



China Regulatory Observation

September 2024

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Message from BESTAO

Dear Readers,

Like always, we're happy to present you with the September 2024 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, lifting appliance, environmental protection, and data security etc. of China September.

In the horizontal section, you'll read about China's Fifteenth-Five Year planning status for machinery sector, and two national policies on product quality inspection and key equipment promotion.

The agricultural machinery section mainly presents latest update on promotion appraisals and national standards.

The construction and earth-moving machinery sections brought you standard dynamics for these product categories, and a national guideline on equipment renewal and upgrade.

Other important topics covered in this issue range from environmental protection, data security and standardization.

The policy briefing of this edition is about update on China's non-road machinery emission legislation and a full translation of technical specification for emission remote supervision system of non-road mobile machinery in China.

Enjoy the reading.

Best Regards,

AEM project team of BESTAO



Horizontal

1. CMIF Kicks off the Drafting of the "15th Five-Year Plan"

On September 13, 2024, the China Machinery Industry Federation (CMIF) held a kick-off meeting in Beijing to initiate the drafting process of the "15th Five-Year Plan" for the machinery industry. The meeting focused on outlining the key tasks and strategies for the plan's formulation. Attendees included several prominent government officials, including the Director General of the Bureau of Planning and Development of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council (SASAC), the Deputy Director General of the Department of Industry under the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Deputy Director General of the Manufacturing Industry No. 1 Bureau of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), and the Division Director of the Development Planning Division of the MIIT's Planning Department.

In total, more than 110 participants attended the event, including CMIF leaders and heads of relevant departments from CMIF's headquarters. The discussions centered on the overarching framework, key focus areas, and the structural design of the "15th Five-Year Plan." Attendees

also reviewed the machinery industry's performance during the "14th Five-year Plan", the challenges encountered, and future prospects. Numerous proposals and suggestions were put forward to guide the drafting process.

In his closing remarks, CMIF President Xu Niansha emphasized the importance of aligning the plan with the guiding principles of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee. He highlighted that the drafting of the "15th Five-Year Plan" for the machinery industry must remain closely aligned with the trends and dynamics of industrial development. This meeting marked a pivotal step in the strategic planning of China's machinery industry, laying the foundation for future growth and modernization during the "15th Five-Year Plan" implementation period.

The "15th Five-Year Plan" will outline the strategy for the development of the industry from 2026 to 2030, and is expected to shape sectoral policy significantly. AEM and its members are encouraged to stay informed on the drafting process, as it may offer insights into the government's approach to machinery industry development in the coming years.

2. China Releases 2024 Catalogue for First Set of Major Technical Equipment

On September 2, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the 2024 Guide Catalogue for the Promotion and Application of the First Set of Major Technical Equipment (hereinafter referred to as the Catalogue). The Catalogue covers equipment and machinery across 15 sectors, including agricultural machinery and construction machinery. Specifically, it lists 11 types of agricultural machinery and 9 types of construction machinery.

According to MIIT, the "First Set of Major Technical Equipment" refers to equipment products that represent significant technological advancements and are protected by intellectual property rights but have not yet been commercially developed. These include complete equipment systems, core systems, and key components. To support the innovation and application of these products, China introduced

policies such as the 2018 Opinions on Promoting the Demonstration Application of First Sets of Major Technical Equipment. This initiative aims to strengthen coordination between industry, finance, technology, and government sectors, ensuring that resources are directed toward fostering the development and market adoption of first set of major technical equipment.

The Catalogue provides detailed listings of machinery products along with their core technical specifications. For information on the agricultural and construction machinery, please refer to the table below:

10. Advanced Agricultural Machinery and Equipment

No.	Product Name	Essential Performance Indicators
10.1 Advanced High-efficiency Tractor		
10.1.1	High-horsepower intelligent tractor	Supporting power \geq 190kW; Maximum lifting capacity \geq 70kN; Maximum drawbar pull \geq 90kN; Mean time between failure (MTBF) \geq 350h; Transmission method: power shift or infinitely variable speed; The intelligence level of the whole machine should be equal to L2 of road vehicles.
10.1.2	High-horsepower tractor with rubber tracks	Supporting power \geq 190kW; Static ground contact pressure \leq 35kPa; Maximum driving speed \geq 30km/h; Traction efficiency \geq 85%; The tractor should be equipped with contour wheel system and shock absorber for high-speed travelling.
10.1.3	Large intelligent hybrid tractor	Supporting power \geq 190kW; Traction efficiency \geq 78%; Maximum drawbar pull \geq 75kN; Maximum lifting capacity \geq 59kN, lifting time \leq 2.5s; MTBF \geq 350h; Energy efficiency level: level 1; The intelligence level of the whole machine should be equal to L2 of road vehicles.
10.1.4	Multi-purpose hilly mountain tractor	Supporting power \geq 35kW; Minimum turn radius \leq 3.0m; Max gradeability \geq 20°, max slope grade of hillside operation \geq 15°; Output power of power take-off unit \geq 85% of engine rated power ; MTBF \geq 250h; The tractor should be equipped with independent parking brake system.
10.2 Self-propelled Harvester		
10.2.1	Self-propelled cotton picking and baling machine	Supporting power \geq 360kW; No. of picking rows \geq 6 rows; Maximum operation speed \geq 7km/h; Percentage of net picking \geq 95%; Cotton bale density \geq 230kg/m ³ , cotton bale weight: 2~2.2t; The harvester is equipped with packing conveyor belt system thus the bale can be automatically wrapped up during the harvesting.
10.2.2	Intelligent grain combine harvester with large feeding amount	Feeding amount \geq 15kg/s Total loss rate: wheat \leq 1.2%, soy bean \leq 3%, corn \leq 3%; Online monitoring of loss rate, precision of the monitoring \geq 95%; The harvester should be equipped with operational parameter monitor, header, threshers, separator, sieves, etc.. Intelligent control of key components should be possible.

