

# China Regulatory and Compliance Observation

October edition 2023



## Table of Contents

<b>Message from BESTAO .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Horizontal .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1. SAMR Released the Product Quality Law (Draft for Comment 2023).....	3
<b>Agricultural and Forestry Machinery.....</b>	<b>5</b>
2. Three Ministries Release New Policy for Quality Improvement of Agricultural Machinery Products .....	5
3. Measures Issued to Optimize Supply Chain of Agricultural Machinery .....	6
4. Autonomous Driving Standards Developed for Agricultural Machinery.....	6
<b>Construction and Earth-moving Machinery .....</b>	<b>8</b>
5. Standards Formulated for Lifting Machinery Stroke-Limiting Devices .....	8
6. SAC/TC334 Initiates Multiple Standard Projects.....	8
<b>Green and Environmental Protection .....</b>	<b>10</b>
7. Certification System Will be Enhanced for Carbon Peak and Neutrality Efforts .....	10
8. China Revised Its Green Product Assessment Principles .....	10
<b>Cybersecurity and Automation.....</b>	<b>12</b>
9. Call for Comments: Data Security Assessment Measures in Industry and Information Technology Sectors	12
<b>Emission .....</b>	<b>13</b>
10. Updates on China Non-Road V Standard.....	13
<b>ESG .....</b>	<b>14</b>
11. Measures Issued for Trading of Voluntary GHG Emission Reduction in China .....	14
<b>New Energy.....</b>	<b>16</b>
12. Updates on Hydrogen Energy and Its Machinery Development from Expert Interview .....	16
<b>BESTAO policy review to this Issue: .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>What can be expected in the following editions: .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>About BESTAO Consulting Co. Ltd.....</b>	<b>18</b>

# Message from BESTAO

Dear Readers,

We're very pleased to present you with the October 2023 edition of China Regulatory and Compliance Observation for AEM.

In this latest edition, policies, laws, regulations, certification and standards for agricultural machinery, construction, cybersecurity and earth-moving etc. of China in July 2023 are elaborated.

The horizontal section of this month elaborates the briefing on the revision of China's Quality Law.

Under the agricultural machinery section, a policy on accelerating the machinery quality, and one on establishing intelligent machinery sector are presented.

The construction machinery and utility section brought you with some dynamics of lifting appliance and industrial trucks.

Other important topics covered in this issue range from new energy, ESG, data security of industry and information sectors, together with carbon peak/carbon neutrality.

The policy briefing of this edition is a guideline on how foreign enterprises can effectively participate in China's standardization works.

Enjoy the reading.

Best Regards,

**AEM project team of BESTAO**



# Horizontal

## 1. SAMR Released the Product Quality Law (Draft for Comment 2023)

On October 18, 2023, China's State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) has issued the *Product Quality Law (Draft for Comment 2023)* (hereinafter referred to as the Draft) for public feedback. The opportunity for submitting comments will remain open until November 18. The current *Product Quality Law*, initially released in 1993, has undergone minor revisions in 2000, 2009, and 2018. In contrast, the latest Draft introduces significant changes to address evolving market needs, including the emergence of new types of economic operators, while consolidating established enforcement practices.

The Draft comprises six chapters, namely the Chapter I General Provisions, Chapter II Product Quality Obligations for Economic Operators, Chapter III: Product Quality Supervision, Chapter IV: Quality Promotion and Quality Infrastructure, Chapter V: Legal Liabilities and Chapter VI: Supplementary Provisions. Compared to the existing Product Quality Law, the Draft's structure demonstrates alterations. Notably, the new 'Chapter V: Legal Liabilities' combines the previous 'Chapter IV - Damage and Compensation' and 'Chapter V: Penalties'. Additionally, 'Chapter II: Product Quality Obligations for Economic Operators' precedes 'Chapter III: Product Quality Supervision'. Key highlights of specific articles are summarized below:

- Clarification of economic operators' obligations concerning product quality. The Draft introduces new obligations for producers and sellers, encompassing reporting on accidents related to product quality and safety (Article 16), recalling defective products (Article 17), ensuring product quality and safety traceability (Article 18), and product quality labelling (Article 14). Moreover, Section IV of Chapter II includes obligations for various economic operators beyond producers and sellers. This encompasses operators involved in product storage and transportation, e-commerce third-party platform service providers, offline third-party operators, and service operators, among others. It's crucial to note that the revised Draft is equally applicable to importers or authorized representatives of overseas producers, with their obligations mirroring those of domestic producers and sellers.
- Introduction of a dedicated section for quality supervision of special consumer goods. This pertains to goods used by special groups such as children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and the disabled. Authorities will publish a specific product catalogue, imposing stricter standards and additional requirements for listed products in terms of safety assessment, third-party testing, labelling, and marking (Articles 49-53).
- Inclusion of a new chapter on Quality Promotion and Quality Infrastructure. This chapter outlines the responsibilities of market supervision and administration departments at all government levels. It encourages operators, educational institutions, research entities, and financial institutions to engage in quality-related activities such as innovation, research, talent development, evaluation, financing, and credit enhancement (Chapter IV).
- Alignment with the Standardization Law of China. The Draft replaces the previous wording with "mandatory standards," emphasizing that these standards are the minimum requirements for product quality and safety and are the only mandatory ones (Article 83).

To help AEM and its members to better comprehend the Draft, BESTAO translated the Draft into English, which can be download via this link:

[https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1581&status=bestao\\_library](https://www.bestao-consulting.com/detail?id=1581&status=bestao_library)





## Agricultural and Forestry Machinery

### 2. Three Ministries Release New Policy for Quality Improvement of Agricultural Machinery Products

On November 1, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) jointly issued a notice titled *"Notice Regarding Accelerating the Enhancement of the Quality of Agricultural Machinery Products."* This policy document, effective immediately upon issuance, was crafted to tackle concerns surrounding low reliability, insufficient durability, suboptimal performance, and inadequate product quality and after-sales support. Here are some key points summarized from the document:

- In the pursuit of promoting the development and manufacturing of high-quality agricultural machinery products, this document suggests initiating specialized quality improvement projects targeting reliability. Additionally, it guides companies on undertaking intelligent transformation and digitalization efforts.
- To bolster product quality supervision and management, the document recommends maintaining ongoing quality supervision and implementing spot checks for pivotal agricultural machinery products. Furthermore, it promotes and supports manufacturing companies in voluntarily obtaining product certifications for their products.
- In terms of enhancing verification and supporting efforts for promotion and application, the document outlines the following actions:
  - i. Implement integrated pilot projects encompassing research and development, manufacturing, and promotion of locally undersupplied agricultural machinery products and essential components. Simultaneously, enhance applicability and reliability tests to expedite the maturation of new agricultural machinery.
  - ii. Steadily implement agricultural machinery purchase and application subsidy policies, guiding farmers to acquire and utilize technologically advanced, user-friendly, durable, cost-effective, and high-quality agricultural machinery products.
  - iii. Facilitate the acknowledgment of certification results, directly recognizing mandatory product certification outcomes, and encouraging the acknowledgment of voluntary product certification results.
  - iv. Organize agricultural machinery testing and appraisal, certification, and inspection institutions to accurately identify "excellent machinery" products and provide them with additional support.

This document underscores the prevailing issues of low reliability in domestically produced agricultural machinery products. The government is actively tackling this challenge through policy measures, with a primary emphasis on testing and appraisal, certification, recognition of their results, and subsequent subsidies. Notably, the document highlights the intention to offer additional subsidies as "excellent machinery," a prospect that may attract foreign companies. Further details on the evaluation categories,

identification criteria, and the extent of increased subsidies are anticipated to be elucidated in subsequent documents.

