China Regulatory and Compliance Observation

February 2025

AEM Association of Equipment Manufacturers

BESTAO

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Message from BESTAO

Dear Readers,

Like always, we're happy to present you with the February 2025 edition of China Regulatory and Compliance Observation for AEM.

This edition will cover policies, laws, regulations, certification and standards for agricultural machinery, construction and earth-moving machinery, minging machinery, import and export control, cybersecurity and data security etc. of China in February of 2025.

The horizontal part puts forward China's latest national policy on stabilizing foreign investment.

In the agricultural machinery section, you'll read about latest policies on China's rural revitalization and technological innovation, compliance measures for certificate renewal and standard updates on tractor autonomous driving.

The construction and earth-moving machinery sections brought you with annual working points 2025 of special equipment, and standards updates for industrial trucks and earth-moving machinery.

A briefing on a significant sector standard draft for the environmental information disclosure of non-road mobile machinery is also presented in the Emission and Environmental Protection section.

Other important topics covered in this issue range from radio, tariff increase for US-imported agricultural machinery, data security and standardization etc.

The policy briefing of this edition is a guideline that would help foreign stakeholders to understand China's standard numbering rules, and a full-text translation of the latest China RoHS labelling standard.

Enjoy the reading.

Best Regards,

AEM project team of BESTAO

Horizontal

1. State Council Issues Policy to Stabilize Foreign Investment

On February 17, 2025, the State Council released the *2025 Action Plan for Stabilizing Foreign Investment*. This document outlines 20 measures across four key areas: expanding market access, enhancing investment promotion, improving the effectiveness of open platforms, and strengthening service guarantees. The plan aims to stabilize the scale and improve the quality of foreign investment by expanding openness, optimizing policies, enhancing services, and guiding investment flows.

Overall, the measures focus on a two-pronged approach: "Reduction and Addition" alongside institutional openness. On one hand, the plan seeks to reduce restrictions on foreign investment. It proposes further pilot expansions in the telecommunications and medical sectors, implementing the full removal of foreign investment restrictions in manufacturing, expanding the scope of foreign investment, and ensuring the effective implementation of the *Administrative Measures for Strategic Investment by Foreign Investors in Listed Companies*, among other steps.

On the other hand, the plan focuses on adding measures to improve the business environment. It calls for continuous optimization of the business environment to ensure national treatment for foreign-invested enterprises. The plan also includes developing policies to encourage reinvestment of profits earned in China, allowing foreign-invested holding companies to use domestic loans for equity investment, facilitating the establishment of multinational headquarters in China, optimizing foreign M&A rules and procedures, and lowering the threshold for cross-border share swaps. Additionally, the plan promotes a higher-level open economic system, supports foreign enterprises investing and expanding in China, and advances reforms to improve foreign investment management and promotion systematically.

The release of this plan signals four key messages:

- China remains committed to its fundamental policy of opening up.
- China is sending a positive signal of further openness to foreign investors.
- China is determined to attract and stabilize foreign investment.
- China is further optimizing its policy environment to facilitate foreign investment.

Moreover, the plan reflects the Chinese government's strategy of leveraging foreign enterprises and their supply chains to drive cross-border flows of capital, technology, raw materials, products, and services, enabling deeper integration into global industrial cooperation. It also aims to attract foreign investment to harness global innovation resources, strengthen China's industrial advantages, and achieve mutually beneficial cooperation through openness.

Agricultural and Forestry Machinery

2. TC140 to Develop Autonomous Driving Standards for Tractors

From February 12 to March 15, 2025, the National Technical Committee for Tractor Standardization (SAC/TC140) is inviting organizations to participate in the drafting of several national tractor standards.

Proposed Standards Projects:

- *Agricultural and Forestry Tractors – Classification of Autonomous Driving*
- *Agricultural and Forestry Tractors – Technical Specifications for Autonomous Operation*
- *Tractors for Mountainous Terrain*
- *Diesel-Electric Hybrid Agricultural Wheeled Tractors*

Participation Requirements:

- Technical personnel familiar with industry trends, product technology, and quality standards related to the proposed standards, with strong research capabilities, practical experience, and theoretical knowledge.
- Organizations with solid technical expertise, capable of assisting in drafting, consultation, and review through research and data collection.
- Ability to provide experimental validation data and technical support for the proposed standards.
- Commitment to participate in discussions and text refinement throughout the standardization process.
- Able to contribute to drafting standard documents and explanatory notes at various stages.
- Willingness to organize and host relevant meetings when necessary.

Interested organizations can fill out the Application Form for Drafting Units of Tractor Technical Standards Projects (download link: http://www.tc140.com/hynewsshow.php?cid=39&id=274) and submit it to the SAC/TC40 Secretariat:
Contact Person: Dong Chunhong
Email: sactc140@126.com

3. Compliance Procedures Clarifies on Certificate Renewal of Agricultural Machinery

On February 26, 2025, the Agricultural Mechanization Central Station (AMCS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) announced the method for confirming the conformity of agricultural machinery whose Promotion Appraisal Certificates are expiring in 2025 with the current appraisal guidelines.

China's agricultural machinery promotion appraisal guidelines undergo continuous updates. Machinery previously appraised under an older version of the guidelines may no longer meet the requirements of the latest version. To facilitate smooth certificate renewal for agricultural machinery enterprises, AMCS has compared the current and previous versions of 173 agricultural machinery promotion appraisal guidelines, clarifying whether different products can be directly renewed or if additional tests and inspections are required for re-certification.

Manufacturers that have previously obtained a promotion appraisal certificate should check this document as soon as possible after certificate expiration to determine whether additional tests or inspections are necessary. They should then contact the certifying body to complete the renewal process promptly, ensuring that an expired certificate does not affect subsidy eligibility.

The document (Chinese version) can be downloaded at the following link:
http://www.amic.agri.cn/secondLevelPage/info/43/199027

4. 2025 Agricultural Machinery Scrappage and Renewal Subsidy Policy Issued

On February 20, 2025, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Finance, and the National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration jointly issued the *Notice on the Implementation of the 2025 Agricultural Machinery Scrappage and Renewal Subsidy Policy.* The notice clarifies the subsidy rules applicable from January 1 to December 31, 2025, with the following key provisions:

Expansion of the Scrappage Subsidy Scope

In addition to the nine categories of agricultural machinery covered by the 2024 policy—tractors, seeders, combine harvesters (including those for grain, cotton, oil crops, and sugar crops), rice transplanters, Beidou-assisted driving systems for agricultural use, motorized sprayers (powder sprayers), motorized threshers, feed (grass) crushers, and chaff cutters—the 2025 policy adds:

- Rice throw transplanting machines
- Field operation monitoring terminals
- Agricultural plant protection drones
- Grain dryers
- Color sorters
- Milling machines

Provinces are encouraged to increase the number of eligible machinery types from 6 to 12 based on local needs, particularly for ensuring stable grain and key agricultural product supply. The goal is to phase out outdated machinery with high energy consumption, pollution, and low safety standards while promoting advanced, energy-efficient, and reliable agricultural equipment.