No.	Product Name	Essential Performance Indicators
10.2.3	Large corn silage harvester	Supporting power $\geq 485\text{kW}$; Header width $\geq 6\text{m}$; Driving speed: $8 \sim 10\text{km/h}$; Total loss rate of harvesting $\leq 2\%$; Grain crushing rate ≤ 4 complete grains/L; The cut length should not be adjustable.
10.2.4	Combine potato harvester	Minimum ground clearance $\geq 280\text{mm}$; Turning radius $< 5.5\text{m}$; Maximum driving speed $\geq 20\text{km/h}$; Operation efficiency $\geq 0.3\text{hm}^2/\text{h}$; Potato damage rate $\leq 2\%$, potato loss rate $\leq 4\%$
10.3 Large Seeding Drill		
10.3.1	Air-suction high-speed precision seeding drill for corn (soy bean)	Operation speed $\geq 12\text{km/h}$; Seed missing rate $\leq 3\%$; Over-seeding index $\leq 5\%$; Co-efficiency of variation (CV) of qualified spacing of sown seeds: corn $\leq 20\%$, soy bean $\leq 35\%$; No. of seeding rows ≥ 8 , index of qualified spacing of sown seed $\geq 93\%$
10.3.2	Pneumatic-conveying high-speed precision seeding drill for grains	Operation speed $\geq 10\text{km/h}$; No. of seeding rows ≥ 18 rows; CV of cross-row seed quantity consistency $\leq 4\%$; CV of total seed quantity consistency $\leq 1.3\%$; The seeding drill should be able to fertilize.
10.4 Plant Protection Machinery		
10.4.1	Large high-clearance self-propelled boom sprayer	Dry fields: Supporting power $\geq 95\text{kW}$; Operational width $\geq 24\text{m}$; Tank volume $\geq 3000\text{L}$; Minimum ground clearance: 1350mm ; The sprayer should be able to spray in a large volume, achieve online mixing of spray, achieve variable spray control, etc. Paddy field: Supporting power $\geq 15\text{kW}$; Operational width $\geq 12\text{m}$; Minimum ground clearance: 800mm ; The sprayer should be able to spray in a large volume, achieve online mixing of spray, achieve variable spray control, etc.
11. Large Construction Machinery		
11.1 Boring Machinery		
11.1.1	Plateau type of drill jumbo	Maximum drilling power rate $\geq 22\text{kW}$; Maximum drilling diameter $\geq 108\text{mm}$; Drilling positioning accuracy $\leq 80\text{mm}$; Operation altitude $\geq 4000\text{m}$
11.1.2	Large-diameter shaft boring machine	Boring diameter $\geq 14\text{m}$; Torque of rotation $\geq 150\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$; Torque of revolution $\geq 300\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$
11.2 Lifting Appliance		
11.2.1	Crawler crane	Maximum lifting capacity $\geq 4500\text{t}$; Maximum lifting torque $\geq 98000\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$; Main jib length $\geq 120\text{m}$
11.3 Excavator and Shoveling Machinery		

No.	Product Name	Essential Performance Indicators
11.3.1	Ultra-large hydraulic excavators	Bucket $\geq 40\text{m}^3$; Overall operating weight $\geq 700\text{t}$
11.4 Road Compactor and Piling Machinery		
11.4.1	Cutter soil mixing (CSM) machine	Maximum mixing depth $\geq 85\text{m}$; Torque of the machine $\geq 2 \times 100\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$; Perpendicularity of the wall: 2/1000; Wall thickness: 1000~2000mm
11.5 Safety and Emergency Response Equipment		
11.5.1	Extreme-heat resistant and explosion-proof fire robot	Fire monitor flow rate $\geq 80\text{L/s}$; Range of horizontal rotation angle: -30° to $+30^\circ$; Range of vertical rotation angle: -5° to $+70^\circ$; Operational duration in $1000^\circ\text{C} \geq 30\text{min}$; Explosion-proof level: at or above Ex d IIB T4 Gb
11.5.2	High-flow water tower fire fighting vehicle with multiple fire extinguishing agent outlet	Fire pump flow rate $\geq 12000\text{L/min}$ (outlet pressure $\geq 1.2\text{MPa}$); Fire monitor flow rate $\geq 9000\text{L/min}$ (outlet pressure $\geq 1.0\text{MPa}$); Pump head of mixed extinguishing agent (water, foam and powder) $\geq 90\text{m}$; Spraying rate of superfine powder extinguishing agent $\geq 35\text{kg/s}$; On-board fire extinguishing agent volume: water $\geq 8000\text{L}$, anti-resurgence foam $\geq 4000\text{L}$, superfine powder $\geq 6000\text{L}$; The vehicle should be used to extinguish the fire on massive oil tank. Multiple fire extinguishing agent including water, anti-resurgence foam and superfine powder are integrated into the functional system, which may be used separately or together.
11.6 Essential System and Key Components of Massive Machinery		
11.6.1	Massive flow on-board fire-fighting pump	Maximum flow rate $\geq 26000\text{L/min}$ (suction head $\geq 3\text{m}$); Suction flow rate $\geq 14000\text{L/min}$ (suction head $\geq 7\text{m}$); Outlet pressure $\geq 1.2\text{MPa}$ (head $\geq 125\text{m}$)
11.6.2	Bearings for shield machine	Precision: level P5; Axial runout $\leq 0.1\text{mm}$; Functional range of rotation rate: 1~3r/min; MTBF $\geq 10000\text{h}$ (or aggregated tunneling distance of over 10km); The bearings should be suitable for the shielding machine of 15m class and above.

3. Implementation Rules of Quality Supervision Elaborated for Agricultural Machinery

On September 18, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued a new set of implementation rules for product quality supervision and spot checks, including specific rules for two types of agricultural machinery: rice-wheat combine harvesters and motorized threshers.

● Rice-Wheat Combine Harvester

The updated implementation rules specify that samples will be randomly selected from products available for sale at producers' or sellers' premises, with two units sampled per batch.

Inspections will be conducted based on the following standards to determine compliance:

- *GB 10395.1-2009 Agricultural and forestry machinery – Safety – Part 1: General requirements*
- *GB 10395.7-2006 Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry - Technical means for ensuring safety – Part 7: Combine harvesters, forage, and cotton harvesters*
- *GB 19997-2005 Limits for noise emitted by combine harvesters*
- *GB/T 20790-2006 Technical requirements for*

head-feed combine harvesters

- *JB/T 5117-2017 Whole-feed combine harvesters – Technical requirements*

This document replaces the 2021 version. Compared to the previous version, the new rules provide more detailed explanations of inspection items. For example, while the 2021 version included seat inspections, the new version specifies the dimensions and arrangement of the seat. Additionally, the new version of the rules clarifies that markings must now comply with JB/T 5117—2017 and GB/T 20790—2006, in addition to the original requirements of GB 10395.1—2009 and GB 10395.7—2006.

