

Green, Low-carbon and Circular Development of China's Automobile Industry

National Progress Report

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Shifts in Philosophy, Automotive Industry, and Towards E-Mobility

Current Challenges of Carbon Emissions and Automotive Recycling in China's Automotive Industry

Goals of Green, Low-Carbon, and Circular Development in China's Automotive Industry

Roadmap for Green, Low-Carbon, and Circular Development

Facilitating the Transition of Consumers to E-Mobility

Standard System

New Quality of Productivity in Remanufacturing



The Shift in Philosophy

• The transformation in the relationship between humans and nature: from the dualistic opposition of "conquering and transforming nature" to the harmonious coexistence between humans and nature.

The shift is endogenous, bottom- up, and systematic	the concept that "green mountains and clear waters are mountains of gold and silver" has taken deep root in people's hearts, ultimately forming a nationwide action.
The shift is at the core of global governance	climate change is a common challenge faced by all of humanity. The Chinese commitment to "strive to reach peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030, and endeavor to achieve carbon neutrality before 2060" is a fundamental path to building a community with a shared future for mankind.
The shift represents the values of China's ecological civilization in the new era	it is the people's aspiration for a beautiful environment and the pursuit of a high-quality life, and it is the fundamental path to high-quality development and high-level protection.

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The Shift in the Automotive Industry

• Green, low-carbon, and circular development is a common choice for the global automotive industry to address climate change and is also an intrinsic demand for the high-quality development of China's automotive industry.

E-Mobility has become the focus of a new round of industrial competition	carbon-based technical barriers and trade barriers becoming apparent; the level of green, low-carbon, and circular development of the industrial chain will directly determine the future global competitiveness of the automotive industry.
E-Mobility is the coordinated development of energy, transportation, and environment	it is not only the improvement of the automotive industry but also a fundamental change in the social energy and transportation infrastructure.
Chinese automotive industry must develop new productive forces	achieve a revolutionary breakthrough in technology, innovative allocation of production factors, and in-depth transformation and upgrading of the industry, to significantly enhance total factor productivity.

The Shift Towards E-Mobility



The transformation in the supply side of energy and electricity	Smart grids and national carbon markets play a significant role in increasing the proportion of clean and renewable energy in the energy structure.
The transition of the petrochemical industry	Low-carbon and zero-carbon fuels such as hydrogen, ammonia, advanced bioliquid fuels, and renewable synthetic fuels.
E-Mobility is the main direction for the low-carbon development of automotive products	Internal combustion engine vehicles continuously improve the integration, intelligence, and efficiency of the internal combustion-electric power drive system through the combination with electric drive technology and the integration with intelligent control.
The transformation and development of the automotive manufacturing industry	The industry is moving towards a clean energy structure, digital production methods, and circular resource utilization.
The transformation on the demand side of E-Mobility	The re-planning of gas stations and charging facilities, the support of digital infrastructure such as smart cities, the cultivation and encouragement of sustainable consumption habits in society, and the active participation of consumer organizations.



Current Challenges of Carbon Emissions in China's Automotive Industry

- The scale of China's automotive industry has been the largest in the world for 14 years, with an annual output and sales volume of about 27 million vehicles, and an average annual compound growth rate of 12.3% since 2000. The vehicle ownership exceeds 300 million, ranking No.1 in the world, with immense pressure for carbon emission reduction.
- There is significant pressure for carbon emission reduction in vehicle operation, with commercial vehicles being the current main source of emissions (11% of volume accounts for 55% emissions).
- The carbon emissions in automotive manufacturing are relatively low, mainly indirect carbon emissions from electricity consumption. The carbon emissions per unit of increased value have decreased by more than 70% compared to 2005.



Current Challenges of China's Automotive Recycling Industry

Market Scale

- The recycling of scrapped motor vehicles reached **4** million, a year-on-year increase of **32.9%**
- By **2027**, it is expected to reach **10 million**.

Upgrade of regulations and re-qualification of enterprises

- Regulations on the Administration of the Recycling of Scrap Motor Vehicles (State Council Order No. 715)
- > Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Regulations of State Council Order No. 715
- > Technical Specifications for the Recycling and Dismantling of Scrap Motor Vehicles (GB 22128-2019)
- > Technical Specifications for Pollution Control of Scrap Motor Vehicle Dismantling Enterprises (HJ 348-2022)
- In 2023, there were more than 1,460 enterprises with qualified certifications for the recycling and dismantling of scrapped motor vehicles.
- On April 12th, Action Plan for Promoting the Exchange of Old for New Consumer Goods released, aiming to increase the recycling volume of ELVs by 50% compared to 2023 by 2025, double by 2027, second hand car trading volume increased by 45% compared to 2023.