Increase in Scrappage Subsidy Standards

- Provinces will determine subsidy standards for newly added machinery categories.
- Rice throw transplanting machines will receive scrappage subsidies aligned with rice transplanters, with an increase of up to 50% in subsidy rates when replacing scrapped machines with the same type. The maximum subsidy per unit is approximately USD 4,200.
- Cotton harvesters: Maximum subsidy per unit increased from approximately USD 8,400 to USD 11,200.
- Beidou-assisted driving systems for agriculture: 50% increase in scrappage subsidy on top of existing rates.
- Field operation monitoring terminals and plant protection drones: 50% increase in scrappage subsidy.
- Field operation monitoring terminals not yet included in the agricultural machinery purchase subsidy program: Provinces can set subsidy rates based on 30% of the previous year's average market price for similar products.

The notice requires provinces to promptly clarify the specific subsidy scope, subsidy rates, and implementation measures as per the guidelines.

AEM member companies operating in China should closely monitor local policies in their respective provinces and consult competent authorities for detailed subsidy application procedures once the policies are released.

5. New Policy Drives Agricultural Machinery Technological Innovation

At the end of 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) formulated the *National Key Areas for Agricultural Science and Technology Innovation (2024–2028)*. In February 2025, the Agricultural Mechanization Central Station of MARA published the complete text of the document on its official website. The document outlines key priorities for the next four years in China's agricultural machinery technology research and development, aiming to enhance self-reliance and strengthen China's agricultural technology sector.

Main Goals in Agricultural Machinery Innovation

The policy focuses on:

- Large-scale, high-end intelligent agricultural machinery
- Machinery adapted for hilly and mountainous areas
- Breakthroughs in landmark complete machinery and key components

- Integration of IoT, big data, and AI with agricultural machinery

Priorities in Agricultural Machinery Innovation

- Research the interaction between agricultural machinery, plants/animals, and soil environments, along with new planting and breeding production control principles. Develop core technologies such as Key algorithms and AI models, Agricultural sensors and satellite-connected machinery, High-pressure common rail systems, Wear-resistant, low-friction soil penetration components, and Double-knot balers.
- Development of high-end, large-scale intelligent agricultural machinery, including High-horsepower continuously variable transmission (CVT) tractors, New energy tractors, High-efficiency precision seeding and planting equipment, Precision application of water, fertilizer, and pesticides, Low-loss, high-efficiency harvesting for staple crops and major economic crops.
- Development of machinery suited for hilly, mountainous, and paddy fields, such as Specialized tractors for hills and mountains, Multi-functional power platforms for mountain farming, Equipment for sowing and planting in sticky, heavy soils, Lightweight harvesting machines for grain, oil, cotton, sugar, fruit, vegetables, tea, and medicinal crops, Machinery for tropical crop production.
- Development of facility-based planting equipment and robotics, including Electrified operations and transport systems, Factory-style seedling cultivation and automated grafting and transplanting, Efficient fruit and vegetable harvesting and selective picking, Smart environmental control systems, Growth information, and pest monitoring equipment.
- Development of livestock and aquaculture equipment and robotics, including Precision feeding and intelligent inspection, Automated vaccine injection systems, Rotary milking systems, Smart environmental control for animal farming, Deep-sea intelligent aquaculture, Efficient manure, and wastewater treatment.
- Development of primary processing equipment for agricultural products, such as High-efficiency cleaning, energy-saving drying, sorting, and grading, Cutting and processing equipment, Storage and transportation solutions for quality preservation, Livestock slaughtering, and meat processing equipment.

The document highlights China's existing gaps in these agricultural machinery technologies and equipment, signaling potential market opportunities. Under this policy, government investments will prioritize these areas, making them key targets for subsidies and financial support. AEM member companies in China should closely monitor relevant subsidy programs in their local provinces and proactively engage with regulatory authorities to understand and apply for potential funding opportunities.

6. MARA Releases Policy to Support Comprehensive Rural Revitalization

On February 24, 2025, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) issued the *Implementation Guidelines for Advancing Comprehensive Rural Revitalization through Deepening Rural Reforms,* following the directives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council. This document provides a comprehensive plan for China's 2025 "Three Rural Issues" (agriculture, rural areas, and farmers) strategy, including several measures that may impact overseas agricultural machinery manufacturers:

Key Measures Impacting the Agricultural Machinery Sector

- Enhancing the Agricultural Science and Technology Innovation System: Strengthening research on key agricultural technologies and accelerating breakthroughs in new crop varieties, soil quality improvement, and intelligent agricultural machinery development. Expediting the construction of agricultural high-tech industrial hubs, modern agricultural innovation centers, agricultural science parks, and major agricultural technology projects. Addressing Shortcomings in Agricultural Machinery Equipment
- Increasing research efforts on high-end intelligent agricultural machinery and equipment suitable for hilly and mountainous regions. Establishing pilot testing platforms for agricultural machinery and developing testing fields for machinery application and adaptation. Optimizing agricultural machinery purchase subsidies and scrappage renewal subsidies, ensuring priority support for advanced machinery, and phasing out outdated equipment. Expanding the application of China's Beidou satellite system in agricultural

mechanization and exploring low-altitude economy applications in agriculture.

- Promoting Smart Agriculture. Expanding the implementation of the *Smart Agriculture Action Plans*, encouraging digital and intelligent transformation of new agricultural business entities and state-owned farms. Building a unified agricultural and rural big data platform and launching major projects like the "Sky-Earth Integrated Agricultural Observation Network". Implementing the *Smart Farm Empowerment Plan* and publishing a catalogue of recommended smart agricultural technologies to facilitate AI and big data applications in agriculture. Developing foundational standards for smart agriculture and establishing testing and certification systems for smart agricultural equipment.
- Cultivating Leading Agricultural Technology Enterprises. Strengthening the role of enterprises as key drivers of agricultural innovation, fostering industry-leading and fast-growing agricultural technology firms. Establishing a regular support mechanism with tailored policies for enterprises, ensuring financial, project, and talent resource allocation to leading companies. Encouraging enterprises to participate in agricultural innovation policymaking, selection of key agricultural technologies, and agricultural research projects. Promoting open access to research labs, major scientific instruments, and agricultural research data for enterprises.

