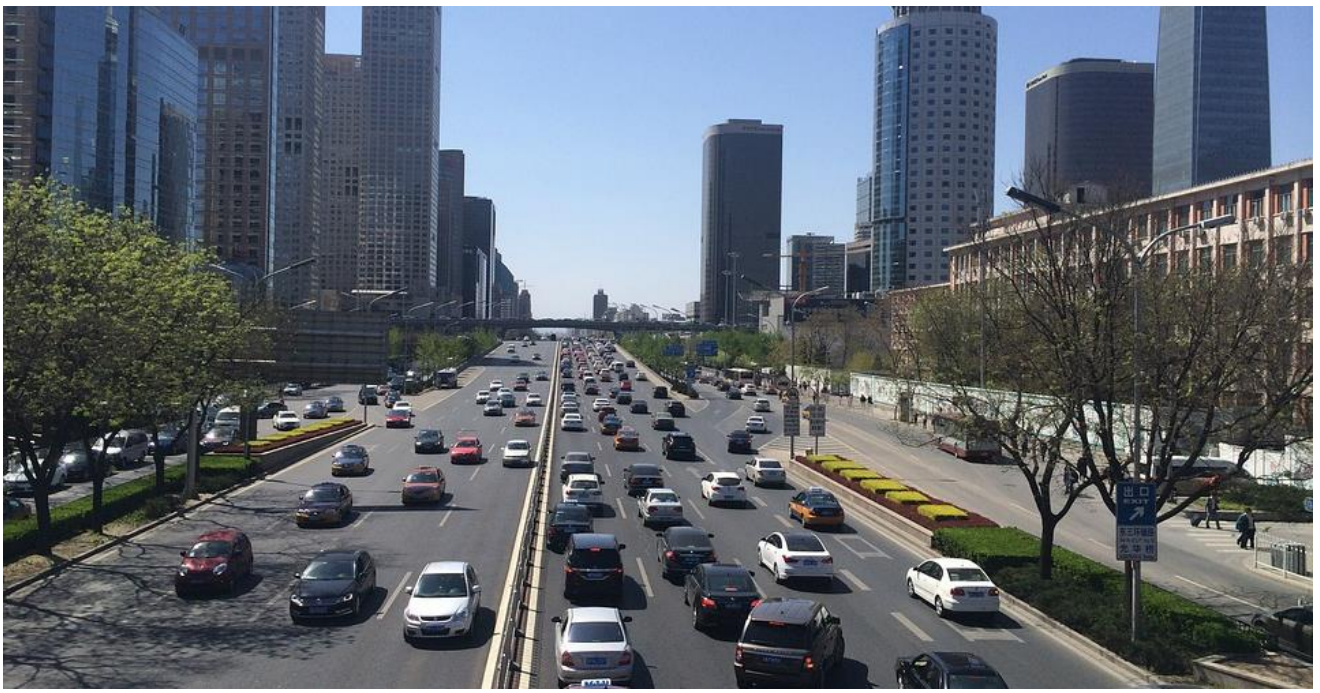
2019, Issue 1

China Transport Policy Briefing

The Monthly Update of GIZ in China



Highlights of this issue

- NDRC releases plan for supply side stimulus in 2019, focus on vehicle upgrading
- National Action Plan for controlling pollution caused by diesel trucks released by eleven government departments
- Zhejiang Province wants to build world-class automotive industry cluster by 2022

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of:

Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

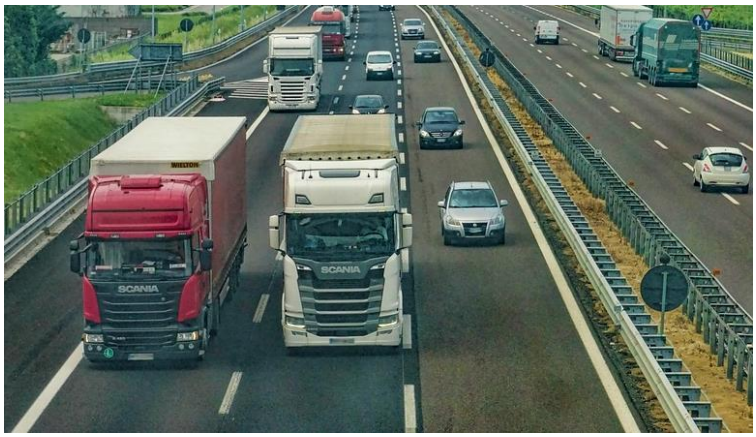
Inside this issue

Abbreviations

ICV	Intelligent and Connected Vehicle	智能网联汽车
IGBT	Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor	绝缘栅双极晶体管
Jing-Jin-Ji	Beijing Tianjin Hebei Region	京津冀
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
MOT	Ministry of Transport	交通运输部
MOSFET	Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistors	金属氧化物半导体场效应晶体管
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission	国家发展和改革委员会
NEV	New Energy Vehicle	新能源汽车

