Global Hydrogen Policy Tracker - China

Hydrogen Developments

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Development stage

A number of provinces (e.g., Beijing) have developed hydrogen-related policies and some cities (e.g., Wuhan, Datong) are establishing themselves as hydrogen cities through the development of the hydrogen industry.

**June 2025**: In June 2025, China’s National Energy Administration (NEA) launched a national hydrogen pilot program targeting 11 priority areas across the hydrogen value chain. The initiative aims to accelerate the commercial readiness of hydrogen technologies through both individual project pilots and regional-city-led trials. These pilots will explore key applications, business models, and governance mechanisms, with all projects expected to be operational or have completed their objectives by June 2028, unless officially extended.

Source: [China announces national hydrogen pilot scheme across 11 priority areas](https://www.h2-view.com/story/china-announces-national-hydrogen-pilot-scheme-across-11-priority-areas/2127894.article/)

**April 2025**: China's new policies aim to accelerate the development of low-carbon hydrogen to support national decarbonization efforts. The plan encourages refiners and chemical companies to increase hydrogen use, develop green methanol and ammonia, and deploy hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, ships, aircraft, and locomotives. The Energy Law, effective April 2025, classifies hydrogen as an energy resource, reducing restrictions on its production and storage.

Source: [Low-carbon hydrogen to get more support in 2025 from Beijing’s new policy push](https://hydrogen-central.com/low-carbon-hydrogen-to-get-more-support-in-2025-from-beijings-new-policy-push/)

**December 2024:** On 30 December 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued a notice announcing the “Implementation Plan for Accelerating of Clean and Low-carbon Hydrogen in the Industrial Field”.  The Implementation Plan was jointly issued by MITT, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), and the National Energy Administration (NEA) and aims to boost the Chinese government’s efforts to promote the use of low-carbon hydrogen in the industrial sector.

Sources:

[Notice of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and Other Three Departments on Printing and Distributing the Implementation Plan for Accelerating the Application of Clean and Low-Carbon Hydrogen in the Industrial Sector\_Departmental Documents of the State Council\_Chinese Government Network](https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202412/content_6995692.htm)

[China: New Policies Boost Low-Carbon Hydrogen in Industrial sector | Eversheds Sutherland](https://www.eversheds-sutherland.com/en/saudi-arabia/insights/china-new-policies-boost-low-carbon-hydrogen-in-industrial-sector#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20Medium%20and,and%20industrial%20sectors%20by%202035)

**November 2024:** China has advanced its hydrogen energy development by introducing 33 new policies across 24 provinces and cities in November 2024. These policies aim to support the hydrogen energy sector through robust legal frameworks, financial incentives, and targeted industrial strategies. Key initiatives include the inclusion of hydrogen in the Energy Law, substantial subsidies for fuel cell vehicles, and the development of comprehensive hydrogen ecosystems.

Source: [China Accelerates Hydrogen Energy Development with 33 New Policies Across 24 Provinces and Cities](https://fuelcellsworks.com/2024/12/04/energy-policy/china-accelerates-hydrogen-energy-development-with-33-new-policies-across-24-provinces-and-cities)

**August 2023:** In August 2023, China released its first national-level guidelines for standards within the hydrogen industry. The guidelines aim to help develop the hydrogen industry in China.

Source: [China Issues Guidelines on Hydrogen Ahead of Industry Boom](https://www.energymonitor.ai/news/signal-china-issues-guidelines-on-hydrogen-ahead-of-industry-boom/)

**March 2022:** China: Recent developments in the Chinese hydrogen market: policy and market trends.

Source: [Baker McKenzie -  China: Recent developments in the Chinese hydrogen market: policy and market trends](https://insightplus.bakermckenzie.com/bm/attachment_dw.action?attkey=FRbANEucS95NMLRN47z%2BeeOgEFCt8EGQJsWJiCH2WAUuQVQjpl3o%2BZw5oje8KpU1&amp;nav=FRbANEucS95NMLRN47z%2BeeOgEFCt8EGQbuwypnpZjc4%3D&amp;attdocparam=pB7HEsg%2FZ312Bk8OIuOIH1c%2BY4beLEAejU35eP2Egcc%3D&amp;fromContentView=1)

**March 2022:**On 23 March 2022, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration released a plan for the development of hydrogen energy for 2021-2035. According to the stated plan, China aims to produce 100,000 to 200,000 tonnes of green hydrogren and have 50,000 hydrogen-fuelled vehicles by the year 2025. China produces about 33 million tonnes of hydrogen annually, making it the largest hydrogen producer in the world.

Source:
[China Targets 100,000-200,000 T Of Green Hydrogen Output A Year By 2025](https://fuelcellsworks.com/news/china-targets-100000-200000-t-of-green-hydrogen-output-a-year-by-2025/?utm_source=rss&amp;utm_medium=rss&amp;utm_campaign=china-targets-100000-200000-t-of-green-hydrogen-output-a-year-by-2025)
[Beijing releases plan on hydrogen energy industry development](http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202108/17/content_WS611bbd06c6d0df57f98de93f.html)

**August 2021:**Beijing authorities have released a plan for the development of the hydrogen energy industry from 2021 to 2025. The plan, released by the municipal Bureau of Economy and information technology, sets targets that the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region will reduce carbon emissions by 2 million metric tons by 2025.

Source:
[China maps 2021-2035 plan on hydrogen energy development-Xinhua](https://english.news.cn/20220323/5b03063085534d9ebd7e3e2609a65676/c.html)
[The State Council - The People's Republic of China - Top News](http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202108/17/content_WS611bbd06c6d0df57f98de93f.html)

**September 2019:**The publication of key tasks to build national strength in transportation mentioned the need to strengthen the construction of facilities such as hydrogen refueling.

Source:
[Hydrogen-energy transportation for Beijing 2022](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-08/04/c_138283135.htm)
[China sets key tasks for building national strength in transportation](http://english.www.gov.cn/statecouncil/ministries/201909/25/content_WS5d8a9ec4c6d0bcf8c4c13fb6.html)

**June 2019:**The transition period for the withdrawal of subsidies for new energy vehicles ended. New energy buses and fuel cell vehicles are exempted from the subsidy withdrawal. The savings from the withdrawal are to be used towards hydrogen charging infrastructure and support services.

Sources:
[The State Council - The People's Republic of China - Top News](http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202108/17/content_WS611bbd06c6d0df57f98de93f.html)
[China maps 2021-2035 plan on hydrogen energy development-Xinhua](https://english.news.cn/20220323/5b03063085534d9ebd7e3e2609a65676/c.html)
[China Targets 100,000-200,000 T Of Green Hydrogen Output A Year By 2025](https://fuelcellsworks.com/news/china-targets-100000-200000-t-of-green-hydrogen-output-a-year-by-2025/?utm_source=rss&amp;utm_medium=rss&amp;utm_campaign=china-targets-100000-200000-t-of-green-hydrogen-output-a-year-by-2025)
[Notice on Further Improving the Financial Subsidy Policy for the Promotion and Application of New Energy Vehicles](http://jjs.mof.gov.cn/zhengwuxinxi/zhengcefagui/201903/t20190326_3204190.html)

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