This policy highlights three key focus areas for China's agricultural machinery industry in 2025: intelligent agricultural machinery, smart agriculture, and addressing agricultural machinery equipment gaps. Additionally, the policy's emphasis on cultivating leading agricultural technology enterprises may create funding and support opportunities for advanced agricultural machinery companies. AEM member companies in China should closely monitor local subsidy and incentive programs and engage with relevant authorities to explore potential funding and policy support.

Construction Machinery and Utilities

7. Three National Standard Projects Approved for Industrial Trucks

On February 12, 2025, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued notice to announce the list of approved national standard projects, three of which are related to industrial trucks.

All three standards will be organized by SAC/TC332 (industrial trucks). Further details are summarized for AEM and AEM members as below:

Project No.	Standard Name	Main Contents	Significance	Standard to be Replaced	Relation with International Standards
20250072-T-604	Industrial trucks—Vocabulary—Part 3: Accessories and Components	This document establishes the vocabulary of accessories and components of industrial trucks (hereafter referred to as trucks) as defined in ISO 5053-1. For the purposes of this document, the terms accessories and components are describing parts and assemblies which are, or can be, fitted to a truck.	ISO 5053-3, the international standard that is adopted by this standard, was officially published in October 2024. It defines the terminology of industrial vehicle accessories and components. The development of this standard not only can improve the standard system of industrial vehicles in China but also provide a unified basis for the correct understanding of industrial vehicle accessories and components for manufacturers, dealers, users, market regulators, and other relevant parties. In addition, it is of great significance to align with the latest international standard.	Newly developed	IDT, ISO 5053-3:2024
20250077-T-604	Industrial trucks—Verification of stability—Part 10: Additional stability test for trucks operating in the special condition of stacking with load laterally displaced by powered devices	It specifies an additional test for verifying the stability of a laden truck fitted with a powered load-handling device, such as a sideshift, which can displace the centre of gravity laterally to a substantial, predetermined extent from the longitudinal centre plane of the truck or from the centred position. Such devices are used in this mode for depositing and retrieving a load.	Stability is one of the important indexes to evaluate the safety of industrial vehicles. In 2023, ISO/TC110 revised ISO 22915-10:2008 and published the revision in 2023. Henceforth, it is necessary to synchronize with the international standard, while improving the test method of additional stability tests for stacking operations with load laterally displaced by power plants, and ensuring operation safety	GB/T 26949.10-2011	IDT, ISO 22915-10：2023

Project No.	Standard Name	Main Contents	Significance	Standard to be Replaced	Relation with International Standards
20250085-T-604	Industrial trucks—Overhead guards—Specification and testing	It specifies the requirements and testing of overhead guards, operator's leg(s)/feet protection for industrial trucks, and overturning testing of industrial variable-reach trucks with operator position not protected by the boom (hereafter referred to as "trucks") requiring an overhead guard according to ISO 3691-1 and ISO 3691-2. It does not apply to rough-terrain variable-reach trucks and slewing rough-terrain variable-reach trucks.	Overhead guards are an important safety component on industrial vehicles, and they must meet certain requirements in structure and strength to ensure their effectiveness and reliability. The corresponding international standard has been revised from 2008 to the 2023 edition, so to improve the safety of use, it is necessary to revise the existing standard in China.	GB/T 5143-2008	IDT, ISO 6055：2023

AEM and AEM members are also advised to notice that these standards are expected to be finished within 16 months, which is in accordance with the latest requirements of SAC on the standard drafting/revising period of time.

8. Key Working Points Specified for Special Equipment Safety Supervision 2025

On February 11, 2025, the Special Equipment Bureau of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued the ***Key Working Points of Special Equipment Safety Supervision for 2025*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Key Working Points"), outlining the priorities and key points in the topic of special equipment safety supervision in 2025.

The Key Working Points are a further supportive document that elaborates the working principles and contents announced in the ***National Working Forum for Safety Supervision of Special Equipment***[1] (held on January 20, 2025) The goal for the safety supervision work of special equipment in 2025 is set as: i) promote the optimization and improvement of special equipment supervision concepts, systems and mechanisms, methods and means, and technical capabilities; ii) enhance the efficiency of special equipment safety supervision services; iii) provide a more powerful special equipment safety guarantee for economic development.

A total of seven overall key working points are disclosed in the document:

- Provide better overall service guarantee for the safety supervision of special equipment
- Set up special operations for hidden perils to mitigate and prevent major risks and accidents.
- Intensify the supervision of the whole equipment chain to improve essential safety.
- Innovate safety supervision and management models to facilitate high-quality development.
- Optimize the supervision system, making it more efficient and effective.
- Enhance and improve the infrastructure construction for quality and safety.
- Strengthen the management of the safety supervision team and staff, establishing a more professional, effectively assessed, and better image for the supervising departments and staff.

[1] See further details of the Working Forum in Article #8 of the monthly report "20250217 BESTAO-AEM China Compliance - January 2025"

AEM and AEM members that have products belonging to the special equipment sector (such as lifting appliances, motor industrial trucks and forklifts, etc.) are advised to be aware that, such overall Key Working Points put forward what are the priorities for the safety supervision of the whole special equipment sector in China, and most importantly, what are the key focus and potential changes may take place in the year of 2025 in terms of regulatory affairs. Specifically in this document, the contents that may relate to AEM and AEM members include the following two perspectives:

Overall management and development of safety supervision:

- Launch the formulation of the ***15th Five-year Plan*** for the special equipment sector.
- Promote the renewal or replacement of old and out-of-date facilities and equipment.
- Further facilitate the green and low carbon sector development.
- Launch special administrative operations for elevator safety, and the usage safety of special-purpose motor vehicles in special fields (such as forklifts and industrial trucks, etc.). Potentially referring to more frequent supervising actions, and random inspections on the safety use of such equipment in China.
- Optimize the assessment and qualification management of supervising staff.
- Improve the system on incident reporting and strengthen safety protection measures during natural disasters.