● **Motorized Thresher**

The updated implementation rules specify that samples will be randomly selected from products available for sale at producers' or sellers' premises, with two units sampled per batch. Inspections will be conducted based on the following standards to determine compliance:

- *GB/T 5982-2017 Thresher – Testing method*
- *GB 10396-2006 Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and*

garden equipment – Safety signs and hazard pictorials – General principles

- *JB/T 9777-2018 Hand-feed rice and straw threshers – Technical regulations*
- *JB/T 9778-2018 Whole-feed rice and straw threshers – Technical regulations*
- *JB/T 10749-2018 Maize threshers*
- *NY 642-2013 Safety technical requirements for threshers*

This document also replaces the 2021 version, though no significant changes were observed between the new and previous versions.

Additionally, this batch of implementation rules includes guidelines for lead-acid batteries used in power applications. For more information on these products, please contact us.

Quality supervision and spot checks can have a significant impact on the sales of products in the Chinese market. Overseas manufacturers should stay up to date with the latest implementation rules for their respective products, fully understand and ensure that their products meet the testing requirements and quality standards referenced to minimize compliance risks.



Agricultural and Forestry Machinery

4. Calling for Comments: New Agricultural Machinery Promotion and Appraisal Guidelines

On September 2, 2024, the Agricultural Mechanization Central Station (AMCS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) solicited public opinions on 17 agricultural machinery promotion and appraisal guidelines. These include 8 newly developed guidelines and 9 revised ones.

The 8 newly developed guidelines cover machinery such as garlic clove separators, grapevine lifters, bedding material spreaders for livestock, aquaculture tailwater treatment equipment, seed pelleting machines, Chinese medicinal herb slicers, pepper destemmers, and fully automatic vegetable packaging machines.

The 9 revised guidelines address machinery such as rotary tillers, disc harrows, combined land preparation machines, pepper harvesters, fruit and vegetable harvesters, seed melon harvesters, sheep shearing machines, residual film recycling machines, garlic seeders, and weeding machines. Overseas manufacturers of related agricultural machinery are advised to carefully review the changes in the technical requirements of these new and revised guidelines and assess whether their products meet the standards. This will help them prepare to pass the promotion appraisal and qualify for subsidies.

5. Subsidies Increased for Agricultural Machinery Scrapping and Renewal

On September 6, 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), and the Ministry of Finance (MOF) jointly issued the *Supplementary Notice on Strengthening Efforts to Continue Implementing the Subsidy Policy for the Scrapping and Renewal of Agricultural Machinery*. The notice urges provinces to expand the scope of subsidy coverage and increase subsidy amounts for scrapped machinery. Key points include:

● Expanding the Scope of Subsidy Coverage

Provinces are allowed to select up to six additional types of machinery for inclusion in the scrapping subsidy scheme, with a focus on ensuring stable and secure supplies of grain and other essential agricultural products. This is in addition to the nine types of agricultural machinery specified in the original notice, which include tractors, seeders, combine harvesters (for crops like grain, cotton, oilseeds, and sugar), rice transplanters, agricultural Beidou-assisted (China's satellite navigation system) driving systems, motorized sprayers, motorized threshers, feed (grass) crushers, and forage cutters. The maximum subsidy for each unit of newly added machinery can reach up to 20,000 CNY.

● Increasing Subsidy Standards

The subsidy for scrapping tractors under 20 horsepower will be raised from 1,000 CNY to 1,500 CNY per unit. For combine harvesters, rice transplanters, and seeders, when purchasing new machinery of the same type, the subsidy standard will increase by up to 50%, with a maximum of 30,000 CNY per unit. For cotton pickers, the maximum scrapping subsidy per unit will raise from 30,000 CNY to 60,000 CNY.

● Strengthening Fund Management

In accordance with the *Measures to Intensify Support for Large-scale Equipment Renewal and Consumer Goods Trade-ins*, the NDRC will allocate long-term special treasury bonds to local governments to support the scrapping and renewal of agricultural machinery. The central and local governments will share the financial burden on a 9:1 ratio, with the central government covering 85%, 90%, and 95% for eastern, central, and western regions, respectively. Provincial governments will provide matching funds based on the central fund allocation.

● Policy Duration

The policies for expanding subsidy coverage and increasing subsidy standards, as outlined in this supplementary notice, will remain in effect until December 31, 2024.

No.	Machinery Type	Category	Maximum Subsidy (CNY)
1	Tractor	Below 20 horsepower	1,500
2	Self-propelled full-feeding rice-wheat combine harvester	Feed rate 0.5–1 kg/s (inclusive)	4,500
		Feed rate 1–3 kg/s (inclusive)	8,250
		Feed rate 3–4 kg/s (inclusive)	10,950
		Feed rate above 4 kg/s	16,500
3	Self-propelled half-feeding rice-wheat combine harvester	3 rows, 35 horsepower (inclusive) and above	10,800
		4 rows (inclusive) and above, 35 horsepower (inclusive) and above	26,250
4	Self-propelled corn combine harvester	2 rows	10,800
		3 rows	18,750
		4 rows and above	30,000
5	Seeder	Below 6 rows	900
		6–11 rows	1,800
		12–18 rows	2,400
		Above 18 rows	3,000
6	Rice transplanter	2-row hand-operated	1,110
		4-row hand-operated	2,610
		6-row hand-operated and above	3,255
		6-row and above single-wheel ride-on	2,580
		4–5-row four-wheel ride-on	8,100
		6–7-row four-wheel ride-on	14,895
		8-row and above four-wheel ride-on	18,750
7	Cotton picker	—	60,000

Table: Summary of Maximum Central Fund Scrapping Subsidies

This document highlights China's efforts to enhance subsidies for the scrapping and renewal of agricultural machinery, promoting large-scale equipment upgrades and consumer goods trade-ins. Provincial authorities are expected to release detailed information on specific subsidies and eligible machinery. Overseas agricultural machinery manufacturers should closely follow announcements from provincial agricultural machinery departments to stay informed.

