

China Transport Policy Briefing

The Monthly Update of GIZ in China



Highlights of this issue

- ➔ Nine ministries announce measures for structural adjustments in the transport sector, Jing-Jin-Ji demonstration zone
- ➔ Action Plan on Promoting the Reliability of NEV Charging jointly released by four ministries
- ➔ ICV development at the heart of MIIT Working Plan for innovations in new-gen artificial intelligence

Inside this issue



1

Several provinces and cities release policies on NEV, ICV and industrial development

2

Nine ministries announce measures for structural adjustments in the transport sector, Jing-Jin-Ji demonstration zone

3

Report on environmental management of vehicles in China

4

China Jet Fuel Consumption Index launched

5

New regulations on road transport of dangerous goods provide integrated solutions

6

Action Plan on Promoting the Reliability of NEV Charging jointly released by four ministries

7

Retrospective subsidies announced for NEVs bought in 2015 and 2016

8

Six ministries work together to prepare for new national standards for low-speed light electric vehicles (LSLEV)

9

Shenzhen to tackle safety and efficiency in NEV charging infrastructure

10

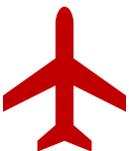
Key projects of Medium and Long Term Development Plan of the Automotive Industry target NEVs, fuel consumption and autonomous driving technologies

11

ICV development at the heart of MIIT Working Plan for innovations in new-gen artificial intelligence

12

MIIT reserves 5905-5925MHz as frequency band for ICV communication



Abbreviations

ADR	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road	危险货物道路国际运输的欧洲协议
ICV	Intelligent and Connected Vehicle	智能网联汽车
Jing-Jin-Ji	Beijing Tianjin Hebei Region	京津冀
LSLEV	Low-speed Light Electric Vehicle	低速电动车
MEE	Ministry of Ecology and Environment	生态环境部
MIIT	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology	工业和信息化部
MOF	Ministry of Finance	财政部
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology	工业和信息化部
MOT	Ministry of Transport	交通运输部
MPS	Ministry of Public Security	公安局
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission	国家发展和改革委员会
NEA	National Energy Administration	能源局
NEV	New Energy Vehicle	电动汽车
SAE	China Society of Automotive Engineers	中国汽车工程学会
SAMR	State Administration for Market Regulation	国家市场监督管理总局
SAT	State Administration of Taxation	国家税务总局

1. Several provinces and cities release policies on NEV, ICV and industrial development



Read the Policies
(Chinese) below

After major national-level policies have been released in 2018, several Chinese provinces and cities in November released their own plans to translate national policy into action on a local level: The Province of Henan released the ["Three-Year Action Plan on NEV and ICV Development 2018-2020 in Henan"](#) on 28 November 2018. Henan aims at a NEV production capacity of 300,000 vehicles, 50% of which shall be ICVs, as well as a local sourcing rate of automobile parts of 60%. The province also plans to launch ICV pilot zones. In similar bids to develop their NEV industries, the city of Shenyang in Liaoning Province released the ["Implementation Plan to Accelerate the Promotion of NEV Industry in Shenyang"](#) and the city of Dalian released the ["Guiding Opinions on Speeding up the Innovative Development of the NEV industry"](#). Shaanxi released the ["Management Regulation for Construction of NEV Charging Facility in Shaanxi Province"](#), aiming to standardize and improve the construction and operation of charging infrastructure in Shaanxi. It requires that the rate of fast charging stations to electric vehicles should be 1:2000; in newly built residential areas, all parking units should be designed to enable the installation of charging facilities. Dongguan in Guangdong Province released a draft for comments on the ["2018 Amended Management Regulation of NEV Promotion Fund of Dongguan City, Guangdong Province"](#) on 26 November 2018, which sets the provincial subsidy standard for NEV purchase at an additional 50% of the national standard. Subsidies will also be given to charging facilities, 600 RMB/kW for DC and 300 RMB/kW for AC charging facilities constructed between 2016 and 2018.

2. Nine ministries announce measures for structural adjustments in the transport sector, Jing-Jin-Ji demonstration zone

交通运输部等九部门贯彻落实国务院办公厅《推进运输结构调整三年行动计划（2018—2020年）》

Nine ministries, including MOT, MIIT and MOF, announced measures for the implementation of the Three-Year Action Plan on Transport Structure Adjustment 2018-2020. The Notice breaks down the target increase of railway freight transport volume by 1.1 billion tons until the end of 2020 into regions. It announces special measures for its demonstration zone, Jing-Jin-Ji and its surrounding five provinces, including building special railway lines and promoting intermodal transport.



Read the Policy
(Chinese)



3. Report on environmental management of vehicles in China

中国机动车环境管理年报2018

MEE's “China Vehicle Environmental Management Annual Report (2018)” lays out administrative measures to limit the environmental impact from vehicle emissions in China, such as improving regulations, eliminating old vehicles and improving fuel quality. Furthermore, it published data on vehicle distribution and emissions: In 2017 China's vehicle stock reached 310 million units, out of which vehicles powered by gasoline, diesel and natural gas account for 89%, 9.4% and 1.6% respectively. The report also shows diesel trucks to account for 7.8% of the total number of vehicles, but account for 57.3% of nitric oxide and 77.8% of particle emissions from all motorized vehicles in 2017.