### 3. Measures Issued to Optimize Supply Chain of Agricultural Machinery

On October 26, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) co-hosted the National Working Conference on Making up for Shortcomings in Agricultural Machinery Supply and Stabilizing and Strengthening the Agricultural Machinery Industrial Chain.

During the meeting, officials from the ministries commended the progress achieved since the initiation of the Action for Making up for Shortcomings in Agricultural Machinery Supply was launched two years ago. They highlighted advancements in research and development, particularly in large-scale high-horsepower machinery, small machinery suitable for hilly and mountainous areas, and intelligent machinery. Consequently, several key machineries have been successfully developed and put into use, fostering the emergence of local agricultural machinery industry clusters. This has significantly bolstered the resilience of the industrial chain, propelling China's agricultural machinery industry toward one capable of providing large, medium, and small agricultural machinery while integrating principles of green, high efficiency, and intelligence. However, officials candidly

acknowledged that, despite the notable progress, there still exists a gap in meeting the urgent needs of agriculture production and achieving parity with the international advanced level.

In the next phase, China will concentrate on addressing the immediate requirements of agriculture and farmers. This involves promoting the enhancement of high horsepower machinery, advancing the development and application of small and suitable machinery, and achieving breakthroughs in the core components of intelligent machinery. The overarching objective is to rectify outstanding shortcomings and fortify the stability and strength of the industrial chain.

Currently, the focus is on expediting the development and application of urgently needed agricultural machinery, such as high-performance precision seeders, light-duty corn harvesters, mobile dryers, etc. This initiative aims to meet the demands of key tasks such as scaling up the yield of major grain and oil crops, fostering the growth of modern facility agriculture, and enhancing capabilities in agricultural disaster prevention, reduction, and relief.

### 4. Autonomous Driving Standards Developed for Agricultural Machinery

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Informatization Standardization Committee is developing the below two autonomous driving standards:

- *NY/T Taxonomy of automatic driving for agricultural machinery*
- *NY/T Technical requirements for the interface of agricultural machinery assisted driving system*

*NY/T Taxonomy of automatic driving for agricultural machinery* categorizes autonomous driving into six levels, denoted as L0 to L5. In this classification, L0 represents manual driving, while L5 signifies fully autonomous driving. This standard delineates technical requirements for each level of autonomous driving, providing a comprehensive framework suitable for designing, developing, and testing autonomous driving functions in agricultural machinery.

*NY/T Technical Requirements for Interface of Agricultural Machinery Assisted Driving System* outlines specifications for general hardware interfaces, CAN bus interfaces, and network communication interfaces about agricultural machinery-assisted driving systems. In this context, the agricultural machinery-assisted driving system refers to equipment utilizing the Beidou/GNSS satellite navigation system to furnish users with three-dimensional position, speed, and time information. Moreover, it controls self-propelled agricultural machinery to adhere to a predetermined trajectory.

If you are interested in obtaining the full texts of these two standards, please do not hesitate to contact us. The call-for-comments on these two standards is anticipated to commence in late November.





## Construction and Earth-moving Machinery

### 5. Standards Formulated for Lifting Machinery Stroke-Limiting Devices

From October 13 to November 13, 2023, the National Lifting Machinery Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC227) conducted a public opinion solicitation for its sector standard *Travel limiters for lifting appliances*.

Stroke-limiting devices for lifting machinery are essential components crucial for ensuring the safety of such machinery. These devices encompass lifting height limiters, traveling and traversing limiters, slewing limiters, derricking limiters, telescoping limiters, and more. While many international and domestic standards outline the functions of stroke-limiting devices, they often lack specific technical parameters and requirements for test and inspection methods. This has resulted in a market where various technical solutions coexist, resulting in varying product qualities, safety and reliability blind spots, and frequent accidents caused by failure of the stroke-limiting devices. In response to this

situation, TC227 has initiated the development of this standard to address these critical issues.