6. Updates on Agricultural Machinery National Standards: Drafts for Comments and New Project

In September 2024, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued notices regarding national standards for agricultural machinery. These updates include three mandatory standard drafts for comments, and one new standard project also seeking input. The key points of these updates are summarized below:

One New Standard Project for Comments – by SAC on September 27, 2024

Project/Standard No.	Standard Name	Standard to be Replaced	Relation with International Standard
TBD	Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 3: Symbols for powered lawn and garden equipment	GB/T 4269.3-2000	IDT ISO 3767-3:2016

This new standard project is currently in the public consultation stage, with the call for comments period ending on October 27, 2024. The project aims to revise the existing standard GB/T 4269.3-2000 based on following considerations:

- The 2000 version has been in effect for over two decades and cannot adequately address the needs arising from new equipment and devices.
- The adopted international standard ISO 3767-3 has been revised from the 1995 to the 2016 version. Once the project is approved, the technical committee in charge (SAC/TC201 on agricultural machinery) recommends completing the revision work within 16 months.

Three Drafts for Comments of Mandatory Standards – Issued by MIIT on September 30, 2024

All three standard drafts are open for comments until November 29, 2024. AEM and relevant AEM members are advised to monitor future updates for two key reasons:

- None of these standards are adopted from international ones.
- Mandatory standards typically have a direct impact on product compliance and market access.

AEM and relevant AEM members are encouraged to review the basic applicable scope of these standards to assess whether further study is warranted. Below are the key takeaways from the standard drafts, summarized alongside the basic information for each draft:

Project/Standard No.	Standard Name	Standard to be Replaced	Suggesting Implementation Date
20203573-Q-339	Agricultural machinery — Safety — Part 1: General requirements	GB 10395.1—2009	Implement in the 13th months after the publication

This standard specifies safety requirements for the design and manufacture of self-propelled, suspended, semi-suspended, and trailed agricultural machinery, along with their verification methods. It addresses the typical hazards associated with most agricultural machinery and outlines the types of safe operating information (including residual risk information) that manufacturers should provide. The standard also includes a list of significant hazards, hazardous conditions, and hazardous events relevant to the normal operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery for its intended use and foreseeable misuse by the manufacturer, as detailed in Annex A.

This standard does not apply to:

- Tractors for agriculture and forestry;
- Agricultural aircraft and hovercraft;
- Lawn and garden machinery;

- Specific components or functions of the machinery (e.g., job tools and/or job processes);
- Specific performance rating (PL or AgPL) of machinery
- Machines manufactured prior to the publication of this document

Project/Standard No.	Standard Name	Standard to be Replaced	Suggesting Implementation Date
20101885-Q-604	Agricultural machinery — Safety —Part 6: Equipment for crop protection	GB 10395.6-2006	Implement in the 13th months after the publication

This standard, together with GB 10395.1-202X, establishes the safety requirements for the design and manufacture of crop protection equipment, including sprayers (piggy-backs, suspended, semi-suspended, trailed, and self-propelled) for pesticide (PPP) and liquid fertilizer application, along with their verification methods. Applicable crop protection equipment must be marketed by the manufacturer for use by a single operator. The document also specifies the information manufacturers should provide regarding safe operating practices, including residual risks.

If the provisions of this standard conflict with those of GB 10395.1, the provisions of this standard shall prevail for equipment that falls within its scope. This document, together with GB 10395.1, also includes a list of significant hazards, hazardous conditions and hazardous events that occur when used as intended under the manufacturer's predetermined conditions, except for hazards arising from:

- Protection of the operator from being sprayed during operation;
- Automatic start height adjustment devices;
- Environmental factors other than noise;
- Moving parts that transmit power beyond the strength requirements of guards and barriers.

Additionally, this standard does not apply to crop protection equipment manufactured before the date of publication.

Project/Standard No.	Standard Name	Standard to be Replaced	Suggesting Implementation Date
20101886-Q-604	Agricultural machinery — Safety —Part 7: Combine harvesters, forage harvesters, cotton harvesters and sugar cane harvesters	GB 10395.7-2006	Implement in the 13th months after the publication

This standard, together with GB 10395.1, specifies safety and acceptance requirements for the design and manufacture of combine harvesters, feed harvesters, cotton harvesters and sugarcane harvesters. It outlines methods for operators to eliminate or mitigate risks arising from the intended use of these machines during normal operation and maintenance, as well as the type of safe operating procedure information provided by the manufacturer.

If the provisions of this standard are in conflict with those of GB 10395.1, the provisions of this standard shall prevail for equipment that falls within its scope.

AEM and AEM members should note that this standard does not address special requirements related to road traffic regulations and does not apply to machines manufactured before its publication date.



Construction Machinery and Utilities

7. Amendment List Announced for Safety Regulation of Lifting Appliances

On September 26, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) issued the No.1 Amendment List of **Regulation on Safety Technology for Lifting Appliances** (hereinafter referred to as “the Amendment List”), which will become effective on November 1, 2024.

Several article details have been modified in this draft of the Regulation, specifically:

- 2.3.5.3 Stiffness of tower cranes
- 2.3.5.4 Jib displacement of wheeled cranes and railway cranes
- 2.3.5.5 Head displacement of crawler crane booms
- 2.3.5.6 Stiffness of railway crane base frames
- **2.5.6 (8)¹ Safety brakes**
- **2.6.1.5 Control of brakes (3)**
- 2.7.2 Channels and platforms (1)
- 3.3.1 General requirements (1)
- **Delete 6.4.1 General requirements (3)**
- A3.1.1 Safety factors (2)
- A5.12 Overload detection devices (5)
- A5.14 Limiting device for vehicle length, width and height
- A6.1.1.2 Materials and welding (3)

- A6.1.2.1.1 Lifting mechanisms for lifting or dumping molten metals, and **A6.1.2.1.1 (2)**
- A6.1.2.4 Spreader for lifting molten metal
- C1 Scope

The overall Regulation aims to standardize the safety supervision of lifting appliances, clarify basic safety requirements, and improve the legal framework. Issued by SAMR on May 23, 2023, it came into force on January 1, 2024, meaning that the production (design, manufacture, installation, transformation, repair), use, inspection, and testing of lifting appliances must comply with these regulations. Work on the amendments began earlier this year, with a draft released in July of 2024 to solicit public comments². The purpose is to further regulate the safety supervision of special equipment and enhance the monitoring system.