Potential regulatory changes:

- Enhance supervision on production: plan to issue measures on administrative licensing and evaluation works to improve the supervision and inspection of installation quality.
- Accelerating the formulation of the ***Managing Rules for the Recall of Flawed Special Equipment*** to further regulate existing recall management.
- Further implement the sand-box management system but with more discreet (such as carrying out in-depth safety testing in practical scenarios before the product under the sandbox management enters the market)
- Accelerate the revision of safety regulations, etc., such as ***the Regulations on Safety Supervision of Special Equipment*** and ***the Special Equipment Service Administration Regulation, etc***.
- Plan to formulate and revise some of the national special equipment standards.
- Strengthen supervision of relevant certificates and licenses of special equipment, and strictly monitor any potential violations on the issuing, using, and falsifying actions.

Earth-moving and Mining Machinery

9. Public Consultation on Important Electric Earth-Moving Machinery Standards

From February 18 to March 25, 2025, the National Technical Committee for Earth-Moving Machinery Standardization (SAC/TC334) is soliciting public comments on the following two draft standards:

Electric Earth-Moving Machinery—Safety Requirements

This standard specifies safety requirements for electric earth-moving machinery and describes the corresponding test methods. It applies to earth-moving machinery equipped with an onboard electric drive system with a maximum operating voltage of 30V–36kV (AC) or 60V–36kV (DC). It covers:

- Battery-electric earth-moving machinery
- Hybrid earth-moving machinery
- Battery-swapping earth-moving machinery
- Externally powered electric earth-moving machinery

Excluded from this standard: Fuel cell-powered earth-moving machinery, and machinery operating in explosive, underwater, or other unique environments.

If a DC live part in the onboard electric drive system's conductive circuit is connected to the electric chassis, and the maximum voltage between any live part and this connection is ≤30V (AC, RMS) or ≤60V (DC), then that circuit (including both DC and AC components) is not covered by this standard.

Currently, China has five standards related to earth-moving machinery safety, as follows.

- *GB/T 25684.1-2021 Earth-moving machinery—Safety—Part 1: General requirements*
- *GB/T 38943.1-2020 Earth-moving machinery—Electrical safety of machines utilizing electric drives and related components and systems—Part 1: General requirements*
- *GB/T 38943.2-2020 Earth-moving machinery—Electrical safety of machines utilizing electric drives and related components and systems—Part 2: Particular requirements for externally-powered machines*
- *GB/T 38943.3-2020 Earth-moving machinery—Electrical safety of machines utilizing electric drives and related components and systems—Part 3: Particular requirements for self-powered machines*
- *GB/T 44257.1-2024 Traction battery of electric earth-moving machinery—Part 1: Safety requirements*

However, there is no foundational general safety standard specifically for electric earth-moving machinery. The development of this standard will fill this gap.

Electric Earth-Moving Machinery—Methods of Noise Test

This standard describes measurement methods for external noise emissions and operator-position noise levels in electric earth-moving machinery, including:

- Battery-electric earth-moving machinery
- Hybrid earth-moving machinery

Fuel cell-powered and externally powered electric earth-moving machinery may refer to this standard for guidance.

Currently, China has three existing noise-related standards for earth-moving machinery, as follows.

- *GB/T 25614-2010 Earth-moving machinery - Determination of sound power level - Dynamic test conditions*
- *GB/T 25615-2010 Earth-moving machinery - Determination of emission sound pressure level at operator's position - Dynamic test conditions*

However, they are designed for fuel-powered equipment and do not meet the testing needs of electric earth-moving machinery. The development of this standard will fill the gap in noise testing methods for electric earth-moving machinery.

Industry Impact

China's electric earth-moving machinery industry has developed rapidly in recent years, with market share steadily increasing. For example, in 2024, electric loaders reached a penetration rate of over 20%.

These two standards are among the first in China—and even internationally. They are expected to be instrumental in shaping future procurement policies for earth-moving machinery in China. Overseas manufacturers of related products are strongly encouraged to provide feedback.

For a copy of the draft standards and to share your feedback, please get in touch with SAC/TC334 by email: sactc334@vip.163.com

10. MIIT Issued National List to Promote Advanced and Applicable Technologies

On February 17, 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued notice to announce ***the List of the Advanced and Applicable Technologies (first batch)*** (hereinafter referred to as "the List").

The List originates from a national-wide initiative, announced in the ***Notice on Selection of Advanced and Applicable Technologies*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Notice") issued by the MIIT in October 2024. Relevant enterprises/organizations can submit technologies or equipment that are advanced, high-end, intelligent, green, or fundamentally supportive for sectors. The required qualifications for the applying technologies/equipment are:

- It shall be of high promotion value, economic and social benefits, and good application prospects.
- It has been maturely applied in enterprises and has long-term safe and stable operation. No record of major safety accidents in practical application as of the application.
- The technology application threshold shall be low, with a good return on investment, suitable for large-scale promotion and application in small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Technology and related patents belong to the subject of the applicant and with clear intellectual property rights, and do not involve intellectual property disputes and state secrets.

According to the Notice, all entities that have legally registered in China can submit applications if they have such qualified technologies and equipment, as long as the applications are submitted with the template that the Notice was attached. However, the List of the first batch include 111 approved items and they are all from Chinese enterprises or organizations.

Together with the List, MIIT also put forward next steps after the publication:

- Industry and information technology authorities on the regional level should attach great importance to the promotion of the advanced and applicable technologies in the list and strengthen work publicity and policy support in joint efforts with industry associations and professional institutions via multiple methods.
- Fully use such technologies to promote the transformation and upgrading of high-end, intelligent, and green industries, and improve the technical level of SMEs;
- Strengthen tracking and evaluation, summarize effective practices, and put forward improvement measures of the technologies/equipment in the List promptly and constantly improve the effectiveness of promotion and application. The relevant results and suggestions shall be reported to MIIT in time.

For AEM and AEM members within the List, key information is summarized below:

Technology name	Introduction	Potential application scenarios
New energy scraper with remote control	Driven by lithium batteries, the whole machinery completely has no exhaust emissions, and can greatly save energy and reduce emissions in line with the national dual carbon and green energy saving direction	It is applicable for non-ferrous, metal and non-metallic resources and other sectors, and can be applied in underground mines and tunnel projects.
Unmanned technology and equipment for complex operating Environments	Solving key issues for traditional transportation in open-pit mines, such as high labor cost and high safety risk. Achieves unmanned driving and intelligent scheduling of mining trucks	It is applicable for the research, development, and production of unmanned technology and equipment in complex operating environments, and can quickly realize the digital drive of equipment in various business scenarios of mining operations.
Intelligent remote mining control technology	On the basis of the existing tunnelling technology and equipment, this technology focus on developing various intelligent technologies for tunnelling work, so as to realize various remote monitoring of longitudinal road headers	It is applicable for intelligent construction of driving face in coal mine s. It is mainly used in specific mining machinery in coal mining.

