISO 5053-1	TC332 Industrial Truck	Newly drafted	IDT ISO 23434-1:2021	2025/11/1
GB/T 45561.2-2025	Industrial trucks—Sustainability—Part 2: Factors and reporting	It identifies sustainability factors and provides an example of a reporting format for sustainability information of industrial trucks. It is applicable to acquisition of raw materials, design, production, transportation/delivery, use, end-of-life treatment and final disposal of industrial trucks (hereinafter referred to as trucks) as defined in ISO 5053-1.	TC332 Industrial Truck	Newly drafted	IDT ISO 23434-2:2021	2025/11/1

These three standards/amendment are not expected to initiate any direct impact for AEM and AEM members, because: they are either voluntary standards that identically adopts international counterparts, or mandatory standards for accessories instead of whole machinery or significant aspects.

10. Mandatory Standard Project Calling for Comments for Belt Conveyor Safety

On April 25, 2025, the Science and Technology Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued notice to seek public comment for projects of three national mandatory standards. The call for comment period shall end on May 25, 2025.

One of the projects is ***Safety regulations of belt conveyor***. This standard project aims at replacing existing standard ***GB 14784-2013 Safety regulations of belt conveyor***, which is also a national mandatory standard that came into force on July 1, 2014. The scope of the standard is:

- It specifies the safety requirements for belt conveyors in terms of design and manufacturing, installation, use and maintenance.
- It is applicable to fixed belt conveyors for conveying various blocky, granular and other loose materials as well as individual items.
- It does not apply to belt conveyors in underground coal mines, belt conveyors that come into direct contact with food or medicine, and manned belt conveyors.

GB 14784 was firstly issued in the year 1993, and revised in 2013. It is under the direct jurisdiction of MIIT, instead of a specific national TC. Therefore, it is worth noting for AEM members with relevant products to follow its future progress. The consideration for the standard revision is most likely to keep up with the technical development of the sector, especially the intelligent and green transition that China has been putting efforts for the traditional sectors.

AEM and AEM members are also advised to note that, for conveyors transporting flammable, explosive, toxic, corrosive, radioactive and other materials, in addition to complying with this standard, corresponding standards should also be followed. In addition, for the belt conveyer for cola mines, China's national mandatory standard is ***GB 22340-2008 Belt conveyor for coal mine - Safety code*** (come into force on September 1, 2009), and it is also planned to be revised in 2025.

Moreover, for submitting feedbacks on the standard project, an unified form template (see *Annex II - Feedback form on national standard projects* for the template form) shall be used and send it to KJBZ@miit.gov.cn under the email title "Feedback on announcement for national mandatory standard projects" (in Chinese "强制性国家标准立项公示反馈"). Contact information for any potential questions is two telephone numbers (+86 10 64102958, +86 10 68205261)

Earth-moving and Mining Machinery

11. Calling for Comment: New Batch of Mandatory Standard Projects for Mining Machinery

On April 25, 2025, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) concluded the public comment for 34 mandatory standards. Once approved, these standards will proceed to the next stage: drafting or revising. The call-for-comment period on the standard projects started on March 21, 2025.

The 34 standard project covers a variety of aspects of coal mines and non-coal mines, including but not limited to: safety construction requirements, safety facilities design, water prevention and control, 5G communication system, general survey of hidden disaster-causing factors, etc. Among all projects, three standards may be of interest to AEM and AEM members, and the basic information includes:

Standard Name	Main Contents	Background and Significance
Newly drafted		
Integrity requirements for mechanical and electrical equipment in underground coal mines	It stipulates the requirements for in-use mechanical and electrical equipment in underground coal mines regarding integrity, safety, and operational reliability. It applies to the electrical equipment, transportation equipment, fixed equipment, and mining equipment that are used in underground coal mines.	The performance integrity of the in-use equipment (including explosion-proof, electrical safety, mechanical safety, flame retardancy, and anti-static, etc.) is directly related to the safe production level of underground coal mines. Despite the development of the sector and relevant technologies, many safety inspectors and coal mine equipment managers still conduct equipment integrity management as per the regulations named *Standard for the Integrity of Mechanical and Electrical Equipment in Coal Mine Shafts,* which is out of date as it was issued by the former Ministry of Coal Industry in 1987. The standard intends to reflect the general requirements and product standards nowadays, and to adapt to significant changes in terms of technical indicators, test items, and performance requirements.
Technical Requirements of Large capacity lithium-ion power batteries for underground mines	It stipulates the terms and definitions, symbols, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, transportation and storage, etc. of lithium-ion power batteries for underground mines. The technical requirements clearly define the types of cathode materials for lithium-ion power batteries and specify that high-stability batteries must be used.	The development of lithium battery technology and applications, safety technology has gradually matured, and product quality has continuously improved in the past few years. Up to this point, the condition to set up safety requirements, technical indicators, testing methods, discrimination criteria, and experimental verification methods of relevant underground mines is mature. The formulation of this standard intends to standardize the design, inspection, safe use and certification of lithium batteries for mining, to consolidate the energy source safety for underground mining equipment, as well as ensuring safe production. It also intends to fill in the gap in the standard system to solve issues that the safety of related equipment lacks a basic guarantee, and the development speed is slow due to the absence of a unified standard. The goal is to support the application of lithium batteries in the field of mining equipment and the intelligent construction of coal mines, to promote the green and new energy transformation of mining equipment.
Revision of existing standards		

Standard Name	Main Contents	Background and Significance
Safety technical requirements for instruments and meters used in coal mines	It stipulates the safety technical requirements, inspection rules, and corresponding test methods for instruments and meters used in coal mines. It applies to the production, inspection, and management of instruments and meters used in coal mines.	The revision intends to solve issues in the currently effective standard G*B 43067-2023 Technical requirements for safety of environmental monitoring instruments for coal mines*, implemented on April 1, 2024, where existing issues included: · Inaccurate English name · Chapter one does not clearly define the applicable scope of instruments and meters used in coal mines · The anti-interference test requirements in the standard are higher than the general requirements of industry management and are difficult to implement Another significant reason for this revision is due to the currently effective national mandatory standard *GB 12358-2024 Gas detection and alarm instruments for workplace—General technical requirements* (comes into effect on June 1, 2025) has stipulations that conflict with GB 43067-2023, so the inconsistency must be removed.

For these three standards, AEM and AEM members are also advised to note that:

- All three standards will be drafted/revised under the supervision and organization of the National Mine Safety Administration, instead of a specific SAC TC.

- None of these standards adopts any international or foreign counterparts.

- For the project ***Technical Requirement of Large capacity lithium-ion power batteries for underground mines,*** it refers to national mandatory standard ***GB 38031-2020 Electric vehicles traction battery safety requirements*** (will come into effect on July 1, 2026) and conducts comparative experiments on lithium-ion power batteries for underground mines and ground electric vehicles. This newly drafted standard will specify safety technical requirements and testing methods in combination with the characteristics of different application conditions and safety requirements, specifically for lithium-ion power batteries for underground mines, together with electrical and safety function specifications. The requirements are expected to be stricter than GB 38031-2020 and other relevant requirements in existing national standards.

- For the project ***Safety technical requirements for instruments and meters used in coal mines,*** This revision also intends to solve some issues in the actual implementation of other technical standards, including but not limited to: some common technical parameters in actual operation are difficult to meet the standard requirements, existing optical and other precision sensing instruments and meters cannot meet the requirements of vibration test, impact test and drop test in this standard, and there is a gap between safety standard management and standard requirements, etc.

Considering mandatory standards will have a direct influence on relevant machinery and its components, AEM and AEM members are advised to observe further updates, especially when the standards projects are approved and later enters the stage in which drafts are issued for public comments.

