

**April
2023**



China Regulatory and Compliance Observation

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Message from BESTAO

Dear Readers,

It is our pleasure to present you with the April 2023 edition of China Regulatory and Compliance Observation for AEM.

As usual, policies, laws, regulations, certification and standards for agricultural machinery, construction, utility, and mining machinery etc. of China in April 2023 are elaborated.

You'll read about the key takeaways from the guiding opinions on promoting transdepartment supervision issued by the State Council.

Some updates in April for appraisal of agricultural machinery are covered in the Agricultural and Forestry Machinery section. The briefing on a sector standard for data acquisition is also presented.

The construction and utility machinery sector provides some latest information on a mandatory safety standard.

Information on many other important topics related to China RoHS updates, automated driving of agricultural machinery and cybersecurity.

In this edition's policy review, a presentation is elaborated on the on-road management for China's agricultural and construction machinery.

Enjoy the reading.

Best Regards,

AEM project team of BESTAO

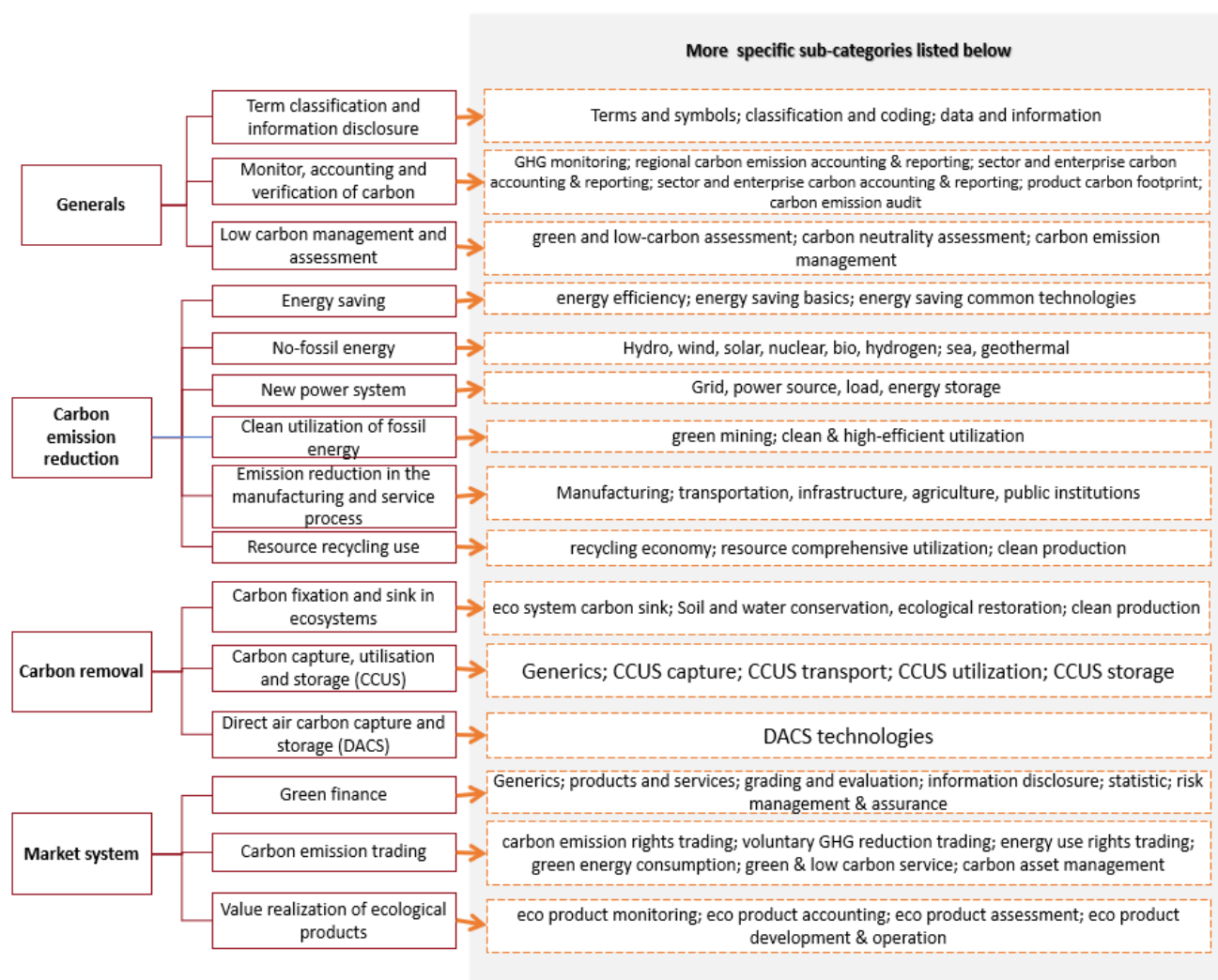


Horizontal and Corporate News

1. China plans standardization for carbon peak and neutrality

On April 1, 2023, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) partnered with ten other ministries and jointly issued the **Guidelines on the Construction of Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality Standards System** (hereafter referred to as “the Guidelines”). It outlines the standards development plan (i.e., the carbon peak and carbon neutrality standards system) and work focuses in each of the key areas identified in the system, for China’s carbon peak and neutrality goals.

The standards system is as the diagram below:



For machinery industry, the Guidelines stressed the following standardization work:

- Accelerate the development of standards and specifications for carbon emission calculation, reporting standards, and data quality.
- Expedite the development of mandatory standards for energy consumption limit, and promote the coordination of energy consumption limit index and carbon emission intensity index.
- Improve the mandatory standards for energy efficiency of machinery equipment.
- Develop standards for crude fuel replacement technologies and green manufacturing technologies.
- Formulate standards for energy saving and low carbon emission of agricultural machinery.

The Guidelines also proposes to establish a coordination and promotion working group for international standardization of carbon peak and neutrality. The working group will be composed of representatives from multiple ministries including MIIT and MARA, and aims to push China's advanced technologies, like new electric power system and new energy, to become international standards.

The Guidelines provide an overview of China's standardization for carbon reduction in the years to come. The technologies underscored in the document will become the work focuses of relevant standardization organizations, and the standards developed are likely to become pillars to support China's carbon-related market access system in the future.

2. BESTAO meets with US Embassy

In April 2023, BESTAO team met with relevant officials of the US Embassy for a discussion of the current China standardization works. The discussion was part of a regular communication regarding the status and analysis of China standardization system.