AEM and AEM members are advised to be aware that:

- It is worth trying if they own qualified ones for application for the future batches when such technology selection starts again, as it would result in promotion endorsement from the national level, and the possibility to enter national or regional government procurement.
- Such activity and the result are also a good source of information to be used as a reference to understand China's development focus and trend in corresponding sectors, as well as potential competition.

The List also provides the applicant's company name and the contact person information, in case of potential cooperation to use such technologies or even intends to learn more about it, please see the full list in the attachment of the original announcement link (in Chinese):

https://www.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tz/art/2025/art_bfbaece3e3e04e0fbf074c46f8b7ae04.html

Emission and Environmental Protection

11. Specification Calling Comments on Information Disclosure of Non-road Mobile Machinery

On February 11, 2025, the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) publicized the draft of sector standard named ***Technical specification for non-road mobile machinery environmental information disclosure*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Standard") to call for public comments. The comment soliciting period ended on March 10, 2025.

China's requirements for non-road mobile machinery and road vehicles to a; environmental information can date back to 2016, when the currently effective regulation named the ***Announcement on Environmental Protection Information Disclosure of Motor Vehicles and Non-Road Mobile Machinery*** was issued in August. A national platform for disclosing such information was established and started operation in the same year, and the requirements to have non-road mobile machinery disclose the information have begun since July 1, 2017. However, it wasn't until 2020 when MEE approved the formulation of the Standard, and this is the first draft for the public comments after four years of research and discussion.

The draft of the Standard stipulates the following contents for environmental information disclosure of non-road mobile machinery:

- The disclosing party, content, time, method, process, and requirements.
- Inspection information and pollution control technical information
- Environmental information labels and exemption records.

Non-road mobile machinery manufacturers, importers to China and inspection agencies are the potential parties that need to carry out non-road mobile machinery environmental information disclosure work.

This standard is aimed at providing a basis for enterprises and inspection agencies to standardize the information disclosure, and a guarantee for ecological environment authorities at all levels to carry out compliance supervision and inspection. The Standard, once it's implemented, is expected to facilitate environmental compliance management of non-road mobile machinery as it shall initiate a direct effect on curbing pollution from mobile sources and combating fraud in non-road mobile machinery pollution control devices.

However, for AEM and AEM members, it is worth noting that the 4-year work before issuing the first draft of the Standard, potentially indicates some contents or requirements may be controversial between different drafters and experts within the drafting committee, especially the fact that it is announced to be a sector standard with number starts with "HJ", meaning it is a compulsory standard in its application scope. In such cases, it is advised for relevant AEM members with business in China to actively participate in the comment submission. The contact information for submitting comments is disclosed as (comments are strongly advised to be in Chinese, or they might not be processed by the drafting committee):

Department of Atmospheric Environment of MEE:
Tel： +86 10 65645585
Email: jidongche@mee.gov.cn
Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science (CRAES)
Tel： +86 10 84918112
Email: guanmin@vecc.org.cn

For the original full text of the draft, please visit:
https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202502/W020250211330689763266.pdf

12. Amendment List Seeking Public Opinion for Road Vehicle China VI Standard

At the beginning of February 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) issued the draft of an amendment for national mandatory standard ***GB 18352.6-2016 Limits and measurement methods for emissions from light-duty vehicles (CHINA 6)*** to call for public comments. The call-for-comment period ended on February 28, 2025.

The plan to formulate an amendment list for GB 18352.6-2016 is assigned by MEE in its working document named ***Notice on the implementation of the National Ecological and Environmental Standards Project in 2024***[2].

China VI has come into force since July 1, 2020, and several issues or loopholes appears along the 4-year implementation until today. In the meantime, the development of new technologies and new energy vehicles and special models arises and calls for an optimization in the existing standard GB 18352.6-2016.
The main changes that are stipulated in the draft of the Amendment List include:

- Optimize or add relevant definitions.
- Strengthen requirements for sealing up test sample vehicles.
- Add stipulations on vehicle CAL ID and CVN data filing.
- Supplement and improve the expanded requirements for type inspection and consistency determination of hybrid electric vehicles.
- Clarify discharge warranty failure rate reporting requirements.
- Supplement emission test methods and relevant regulations for three-axle six-wheeled-drive vehicles.
- Further standardize RDE supervision and inspection requirements and strengthen PEMS test equipment management and control.
- The criterion of Type I test exceeding the standard in pollutant emission test of the refueling process
- Added driving mode requirements for test vehicles

Based on the contents of the Amendment List, once they are implemented, relevant vehicle manufacturers will need to upgrade their testing equipment and strengthen software management and data filing, which is very likely to increase compliance costs in the short term. Such measures in the Amendment List will stimulate relevant manufacturers to innovate in technology, especially in the field of electronic control systems and emission strategy optimization.

The contact information for submitting comments is disclosed as (comments are strongly advised to be in Chinese, or they might not be processed by the drafting committee):
Department of Atmospheric Environment of MEE:
Tel： +86 10 65645581
Email: jidongche@mee.gov.cn
Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science (CRAES)
Tel： +86 10 84933997
Email: zhaohg@vecc.org.cn

For the original full text of the draft, please visit:
https://www.vecc.org.cn/u/cms/www/2025/02/07/1887753205679267842.pdf

For AEM and AEM members, the revision of this standard does NOT initiate any direct impact. However, the working concepts and the supervising principles that are shown in the emission management for road vehicles can be used as a reference for the potential regulatory changes that may take place for non-road vehicles in the future.

[2] Issued in end of November or early December of 2024, and the full text of the document is not publicized.

Radio

13. China Issues New Radar Radio Management Provisions

In late January 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the *Provisions on Radar Radio Management (Trial)* (hereinafter referred to as the "Provisions"), regulating the frequency usage and technical specifications for 19 types of radar across seven primary categories operating in frequency bands below 100 GHz. These rules, effective January 1, 2026, aim to standardize the development, production, import, sale, and use of radar equipment.

Key Highlights

- Scope of Coverage: Covers aviation radar, meteorological radar, maritime traffic radar, and land traffic radar, among others.
- Technical Requirements: Defines frequency usage and technical parameters based on national and ITU standards.
- Management Procedures: Delegates frequency licensing to provincial authorities and integrates frequency and station setup approvals.
- Usage Supervision: Sets interference coordination requirements, electromagnetic environment protection, and in-use station inspections.