This standard establishes the terms and definitions relevant to lifting machinery stroke-limiting devices. It further outlines the classification, technical requirements, inspection rules, marking, packaging, transportation, and storage specifications, accompanied by descriptions of corresponding test methods. The scope of this standard extends to the manufacturing of stroke-limiting devices for hoisting, running, rotating, luffing, and telescopic equipment used in lifting machinery.

This standard will solve the current lack of standards in China in terms of product technical performance and parameter requirements, product reliability and service life, product quality detection methods, as well as the correct use of products, and the protective effects they should have.

### 6. SAC/TC334 Initiates Multiple Standard Projects

Recently, SAC/TC334 (earth-moving machinery) has been calling for participants of the following standard projects.

No.	Standard Project	National/Sector Standard	New Draft/Revision
1	Noise limits for earthmoving machinery	Mandatory National Standard	Revision
2	Test methods for the noise of electric earthmoving machinery	National Standard	New Draft
3	General requirements for layered software architecture of earthmoving machinery machine control systems	National Standard	New Draft
4	Earthmoving Machinery Collision Warning and Avoidance Part 1: General Requirements	National Standard	New Draft

No.	Standard Project	National/Sector Standard	New Draft/ Revision
5	Earthmoving Machinery Collision Warning and Avoidance Part 2: Vehicle-mounted J1939 Communication Interface	National Standard	New Draft
6	Earthmoving Machinery Collision Warning and Avoidance Part 3: Forward/Reverse Risk Areas and Risk Levels	National Standard	New Draft
7	Terminology and identification of basic types of earthmoving machinery	National Standard	Revision
8	Earthmoving Machinery Product Identification Code System	National Standard	Revision
9	Earthmoving machinery lighting, signal and marking lights, and reflectors	National Standard	Revision
10	Technical specifications of booster for wheeled loader braking system	National Standard	Revision
11	Torque converter performance test method	National Standard	Revision
12	Earthmoving machinery - unmanned wheeled loader	Sector Standard	New Draft
13	Earthmoving machinery - unmanned hydraulic excavator	Sector Standard	New Draft
14	Earthmoving machinery - technical specifications for trenching machines	Sector Standard	New Draft
15	Cold start test methods for earthmoving machinery under low temperatures and extreme working conditions	Sector Standard	New Draft
16	Earthmoving machinery - blades for graders	Sector standard	New Draft
17	Earthmoving machinery hood assembly	Sector standard	New Draft
18	Terminology and classification of earthmoving machinery attachments	Sector standard	New Draft
19	Graphene EP-enhanced lithium-based grease for construction machinery	Sector standard	New Draft
20	Test methods for vehicle lamps for construction machinery	Sector standard	Revision
21	Construction machinery headlights	Sector standard	Revision



## Green and Environmental Protection

### 7. Certification System Will be Enhanced for Carbon Peak and Neutrality Efforts

On October 12, 2023, the State Administration for Market Regulation issued the **Implementing Opinions on Coordinating the Use of Quality Certification on Carbon Dioxide Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Works** (hereinafter referred to as “the Implementing Opinions”).

The objective of issuing the document is to improve the certification system for better support in achieving the goals specified in a series of national documents on carbon peak and carbon neutrality, including China’s overall planning document, and the Action Plan for Carbon Dioxide Peaking Before 2030 (issued by the State Council in October of 2021). The Implementing Opinions sets a specific goal that, by 2025, a certification system will be established and include the integration of both direct and indirect carbon certification, as well as the national and organizational voluntary certification supplementing each other for carbon peak and neutrality items/topics.

Further measures will be put forward to achieve the aforementioned objective, which include:

- Accelerate the establishment of direct carbon-relevant certifications, such as carbon footprints for products, and carbon-relevant service and service management.
- Coordinate in-direct carbon-relevant certifications, especially those that can support the governance of carbon peak and neutrality: green product, energy management, environment management systems, etc.
- Strengthen and improve the filing management and rules for certification bodies.
- Enhance the support on certification innovation of carbon-relevant items, and encourage cooperation between certification bodies and other entities such as research institutions.
- Promote trial certifications in appropriate places for gaining practical experience for further improvement and implementation.
- Establish assessment systems for certification schemes.
- Further improve international cooperation and actively participate in works on international green/carbon certifications, while promoting the international mutual recognition level.