Since 2016, China has made significant efforts in streamlining the standardization system, with emphasis in projecting its influence to

international standards. Such systematic changes caught the attention of many multinational corporations (MNCs) as well as industry associations. BESTAO Consulting, a leading consulting firm that provides regulatory compliance solutions across a wide range of sectors to MNCs, has conducted multiple research projects in this topic, and will continue to share their expertise in facilitating the business advancement of MNCs in China.



Agricultural and Forestry Machinery

3. Updates on appraisal scheme for agriculture machinery popularization

On 3 April, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) released four amendments to the appraisal outlines for the promotion of planters, rotary tillage planters, no-tillage planters, and film (belt) planters. The amendments took effect on the same day.

Primary changes from these amendments include the introduction of test reports according to standard DG/T 252—2021 monitoring terminal for the planting operation of agriculture machinery. It means monitoring terminal has become an indispensable part for these planters to be appraised and certified for promotion, thereby affecting them to obtain subsidies.

On 7 April, MARA issued another notice to expedite the application of the above-amended outlines in the planting of soybean and corn by specifying how to deal with planters that were appraised, are being appraised, and are about to be appraised.

On 11 April, MARA issued a call for comments on the appraisal outline for the regenerative rice harvester. It indicates that this type of machinery will be included in the promotion appraisal system soon and those that obtain appraisal certificates will be more likely to get subsidies.

4. Agriculture machinery central station's work focuses in 2023

On 3 April, the Agriculture Machinery Central Station of MARA published its work focuses for 2023. Below is a summary of these focuses that may impact AEM members.

- Whole-process mechanization of food crop production. In 2023, the station will prioritize the appraisal of key grain production machinery including high-performance planters, rice transplanters, grain dryers, potato harvesters, high-performance grain harvesters, corn grain harvesters, etc.
- Mechanization for expansion planning of soybean and oil crops. The station will facilitate the appraisal of rape transplanting and harvesting machinery
- Loss reduction in mechanized harvesting of grain. The station will develop and revise sector standards including the *Technical Regulations on Loss Reduction of Corn Harvesters*, the *Working Quality of Corn Harvesters*, the *Working Quality of Combined Grain Harvesters*, ii) studied and improved methods for measuring harvest loss rates, iii) revise and publish the *Technical Guidance on Loss Reduction of Mechanized Corn Harvesting*, and iv) promote the implementation of the technical guidance on loss reduction of rice, corn, wheat, soybean and other crops.
- Facility agriculture and mechanization of primary processing of agricultural products. The station will i) establish the MARA Expert Group on Facility Agriculture and Mechanization of Primary Processing of Agricultural Products, ii) assist in formulating the policy of “the opinions on promoting high-quality development of agricultural primary processing mechanization”, iii) participate in the revision and verification of the evaluation index system of agricultural primary processing mechanization, iv) facilitate the appraisal of fruit classifier and large sprinkler.