Limited Changes and Gaps

The Provisions do not introduce major changes compared to previous radio-related regulations.
Notably, they still do not address radar systems operating in the 60 GHz band, which are widely used for short-range detection.

Impact on Overseas Mobile Machinery Manufacturers

- Compliance with Frequency and Technical Standards: Manufacturers must ensure their radar operates within MIIT's designated frequency bands to avoid regulatory barriers.
- Type Approval and Certification Requirements: From January 1, 2026, MIIT will reject new type approval applications for non-compliant radar. Existing approvals will not be renewed after expiry, requiring re-certification.
- Import and Market Access Considerations: Products with restricted radar frequencies may face import restrictions unless modified. Manufacturers must prepare for potential local testing and certification requirements.

The original Chinese text of the document can be found at:

https://wap.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tz/art/2025/art_5d939f69fa5f42a29b57fdd4a2586e22.html

Cybersecurity and Data Protection

14. China Introduces New Personal Information Compliance Audit Measures

On February 12, 2025, the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) released the *Administrative Measures for Compliance Audits on Personal Information Protection* (hereinafter referred to as the "Measures"). These regulations, set to take effect on May 1, 2025, provide a structured framework for compliance audits concerning personal information protection. The Measures outline key requirements for self-conducted audits, regulatory-mandated audits, obligations of personal information processors, and responsibilities of professional auditing institutions.

Key provisions of the Measures include:

- Mandatory Compliance Audits: Companies handling the personal data of over 10 million individuals must conduct compliance audits at least once every two years. Those flagged by regulatory authorities due to potential data security risks may be subject to additional mandatory audits.
- Compliance Reporting & Rectification: Businesses must complete audits within a set timeframe and address any identified issues by regulatory requirements.
- Guidelines for Audits: The Measures reference an upcoming national standard (*Data Security Technology – Personal Information Protection Compliance Audit Requirements*), which will provide further guidance on conducting audits.

Regular compliance audits on personal information protection are a mandatory obligation for personal information processors under the *Personal Information Protection Law* and the *Regulations on Network Data Security Management*. While the Measures primarily target personal information processors, overseas mobile machinery manufacturers operating in China should assess their data processing activities to ensure compliance. Companies that collect, store, or process personal data—such as customer information, telematics data, or location-based services—must be aware of their obligations under China's evolving regulatory framework.

15. National TC Begins Development of 2025 First Batch Data Standards

From February 10 to March 5, 2025, the National Technical Committee for Data Standardization (SAC/TC609) is soliciting lead drafting organizations for 47 national standards in the data sector. Applicants must be legal entities registered in China and members of the relevant working groups (WGs) associated with each standard project.

AEM members interested in a specific standard can delegate their China-based subsidiaries to join the relevant working group to gain access to the standard's development process. Alternatively, they may apply to become the lead drafting organization to take a leading role in the standard's formulation. The full list of 47 Data Standards for 2025 are translated and categorized under specific WGs as below:

WG1 (General)

- *Data Terminology*

WG2 (Data governance)

- *General Requirements for Data Quality Evaluation Systems*
- *Specification for Data Product Description*
- *Competency Requirements for Data Professionals*

WG3 (Data circulation and usage)

- *Competency Evaluation Guidelines for Data-Driven Enterprises*
- *Implementation Guide for Public Data Resource Registration*
- *Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines for Public Data Resource Authorization and Operation*

WG4 (Digital transition of comprehensive territory)

- *Urban Digital Transformation: Model for Assessing Effective Use of City Data*
- Revision of *Urban Digital Transformation Terminology*
- Revision of *Urban Digital Transformation Technical Reference Model*
- Revision of *Guidelines for Top-Level Design of Urban Digital Transformation*
- *Regional Digital Development Level Evaluation Method for Digital Transformation*

WG5 (Data technology)

- *Specification for High-Quality Data Set Formats*
- *Quality Assessment Specification for High-Quality Data Sets*
- *Data Annotation Specification for High-Quality Data Sets*
- *Data Service Capability Evaluation Part 2: Circulation and Transaction Capability Model*
- *Data Service Capability Evaluation Part 3: Third-Party Service Capability Model*
- *Data Service Capability Evaluation Part 4: Consulting Service Capability Model*
- *Data Service Capability Evaluation Part 5: Application Innovation Capability Model*
- *Data Service Capability Evaluation Part 6: Product Platform Capability Model*
- *Data Service Capability Evaluation Part 7: Resource Integration Capability Model*
- *Data Service Capability Evaluation Part 8: Processing and Analysis Capability Model*
- *Data Service Capability Evaluation Part 9: Security Technology Capability Model*
- *Data Quality for Analytics and Machine Learning Part 1: Overview, Terminology, and Examples* (Adopted Standard)
- *Data Quality for Analytics and Machine Learning Part 2: Data Quality Metrics* (Adopted Standard)
- *Data Quality for Analytics and Machine Learning Part 3: Data Quality Management Requirements and Guidelines* (Adopted Standard)
- *Data Quality for Analytics and Machine Learning Part 4: Data Quality Process Framework* (Adopted Standard)
- *Data Quality for Analytics and Machine Learning Part 5: Data Quality Governance Framework* (Adopted Standard)
- *Technical Requirements for Data Usage Management*
- *Technical Requirements for Data Delivery*
- *Evaluation Methods for Data Anonymization Effectiveness*
- *Implementation Guide for Data Anonymization*

WG6 (Data infrastructure)

- *Technical Requirements for Data Trading Platforms* – WG6
- *Basic Requirements for Public Transmission Channel Network Services in Hub Nodes* – WG6
- *Guidelines for Building Integrated Computing and Network Monitoring and Scheduling Platforms* – WG6
- *Reference Architecture for Data Infrastructure*
- *Basic Requirements for Data Infrastructure Interconnection*
- *Specifications for Digital Identity Management and Access in Data Infrastructure*
- *Specifications for Data Infrastructure Identifier Management*
- *Technical Requirements for Data Infrastructure Connectors*
- *Specification for Data Catalogue Description in Data Infrastructure*

Secretariat of TC609

- *Evaluation Specification for Digital Service and Application Capabilities in Digital Transformation*
- *Maturity Assessment Model for Enterprise Digital Transformation*
- *Technical Requirements for Data Ownership Confirmation*
- *General Technical Requirements for Data Registration Platforms*
- *Use Case Specification for Data Infrastructure*
- *Reference Architecture for Trusted Data Spaces*

The official announcement (Chinese version) can be accessed at the following link:
https://www.tc609.org.cn/portal/article/2/656b25d3d0614974beec8c629cb68620

Import/Export Control

16. Key Takeaways of China's Tariff Increase for US-imported Agricultural Machinery

On February 4, 2025, the Customs Tariff Policy Commission of the State Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") announced the additional tariffs on certain imported goods originating from the US starting from February 10, including a 15 percent tariff on coal and liquefied natural gas and 10 percent tariff on crude oil, agricultural machinery, large-displacement cars, and pickup trucks. The State Council of China stated that such measures are in response to the US government's announced 10 percent additional tariffs on all Chinese goods, etc.