Green, Low-Carbon, and Circular Development Goals of China's Automotive Industry

Goal: Strive to achieve carbon peak before 2030 and carbon neutrality in the automotive industry by 2060, supporting China's carbon peak and carbon neutrality development goals to be realized on schedule.

By 2025	the penetration rate of new energy vehicles is expected to reach 45%, the average fuel consumption of passenger cars is targeted to be 4.6L/100km, the electric energy consumption of pure electric passenger cars is to reach 12kWh/100km, the average fuel consumption of commercial vehicles is to decrease by 15% compared to 2020, and the carbon dioxide emissions per unit of increased value for the entire industry are to be reduced by 18% compared to 2020.
By 2030	the penetration rate of new energy vehicles is expected to reach 60%, and the average fuel consumption of passenger cars is targeted to be 3.0L/100km.
After 2030	low-carbon and zero-carbon vehicles are gradually expected to become the mainstay of the automotive market and road traffic, with continuous reduction in energy consumption and carbon emissions in automotive production and manufacturing, and a sustained increase in the level of recycling and utilization of automotive resources and materials.



Roadmap for Green, Low-Carbon, and Circular Development of China's Automotive Industry





Promote the construction of a circular development system in the automotive industry



Facilitating the Transition of Consumers to E-Mobility

Improve policy incentive mechanisms

Increase financial support

Improve infrastructure construction

Enhance green transportation support policies

Improve the automotive product recycling and utilization system

Standard System



Develop a standard system for the green, low-carbon, and circular development of the automotive industry that focuses on resources, energy, and the environment.



4 Comprehensive evaluation and management:

Automotive Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), Automotive Organizational Environmental Footprint (OEF), Automotive Product Environmental Footprint (PEF), Automotive Life Cycle Management System and Management Technology (e-passport/supply chain due diligence), etc.

Remanufactured Products are New Products!

- **Regulatory framework**: Interim Measures for the Administration of Automotive Parts Remanufacturing (2021)
- Quality responsibility body: Remanufacturing enterprises.
- Quality standards:
 - 1. Adopt standards equivalent to those of the original new products;
 - 2. Perform the same inspection, testing, or certification as the original new products before leaving the factory.
- **Quality assurance:** Provide quality assurance and after-sales service that are no less than those of the original new products.
- Quality disclosure:
 - 1. Clearly mark the remanufacturing enterprise's trademark and "remanufactured product" logo in a prominent position, and ensure it remains permanent.
 - 2. The packaging and product manual of remanufactured products should indicate the **name**, **address**, **production date**, and **product execution standards** of the remanufacturer.
 - 3. When selling and using remanufactured products, inform consumers that the **product is remanufactured**, and provide **quality certificates**, **quality assurance information**, and **after-sales service warranty manuals** for remanufactured products.







New Quality of Productivity in Remanufacturing: Artificial Intelligence + Remanufacturing

AI + Green Manufacturing highly aligns with the characteristics of **new quality of productivity**, which are "*high technology*, *high energy efficiency*, and *high quality*" and conforms to the advanced productive quality state of the new development concept.

By applying **neuro-symbolic artificial intelligence** to the task planning of power battery disassembly, it solves the problem of **uncertainty** in the disassembly process under **unstructured environments**, achieving *autonomous*, *interpretable*, and *robust disassembly*, pointing the way for the intelligent disassembly of power battery.

The embodied intelligent system based on neurosymbolic AI endows the BEAM-1 with human-like thinking abilities; *it clearly knows its purpose, what it is doing at the moment, why it is doing it, and how to do it.*

> Battery Disassembly Autonomous Composite Robot BEAM-1 (video) https://www.nsaihome.org.cn/en/



Conclusive Remarks



- The green and low-carbon circular development of China's automotive industry is the necessary path to achieve sustainable development.
- By promoting technological innovation, industrial structure adjustment, transformation of consumption patterns, and the improvement of the policy system, China's automotive industry will continue to move forward on the path of green and low-carbon circular development, making a positive contribution to global climate change governance and the construction of ecological civilization.
- In the future, China's automotive industry will continue to explore new models of green development, promote industrial transformation and upgrading, and achieve a winwin situation of economic benefits and environmental protection.



Thank you very much for your attention!



New Quality of Productivity is Led by Innovation

New quality of productivity is the advanced productive quality state that is in line with the new development concept, characterized by high technology, high energy efficiency, and high quality. It is driven by revolutionary breakthroughs in technology, innovative allocation of production factors, and in-depth transformation and upgrading of industries. Its essence lies in the leap of laborers, labor materials, labor objects, and their optimized combination. The core indicator is the significant increase in total factor productivity, featuring innovation, focusing on quality excellence, and essentially representing advanced productive forces.