- Improvement of weak links of agriculture machinery supply. The station will i) promote the application of high-horsepower CVT tractors, ii) research testing methods for oil-electric hybrid tractors and commercial crop machinery, iii) revise appraisal outlines for wheeled and tracked tractors and vegetable harvesters.
- Integration of mechanization and informatization. The station will i) put forward a classifying and grading scheme for agricultural machinery operation data and promote the integration of national agricultural machinery data and the connectivity of application systems, ii) promote the integrated application of Beidou-based agricultural machinery operation monitoring, remote scheduling, and automatic driving.
- Agricultural machinery purchase and application subsidy policy. The station will i) participate in the study and improvement of the “*Guidelines for implementing agricultural machinery purchase and application subsidies*”, ii) propose suggestions for the classification and grading of key machinery like high-performance seeders and for the calculation methods of subsidies.
- Improvement of agricultural mechanization standards system and agricultural machinery appraisal outlines. The station will i) accelerate the process of revising the standards and appraisal outlines for grain and oil crop production enhancement, soybean and oil crops expansion planting, and facility agriculture, ii) regulate the filing and review of outlines for special items appraisal and promote the conversion of some mature special items appraisal to popularization appraisal.

5. China develops data collection standards for agricultural machinery

On 24 April, the draft sector standard *NY/T Perceptual data acquisition specification of operation information of agriculture machinery* was released for public comment.

This standard will specify the requirements for the collection, encapsulation, and constraints of working condition data, positioning data, environmental perception data, and operation data in the process of agricultural machinery operation, and to describe the corresponding verification methods. This standard will apply to the agricultural machinery working conditions and operation information management in the field collaborative operation scenario in the farm environment.

This standard is an integral part of China’s standards development plan for the digital transformation of agricultural machinery and will facilitate the integration of agriculture machinery and emerging information technologies like AI, big data IOT, and 5G.

As this standard has the potential to unify and regulate the structure and contents of data collected in the operation of agriculture machinery, and no international standard has been used for reference, AEM members should heed its development and evaluate its possible impact on their intelligent agriculture products.



Construction and Mining Machinery

6. Mandatory earth-moving machinery safety standard enters last phase

On April 25, 2023, TC334 (Earth-moving machinery) submitted their draft of a national mandatory standard called **Earth-moving Machinery - Safety technical Specification** (hereinafter referred to as “the Standard”) for final approval.

The Standard called for public comments in February of 2022 with a basic introduction that was also covered in item #5 of the FEB 2022 edition in BESTAO monthly report to AEM.

The main comparison of this draft with international counterpart standards is listed as follows:

No.	Comparing Topic	Earth-moving machinery - Safety technical specification	ISO 20474 series (14 standards in all)
1	Standard type	A general mandatory safety standard	General voluntary safety standards
2	Scope of application	Apply to dozers, loaders, backhoe loaders, hydraulic excavators, dumpers, scrapers, graders, pipelayers, trenchers, landfill compactors, cable excavators, rollers and horizontal directional drilling machines	Apply to dozers, loaders, backhoe loaders, hydraulic excavators, dumpers, scrapers, graders, pipelayers, trenchers, landfill compactors, cable excavators, rollers and compact tool carriers
3	Standard features	Mainly cover common and basic safety requirements, along with some special safety requirements. Essentially fulfil the safety requirements of all types of earth-moving machinery.	Independently cover the main safety requirements for one type of earth-moving machinery
4	Contents	Clear and specified technical stipulations that are easy to operate, understand and implement.	Regulations in the standards are mostly suggested
		Stipulate electrical safety requirements for non-road electrical drive dumpers	Not stipulated
		Stipulate electrical safety requirements for horizontal directional drilling machine	Not stipulated
		The requirements are set up to avoid clear dangers to human health and the safety of life and property. For example, requirements for protective structures, operator's seat, steering, braking, warning, noises, protective measures for electrical and electronic parts, fire extinguishers, safety labels etc.	Besides the requirements against clear dangers to human health and safety of life and property, the standards also stipulate some suggesting requirements, such as access, engine exhaust, operator's manual, machine labels, tire and rim

AEM and AEM members should note that once approved and implemented, it will become a fundamental basis for the government to set up market access rules. Meanwhile, the Standard has cited

71 voluntary standards to facilitate implementation in specific products, which means the cited contents/technical parameter in those 71 standards may become de facto mandatory requirements for earth-moving machinery, so it is necessary to observe the revision or updates of such voluntary standards as well.

