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法律法规简报

Legal Update

2026-08



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1. 两部门印发煤炭工业发展“十五五”规划

2026.08.11

Two Departments Issue the Fifteenth Five-Year Plan for Coal Industry Development

为充分发挥煤炭在能源供应体系中的基础保障和系统调节作用，加快推进煤炭高质量发展，国家发展改革委和国家能源局关于印发《煤炭工业发展“十五五”规划》，提出到 2030 年，煤炭兜底保障能力进一步增强，生产开发布局持续优化，优质先进产能比重进一步提升，产供储销体系更加完善，全国大型现代化煤矿产能比重提升至 87%；安全绿色开发和清洁高效利用水平明显提高，全系统智能化建设深入推进，智能化煤矿产能比例提升至 75%；煤基多元化产业格局加快形成，煤炭消费实现达峰，供需动态平衡保障机制进一步健全。To fully leverage the foundational guarantee and system-regulating role of coal in the energy supply system, and to accelerate high-quality development of the coal industry, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration have issued the *15th Five-Year Plan for Coal Industry Development*. The Plan proposes that by 2030, coal's capacity to ensure energy security will be further strengthened, the production and development layout will be continuously optimized, and the proportion of high-quality advanced production capacity will be further increased. The production-supply-storage-sales system will be more refined, with the proportion of large-scale modern coal mines across the country rising to 87%. The level of safe and green development as well as clean and efficient utilization will be significantly improved, and the intelligent construction of the entire system will be further advanced, with the proportion of intelligent coal mine production capacity reaching 75%. The diversified industrial pattern based on coal will be accelerated, coal consumption will reach its peak, and the mechanism for ensuring dynamic balance between supply and demand will be further strengthened.

《煤炭工业发展“十五五”规划》统筹能源安全与绿色转型，聚焦建设现代煤炭产业体系这一主线，提出九个方面重点任务。一是优化煤炭开发空间布局；二是加快煤炭产业结构优化升级；三是加强煤炭产供储销体系建设；四是推动煤矿智能化迭代升级；五是加快煤炭绿色低碳转型；六是加强煤炭清洁高效利用；七是增强煤炭科技创新能力；八是强化煤炭安全生产管理；九是提升行业治理现代化水平。

The *15th Five-Year Plan for Coal Industry Development* takes a holistic approach to balancing energy security and green transformation, focusing on the main thread of building a modern coal industry system, and sets forth nine key priority tasks. First, to optimize the spatial layout of coal development; second, to accelerate the structural optimization and upgrading of the coal industry; third, to strengthen the production-supply-storage-sales system for coal; fourth, to promote the iterative upgrading of



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intelligent coal mines; fifth, to accelerate the green and low-carbon transformation of coal; sixth, to strengthen the clean and efficient utilization of coal; seventh, to enhance scientific and technological innovation capabilities in the coal sector; eighth, to reinforce coal production safety management; and ninth, to improve the modernization level of industry governance.

(Source: https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202608/content_7077816.htm
https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/jd/jd/202608/t20260810_1406951.html)

2. 国家药监局发布 46 项医疗器械行业标准 2026.8.11 NMPA Releases 46 Medical Device Industry Standards

国家药监局发布《<牙科学 光固化机>等 46 项医疗器械行业标准的公告》(2026 年第 76 号)，相关医疗器械行业标准已经审定通过，各医疗器械标准编号、名称、适用范围和实施日期现予以公布。

The National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) issued the *Announcement on 46 Medical Device Industry Standards Including Dentistry Light-Curing Units (No. 76 of 2026)*. The relevant medical device industry standards have been reviewed and approved. The standard numbers, titles, scopes of application, and implementation dates for each medical device standard are hereby published.