12. Multiple National Standards on Earth-moving Machinery Recruiting Drafters

On April 18, 2025, SAC/TC334 (Earth-moving Machinery) issued notice to recruit drafters for a batch of standards that are planned to be newly drafted or revised (hereinafter referred to as "the Standard Batch"). The recruiting period ended on May 9, 2025.

Standards are regarded by Chinese national technical committees as essential technical support and institutional guarantee for the high-quality development of the sector. Therefore, it is common practice in China to recruit drafting experts or organizations for one or multiple national standards when needed.

Specifically for this batch, the national standards that are announced in this Notice of TC334 include:

Project/Standard No.	Standard Name	Standard to be Replaced	Relation with International Standards
20241788-T-604	Electric earth-moving machinery- Safety requirements	Newly drafted	N/A
20242078-T-604	Electric earth-moving machinery—Methods of noise test	Newly drafted	N/A
20241792-T-604	Earth-moving machinery- Pure electric hydraulic excavator battery swap system-General requirement	Newly drafted	N/A
20243243-T-604	Earth-moving machinery—Collision warning and avoidance—Part 3: Risk area and risk level for forward/reverse motion	Newly drafted	IDT ISO 21815-3:2023
N/A	Requirements on material performance for Operator protective structures in earth-moving and forestry machinery (temporary translation)	Newly drafted	N/A
N/A	Earth-moving machinery - fireproof guidelines (temporary translation)	Newly drafted	N/A
N/A	Earth-moving machinery and rough-terrain trucks - Lighting, signalling and marking lights, and reflex-reflector devices	GB/T 20418-2011	MOD ISO 12509:2004
N/A	Earth-moving machinery - Visual display of machine operation	GB/T 25617-2010	IDT ISO 6011:2003
N/A	Torque converters- Methods of performance tests	GB/T 7680-2005	N/A
N/A	Construction machinery - Power-shift transmissions	GB/T 25627-2010	N/A
N/A	Hydrodynamic drive—Terminology	GB/T 3858-2014	N/A
N/A	Earth-moving machinery—Block handler	Multiple standards may be involved	N/A

Project/Standard No.	Standard Name	Standard to be Replaced	Relation with International Standards
N/A	Earth-moving machinery – remote-controlled demolition robot	GB/T 25693-2010	N/A

The purpose of formulating/revising the Standard Batch is explained as:

- Promote technical coordination and cooperation within the sector and facilitate the rational utilization of resources.
- Improve the quality of products and services, and enhance the market competitiveness of enterprises.
- Promote the healthy and orderly development of the sector.

For AEM and AEM members, SAC/TC334 is one of the most active non-road machinery national TCs in China, with quite a few standards to be formulated or revised each year. It is also worth noting that the items marked with project numbers are the ones that are already under formulation process, yet the fact that they also appear in the drafter recruiting list may indicate that further assistance or research is required to complete the drafting work.

Relevant AEM members are advised to participate and apply for this opportunity to be directly involved in the sector's standardization work. Applicants are required to fill in a unified form template and send it to sactc334@vip.163.com, and the template of the form can be downloaded at: http://www.sactc334.com/nd.jsp?fromColId=2&id=471#_np=2_623 (in Chinese).

For further information and questions, the contact information announced by TC334 to further on this matter is: +86 135 1611 9661 (Mr. Chen), and +86 139 2047 9650 (Mr. Li).