AEM and AEM members are advised to review the corresponding chapters and articles to determine if any additional compliance actions are necessary for the Chinese market.

8. Guidelines Issued for Equipment Upgrade and Technical Transition

On September 20, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the **Guidelines for Equipment Renewal and Technological Transition In Critical Industrial Sectors** (hereinafter referred to as “the Guidelines”). This 74-page document outlines the goals, policies, standards, and key development directions for 27 critical sectors and 4 critical fields, including petrochemicals, chemicals, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, building materials, automobiles, construction machinery, industrial robots, industrial machines, and shipbuilding. The Guidelines also establish targets for each sector to be achieved by 2027.

The sections relevant to non-road machinery manufacturers include:

¹ The marking of “(1)” refers to the specific point number within the article of this Regulation. The contents highlighted in BOLD represent the new additions compared to the draft of the Amendment List issued in June of 2024.

² For more information on the draft for comment, please refer to article #6 in 20240715 BESTAO-AEM China Compliance - June 2024.

Construction Machinery

- **Focus:** promote the intelligent upgrading of manufacturing equipment and production lines; update and transform various production equipment (including machine tools, hydraulic presses, bending machines, painting equipment, welding equipment, cutting machines, heat treatment and surface treatment equipment, assembly and debugging equipment, lifting and transportation equipment, etc.), process equipment, scientific research and experimental equipment, testing and inspection equipment, and auxiliary equipment such as warehousing and logistics, energy and power, safety and environmental protection.
- **Policy and standard basis (partial list, as not all relevant):**
 - Construction Guidelines on the National Intelligent Manufacturing Standard System³
 - GB/T 43780-2024 General technical requirements for manufacturing equipment intellectualization
 - GB/T 40808.1-2021 Environmental evaluation of machine tools — Part 1 : Design methodology for energy-efficient machine tools
 - GB/T 39967-2021 5-axis simultaneous machining center—Accuracy of S-shaped test piece
 - GB/T 16277-2021 Road construction and maintenance machinery and equipment—Asphalt paver
 - GB/T 9139-2018 Earth-moving machinery—Hydraulic excavators—Technical specifications
 - GB/T 35199-2017 Earth-moving machinery—Wheeled loader—Technical specifications
- **Goals by 2027:** substantial improvements in the production efficiency of new products, and significant reductions in manufacturing costs.
- **Key development directions:** upgrading equipment used for production, quality testing, R&D and design, industrial operating systems, and industrial software.

Heavy machinery

- **Focus:** renewal of old equipment in metallurgy, mining and other heavy machinery production fields, emphasizing intelligent and green upgrades and transition; promote key R&D design, energy efficiency, and updates for manufacturing and inspection/testing equipment.
- **Key directions:** equipment for whole machine processing, key parts processing, intelligent auxiliaries, industrial operating systems, industrial manufacturing management software.

Mining (non-ferrous metal industry)

- **Key directions:** promote green and efficient energy-saving equipment, including the adoption of new energy mining vehicles/excavators, scrapers, electric locomotives, ventilation equipment, waste heat utilization equipment, solid waste disposal, and efficient sewage treatment equipment. Upgrading requirements for security and smart devices are also included.
- **Policy and standard basis (partial list, as not all relevant):**
 - Energy Efficiency Benchmark Level in Key Industrial Areas (2023 edition)⁴
 - Guidelines for the Construction of Smart Factories (Mines) in the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry (Trial)⁵
 - Safety Regulations for Metal and Non-metal Mines⁶

³ Issued by MIIT and SAC in December of 2021.

⁴ Issued by five national ministries in June of 2023.

⁵ Issued by three national ministries in April of 2020

⁶ Issued by the former State Administration of Work Safety in 2006

For AEM and AEM members, the significance of these Guidelines extends beyond the upgrading requirements for equipment and machinery manufacturers in their production and management. They also encompass the needs of critical sectors defined in the document, which may facilitate the application and development of more energy-efficient and advanced machinery and equipment. The statements regarding key directions in the mining sector serve as a pertinent example. The policies and standards listed in the Guidelines provide valuable references for understanding which products and equipment are to be promoted in the Chinese market.

9. Monthly Standard Dynamics on Lifting Appliance

In September of 2024, several updates have taken place for lifting appliance standards, and key points are summarized as below:

Two Standards to be implemented – announced by SAC on September 29, 2024

Two lifting appliance standards are announced for approval, and their implementation date would be April 1, 2025, and basic information include:

Product Type	Standard No.	Standard Name	Standard to be replaced	Relation with International Standard
Lifting Appliance ⁷	GB/T 23725.3	Cranes — Information labels —Part 3: Tower cranes	GB/T 23725.3-2010	Modified, ISO 9942-3:2020
	GB/T 6974.3	Cranes—Vocabulary—Part 3: Tower cranes	GB/T 6974.3-2008	Identical, ISO 4306-3:2016

One Official English Version under Review

On September 20, 2024, SAC/TC227/SC3 (Bridge and Gantry Cranes) held a working meeting to review the English draft of national standard **Cranes—Safe use—Part 5: Bridge and gantry cranes** (project no. 20221143-T-604) (hereinafter referred to as “the English Draft”).

The original standard establishes the required practices for the safe use of bridge and gantry cranes, including safe system of work, competencies and duties of personnel, crane safety, selection, siting, erection and dismantling, procedures and precautions, operating conditions, slinging and handling of loads, tests, inspections and condition monitoring, assessment and discard. It applies to bridge and gantry cranes defined in GB/T 6974.5, and it does not cover manually operated (non-powered) bridge and gantry cranes. The Chinese version is under review of SAC for the final approval.

The English version of this standard is also approved by the SAC and the translation work had been carried out in parallel with the Chinese version. The English Draft has been issued for public comment in July of 2024⁸, and the working meeting has reviewed all collected feedback and thoroughly discussed the modifications accordingly. The final English Draft was approved by the attending TC experts and will be submitted to SAC for publishing approval. The full English text will not be publicized until the approval.

⁷ Further main contents of the standards please refer to article #9 of 20240617 BESTAO-AEM China Compliance - May 2024.

⁸ Please check the full text of the English Draft in Annex 1 of the monthly report.