1. National Action Plan for controlling the pollution caused by diesel trucks released by eleven government departments

柴油货车污染治理攻坚战行动计划



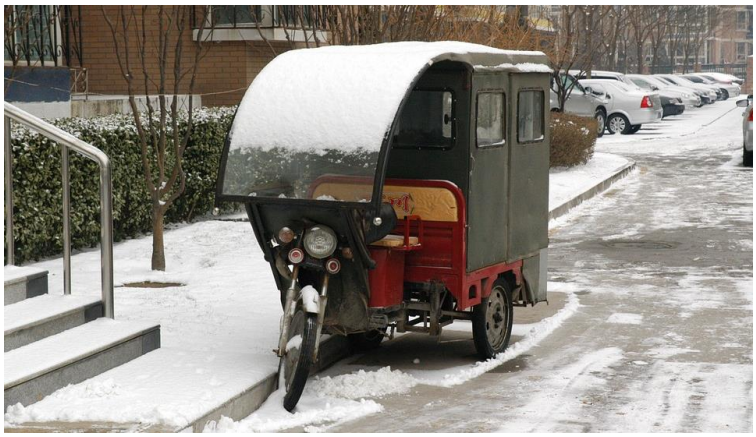
Read the Policy (Chinese)

On 4 January 2019, eleven departments including the Ministry for Ecology and Environment (MEE), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry for Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) and the Ministry of Transport (MOT) jointly issued the "Action Plan for the Pollution Control of Diesel Trucks", based on the targets stipulated in the "Three-Year Action Plan for Defending the Blue Sky 2018-2020". It calls for strengthening the supervision of environmental protection standards for newly produced vehicles. It furthermore restates that key areas (Jing-Jin-Ji region, the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta) and the Chengdu-Chongqing region will implement CHINA VI emission standards for motor vehicles ahead of the original schedule. Instead of following the deadlines put forward on a national level (July 2020 and 2023), it reconfirms these regions will start implementing CHINA VI starting from 1 July 2019, as announced in the Three-Year Action Plan.

The Plan also calls for more regulatory supervision and heightened enforcement of regulations for vehicles currently on the road. Transport companies which have over 10% of their total vehicles exceeding emission standards will be included in a national blacklist and receive stronger surveillance by MEE and MOT. The phasing out of old vehicles is another key goal: By the end of 2020, the Jing-Jin-Ji region and surrounding areas shall cut more than one million diesel trucks operating below CHINA III standards.

2. NDRC releases plan for supply side stimulus in 2019, focus on vehicle upgrading

进一步优化供给推动消费平稳增长 促进形成强大国内市场的实施方案（2019年）



Read the Policy (Chinese)

Based on the "Implementation Plan on Improving and Promoting the Consumption System (2018-2020)", NDRC on 29 January 2019 released an "Implementation Scheme on Supply-Side Measures for Further Promoting Steady Growth of Consumption and Forming a Robust Domestic Market (2019)". The scheme sets forth a series of measures to stimulate consumption and to upgrade the industry structure in China.

In the automotive area, local governments should implement measures according to their local conditions, such as promoting the upgrading of vehicles through subsidies for the purchase of new cars in exchange for the scrapping of old vehicles (those falling under CHINA III emission standards) or subsidies to rural residents for scrapping three-wheelers and purchasing light duty and passenger vehicles (trucks under 3.5 tons or passenger vehicles with up to 1.6 liter engines). The central government will financially support local governments in their implementation of effective pollution control measures, such as promoting the use of NEVs and phasing out heavy-duty trucks, and will continue working on improving NEV subsidies. At the same time, passage rights for pick-up trucks in cities shall be further restricted and new energy trucks shall gain more favourable access. Lastly, the second-hand car market shall be promoted through a reduced tax rate.

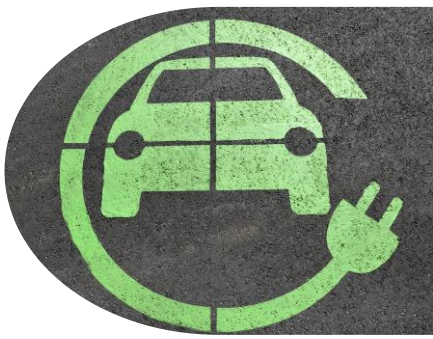
3. Hebei seeks to stimulate its economy through the NEV sector

河北省关于完善促进消费体制机制实施方案（2019-2020年）

Focusing on the implementation of the national stimulus plan, Hebei Province published its "Implementation Scheme on Improving and Promoting the Consumption System in Hebei Province (2019-2020)" on 12 January 2019.