The additional tariffs on the corresponding imported goods from the US are based on the current applicable tariff rates, according to the commission, noting that the existing bonded and tax reduction policies remain unchanged, and the additional tariffs imposed will not be subject to reduction or exemption.

Two attachments are issued together with the notice, and for AEM and AEM members, For the full list of the 15% tariff increase, please refer to Annex I of the report.

For AEM members with products in the aforementioned categories, it is a direct impact that may be difficult to mitigate in the short term. However, it is still recommended to keep contact and necessary communication with relevant Chinese regulators to ensure the acquiring of the most updated information and change.

17. Catalogues on Tax Policies Revised for Importing/Export Crucial Technical Equipment

On February 14, 2025, five national ministries of China, namely the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the General Administration of Customs (GACC), the State Taxation Administration and the National Energy Administration (NEA), jointly issued the notice on the publication of the 2025 version for three documents for crucial technical equipment that is related with tax policies (hereinafter referred to as "the Tax Policy Catalogues":

- ***Catalogue of Nation-wide Supported Crucial Technical Equipment and Products*** (2025 version)
- ***Catalogues of Key Components and Raw Materials for Crucial Technical Equipment and Products version*** (2025 version)
- ***Catalogue of Imported Commodities Not Exempted from Tax for Domestic Investment Projects*** (2025 version)

All three documents are significant for the domestic and international stakeholders who have import/export business to the China market because they ONLY list out the equipment/product/raw materials/components that have favorable tariff or tax policies if they are exported to the China market. The Tax Policy Catalogues are the revision of the 2021 version and have replaced the 2021 version since March 1, 2025. The Tax Policy Catalogues provides a full list of product/equipment items, together with their technical specifications and the custom tariff code, to help stakeholders understand the Catalogues' specific application scope.

In all, these catalogues are the most official guidelines to identify if any relevant tax policies (favorable ones or not exempted) are available for their product. Specifically, for AEM members, non-road mobile machinery products appear in the ***Catalogue of Imported Commodities Not Exempted from Tax for Domestic Investment Projects*** (2025 version), and further key takeaways of the 2025 version include:

- The product being on the "Not-exempted" Catalogue means that presently no favorable tax policy or tax exemptions are available for such products.

- There are slight item changes in the 2025 Catalogue compared with the 2021 one:

Product category	No. of items in the 2025 version	No. of items in the 2021 version
Mining machinery	16	20
Construction machinery	54	49
Agricultural machinery (stays unchanged as of 2021)	11	11

- In case of any question or unclarified information in the Catalogues, enterprises or stakeholders are entitled to provide feedback or report to the authority of industry and information technology on the provincial level, and the five national ministries that issued the Tax Policy Catalogues shall explain.
- A full list of the Tax Policy Catalogues are available at the Annex of the link: https://www.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tz/art/2025/art_418dfba9c70449d7956b321665a4c31d.html

Standardization

18. Annual Review Launched for National Voluntary Standards

In On February 12, 2025, the National Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued the notice to launch the standard review work of 2025 for national voluntary standards (hereinafter referred to as "the SAC Notice"). For this routine annual work in 2025, SAC provides a list of standards that need to be reviewed and appoints their responsible TCs to finish the review and submit the result to sector standardization regulators for approval before September 30 of 2025.

The SAC Notice also specifies the following contents:

Legal Basis: The review of voluntary national standards is governed by China's *Standardization Law* and the *Measures for Administration of Mandatory National Standards* (hereinafter referred to as "the Measures"). These regulations require competent authorities to evaluate standards within their respective fields and determine whether to maintain, revise, or withdraw them.

Basic Requirements: By the end of 2024, all national voluntary standards that have been in effect for five years or have not undergone review within the past five years must be reviewed.

Review Perspective: The review process focuses on the following aspects:

- **Relevancy:** Alignment with current needs and practices.
- **Operability and Verifiability:** Practical implementation and measurable compliance.
- **Timeliness:** Relevance to contemporary technological and regulatory developments.
- **Coordination:** Consistency with other standards and regulations.

The review results should be voted on and approved by all TC members. The ones that are categorized as "annul" or "revise" will be published for public comment. Each consideration corresponds to specific articles outlined in the *Measures*. If the review concludes that a standard should be annulled, the decision must be supported by sufficient justification, and an appropriate transitional period must be specified.

The list provided by SAC for the 2025 review includes a total of 1888 national voluntary standards, covering a variety of sectors. Specifically, for AEM and AEM members, the following standards within the list may be relevant:

TC in charge	No.	Standard No.	Standard Name	Relation with International Standards
SAC/TC61 Forestry Machinery	1	GB/T 20457-2006	Machinery for forestry—Wheeled skidders—Terms, definitions and commercial specifications	IDT ISO 13861:2000
	2	GB/T 19725.2-2020	Agricultural and forestry machinery — Safety requirements and testing for portable, hand-held, powered brush-cutters and grass-trimmers — Part 2: Machines for use with back-pack power unit	IDT ISO 11806-2:2011
	3	GB/T 19726.2-2020	Machinery for forestry—Portable chain-saw safety requirements and testing—Part 2: Chain-saws for tree service	IDT ISO 11681-2:2011
	4	GB/T 38781-2020	Machinery for forestry—General safety requirements	IDT ISO 11850:2011
	5	GB/T 19725.1-2020	Agricultural and forestry machinery—Safety requirements and testing for portable, hand-held,	IDT ISO 11806-1:2011