7. China promotes the revision of ISO 4301-4 on jib cranes

On April 7, 2023, China convened the first working meeting of ISO/TC 96/SC 8 (Jib cranes)/WG 6 to review ISO 4301-4: Cranes and related equipment — Classification — Part 4: Jib cranes. Experts from Australia and Japan also attended this meeting (online), discussed the comments collected, and reached a consensus on the text of the draft.

ISO 4301-4 was developed by ISO/TC 96/SC 8 (Jib cranes), aiming to establish classifications for jib cranes, other than tower cranes, mobile cranes and railway cranes, based on the number of operating cycles to be carried out during the expected life of the equipment and its

mechanisms, and a load spectrum factor which represents the nominal state of loading.

The previous edition was published in 1989. As it has been more than 30 years and technologies and products have evolved, China has been making efforts to revise it and has taken the lead in the process.

It is disclosed from this meeting that some Chinese solutions and practice experiences were adopted in the latest revision draft, AEM members should be aware of the technical changes the revision could bring and be involved in it as early as possible.

8. Trans-department supervision strengthened for special equipment

Recently, the State Council issued *Guiding Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Further Advancing Trans-Departmental Comprehensive Regulation* (hereinafter referred to as “the Guiding Opinions”). The purpose is to solve issues in current trans-department monitoring such as unclarified regulatory responsibilities and repeated inspections and duplicate law enforcement in some regions and sectors.

Special equipment is listed in the document as one of the key sectors as it closely relates to public security and safety. According to the Guiding Opinions, the supervision system for the special equipment sector and manufacturers will embrace the following changes:

- Regional regulators will set up their key supervision items/sectors, and the list and relevant information should be published and updated to the public in the National “Internet + Supervision” platform¹ (which is currently under internal testing).
- All relevant regulators should actively clarify and coordinate to solve the issue where unclear supervision responsibilities exist between different departments for new sectors or business models.
- Improve the supervision system by revising inconsistent supervision regulations and requirements.
- Support regional supervision to issue regulatory guidelines for key sectors and stakeholders on key trans-department supervising items.
- Simplify inspection requirements and encourage joint operations/inspections by different

¹ <https://login.gjzfw.gov.cn/tacs-ig/login/index>

supervision departments.

- Expand information-collecting channels. All leads or information should be followed from “12345” (a governmental service hotline), national supervision platforms, sector associations and media etc.
- Optimize relevant information and data sharing between different supervision departments/platforms to make aligned and joint operations when necessary.

For AEM and AEM members, such requirements may indicate that special equipment manufacturers will face a more clarified but stricter supervision in the China market. It is also likely that some market/customer complaints covered by social media or channels may trigger the regulators’ further actions instead of a PR issue. It is advised for relevant manufacturers to keep up with supervision publications on relevant official platforms such as the National “Internet + Supervision” platform and regional releases to avoid compliance risk.

China RoHS

9. China RoHS standards under drafting and revision

On April 6, 2023, the launching meeting of national standard **GB/T 31274 Restricted substances management systems of electrical and electronic products-Requirements** (hereinafter referred to as “the Standard”) is held by the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI).