For AEM and AEM members, the core contents of the document may not initiate a direct impact or advantage for foreign manufacturers or stakeholders in a short period of time. However, relevant certifications on carbon footprint and emissions could be on the rise in China as the Country is putting much more effort into achieving the carbon peak and neutrality goals, and they are very likely to have an impact on the market trend or even access requirements in the long run.

### 8. China Revised Its Green Product Assessment Principles

On October 18, 2023, SAC/TC207 (Environmental Management) issued the draft of **national standard General principles for green product assessment** (project no. 20230776-T-469, hereinafter referred to as “the Standard”) and is now calling for public comments.

This revision is based on GB/T 33761-2017, which was originally formulated to unify China's green product assessment system. Once the revision work is approved, the current 2017 edition will be replaced. The call-for-comment period will end on December 18, 2023.

The Standard consists of 6 chapters and 3 annexes. It provides an outline of green product assessment, mainly including terms and definitions, basic principles, assessment indicators, and methods. It is mainly applicable to the formulation and revision of green product evaluation standards on specific product categories or sectors.

Key structure and indicators of the assessment system portrayed in the Standard include:

- **Basic requirements:** include the requirements of energy conservation and environmental protection laws and regulations, process technology, management system, and related product standards;
- **Assessment index:** mainly on energy, environment, quality, and low carbon.
- **Incentive requirements:** include green and low-carbon requirements that the product or production enterprise meets.

Specific indicators for manufacturers on acquiring the green product assessment would include but not be limited to energy consumption and saving/efficiency efforts, recycling measures and application; pollution emission and controlled/toxic substance management; product resilience/safety/intelligent level; carbon footprint management system and carbon emission control.

For AEM and AEM members, the revision of this general standard means the green product assessment system in China is very likely to be stricter, and consequently the revision of relevant standards on specific product categories/types shall take place. Considering this standard has no relation or adoption with international standards or regulations, it is advised to follow up on the possible changes, especially for the manufacturers who already obtained green product certification in China.



# Cybersecurity and Automation

## 9. Call for Comments: Data Security Assessment Measures in Industry and Information Technology Sectors

On October 9, 2023, The Cybersecurity Administration of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued a draft for the ***Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Data Security Risk Assessments in Industry and Information Technology Sectors (for trial implementation)*** (hereinafter referred to as “the Draft”), and called for public opinion. The deadline for comment-calling is November 8, 2023.

The Draft is a supplementary document following the ***Administrative Measures for Data Security in Industry and Information Technology Sectors (for trial Implementation)***, issued by MIIT in December of 2022 (further details of the Administrative Measures were covered in Item #10 in the monthly report December Edition of 2022, file name “20230113 BESTAO-AEM China Compliance December 2022”). Other legal basis of the Draft includes the ***Data Security Law of China*** and the ***Cybersecurity Law of China***.

The main contents of the Draft are summarized as follows:

- **Application scope:** safety and risk assessment on key data and core data of industry and information sectors in China (the definition and scope of key data and core data are stipulated in the Administrative Measures and details can be found in the previous monthly report).
- **Managing authority:** national and local managing authorities on the industry, information technology, telecommunication, and radio.
- **Assessing criteria and method:** assessment should be carried out by either the data processors themselves, or a qualified third party assigned by the data processor on purpose and model of data processing activities, business scenarios, security measures, risk impact, and other necessary elements.
- **Assessment period and submission requirements:** the assessment should be done annually, and the report will stay valid for one natural year starting from its finishing date. Data processors should submit the report to the local managing authority within 10 working days after the finishing date.

The Draft also provides the basic requirements and responsibilities of the third party for data assessment.