46 项标准包括 22 项修订和 24 项制定标准，修订标准共 22 项，通过完善核心技术指标提升产品质量保障能力；新制定标准 24 项，为相关产品的研发、生产与检验提供规范，涉及新型生物材料、生命支持设备、外科植入物等多个高端技术领域，以及医疗器械生物学评价、软件图形测量功能等共性方法学领域。其中，43 项标准自 2027 年 8 月 1 日起实施，2 项自 2028 年 2 月 1 日起实施，光固化机标准自 2029 年 8 月 1 日起实施。

The 46 standards include 22 revised standards and 24 newly developed standards. The 22 revised standards enhance product quality assurance capabilities by improving core technical indicators. The 24 newly developed standards provide specifications for the R&D, production, and testing of related products, covering multiple high-tech fields such as new biomaterials, life support equipment, and surgical implants, as well as common methodological areas such as biological evaluation of medical devices and software graphical measurement functions. Among them, forty-three standards will take effect on August 1st, 2027, two standards will take effect on February 1st, 2028, and the standard for light-curing units will take effect on August 1st, 2029.

(Source:
<https://www.nmpa.gov.cn/xxgk/ggtg/ylqxggtg/ylqxhybzhgg/20260814170757114.htm>)



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3. 两部门公布 2026 年农产品进口关税配额再分配公告

2026.8.14

Two Departments Issue Announcement on the Reallocation of 2026 Tariff-Rate Quotas for Agricultural Product Imports

根据《农产品进口关税配额管理暂行办法》和《2026 年粮食进口关税配额申请和安排细则》《2026 年棉花进口关税配额申请和安排细则》、《2026 年食糖进口关税配额申请和分配细则》有关规定，国家发展和改革委员会和商务部发布 2026 年农产品进口关税配额再分配公告。

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Interim Measures for the Administration of Import Tariff Quotas for Agricultural Products*, the *Rules for the Application and Arrangement of Grain Import Tariff Quotas for 2026*, the *Rules for the Application and Arrangement of Cotton Import Tariff Quotas for 2026*, and the *Rules for the Application and Allocation of Sugar Import Tariff Quotas for 2026*, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce have issued the *Announcement on the Reallocation of Import Tariff Quotas for Agricultural Products for 2026*.

公告规定，持有 2026 年小麦、玉米、大米、棉花、食糖进口关税配额的最终用户，当年未就全部配额数量签订进口合同，或已签订进口合同但预计年底前无法从始发港出运的，均应将其持有的关税配额量中未完成或不能完成的部分于 9 月 15 日前交还所在地发展改革委、商务主管部门。对 9 月 15 日前没有交还且年底前未充分使用配额的最终用户，两部门在分配下一年农产品进口关税配额时对相应品种按比例扣减。两部门将对交还的配额进行再分配。符合要求的用户，可以提出农产品进口关税配额再分配申请。两部门对用户交还的配额按照先来先领方式进行再分配，9 月 30 日前将关税配额再分配量分配到最终用户。

The Announcement stipulates that end-users holding import tariff quotas for wheat, corn, rice, cotton, and sugar for 2026 who have either failed to sign import contracts for the full quota amount within the year, or have signed import contracts but expect that the goods cannot be shipped from the port of origin before the end of the year, shall return the unused or unfulfillable portion of their tariff quotas to the local development and reform commission and the competent commerce authority by September 15th. For end-users that fail to return unused quotas by September 15th and do not fully utilize their quotas by the end of the year, the two authorities will proportionally reduce the corresponding category in their allocation of agricultural product import tariff quotas for the following year. The two authorities will reallocate the returned quotas. Eligible users may submit applications for the reallocation of agricultural product import tariff quotas. The two authorities will reallocate the



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returned quotas on a first-come, first-served basis, and will allocate the reallocated tariff quotas to end-users by September 30th.

(Source: https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/gg/202608/t20260814_1407029.html)

4. 交通运输部发布《多式联运单证业务流程规范》 2026.08.17 **MOT Issues Multimodal Transport Documentation Business Process Specifications**

多式联运单证是多式联运业务运行的核心载体，是支撑多式联运“一单制”落地实施的关键基础，对于规范多式联运全链条单证业务流转、推动不同运输方式高效衔接、促进交通物流降本提质增效具有重要意义。为适应我国多式联运规模持续增长、“一单制”服务模式加快推广应用的新需求，交通运输部发布了推荐性国家标准《多式联运单证业务流程规范》（GB/T 47421—2026）。The multimodal transport documentation is the core carrier of multimodal transport business operations and serves as the key foundation supporting the implementation of the “single document system” in multimodal transport. It is of great significance for standardizing the entire-chain document business flow of multimodal transport, promoting efficient interconnections among different modes of transportation, and facilitating cost reduction, quality improvement, and efficiency enhancement in the logistics sector. In order to adapt to the new demands arising from the sustained growth of China’s multimodal transport scale and the accelerated promotion and application of the “single document system” service model, the Ministry of Transport has issued the recommended national standard *Multimodal Transport Documentation Business Process Specification* (GB/T 47421—2026).