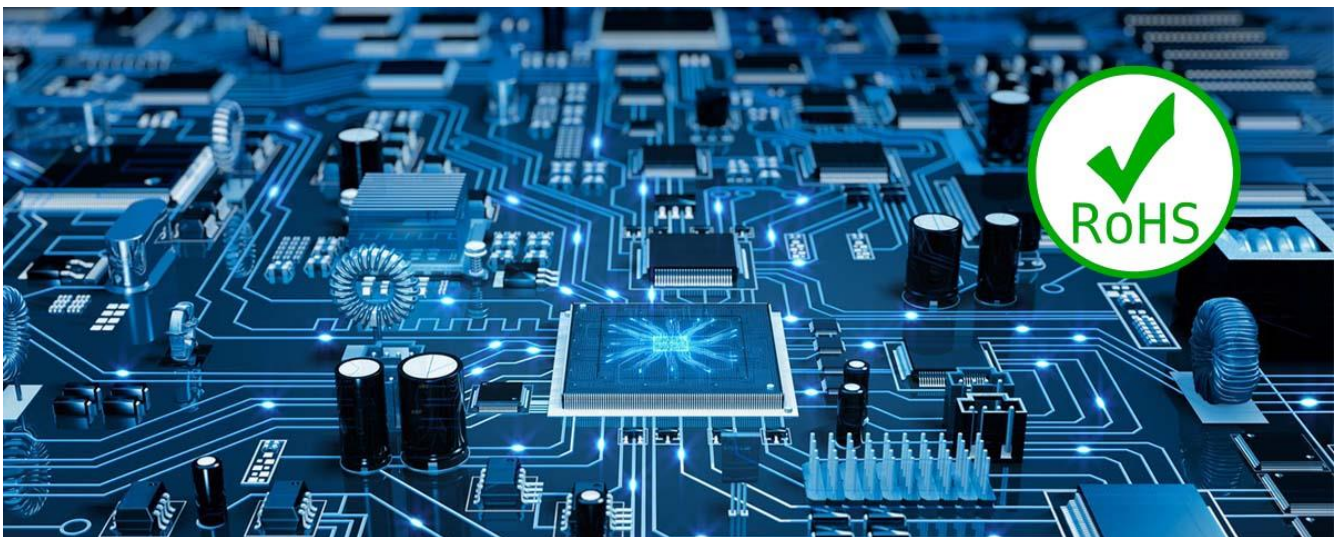
The currently effective version of GB/t 31274 was published in 2014, and it aims at guiding suppliers in the electrical and electronics supply chain to effectively control the restricted substances through process management. This standard is one of the pillar standards in China’s RoHS 2.0 system. To support China’s effort to tighten the control of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products, CESI suggested revising this supportive standard and received approval.

The meeting disclosed that the standard will be revised based on the high-level structure defined

in Appendix 2 of **ISO Directives, Part 1: Procedures for the technical work**.

On April 7, SAC/TC297/SC3 (Test Methods of Hazardous Substances) issued a notice to recruit drafters for a new standard called **Test method development — Guidelines for substance selection**. This standard will modify IEC TR 62936:2016 with the same name., and is expected to provide guidelines for the selection of substances for the development of test method standards, list primary sources of candidate substances etc.

As China RoHS 2.0 is very likely to be expanded to 10 substances (like the EU RoHS), more relevant standards and regulations may be issued or revised AEM and AEM members are suggested to follow up on the updates and evaluate possible impacts accordingly.





Cybersecurity

10. TC 260's key working tasks for 2023

On 13 April 2023, China's National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC 260) released a document *Key Working Points of National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee in 2023* outlining its key working tasks and priorities in 2023. As cybersecurity standards are mainly developed to support governmental regulations, the development of this document is in line with the requirement of China's policies and legislation, such as the *National Standardization Development Outline*, cybersecurity legislation, and China's basic data system.

The document consists of four main sections: development of national cybersecurity standards in key fields, training and promotion, strengthening international competitiveness while promoting Chinese technology, as well as optimization of working mechanisms and capacity-building of SAC/TC 260. A total of 15 tasks are elaborated in the document. The following is a summary of the main highlights; foreign stakeholders are advised to keep monitoring relevant developments.

Accelerating the development of national cybersecurity standards in key fields

The first section indicates 7 tasks, accounting for nearly half of the total tasks of the document for 2023. Specifically:

- The first task involves the identification and analysis of standardization needs and improvement of the standards system. These mainly originate from relevant cybersecurity legislation and policies, especially the ones that are related to general cybersecurity standardization system framework, data security, personal information protection, critical information infrastructure security, supply chain security, etc. In fact, it is highly consistent with the main purpose of cybersecurity standards which is to support the cybersecurity policies and legislation.
- The second to fifth tasks indicate specific key fields for standardization, including critical information infrastructure, software supply chain, large-scale internet platforms, establishment of data system, specialized cybersecurity products, etc. Each of these key areas are further elaborated and supported with specific actions, either standardization research, standard development or relevant document compilation. It is noteworthy that several actions are already ongoing, such as the promotion of *GB/T 39204-2022 Cybersecurity requirements for critical information infrastructure protection* – a conference was held in Beijing on 19 April, hosted by the Ministry of Public Security and attended by more than 300 representatives from industries, scientific research institutions and governmental authorities.
- The sixth and seventh tasks indicate areas presenting challenges and risks caused by the application of new technology, and for which cybersecurity standards are needed, including generative artificial intelligence, block chain consensus mechanism, zero trust, drones, quantum cryptography, 6G, privacy computing, in a general manner without detail actions attached.