For AEM and AEM members, another key point besides the basic requirements of this Draft is that, it specifies that in case cross-border data transfer is involved, security assessment is also needed by relevant national laws and regulations. If the cross-border data security assessment organized by the relevant departments of the State has been passed, and is within the validity period, the scale, scope, type, sensitivity, and other elements of the actual cross-border transfer should be consistent with the declared items. In addition, for the security assessment report of such industry and information technology data (that involves cross-border transfer), local managing authorities should submit the report to MIIT after the regular review, and then MIIT shall conduct the review per the relevant regulations of China.



## Emission

### 10. Updates on China Non-Road V Standard

On October 19, 2023, the Jinan Automobile Testing Center (JNATC) convened the *Seminar on Energy Saving, Carbon Reduction, and Pollutants Emission Control of Moving Sources*. During the seminar, JAIC updated audiences on the progress of the pre-research that they are leading for the China stage V standard for emission control of non-road mobile machinery (hereinafter referred to as the “China NR V standard”). Here are the key takeaways from the presentation.

- The Scope of the Standard. China NR V standard would adopt the fuel neutral principle and set the same limits requirements for natural gas internal combustion engines, methanol internal combustion engines, hydrogen internal combustion engines, dual fuel internal combustion engines, etc. The standard would also apply to port transport vehicles, plant transport vehicle, generator set, secondary engine, etc.
- NOx and PM Emission Limits. The standard would set higher limits requirements for NOx and PM emission of machinery with the power ranging from 19~37Kw, and for NOx emission of machinery with the power ranging from 56~560Kw, targeting to reach the level in EU V and USA 4F.
- Crack case emission. The standard would introduce limits requirements for the emission of crank cases.
- Test cycles. The standard would adopt the RMC cycle to replace the NRSC cycle in China’s NR IV standard.
- Bigger control area. To expand the control area and accommodate more machines, the

valid torque value (one of the key factors determining the size of the control area) can be calculated from 20% maximum torque, rather than the 30% in China NR IV standard.

- CO2 emission. It is necessary to include CO2 control targets in this standard, but how to do it needs better solutions.
- High-altitude area. The standard would include the requirements for emission control of machinery operating in high-altitude areas.
- Remote monitoring. The mandatory supporting standard “*Remote online monitoring and networking requirement for non-road mobile machinery*” has entered the final stage and is expected to be finished and published within this year. It would introduce a higher data uploading frequency and exempt the data uploading obligation of machinery for borehole and offshore operations.
- PEMS. There are three methods are being compared, including the Work-based Window Method, the 2BIN/3BIN Moving Average Window Method, and the Cumulative Ratio Emission Calculation Method, and it hasn’t been determined how to better use them in stage V emission control.
- NCD/PCD. It is being considered to include NCD/PCD for non-diesel fuel, OBM, and IUPR in this standard.

In the future, JAIC said they will strengthen research on emission control in the actual operation of machinery, with a focus on OBD, PEM, remote monitoring, low-temperature environments, and low load work conditions.



## ESG

### 11. Measures Issued for Trading of Voluntary GHG Emission Reduction in China

On October 19, 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) issued the **Administrative Measures of Trading on Voluntary GHG Emission Reduction (for interim use)**, hereinafter referred to as “the Administrative Measures”, which came into effect immediately upon issuance.

The Administrative Measures standardize the overall framework and implementation process for emission reduction trading, organizing specific content for each process based on clarified general principles. These principles help guide regulatory authorities’ responsibilities and trading entities’ behaviour, marking the official restart of Chinese Certified Emission Reduction (CCER).

Key aspects of the Administrative Measures include:

- **Scope:** individuals and other organizations lawfully established within China’s territory may, in accordance with these Measures, conduct voluntary GHG emission reduction activities and apply for the registration of voluntary projects and emission reductions
- **Managing authority:** MEE will establish an emissions trading market and a registration system. Follow-up technical specifications will be formulated by the to-be-established registration agency, which will handle the specific operation of emission reduction projects and operation rules. Daily management responsibilities lie with MEE at national and regional levels. Specific verification and certification bodies will be managed according to the requirements of certification bodies, with SAMR and MEE jointly conducting audits and approval.