《多式联运单证业务流程规范》统筹考虑国内、国际多式联运场景，分别面向集装箱（集装器）公铁联运、铁水联运、空陆联运三大主流模式，规范了多式联运经营人、区段承运人、托运人、收货人等各方作业准则，明确订舱、转运、报关、交付等操作规范，以及国际联运海关施封、跨境清关等专项要求。针对业务委托、运输中转、货物交付三大环节，标准细化了各环节交换的单证信息内容，统一了货物信息、运输计划、费用保险、海关报备、货物状态等信息流转要求，推动破除数据孤岛，实现全程信息可溯。

Multimodal Transport Documentation Business Process Specification takes into comprehensive consideration both domestic and international multimodal transport scenarios, covering three major mainstream modes: container (unit load device) road-rail intermodal transport, rail-water intermodal transport, and air-ground intermodal transport. The standard specifies operational guidelines for all parties involved, including multimodal transport operators, segment carriers, shippers, and consignees.



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It clarifies operational procedures such as booking, transshipment, customs declaration, and delivery, as well as special requirements for international intermodal transport customs sealing and cross-border customs clearance. The standard focuses on three key stages including business entrustment, transportation transfer, and cargo delivery. The standard details the document information content to be exchanged at each stage, and unifies the information flow requirements for cargo information, transport plans, cost and insurance, customs filing, and cargo status. It aims to break down data silos and achieve full-process information traceability.

(Source: https://www.mot.gov.cn/gongkai/zcjd/202606/t20260612_4207393.html
https://www.samr.gov.cn/xw/sj/art/2026/art_e405b65d1507426dae88c7f0c13093dd.html)

5. 两部门印发石油天然气发展“十五五”规划 2026.08.17 **Two Departments Issue the Fifteenth Five-Year Plan for Oil and Natural Gas Development**

为加快推进石油天然气行业高质量发展和高水平安全，国家发展改革委和国家能源局发布《石油天然气发展“十五五”规划》，提出到 2030 年，国内油气供应量达 4.4 亿吨油当量，新增油气长输管道 2 万公里，全国油气长输管网规模达 22 万公里，天然气储备规模持续增长，占全国消费比重超过 13%，液化天然气接收站接卸能力 2 亿吨/年，陆上管道进口天然气能力 1140 亿立方米/年，二氧化碳捕集与封存/二氧化碳捕集利用与封存（CCS/CCUS）年注入二氧化碳达 1000 万吨。

To accelerate the high-quality development and high-level safety of the oil and natural gas industry, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration have issued the *15th Five-Year Plan for Oil and Natural Gas Development*. The Plan proposes that by 2030, the domestic oil and gas supply will reach 440 million tons of oil equivalent, with an additional 20,000 kilometers of new long-distance oil and gas pipelines, bringing the total national long-distance oil and gas pipeline network to 220,000 kilometers. Natural gas storage capacity will continue to grow, accounting for more than 13% of national consumption. The receiving and unloading capacity of liquefied natural gas terminals will reach 200 million tons per year, and the capacity of overland pipeline imports of natural gas will reach 114 billion cubic meters per year. The annual injection volume of carbon dioxide through carbon capture and storage and carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCS/CCUS) will reach 10 million tons.