Read the Policy
(Chinese)



4. China Jet Fuel Consumption Index launched

中国航油集团与中国宏观经济研究院共同发布中国航空煤油消费指数



Read the Policy
(Chinese)

The National Aviation Fuel Group

and the Chinese Academy of Macroeconomic Research jointly developed the China Jet Fuel Consumption Index, released on 10 November 2018. It describes China's jet fuel consumption by means of a consumption quantity index and a jet fuel price index. It provides reference for international cooperation and domestic stakeholders to make investment decisions on jet fuel. In the next three years, Jet Fuel Consumption Indices of all capital cities and sub-provincial cities will be released once a year.



5. New regulations on road transport of dangerous goods provide integrated solutions

交通运输部办公厅关于做好交通运输行业标准《危险货物道路运输规则》(JT/T617-2018)贯彻实施工作的通知



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(Chinese)

On 21 November 2018 MOT released the “Regulations concerning road transportation of dangerous goods” [on its website](#) as the first integrated regulations for road transport of dangerous goods in China. It refers to the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) in a step to adopt ADR in China. The new standards came into effect on 1 December 2018.



6. Action Plan on Promoting the Reliability of New Energy Vehicle (NEV) Charging jointly released by four ministries

关于印发《提升新能源汽车充电保障能力行动计划》的通知

NDRC, NEA, MIIT and MOF jointly released the Action Plan on Promoting the Reliability of NEV Charging. The Plan promotes high quality technologies, and aims at increasing operational efficiency, optimizing charging infrastructure, ensuring electricity supply and establishing relevant norms and standards. Specific tasks have been formulated for each target. The Action Plan announces that effective implementation shall be supported by innovative business models and governmental policies as well as a strengthened role of industry associations.



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7. Retrospective subsidies announced for NEVs bought in 2015 and 2016

《关于开展2016年及以前年度新能源汽车推广应用补助资金清算的通知》

MOF, MIIT, MOST and NDRC jointly announced that certain NEVs sold and licensed in 2015/2016 which did not qualify for subsidies at the time do now qualify retrospectively. Prerequisite is that they have driven more than 20,000 km before 31 October 2018, have been privately bought, are municipal vehicles, official cars of governmental organizations, or airport-internal vehicles. All applications for subsidies must have been sent to MIIT and MOF before 31 December 2018 to qualify. The official document is not yet publicly accessible. This summary refers to a secondary source. Any changes or official releases will be tracked within the upcoming briefings.



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8. Six ministries work together to prepare for new national standards of low-speed light electric vehicles (LSLEV)

《六部委关于加强低速电动车管理的通知》

MIIT, NDRC, MOST, MPS, MOT and SAMR jointly announced that the management of LSLEV, particularly three and four-wheel LSLEVs, will be tightened. The announcement urges local governments to take stock of the local LSLEV market and reprimand businesses in violation of any regulations. Local governments are to halt any subsidies, the development of new market entry conditions, new LSLEV projects and extensions of LSLEV production facilities until a national guideline on four-wheels LSLEVs is released. The six ministries together aim to create one joint working group for supervising the mechanisms to enforce forthcoming national standards.



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9. Shenzhen to tackle safety and efficiency in NEV charging infrastructure

深圳市新能源汽车充电设施管理暂行办法

Shenzhen outlines approval criteria for the construction of charging infrastructure with the goal to make the management of NEV charging infrastructure more efficient and to improve its safety. This includes tackling quality, electric and fire safety, as well as charging and communication coherence. The operators will be supervised by the government. The measures will be implemented from 12 November 2018.



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10. Key projects of Medium and Long Term Development Plan of the Automotive Industry target NEVs, fuel consumption and autonomous driving technologies

《汽车产业中长期发展规划》八项重点工程实施方案

SAE, the China Society of Automotive Engineers, released an "Implementation Plan of Eight Key Projects for Medium and Long Term Development of the Automotive Industry" at the 2018 China-SAE Congress and Exhibition. The Plan envisions that until 2025, NEV ownership shall reach 20 million units with a yearly sold amount of 7 million NEVs, including 50,000 fuel cell vehicles. 500 hydrogen refueling stations are to be added and the market share of hybrid vehicles shall reach 20%. Fuel consumption of passenger cars shall be reduced to 4.5l/100km and fuel consumption of trucks shall drop by 30-35% compared to 2015. As for autonomous driving technologies, China aims to establish an independent software and hardware platform as well as an operational system. Presented key projects focus on technological innovation and the development of intelligent and connected vehicles (ICVs).



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11. ICV development at the heart of MIIT Working Plan for innovations in new-gen artificial intelligence

新一代人工智能产业创新重点任务揭榜工作方案

MIIT in a new Working Plan announces that by 2020, China aims to develop several key ICV technologies, including computer processors, intelligent software algorithms, automated driving systems and vehicle communication systems for conditional automated driving (level 3 automated driving). In the areas of image processing, information exchange and intelligent decision support, China aims to reach international standards.



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12. MIIT reserves 5905-5925MHz as frequency band for ICV communication

《工业和信息化部关于印发《车联网（智能网联汽车）直连通信使用5905-5925MHz频段管理规定（暂行）》的通知》

The “Provisional Regulations on the Use of the Frequency Band 5905-5925MHz for Direct ICV Communication” released by MIIT on 13 November 2018 assigns the frequency band 5905-5925MHz to direct communication between vehicles, road facilities or humans on the basis of LTE-V2X technology. All utilizations of this frequency band need to be registered before 1 January 2022, with exception for applicants from less-developed rural areas.



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