In terms of practical operation and process, the Administrative Measures stipulate:

- **Establishment of an emission reduction project:** Qualified enterprises or individuals can submit project design proposals, publicizing all contents on the registration platform for 20 working days. The certification body will review the proposal and release the report conclusion to the public.
- **Registration of emission reduction:** All emission reduction projects, and registered volumes should be measurable, traceable, and ready for verification. The applying emission volume should occur within five years of the application date. All reduction reports, along with the verification/review report from certification bodies, should be made public.

The Administrative Measures outline specific punishment measures, targeting behaviours such as refusing or obstructing supervision, applicants submitting false materials, and other deceptive practices. Certification bodies found falsifying their scope of business or issuing false reports will also face penalties.

On October 24, 2023, MEE issued an announcement appointing the interim regulatory authority before the official registration platform and national GHG voluntary emission reduction registration agency are established.

AEM and AEM members, particularly those with manufacturing facilities in China, are advised to examine their operation and production procedures for potential voluntary emission reduction projects.

Successfully registered and approved emission reduction can be used to deduct carbon emissions, aiding in alleviating carbon-related pressures under overarching carbon peak and neutrality policies. It is also worth noting that MEE's next steps for China's CCER include:

- **Formulating Specific Regulations:** the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, in collaboration with relevant departments, will separately formulate specific regulations on the cross-border trading and use of voluntary emission reductions.
- **Publishing Lists:** MEE will publish lists of certification, verification, and certification bodies.





## New Energy

### 12. Updates on Hydrogen Energy and Its Machinery Development from Expert Interview

On October 31, 2023, BESTAO visited China's Z-park Hydrogen & Fuel Cell Industry Alliance (ZHFCIA) and met with their hydrogen and standardization experts to discuss and exchange info on hydrogen energy development status.

Key takeaways for AEM and AEM members include:

- Hydrogen is considerably important in new energy, but when compared with electrical power, broader application still requires further technical development and breakthrough.
- More policies and development planning from the regional level will be issued for further implementation of the national document **Medium and Long-Term Plan for the Development of Hydrogen Energy Industry (2021-2035)**, issued by the National Energy Administration (NEA) and National Development and Reform Commission in March of 2022.
- For application, in general, hydrogen energy poses more difficulty than fuel cells due to its characteristics and developing level such as lower efficiency yet higher requirements on materials (hydrogen containers, etc.), whereas fuel cell is currently safer and easier to control. In the meantime, a further application of hydrogen would call for better support on infrastructure, supply sources, and technology, so it would take a longer time.
- For agricultural and construction machinery, the experts also mentioned that Chinese manufacturers (e.g.: Sany, Zoomlion) of forklifts, excavators, loaders, and some industrial trucks, together with tractors are pursuing greater possibility to apply fuel cells. The higher costs of using hydrogen or fuel cells are somehow an issue for the agricultural machinery sector as it is more price-sensitive in China.
- Hydrogen standardization in China would stick to its planning document issued in July of 2023 (covered in the July edition of the monthly report).

#### **Additional information: about China Z-park Hydrogen & Fuel Cell Industry Alliance**

*A non-profit social organization jointly initiated by leading enterprises, universities, and research institutes in the field of hydrogen energy and fuel cells in Beijing and branches nationwide. It now has more than 100 members, including various top-level energy enterprises and research institutions on hydrogen and fuel cells in China.*

*The Alliance undertakes research projects and sector planning for some regional governments such as Beijing, etc. The Alliance also organizes high-end forums/events on the topic as well.*

## BESTAO policy review to this Issue:

- BESTAO Policy Review - Q&A for FIEs Partaking in China's Standardization

## 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. Draft of national standard on product carbon footprint issued for public comments;
2. TC260 working meeting updates;
3. Briefing on China Agricultural Mechanization Development White Paper

## 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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