China RoHS

13. Draft for Approval Calling for Comments on China RoHS Mandatory Standard

On April 14, 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued notice to call for public comments on drafts for approval of three national mandatory standards. Among which the long-waiting China RoHS mandatory standard, namely the ***Requirements for the Restriction of the Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Product,*** publishes its latest full text for the draft for approval. Besides

Overall Timeline for the Mandatory Standard on China RoHS

On December 28, 2023, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued the project task for developing a new mandatory national standard titled ***Requirements for the Restriction of the Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products*** (Project No. 20231685-Q-339) for China RoHS. MIIT initiated the development and designated SAC/TC297/SC3 (Subcommittee on Hazardous Substance Testing Methods under the National Technical Committee on Environmental Standardization for Electrical and Electronic Products and Systems) to organize the drafting. The China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI) was appointed to lead the process. **The planned development period was 16 months.**

Following the task assignment, SAC/TC297/SC3 issued an official call for standard drafting organizations between January 26 and February 29, 2024. On March 20, 2024, the lead drafting organization CESI held a kick-off meeting in Beijing. The drafting working group was formally established, consisting of electrical and electronic product manufacturers, industry associations, research institutes, and relevant testing and certification bodies—representing key stakeholders involved in hazardous substance control.

On October 10, 2024, the working group completed the draft for public consultation and submitted it to MIIT's Department of Energy Conservation and Comprehensive Utilization. Between November 19, 2024 and January 18, 2025, MIIT's Department of Science and Technology issued a public consultation notice. After collecting public feedback, the drafting team revised the text accordingly. On March 16, 2025, SAC/TC297/SC3 convened a full committee review meeting (online). The final draft was revised based on committee comments and submitted for approval.

Key Considerations Behind the Technical Content

- Regulatory Alignment: The standard directly supports the *Regulations for the Administration on the Restriction of the Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products* and aligns in terms of product scope and regulatory objectives.
- Need for a Mandatory Standard: Previously, the main supporting standards were ***GB/T 26572-2011 Requirements for Concentration Limits for Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and***

Electronic Products and ***SJ/T 11364-2014 Marking for Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electronic and Electrical Products***, both of which are recommended standards. The lack of legal enforceability and ambiguity in their application has led to compliance issues. Some companies misinterpreted the standards as voluntary, resulting in inadequate labeling or failure to meet concentration limits, even for products listed in the Conformity Management Catalogue. Hence, a mandatory standard is necessary.

- Closing the Legal Gap: Currently, China lacks a legal basis for enforcing recommended standards in support of mandatory regulations, and resolves the disconnect between regulatory requirements and technical implementation, while also updating technical content to reflect industry developments.

- International Alignment: The standard specifies limit values for 10 hazardous substances—lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, PBB, PBDE, DEHP, DBP, BBP, and DIBP—which are consistent with the EU RoHS Directive (2011/65/EU).

Additional Facts and Potential Impacts for AEM and AEM Members

This standard consolidates and updates the technical content of GB/T 26572-2011 and SJ/T 11364-2014. It will officially replace GB/T 26572-2011 and its amendment upon implementation. It is recommended that SJ/T 11364 be withdrawn. However, unlike the previous plan announced by the working group, the draft for approval has removed the wordings that it would replace SJ/T 11364, so it may not be revealed until the final publication of this standard.

For AEM and AEM members, there shall not be a major impact if this mandatory standard shall be implemented, given that the previous standards have been implemented for many years, and considering the industry's readiness, a two-year transition period is proposed before the new standard comes into force. Additionally, for products manufactured or imported prior to the implementation date, a one-year grace period is proposed—starting from the 13th month after the implementation date—to allow for inventory clearance.

This standard applies to all products falling under the scope of China RoHS. It does not specify conformity assessment methods or requirements.

For electrical and electronic products listed in the Conformity Management Catalogue, conformity assessment shall be conducted in accordance with relevant implementation documents, including the *Implementation Plan for the Conformity Assessment System*, *Voluntary Certification Rules*, and *Supplier Declaration of Conformity Rules*.

AEM and AEM are also advised to notice that, an official English version is also in progress by some members of the working group, but the work is carried out parallelly. According to some internal source, the English version draft is finished and it is under review, but it is not allowed to be published or disclosed in full text yet. BESTAO has translated the draft for approval of the mandatory standard, and it is presented as an attachment to this monthly report for AEM and AEM members' reference.