One of the focal points of the plan is to encourage the purchasing of NEVs and to improve related infrastructure. The responsible authorities shall develop a Three-Year Action Plan for promoting NEVs, including preferential tax policies. Electrification of public transport shall be promoted, charging infrastructure shall be improved and related services shall become smart. The responsible authorities shall also put forward plans for building parking infrastructure and develop a parking management information platform for urban areas.

Read the Policy (Chinese)



4. Fujian Province releases Implementation Scheme for adjusting the structure of its transport sector

福建省运输结构调整工作实施方案

Aiming to advance the restructuring of the transport sector while efficiently reducing pollution, Fujian Province released the "Fujian Province Action Plan on Adjusting the Transport Structure" on 9 January 2019.

The plan sets ambitious goals for freight transport in the province: By 2020, railway freight volume should increase by 5.2% to 1.64 million tons and waterway freight volume should increase by 7.5% to 25 million tons, compared to 2017. The volume of cargo road transport should be reduced by 1.64 million tons. Meanwhile, the provincial government is also scheduling an annual 20% increase in multimodal transport and an annual 10% increase in rail-water combined transportation in the ports of Fuzhou and Xiamen.

Read the Policy (Chinese)

5. Tianjin releases Implementation Scheme for adjusting the structure of the city's transport sector

天津市推进运输结构调整工作实施方案

Read the Policy (Chinese)

On 7 January 2019, Tianjin issued a plan which seeks to improve railway freight capacity and promote the shift from road-to-rail for bulk cargo in the municipality. A new set-up for bulk cargo transportation is scheduled to take basic shape by 2020, with a focus on enhanced efficiency, last-mile solutions, railway hubs, as well as collection and distribution channels within ports.

Tianjin will set up a demonstration project on combined container transport via waterway and rail and will promote the interactive sharing of information on multimodal transport. Tianjin aims to strengthen the joint governance across authorities to prevent the overloading of heavy duty trucks, optimize traffic management and promote its transformation into a 'Transit Metropolis'.

6. Shenzhen publishes first round of support plans for the development of low-carbon industries

深圳市发展和改革委员会关于组织实施深圳市绿色低碳产业2019年第一批扶持计划的通知

Read the Policy (Chinese)

On 15 January 2019, Shenzhen announced a first round of support plans in order to accelerate the development of the green and low-carbon industries of the city.

One focal point lies on supporting the NEV industry. This includes the development of key components, materials, manufacturing and equipment for batteries, electronic controls, motors, charging equipment and DC converters. The key component industries of high-power insulated gate bipolar transistor (IGBT) chips and chip modules for silicon carbide MOSFETs (metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistors) are emphasized alongside the research and development and commercialization of hydrogen production, storage, and filling technologies.

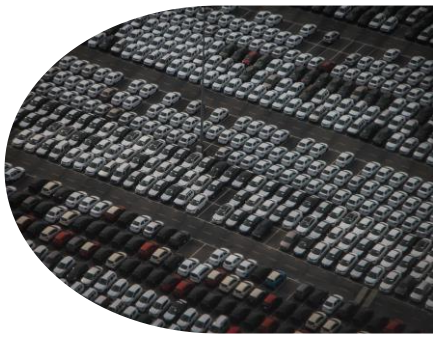
7. Zhejiang Province wants to build world-class automotive industry cluster by 2022

浙江省汽车产业高质量发展行动计划 (2019-2020)

Read the Policy (Chinese)

On 9 January 2019, Zhejiang Province, one of the richest and most developed provinces in China, issued a plan which targets the building of a world-class automotive industry cluster by 2022.

By then, the province's auto production should reach over 3.5 million units, of which more than 800,000 units should be NEVs. The total output of the province's automotive industry should exceed 1 trillion RMB (ca. 130 billion EUR), with the output from automakers amounting over 400 billion RMB (ca. 50 billion EUR) and the output from suppliers amounting to over 600 billion RMB (ca. 80 billion EUR). Moreover, the province will build various national innovation and technology centers focusing on manufacturing, technology and testing in the automotive industry.



8. Liaoning Province plans construction of internationally competitive manufacturing base for advanced equipment

辽宁省建设具有国际竞争力的先进装备制造业基地工程实施方案

Read the Policy (Chinese)

In order to improve the international competitiveness of its advanced equipment industry, on 10 January 2019, Liaoning Province released the "Implementation Scheme for the Construction of an Advanced Equipment Manufacturing Base", which includes a sub-project related to NEVs.

The plan stipulates that Liaoning Province will focus on the development of energy-saving vehicles, ICVs and core components. In the field of special vehicles, the province will focus on the development of pure electric and hybrid vehicles for airport shuttle services, snow removal, police and sanitation services and other fields of application. A project management office for coordinating and managing the manufacturing projects, specifically for those projects on energy-saving vehicles and NEVs, will be set up and located on the premises of the Brilliance Automotive Group.

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