10. Monthly Standard Updates on Industrial Trucks

On September 11, 2024, SAC/TC332 (Industrial Trucks) issued two national standard drafts to call for public comments. The basic information of the drafts for comments include:

Project No.	Standard Name	Main Contents	Standard to be Replaced	Relation with International Standards
20240487-T-604	Industrial trucks—Fork arm extensions and telescopic fork arms—Technical characteristics and strength requirements	It specifies technical characteristics and strength requirements for fork arm extensions and telescopic fork arms for industrial trucks. It applies to fork arm extensions and telescopic fork arms, as defined in GB/T 6104.2, designed for use on industrial trucks and stacking lift trucks, as defined in GB/T 6104.1, having fork arm carriers and, in the case of fork arm extensions, fork arms conforming to GB/T 5182. It does not apply to integral transverse telescopic fork devices or scissor-action reach devices.	GB/T 22417-2008	IDT: ISO 13284:2022
20240480-T-604	Industrial trucks—Vocabulary—Part 1: Types of industrial trucks	It specifies the vocabulary of industrial trucks. The "industrial trucks" in this standard refers to wheeled vehicles having at least three wheels with a powered or non-powered driving mechanism — except those running on rails — which are designed either to carry, tow, push, lift, stack or tier in racks any kind of load, and which are controlled either by an operator or by driverless automation.	GB/T 6104.1—2018	IDT: ISO 5053-1:2020

Both standard drafts are revisions of existing national voluntary standards, therefore will replace corresponding present version once they're approved by SAC. The revisions are taking place as the adopted international standards have been replaced into an updated version. What will facilitate AEM and AEM members is that, all modified contents in these two standards are the same with the international standards that they've adopted.

This call-for-comment period will end on November 11, 2024. AEM and AEM members are also advised to notice that the finishing date of both standards is planned to be July of 2025, meaning that the TC aims at completing all approving process of these two standards before the date.

Meanwhile, one standard is announced by SAC on September 29, 2024 to be Implemented on April 1, 2025, and the basic information include:

Product Type	Standard No.	Standard Name	Standard to be replaced	Relation with International Standard
Industrial Vehicles	GB/T 12939-2024	Industrial vehicle rims	GB/T 12939-2015	Non-equivalent adoption of ISO 3739-3:2021

This standard is revised mainly to be consistent with the standard version change of the equivalent ISO standard.



Earth-moving and Mining Machinery

11. Ten Standards for Electric Earthmoving Machinery to Be Submitted for Approval

From September 22 to 25, 2024, the National Technical Committee for Earthmoving Machinery Standardization (SAC/TC334) convened a review meeting in Xiamen to discuss national key standards related to electric earthmoving machinery. The meeting evaluated the draft for public consultation of one mandatory national standard and ten drafts for recommended national standards.

The mandatory national standard is a revised version of *GB 16710 Earthmoving Machinery - Noise Limits*.

The ten recommended national standards include:

- *Hybrid-powered wheel loader for earthmoving machinery*
- *Hybrid-powered hydraulic excavator for earthmoving machinery*
- *Technical requirements for fully electric non-road wide-body dump trucks for earthmoving machinery*
- *Technical requirements for fully electric non-road mining dump trucks for earthmoving machinery*
- *Technical requirements for fully electric hydraulic excavators for earthmoving*

machinery

- *Technical requirements for fully electric wheel loaders for earthmoving machinery*
- *Test methods for fully electric wheel loaders for earthmoving machinery*
- *Test methods for fully electric hydraulic excavators for earthmoving machinery*
- *Test methods for fully electric non-road mining dump trucks for earthmoving machinery*
- *Test methods for fully electric non-road wide-body dump trucks for earthmoving machinery*

The revised version of the mandatory national standard GB 16710 has already been submitted to the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) for public consultation. Details can be found in item 6 of this month's newsletter.

Following a technical review during the meeting, the ten recommended national standards will soon be submitted to MIIT for formal review, and then to the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) for final approval and release. It is anticipated that there will be another round of public consultation before the official release, during which overseas manufacturers of related machinery can provide feedback.

12. National Standard Revised for Graphic Symbols for Coal Mine Machinery

On September 29, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) and the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) issued notice for the approval of multiple national standards and their implementation date. ***GB/T 18024.1-2024 Graphical symbols for the technical documentation of coal mine machinery—Part 1: General principles*** (hereinafter referred to as “the Standard”) is one of the announced items that are related with machinery manufacturers.

The Standard, together with the other parts of GB/T 18024 standard series, are all under the management of the China National Coal Association, which is also the secretariat host of SAC/TC42

(Coal). The GB/T 18024.1 is a self-drafted standard by local experts without any international adoption, and its implementation date is announced as April 1 of 2025.

It is a national voluntary standard with brief contents that outlines design principles and requirements for graphic symbols that are used in:

- the technical documents of coal mine design, production, scientific research, teaching, books, product specifications and management, etc., to draw diagrams and sketches of coal mine machinery and equipment (such as roadway layout and mechanical equipment drawings in mining areas, hoisting system diagrams, underground and surface production system flow charts and other system drawings, layout drawings, sketches, etc.).
- technical documents for the same machinery types that are used in other sectors.

The implementation of the Standard will replace the currently effective GB/T 18024.1-2009 version. It may also result in potential revisions of other parts of the GB/T 18024 series, which include:

- GB/T 18024.2-2010 Graphical symbols for the technical documentation of coal mine machinery - Part:2 Graphical symbols for coal face support and prop
- GB/T 18024.3-2010 Graphical symbols for the technical documentation of coal mine machinery - Part 3: Graphical symbols for machinery of coal winning and road heading
- GB/T 18024.4-2010 Graphical symbols for the technical documentation of coal mine machinery - Part 4: Graphical symbols for underground haulage machinery
- GB/T 18024.5-2010 Graphical symbols for the technical documentation of coal mine machinery - Part 5: Graphical symbols for machinery of ground production and hoisting
- GB/T 18024.6-2010 Graphical symbols for the technical documentation of coal mine machinery - Part 6: Graphical symbols for surface mine machinery
- GB/T 18024.7-2010 Graphical symbols for the technical documentation of coal mine machinery - Part 7: Graphical symbols for compressor, fan and pump

13. Mandatory Standard Draft on Earth-moving Machinery Noise Seeking Comments

On September 30, 2024, the Science Department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued the drafts of several national mandatory standards to call for public comments. One of the standards is **Earth-moving machinery — Noise limits** (project number: 20231687-Q-339) (hereinafter referred to as “the Noise Standard”). The call for comment period will end on November 29, 2024.