Green

14. Ten Ministries Issued Key Points to Coordinate Digital and Green Transition

On April 25, 2025, the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) will publicize the ***Key Working Points for the Digital and Green Coordinated Transition and Development 2025*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Key Working Points"). It is issued by the joint effort of ten national ministries (a full list of the ministries is provided at the end of the article), and is believed to be a further step that the country is taking to optimize the overall system and cooperation between different sectors to achieve the green and digital transition.

The purpose of the Key Working Points is stated as:

- Comprehensively implement the new development concepts.
- Advance economic transition and high-quality development.
- Enhance digital-green collaboration mechanisms and improve energy efficiency in emerging sectors.
- Upgrade traditional sectors with digital/green technologies and leverage the green transition to drive digital growth.

It puts forward 22 key tasks in four chapters, with the following main contents:

Chapter one: Promoting green and low-carbon development in digital sectors

- Advancing the green transition of data centers.
- Promoting the green operation of base stations.
- Enhancing green manufacturing and usage of electronic information products.
- Guiding leading digital technology enterprises toward carbon-neutral development.

Chapter two: Accelerating the green transition empowered by digital technologies

- Applying digital technologies to drive green transition in eight key sectors: power, mining, metallurgy, petrochemicals, transportation & logistics, construction, urban operations, and modern agriculture.
- Leveraging digital technologies for ecological and environmental governance.
- Establishing pilot demonstrations for coordinated digital-green transition.

Chapter three: Leveraging green transition to drive the digital industry

- Upgrading digital and green infrastructure
- Accelerating integrated innovation in digitalization and greening
- Building a digital-green industrial ecosystem
- Cultivating interdisciplinary talent in digital and green fields

Chapter four: Strengthening coordination and holistic advancement

- Enhancing organizational leadership
- Improving regulations and policies
- Deepening international cooperation
- Strengthening public awareness and guidance

The Key Working Points also emphasize cultivating interdisciplinary talent in digital and green fields, specifically:

- Promoting vocational education in digital-green disciplines
- Advancing professional training for carbon peak and carbon neutrality goals
- Vigorously implementing the Digital Technology Engineers Training Program

This document will not have any direct impact on AEM and its members. However, it may cause some changes from an overall perspective. Some potential points and takeaways for AEM and AEM members of the Key Working Points include:

- The country will select and approve a new batch of advanced technologies and equipment into the national catalogue to encourage and promote them for further implementation.
- New batches of green products will be added to the current catalogue, and certification rules will also be issued as supportive measures, meaning the system will be further extended to more sectors, such as machinery.
- The digital and informatized transition in the mining sector will be further encouraged.
- The country calls for more active participation in international standardization system in international SDOs and organizations, including but not limited in ISO, IEC, ITU, United Nations, APEC, and BRICS, etc.

Additional information: full list of the ministries that issued the Key Working Points

- *Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC)*
- *National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)*
- *Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)*
- *Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)*
- *Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE)*
- *Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD)*
- *Ministry of Transport (MOT)*
- *Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)*
- *State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)*
- *National Energy Administration (NEA)*

Standardization

15. Key Focus on 2025 Standardization for Industry and Information Technology Sectors Announced

On April 8, 2025, the General Office of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued ***the Key Points of Standardization Work for Industry and Information Technology 2025*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Key Standardization Working Points 2025") to all relevant standardization authorities and stakeholders.

The overall goals of the Key Standardization Working Points 2025 are stated as to guide high-quality industrial development through standards, and support new industrialization. Statistical tasks are also put forward as:

- Formulate over 1800 sector standards and establish more than 5 standardization technical organizations for emerging and future sectors.
- Develop over 100 mandatory national standards to strengthen safety foundations.
- Promote over 100 international standards led by Chinese enterprises and raise the international standard adoption rate to 88%.