TC in charge	No.	Standard No.	Standard Name	Relation with International Standards
			powered brush-cutters and grass-trimmers—Part 1: Machines fitted with an integral combustion engine	
	6	GB/T 20888.2-2020	Machinery for forestry—Safety requirements and testing for pole-mounted powered pruners—Part 2：Machines for use with back-pack power source	IDT ISO 11680-2:2011
	7	GB/T 19724-2020	Forestry machinery—Portable chain-saws and brush-cutters—Exhaust system-caused fire risk	IDT ISO 9467:1993
	8	GB/T 20888.1-2020	Machinery for forestry—Safety requirements and testing for pole-mounted powered pruners—Part 1: Machines fitted with an integral combustion engine	IDT ISO 11680-1:2011
	9	GB/T 19726.1-2020	Machinery for forestry—Portable chain-saw safety requirements and testing—Part 1: Chainsaws for forest service	IDT ISO 11681-1:2011
SAC/TC68 Safety of Hand Held Motor operated Electric Tools	10	GB/T 3883.205-2019	Safety of motor-operated hand-held, transportable and garden tools—Part 205: Particular requirements for hand-held circular saws	IDT IEC 62841-2-5:2014
	11	GB/T 3883.311-2019	Safety of motor-operated hand-held, transportable, and garden tools—Part 311: Particular requirements for transportable cut-off machines	IDT IEC 62841-3-10:2015
	12	GB/T 3883.210-2019	Safety of motor-operated hand-held, transportable, and garden tools—Part 210: Particular requirements for hand-held planers	IDT IEC 62841-2-14:2015
	13	GB/T 3883.202-2019	Safety of motor-operated hand-held, transportable, and garden tools—Part 202: Particular requirements for hand-held screwdrivers and impact wrenches	IDT IEC 62841-2-2:2014
	14	GB/T 3883.204-2019	Safety of motor-operated hand-held, transportable, and garden tools—Part 204: Particular requirements for hand-held sanders and polishers other than disc type	IDT IEC 62841-2-4:2014
SAC/TC201 Agricultural machinery	15	GB/T 38874.1-2020	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry—Safety-related parts of control systems—Part 1：General principles for design and development	IDT ISO 25119-1:2018
	16	GB/T 38874.4-2020	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry—Safety-related parts of control systems—Part 4：Production, operation, modification and supporting processes	IDT ISO 25119-4:2018
	17	GB/T 38874.2-2020	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry—Safety-related parts of control systems—Part 2: Concept phase	IDT ISO 25119-2:2018
	18	GB/T 36702.2-2020	Irrigation equipment—Safety devices for chemigation—Part 2: Chemigation valve assemblies from DN 75 (3″) to DN 350 (14″)	IDT ISO 13693-2:2015
	19	GB/T 38874.3-2020	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry—Safety-related parts of control systems—Part 3: Series development， hardware and software	IDT ISO 25119-3:2018
	20	GB/T 24679.2-2020	Equipment for crop protection—Knapsack sprayers—Part 2: Safety and environmental requirements	MOD ISO 19932-1:2013

TC in charge	No.	Standard No.	Standard Name	Relation with International Standards
	21	GB/T 10395.3-2019	Agricultural machinery—Safety—Part 3: Solid fertilizer distributors	IDT ISO 4254-8:2018
	22	GB/T 37924-2019	Round bale wrapper	N/A
SAC/TC332 Industrial Trucks	23	GB/T 27542-2019	Battery pallet trucks	N/A
	24	GB/T 38893-2020	Industrial trucks—Safety monitoring system	N/A
	25	GB/T 26949.22-2019	Industrial trucks—Verification of stability—Part 22: Lateral- and front-stacking trucks with and without elevating operator position	IDT ISO 22915-22:2014
SAC/TC88 Mining Machinery	26	GB/T 13344-2019	Down-the-hole hammers and bits	N/A
	27	GB/T 37923-2019	Trackless mining truck for open-pit mines—Safety requirements	N/A
	28	GB/T 37887-2019	Technology specification for crushing plants remanufacturing	N/A
SAC/TC227 Lifting appliance	29	GB/T 5082-2019	Cranes—Hand signals	IDT ISO 16715:2014
	30	GB/T 5031-2019	Tower crane	N/A
	31	GB/T 12602-2020	Safety devices against overloading for lifting appliances	N/A
SAC/TC335 Elevating work platforms	32	GB/T 37537-2019	Safety monitoring system for builders' hoist	N/A
	33	GB/T 38552-2020	Code of practice for the safe use of mast climbing work platforms	N/A
SAC/TC246 Electromagnetic Compatibility	34	GB/Z 18509-2016	Electromagnetic compatibility—Guide to the drafting of electromagnetic compatibility standards	non-equivalent IEC Guide 107:2009
SAC/TC208 Safety of Machinery	35	GB/T 18569.2-2020	Safety of machinery—Reduction of risks to health resulting from hazardous substances emitted by machinery—Part 2: Methodology leading to verification procedures	IDT ISO 14123-2:2015
	36	GB/T 18569.1-2020	Safety of machinery—Reduction of risks to health resulting from hazardous substances emitted by machinery—Part 1: Principles and specifications for machinery manufacturers	IDT ISO 14123-1:2015
	37	GB/T 38225-2019	Safety of machinery—Technical requirements for safety relays	N/A
	38	GB/T 38367-2019	Safety of machinery—Risk assessment for ignition hazard	N/A
	39	GB/T 38272-2019	Safety of machinery—Guidelines for safety upgrading of machinery	N/A

Therefore, it is advised to check out the aforementioned standard list and observe the ones that are related to their business and project to avoid potential compliance risks, especially the standards that have not adopted any international ones. The next critical timeline for this review work would be around early October when all TCs have submitted their review results and published them for public comments.

In addition, there shall be a round of annual reviews for national mandatory standards under the same criteria and approach later this year, which would have a further impact on market access and product compliance.

Meanwhile, following the SAC notice, SAC/TC88 (Mining machinery) issued the notice on the standard annual review within its TC to assign further work, and the deadline for submitting review results of mining machinery standards to the TC secretariat is set at April 30, 2025. The TC also provides its contact information for review-related work and submission (tc88@kbxh.org.cn, tel: +86 64087731/64087715, most likely only Chinese speaking). So for any question regarding the mining machinery standard review, reaching out directly to TC88 may also be a potential option.

BESTAO policy review to this Issue:

- BESTAO Translation – Full Text of Latest China RoHS Labelling Standard - SJT 11364-2024
- BESTAO Briefing - Guideline on Understanding Basic Coding Rules of Chinese Standards

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. Full-text translation of China's latest policy on stabilizing foreign investment
2. Updates on mandatory and voluntary national standards for non-road mobile machinery

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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