Only a small number of specific national standards are explicitly listed in the document, including *20230259-T-469 Security evaluation method for open source software*, and *20221848-T-469 IPv6 address assignment and coding rules Interface identifier*.

International standards development and engagement

The general attitude of TC 260 in participating in international standardization activities is proactive and positive, largely aimed at promoting Chinese technology and consolidating the relevant outcome of innovation into international standards. This is confirmed in the document, which clearly reiterates TC 260's willingness to engage and participate in international activities, while at the same time putting forward specific goals, namely: "at least two new international standard projects shall be officially initiated and approved, including cybersecurity for civilian drones"; and "at least two approved proposals on international standards for the security of industrial Internet platforms and the home Internet of Things will be advanced to the next stage of development". As of May 2023, TC 260's meeting minutes on plenary meeting of ISO/IEC JTC1/SC27 shows that the target set in the document is mostly accomplished:

- ISO/IEC 24392 Cybersecurity — Security reference model for industrial internet platform (SRM- IIP) and ISO/IEC 27071 Cybersecurity — Security recommendations for establishing trusted connections between devices and services, ISO/IEC 27033-7 Information technology – Network security — Part 7: Guidelines for network virtualization security have proceeded into the FDIS stage
- ISO/IEC 27035-4 Information technology — Information security incident management — Part 4: Coordination has proceeded into DIS phase; for the second target
- a PWI on Cyberspace Security Guidelines for Unmanned Air Craft System is officially approved via ballot
- a PWI on Information security — Secure multiparty computation — Part 3 is waiting to be approved as a NP via ballot

Furthermore, the document also indicates the key areas where international engagement will focus, such as artificial intelligence and digital twins: these may represent good entry points for foreign stakeholders interested in cooperation with China through international platforms. In terms of bilateral or multilateral cooperation, TC 260 reiterates the importance of China's existing bilateral or multilateral cooperation mechanisms, such as Belt and Road Initiatives, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, BRICS, etc.

Optimization of working mechanisms

The document hints a proactive attitude of TC 260 to optimize its working mechanism to attract a wider participation of stakeholders, especially from the industry, which will ultimately facilitate the implementation of standards. The actions indicated include, but are not limited to, standard evaluation in post-development stage, pilot trials in leading companies or organizations, development of relevant mobile application for opinion and feedback collecting, etc.

In short, the document is a comprehensive to-do-list. For foreign stakeholders, it is critical to analyze the tasks in detail, identify trends, actively engage and monitor progress.

11. Guidelines for the implementation of cyber-data security risk assessment

On 18 April 2023, China’s National Information Security Standardization Technical Committee (TC260) released the *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide — Guidelines for the Implementation of Cyber-data Security Risk Assessment (Draft for Comment)* (hereinafter referred to the Guidelines).

According to TC260’s analysis of *Data Security Law* (Article 22 and Article 30), the data security assessment system is one of the four data security systems to be established in China. From the perspective of standards the establishment of the data security assessment system involves the development of standards aimed at clarifying the methods, processes, compilation of assessment reports for data security risk assessment, while developing detailed relevant requirements for data security assessment institutions and personnel management, qualification assessment, technical proficiency, etc. In general, the ultimate goal is to address standardization needs that are specified in *Data Security Law*. Therefore, the Guidelines were developed by TC260 to facilitate data security assessment and to provide guidance and instructions to the competent authorities and individual enterprises carrying out the risk assessment.

The Guidelines do not constitute a national standard, rather a type of standard-related technical document, aimed at publicizing cybersecurity related standards and knowledge, and providing practical guidelines for standard implementation. Still, there may be the possibility in the future that the Guidelines are transformed into a national standard or cited by certification rules – as it has previously been the case for the *Cybersecurity Standard Practice Guide — Security Certification Rules for Personal Information Cross-border Processing*.

It is expected that the cyber-data security risk assessment will highlight the role of prevention, and combine proactive identification of risks with responsive actions. The main targets of the risk assessment will be data protection measures and data processing activities implemented by relevant enterprises. The benefit of the risk assessment is that it enables data processors or the competent authorities to master the general situation of data security, identify potential loopholes, and outline suggestions to enhance relevant capacity against attacks, destruction, theft, disclosure, and abuse of data.

To this end, the Guidelines:

- Lay out the logic, processes and methods of cyber-data security risk assessment (see as follows Figure 1 and 2)
- Define the procedures and work content of cyber-data security risk assessment
- Identify and evaluate security risks based on data security management, data processing activities, data security technology, personal information protection, and other aspects.