Seven key points are elaborated on in the document, and the main points include:

- Align standards with sectoral strategies, integrating them with national priorities such as new industrialization, manufacturing power, and green development to enhance supply chain resilience and technological innovation.
- Build a modern industrial standard system covering traditional sectors (advanced processes, green technologies), advantageous sectors (photovoltaics, lithium batteries, 5G, smart vehicles), emerging fields (cloud computing, big data, 6G, quantum communication), and future-oriented sectors (metaverse, brain-computer interfaces, bio-manufacturing).
- Deepen integration of informatization and industrialization by advancing standards for digital transformation (industrial internet platforms), network collaboration (5G+ industrial internet), and intelligent empowerment (AI, intelligent manufacturing).
- Drive green and low-carbon transition through carbon management frameworks, green factory certifications, and resource recycling standards to meet carbon neutrality goals.
- Strengthen safety foundations through establishing mandatory standard systems for product quality, ecological security, and closed-loop implementation oversight.
- Enhance global influence by engaging in international standard-setting (ITU, ISO), aligning domestic standards with global standards, and cultivating talent for international standardization.
- Optimize governance capabilities through streamlined lifecycle management of standards, upgraded digital platforms, and robust technical organizations and talent development.

AEM and AEM members are advised to be aware that, this is a significant planning document to understand what the focus of standardization are in the sectors that are under the jurisdiction of MIIT, and an important guideline for relevant SDOs in China to set up their working focus for the year of 2025. It is very likely that relevant TCs shall follow this overall planning in 2025. And for specific product types, the document emphasizes that the formulation and revision of traditional machinery sectors, especially heavy machinery, shall be promoted, which may initiate some impact for AEM members.

BESTAO policy review to this Issue:

- Policy Briefing - Administrative Measures for Adopting International Standards
- Translation - Draft for Approval of China RoHS Mandatory Standard - *Requirements for restricted use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products*

What can be expected in the following editions:

In the following editions, China Regulatory and Compliance Observation for AEM will still cover policies, laws, regulations, certification and standards for agriculture and forestry machinery, construction, and mining machinery of China, which will include but not limited to:

1. Latest update on China non-road emission governance system and NR V progress
2. China automotive standardization plan 2025

About BESTAO Consulting Co. Ltd.

Founded by senior experts with solid industry experience, BESTAO Consulting provides regulatory compliance solutions across a wide range of industries to our global clients who wish to enter Chinese markets. Our areas of expertise include Government Affairs, Industry Policies, Technical Regulations and Standards, Certifications and Market Access, Tannings and Translation Services.

Accessing the Chinese market has become increasingly more important for overseas companies of all kinds and having a better understanding of the requirements to enter this large and complex market will give you the advantage over your competition. BESTAO Consulting can help you understand the Chinese regulatory environment to gain access quick and effective access to the Chinese Market.

What We Offer:

- The government affairs team supports our clients in identifying key stakeholders in China to build connections and improve business development.
- Our consulting team helps our clients understand China's legal framework, technical regulations, standardization system and certification schemes, including but not limited to Product Safety, CCC, China RoHS, Energy label, Medical Device Registration, Special Equipment Certification, etc. We advise our clients on market access requirements and draw comparisons between EU/US and China.
- Our intelligence collection team gathers up-to-date information on China's technical regulations and standardization in sectors like electrical and electronics products, consumer products, mechanical products, automotive, etc. We also make tailor-made observations for our clients upon their requests. We make sure that our clients stay informed on the latest developments in regulations, certification, and standardization in China.
- Our training team is dedicated to conducting workshops for overseas companies to facilitate their entry into Chinese markets.
- Our translation team provides high-quality English translations of laws, regulations, standards, and technical specifications.
- We also offer China representative, "virtual office" services and tailor-made China regulatory retainer services for overseas clients.

For more information on how BESTAO can help your company enter and grow in the Chinese market, please contact us at:

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