The main content of the Noise Standard specifies the limits of noise emitted by earth-moving machinery and the limits of noise in the operator's position, and its application scope is:

- Earth-moving machines defined in **GB/T 8498 Earth-moving machinery—Basic types—Identification and terms and definitions** (an identical adoption of **ISO 6165:2012 Earth-moving machinery — Basic types — Identification and terms and definitions**), meaning earth-moving machinery, horizontal directional drilling machines and wheeled fork machines that are powered by internal combustion engines.
- Other derived earth-moving machines may be executed by reference
- It does not apply to machines manufactured before the implementation of the noise limits set out in this document

Once approved, this draft of the Noise Standard will replace the currently effective national standard GB 16710-2010 under the same name. The decision to revise GB 16710-2010 is based on following considerations and purpose:

- Referring to ISO and EU standards on the same field to improve China's noise limit management to close the gap with global levels, and increase competitiveness in the global market.
- Reduce the noise pollution of earth-moving machinery in regular operations, which has become one of the main noise sources in urban areas, because the technical development and function improvement of such machinery may easily cause louder noise.
- The reduction of noise requires scientific measures. GB 16710-2010 has been implemented for more than a decade and its technical requirements need to be optimized to match with actual technical improvement in earth-moving machinery sectors.

AEM and AEM members are suggested to be aware that, this standard project was approved in January of 2024, together with several electrical machinery standards⁹. The standard drafting TC (SAC/TC334) suggests the implementation date should be 12 months after the approval. The fact that the Noise Standard is a national mandatory one, when it replaces the present GB 16710-2010, it may not only impact relevant manufacturers with the standard itself, but also may lead to the revision of its supportive national standards in China, mainly include:

- GB/T 25612-2010 Earth-moving machinery - Determination of sound power level - Stationary test conditions (IDT ISO 6393:2008)
- GB/T 25613-2010 Earth-moving machinery - Determination of emission sound pressure level at operator's position - Stationary test conditions (IDT ISO 6394:2008)
- GB/T 25614-2010 Earth-moving machinery - Determination of sound power level - Dynamic test conditions (IDT ISO 6395:2008)
- GB/T 25615-2010 Earth-moving machinery - Determination of emission sound pressure level at operator's position - Dynamic test conditions (IDT ISO 6396:2008)

⁹ Further information please refer to article #8 in 20240215 BESTAO-AEM China Compliance - January 2024



Green and Environmental Protection

14. National Directory Will Guide Carbon Emission Measurement in China

On September 26, 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) jointly issued the **Guiding Directory for Capacity Building for Carbon Emission Measurement (2024 version)** (hereinafter referred to as “the Guiding Directory”).

The Guiding Directory has been drafted to fulfil and support the goals outlined in the **Implementation Plan for Establishing a Comprehensive Standard and Measurement System of Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality**¹⁰ and the **Metrological Development Plan (2021-2035)**¹¹. It aims to provide guidance to technical institutions, key emission units, and owners of voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction projects on enhancing their capacity for carbon emission measurement. Additionally, the document seeks to improve awareness of emissions accounting, strengthen the use of measurement equipment, and enhance the collection, analysis, and application of carbon emission-related measurement data.

The document encompasses a total of 39 key measurement parameters, 82 testing standard methods, 108 measuring instruments and equipment, 85 national metrology technical specifications, and 55 social public metrology standards. For non-road machinery stakeholders, the following items and details are directly relevant:

Testing Standard/Method	Main Measuring Instrument/System	Applicable Measuring/Calibration Specification	Public Measurement Standard Device
HJ 1014 Emissions control technical requirements of non-road diesel mobile machinery	Engine dynamometer bench, non-spectral infrared absorption analyzer	JJF(Machinery)1002 Calibration Specification for Thrust Stand	/
GB 20891 Limits and measurement methods for exhaust pollutants from diesel engines of non-road mobile machinery (CHINA III, IV)		JJF 1481 Program of Pattern Evaluation of Vehicle Exhaust Emissions Measuring Instrument	Verification device for vehicle emission gas tester
GB 26133 Limits and measurement methods for exhaust pollutants from small spark ignition engines of non-road mobile machinery			

The three issuing national ministries and their branches at regional level will be primarily responsible for the implementation, support, and monitoring of relevant affairs. They will also serve as the main authorities for revising the Guiding Directory as necessary.

15. Standards Published for Machinery GHG and Carbon Management

On September 29, 2024, 18 national voluntary standards on requirements of the greenhouse gas emissions accounting and reporting have been announced for implementation in China’s No. 22 National Standard Notice. Two of them relate with machinery manufacturers: **GB/T 32151.29-2024**

¹⁰ Issued by nine national ministries of China in October of 2022.

¹¹ Issued by the State Council of China in January of 2022.

Requirements of the greenhouse gas emissions accounting and reporting—Part 29: Mechanical equipment manufacturing enterprise, and **GB/T 32151.28-2024 Requirements of the greenhouse gas emissions accounting and reporting—Part 28: Mining enterprise**.

The full text of both standards is not published yet. But according to the information collected, **GB/T 32151.29-2024 Requirements of the greenhouse gas emissions accounting and reporting—Part 29: Mechanical equipment manufacturing enterprise** defines the terms for accounting and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of mechanical equipment manufacturers. It also establishes the general accounting terms and rules, stipulates data quality management, report content and format, and describes the accounting steps and accounting methods. Once published, machinery manufacturers can calculate and report their GHG emissions in accordance with the methods outlined in this standard. If a manufacturer engages in other production activities generating GHG emissions besides furniture products, they should calculate and summarize these emissions according to the relevant competent authorities' requirements.

The **GB/T 32151.28-2024 Requirements of the greenhouse gas emissions accounting and reporting—Part 28: Mining enterprise** is only partially covering requirements for mining machinery manufacturers, as it requires GHG emissions, mainly CO₂ from full combustion with oxygen in mobile machinery such as forklifts, bulldozers, dumpers etc. shall be included in the GHG accounting of mining enterprises, meaning that machinery manufacturers may be required by the buyers to submit relevant emission data.