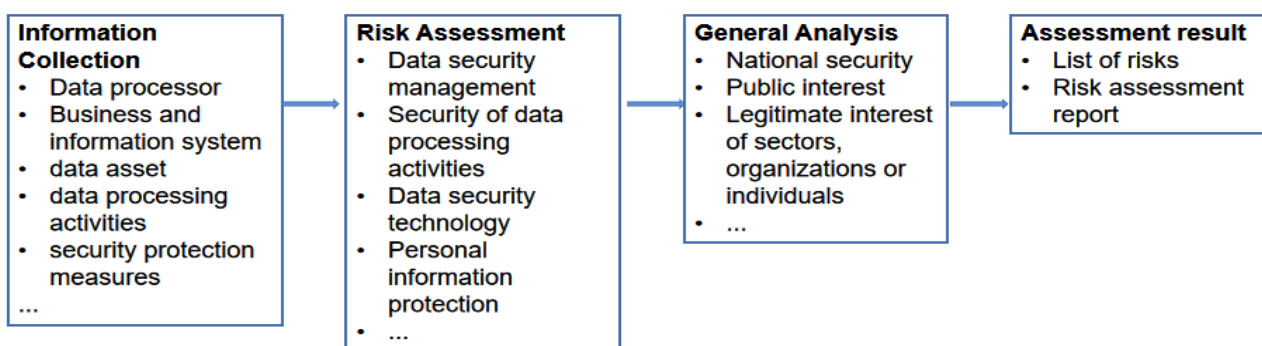


Figure 1. The logic of cyber-data security assessment

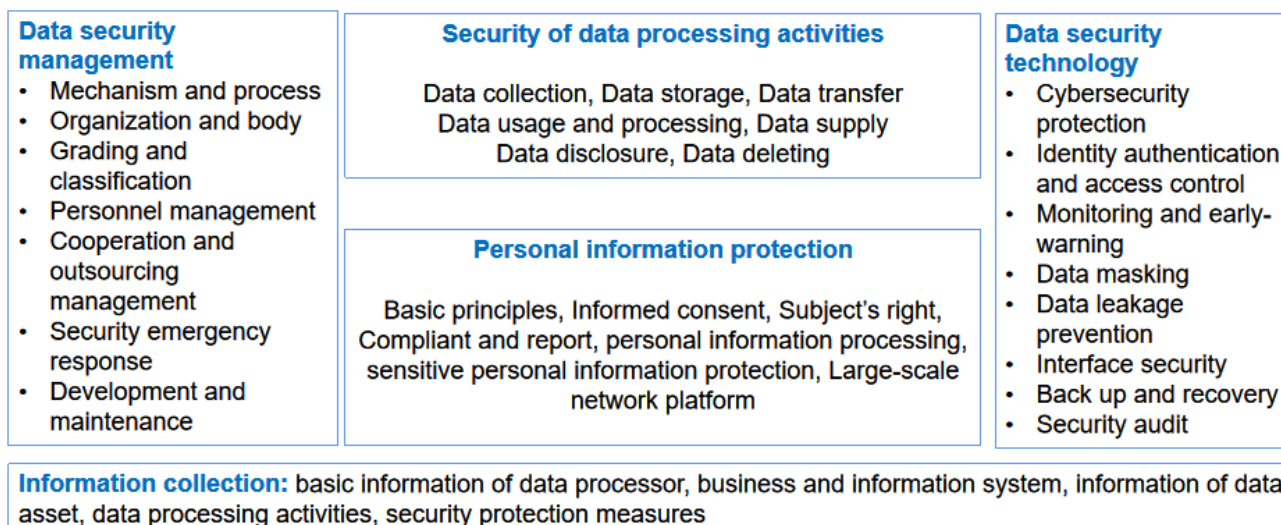


Figure 2. The assessment items for cyber-data security

Foreign stakeholders should pay attention to their relation with the risk assessment required by certain data or personal information cross-border data transfer rules. The cross-border data transfer rules include the *Measures for Security Assessment of Data Outbound Transfer*, the *Implementation Rules for Personal Information Protection Certification*, and the *Measures for the Standard Contract for Outbound Transfer of Personal Information*. Of particular relevancy, the Guidelines clarify that, if their data activities fall under the scope of the above rules, relevant assessment shall be completed accordingly. In addition, the assessment for ensuring the security of cross-border data transfer focuses on:

- Whether the scenario for data outbound sorting is reasonable and complete, and whether it covers all business scenarios and product categories;
- Whether the outbound route is reasonable and complete, and whether it covers outbound transfer via a public network or private line;
- For transfers via public networks, the assessment shall monitor and verify whether the actual cross-border data transfer is consistent with the declared content.



Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving

12. Revision of mandatory standard for motors' energy efficiency starts

On April 3, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) approved the revision project of **GB 30254-2013 Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and the energy efficiency grades for cage three-phase high voltage induction motor.**

GB 30254 applies to vertical, horizontal, and flameproof motors that have the below technical features: 50Hz three-phase AC power supply; 6 kV (cooling mode IC01, IC11, IC21, IC31, IC81W), power rating of 220 kW ~ 25 000 kW; 10 kV (cooling mode IC01, IC11, IC21, IC31, IC81W), power rating of 220 kW ~ 22 400 kW; 6 kV (cooling mode IC01, IC11, IC21, IC31, IC81W), power rating of 185 kW ~ 2 500 kW; 6 kV (cooling mode IC01, IC11, IC21, IC31, IC81W), power rating of 160 kW ~ 1 600 kW; continuous duty (S1), and with 2 to 12 poles.

High-voltage motors are widely used in industrial and agricultural production, transportation, commercial and household appliances, medical devices, etc. However, the 2013 edition can no longer meet the needs of the market that has seen rapid technical progress in recent years.

According to the approval notice, the new version of the standard will:

- Include variable frequency technologies.
- Set requirements for permanent magnet, linear and stepping motors.
- Lay down stricter energy efficiency requirements.

Other key takeaways for AEM and AEM members include:

- The revision work will be led by SAC/TC20 (Energy Fundamentals and Management), and current drafters including MNCs such as ABB and Siemens.
- No international standard is cited or adopted based on the information collected so far.
- English version of the standard will be published together with the publishment of the revised version.

As this mandatory standard will affect the market access of high voltage motor products, AEM members that produce relevant products should follow the revision process and raise concerns should any changes that may impact AEM products arise.



Automation and Autonomy

13. New automated driving standards launched for agricultural machinery

In early April, China Agricultural Mechanization Association (CAMA) disclosed the following standard projects and started to recruit drafters for them:

No.	Standard Type	Standard Project Name
1	Sector Standard	Taxonomy of Automated Driving Agricultural Machinery
2	Sector Standard	Remote Monitoring System of Agricultural Machinery Operation-- Communication Protocol and Data Format of Terminals
3	Association Standard	Remote Monitoring System of Agricultural Machinery Operation-- Testing Methods for Data Exchange Protocol

Some key information collected about these four standards include:

Item #1: on automated driving

- It will be the first governmental standard in China on automated driving for agricultural machinery.
- The standard of “*Taxonomy of automated driving for vehicles*” will be taken as a reference but modifications will be made due to different characteristics of agricultural machinery.

Item #2 & #3 on the remote monitoring system

- These three standards will focus on the operation data of agricultural machinery;
- The key purpose is to align and improve the compatibility of the monitoring systems provided by different manufacturers, especially for communication protocols and terminals used on the machinery.

According to its development plan, CAMA will finish and release the drafts of these standards for public comments in August or September and aims at sending the draft for approval to the technical committee of agricultural informatization under the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Affairs (MARA) for review. As CAMA is the most important association to support MARA’s agricultural machinery policies, AEM members are suggested to pay more attention to its standardization work.



Financial Subsidy

14. Nearly 38,000 planting machinery subsidized in China

According to the Chinese standard on the classification of agricultural machinery, planting machinery includes rice transplanters, seedling throwers, seedling separators, other transplanters, seedling cutting planters, grafting machines, and other planting equipment. Among these seven types of machines, rice transplanters, seedling throwers, and other transplanters currently fall into the scope of government subsidy schemes.

The data disclosed recently by the Chinese government about agricultural machinery

purchase subsidies shows that 28 provinces have subsidized 37,982 planting machinery by April 12, 2023, among which 96.82% are rice transplanters, 1.84% are seedling throwers, and 1.33% are other transplanters. Heilongjiang, Anhui, Jilin, Hubei, and Liaoning are the top five provinces that granted the most subsidies to these pieces of planting machinery, accounting for 83% of all planting equipment subsidized in China; Heilongjiang alone contributed to nearly half of the figure, with 14,805 planting equipment subsidized.

BESTAO policy review to this Issue:

- Road Management Q&A of Agricultural and Construction 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. China's policy documents on the new energy development of non-road machinery
2. Draft of ICV mandatory standard our for public comments.

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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