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《石油天然气发展“十五五”规划》部署了七方面重点工作。一是加大油气勘探开发和增储上产力度，夯实国内自主供给“压舱石”；二是完善基础设施建设，提升管网安全韧性和运行效率；三是强化油气储备体系建设；四是加强油气国际合作；五是加快绿色转型和新质生产力培育，推动油气与多能融合发展；六是强化科技创新驱动，支撑油气行业高质量发展；七是深化油气体制改革，进一步完善“X+1+X”油气市场体系。

The *15th Five-Year Plan for Oil and Natural Gas Development* outlines seven key priority areas. First, to intensify oil and gas exploration, development, reserve expansion and production growth, so as to consolidate the “ballast stone” of domestic self-sufficient supply; second, to improve infrastructure development and enhance the safety resilience and operational efficiency of pipeline networks; third, to strengthen the oil and gas reserve system development; fourth, to enhance international cooperation in oil and gas; fifth, to accelerate green transformation and the cultivation of new quality productive forces, and promote the integrated development of oil and gas with multiple energy sources; sixth, to strengthen the driving force of scientific and technological innovation to support the high-quality development of the oil and gas industry; seventh, to deepen the reform of the oil and gas system and further improve the “X+1+X” oil and gas market system.

(Source: https://www.gov.cn/lianbo/202608/content_7078379.htm)

6. 自然资源部就矿业权管理公开征求意见

2026.08.21

MNR Solicits Public Comments on Mineral Rights Administration

为贯彻落实《矿产资源法》《矿产资源法实施条例》，规范矿业权管理，促进矿产资源合理开发利用，推动重要能源和矿产资源增储上产，自然资源部起草了《自然资源部关于规范矿业权管理有关事项的通知（征求意见稿）》（以下简称“《通知》”），现公开征求意见，截止日期为 2026 年 9 月 7 日。

To implement the *Mineral Resources Law* and the *Implementation Regulations of the Mineral Resources Law*, standardize the administration of mining rights, promote the rational development and utilization of mineral resources, and drive the expansion of reserves and increase of production of important energy and mineral resources, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has drafted the *Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Matters Concerning the Standardization of Mining Rights Administration (Draft for Comments)* (the “Notice”), with the full text announced to solicit public comments by September 7th, 2026.

《通知》从以下 8 个方面，明确了矿产资源勘查开发全过程的 49 条管理措施。一是矿业权出让。明确了部省两级管理权限，完善了矿业权出让计划管理和出让要求，规范了矿业权协议出让程序，规定了探矿权出让的最大面积。



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二是矿业权出让合同管理。明确了矿业权出让合同文本、签订情形、签订要求、合同内容和合同期限。三是矿业权设立与变更。对矿业权设立、变更和注销全流程管理作出了具体规定。四是矿产资源勘查方案、开采方案管理。明确勘查方案、开采方案编制情形,完善勘查方案、开采方案编制和评审要求。五是矿产资源勘查许可、开采许可管理。明确了办理勘查许可、开采许可的类型、审查时限,规定了许可的期限、矿种、范围与矿业权保持一致。六是油气探采合一管理。明确了实行油气探采合一需要报告的事项和在试采期限内需要开展的工作。七是矿产资源储量管理。强化了矿产资源储量审核管理,明确了审核的范围和权限。八是其他有关事项。对许可证和许可申请书样式、申请人对申请材料真实性承诺、矿业权过期申请、许可证遗失补办、信息公开等事项作出了具体规定。

The *Notice* sets forth 49 management measures covering the entire process of mineral resource exploration and development across eight aspects: (1) the transfer of mining rights, which clarifies ministerial and provincial administrative authority, improves transfer planning and requirements, standardizes negotiated transfer procedures, and stipulates the maximum area for exploration rights transfers; (2) contract management for mining rights transfers, specifying contract text, execution circumstances and requirements, contract content, and duration; (3) the establishment and modification of mining rights, providing specific rules for the full-cycle management of establishment, modification, and cancellation; (4) management of exploration and mining plans, clarifying when such plans are required and improving preparation, review, and evaluation standards; (5) management of exploration and mining permits, specifying permit types, review timelines, and ensuring consistency of permit terms, mineral categories, and scope with mining rights; (6) integrated exploration and mining management for oil and gas, clarifying reporting obligations and work to be carried out during the trial production period; (7) mineral resource reserves management, strengthening reserve review and specifying review scope and authority; and (8) other relevant matters, including permit and application form formats, applicant commitments to authenticity, expired applications, lost permit replacements, and information disclosure.

(Source: https://www.mnr.gov.cn/gk/yjzj/202608/t20260824_2936891.html)

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CILS[®] 2026