Both aforementioned standards will be implemented on April 1, 2025. Meanwhile, an overall national standard that will provide solid regulatory basis for product carbon footprint quantification is approved by the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) in the end of August,

namely **GB/T 24067-2024 Greenhouse gases—Carbon footprint of products—Requirements and guidelines for quantification**. It will come into force on October 1, 2024. What would facilitate foreign stakeholders is that it is a modified adoption of international standard **ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines for quantification**. Being consistent with international system, this national standard of China would initiate less potential impact and compliant adjustment for foreign stakeholders and their products. The general quantification procedure that are elaborated in the standard include:

- Determine product system and function.
- Determine function unit and declared unit of the product.
- Set up system boundary: conform with the cut-off criteria.
- Follow requirements on data collection and data quality.
- Analyze on the list.
- Impact assessment.
- Result explanation
- Issue carbon footprint report for the product.

All three aforementioned standards are drafted by SAC/TC548 (Carbon Management), who is managed by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE). The working scope of SAC/TC548 is carbon emission management terminology, statistics, monitoring, regional carbon emission inventory preparation methods, enterprise and project level carbon emission accounting and reporting, low-carbon products, carbon capture and carbon storage and other low-carbon technologies and equipment, carbon neutrality and carbon sink and other fields, and it is also the mirror group of ISO/TC207/SC7 (Greenhouse gas and climate change management and related activities) and ISO/TC265 (Carbon dioxide capture, transportation, and geological storage) in Chin



Standardization

16. New Regulations on National Standardization Guiding Technical Documents

On September 29, 2024, China's State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) released a draft of the Regulations on the Management of National Standardization Guiding Technical Documents (hereinafter referred to as the Draft) for public consultation. The feedback period is open until October 31, 2024. This Draft, consisting of six chapters and 28 articles, refines the provisions outlined in the 1998 version.

The Draft outlines general principles and requirements for the formulation, management and implementation of these documents. Key highlights include:

I. Definition and Role: The Draft clarifies that national standardization guiding technical documents serve as reference materials for relevant stakeholders and do not hold the same legal status as national standards. The two types of documents are distinct in their purpose and authority.

II. Types of Documents: The Draft divides national standardization guiding technical documents into two categories:

- Specifications: Provide rules, guidelines, or characteristics for standardization objects that are still in the developmental stage.
- Reports: Provide informational content.

III. Management Mechanism: A thorough consultation process is required during the drafting of these documents. Furthermore, they must adhere to relevant guidelines for adopting international standards and address requirements related to the inclusion of patents.

IV. Non-binding Nature: As the technical aspects covered in these documents are still under development or intended merely for informational purposes, the Draft specifies that they carry no binding legal or administrative authority.

V. Adoption of International Standards: In addition to standards from major international organizations like ISO, IEC, and ITU, the Draft allows for the adoption of standardization documents from other international and foreign organizations when necessary.

The Draft highlights SAMR's efforts to enhance standardization management in China, aligning more closely with international practices while streamlining procedures for document development. For foreign stakeholders, the Draft provides clarity on the distinction between national standardization guiding technical documents and national standards. The emphasis on adopting international standards and the non-binding nature of these documents offers flexibility without immediate regulatory obligations, potentially facilitating market entry and compliance with emerging technologies.



Data Security

17. Guidelines on Data Security Compliance for Industrial and Information Technology Sectors

On September 29, 2024, 17 Chinese industry organizations jointly released a draft of the Data Security Compliance Guidelines for the Industrial and Information Technology Sectors (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines) for public consultation. The consultation is open to member organizations until October 16, 2024. The Guidelines are designed to help data processors in these sectors conduct data processing activities in full compliance with relevant laws and regulations, while accurately fulfilling their responsibilities in data security protection. The guidelines were formulated in accordance with China's existing data security laws, regulations, and relevant normative documents (including guidelines and standards) in the industrial and information technology sectors. Specifically, 17 legal and regulatory documents serve as the basis for compliance, although some, such as the Telecom Data Security Classification Protection Requirements and Industrial Data Security Risk Assessment Standards, are still under development and have yet to be publicly released.

The Guidelines are divided into nine chapters, covering key areas such as data classification and grading, data security management systems, full lifecycle data protection, risk monitoring and reporting, emergency response to security incidents, risk assessment, cross-border data transfers, and data transactions. They specifically target data processors in the industrial and information technology sectors, defined as entities that independently determine the purpose and methods of data processing within these industries.

Cross-border Data Transfers

The section on cross-border data transfers aligns with recent national policies and regulations. Data transfers in the industrial and information

technology sectors follow the same compliance requirements as general cross-border data transfers, without introducing any additional or sector-specific requirements. This section of the Guidelines primarily summarizes the existing regulations and does not impose unique compliance conditions for these industries.

Data Transactions

The Guidelines offer limited instructions on data transactions, focusing mainly on intermediary agencies that provide data transaction services. These agencies are required to conduct legality and compliance assessments during transactions. China's establishment of the National Data Bureau and the issuance of the Opinions on Building Basic Systems for Data to Better Give Full Play to the Role of Data Resources (commonly referred to as the Twenty Data Measures) underscore the country's efforts to promote data exchange. Additionally, the National Data Standard System Construction Guide released in October 2024 lists "data transaction" as a critical component of the data standard system. Therefore, as China's legal framework for data transactions evolves, more detailed compliance requirements in this field are expected to be developed and published.

The Guidelines are intended to help enterprises in these sectors navigate the complex landscape by focusing on specific actions that should be taken to ensure compliance. Unlike the legal documents on which they are based, the Guidelines emphasize practical steps for enterprises rather than government responsibilities or legal definitions. While the legal framework for data compliance is largely complete, supporting standards are still being developed, meaning that further adjustments may be necessary as new standards are introduced.

BESTAO policy review and translation to this Issue:

- Policy Briefing - Update on China's Non-Road Machinery Emission Legislation
- BESTAO Translation - Technical Specification for Emission Remote Supervision System of Non-road Mobile Machinery in China

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. Standard updates on corresponding product categories agricultural, construction and earth-moving machinery etc.
2. Further technical analysis on China's non-road IV emission management

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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