| **Individual Action Plan Update for [China] for [2014]** |
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| ***Highlights of recent policy developments which indicate how [economy] is progressing towards the Bogor Goals and key challenges it faces in its efforts to meet the Goals.*** |
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| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since [2012] IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
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| Tariffs | **Applied Tariffs**  No change.  **Tariff quotas**  No change.  **Tariff Preferences**  Under Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement, on Jan. 1, 2012, the number of tariff lines of zero tariff rate (HS 8-digit level) provided by Chinese mainland rose to 1734 and 1259 for products originated from Hong Kong and Macao respectively.    Under the Free Trade Agreement between China and Pakistan, China further reduced tariff rates. So far, 6466 tariff lines (HS 8-digit level) originated from Pakistan have enjoyed the agreement tariff rates.    Under Asia Pacific Trade Agreement, so far, 1860 products (HS 8-digit level) originated from Republic of Korea, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Laos have enjoyed the agreement tariff rates.    On Jan 1, 2012, China further reduced tariff rates on the products under China-Chile Free Trade Agreement. So far, 7265 tariff lines (HS 8-digit level) originated from Chile have enjoyed the agreement tariff rates.    On January 1 2012, China further eliminated or reduced tariff rates on the products under China-ASEAN FTA. So far, around 7100 tariff lines (HS 8-digit level) originated from 10 ASEAN Member States have enjoyed the agreement tariff rates.    In 2012, China continued to implement the tariff schedule under China-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement. So far, 7276 tariff lines (HS 8-digit level) originated from New Zealand have enjoyed the agreement tariff rates.    Under China-Singapore Free Trade Agreement, 2701 tariff lines (HS 8-digit level) originated from Singapore have enjoyed the agreement tariff rates.  Under China-Peru Free Trade Agreement, until 2012, there had been 7042 tariff lines (HS 8-digit level) originated from Peru covered by the preferential treatment.  In 2012, under Cross-Straits Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement, Chinese mainland applied the agreement tariff rates on 608 tariff lines (HS 8-digit level) originated from Chinese Taipei.  In 2012, according to the Free Trade Agreement of China and the Republic of Costa Rica, China applied the agreement tariff rates on 7239 tariff lines (HS 8-digit level) .  China continues to provide unilateral special preferential tariff rates on certain products originated from 40 Least Developed Countries.  **Environmental Goods**  China makes great efforts on trade liberalization of Environmental Goods.  In 2012, China worked with APEC economies to address tariff barriers to trade and investment in environmental goods, and led the way in securing APEC Leaders endorsement of a commercially and environmentally credible list of environmental goods on which they will reduce tariffs to 5% or less by 2015. | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: | *fta.mofcom.gov.cn* |  |
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| ***Non-Tariff Measures*** | China has carried out policies and actions that completely fulfilled its WTO commitments. In the last two years, the Ministry of Commerce and the General Administration of Customs of China updated the Catalogue of Administrative Goods for Automatic Import Permission a few times. The detailed information could be found on the following websites. | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: | <http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/b/g/201203/20120307991387.shtml>（2012）  <http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/b/c/201212/20121208496384.shtml>（2013）  <http://sztb.mofcom.gov.cn/article/zhengcfg/c/201401/20140100449191.shtml> （2014） |  |
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| ***Services*** | **Financial Services**  **Securities**  Securities. *Rules for the Establishment of Foreign-shared Securities Companies* [CSRC (China Securities Regulatory Commission) Decree No. 86] and *Provisions for Trial Implementation on Establishing Subsidiary Companies by Securities Companies* [CSRC Announcement No.27] were revised in 2012, which raised the ceiling of foreign shares in joint venture securities companies to apply for business scope expansion after two years of operation.  Funds. *The Securities Investment Fund Law* [Order of the President No.71] was revised in 2012; *The Measures for the Sale of Securities Investment Funds* [CSRC Decree No. 91] was revised in 2013; and *The Measures for the Pilot Program of Securities Investment in China by RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors* [CSRC Decree No. 90] was enacted in 2013. The new rules expanded the types of financial institutions for fund sales, including China incorporated foreign banks. More types of financial institutions are also included in the RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (RQFII) pilot scheme, and the requirement on asset allocation for RQFII has been loosened.  Futures. *Regulations on the Administration of Futures Trading* [Order of the State Council No. 627] was amended in 2012, which allows qualified foreign investors to participate in certain types of futures trading. The China Securities Regulatory Commission is undertaking researches on detailed arrangement, and qualified foreign institutional investors (QFI) already can invest in stock index futures.  Regulatory transparency. The Press Office has been established in 2013, and spokespersons have been appointed. Press conferences are held weekly. The SCRC has launched official Weibo (microblog) and Wechat platforms for public interaction. The investor protection hotline 12836 is in operation, which aims to improve investor services and provide broader channels for investors to file petition. The official website has also been efficiently used to publicize information such as administrative notices, application materials, approval bodies and results.  **Banking Service**  Allow locally incorporated foreign-funded banks to participate in the pilot program for assets securitization.  Support foreign-funded banks to operate within the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone. Allow qualified foreign-funded banks to set up subsidiaries, branches, franchise vehicles and Chinese-foreign joint venture banks within the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone. Allow sub-branches of foreign-funded banks to be upgraded to branches within the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone.  **Insurance**  The State Council has promulgated *Regulations on Agricultural Insurance* with an aim to promote the healthy development of agricultural insurance. These Regulations have taken effect as of March 1st, 2013.  The China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) has promulgated *Administrative Measures on Controlling Shareholders of Insurance Companies*, effective on October 1st, 2012. These Measures aim to standardize the behavior of controlling shareholders of insurance companies.  *(www.circ.gov.cn)*  **Education Service**  China has fully implemented the WTO obligations and rules of origin in the education service.  **Construction and Engineering service**  *Notification on Issuing Model Text of Construction Contract for Construction Projec*t was issued in 2013.  **Real Estate Service**  In order to implement the *Notification on Furthering the Regulation of Real Estate Market* issued by the General Office of the State Council and rectify and regulate the order of real estate intermediary market, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and State Administration for Industry & Commerce jointly issued the *Notification on Launching Special Rectification Campaign on Real Estate Intermediary Market* on 13 June 2013.  **Urban Planning Service**   1. *Method of Approval on the Compilation of Urban System Planning within Provincial Jurisdiction* was issued on April 25, 2010 and took into effect on July 1st, 2010 with a view to making the provincial urban system planning more scientific. 2. *Method of Approval of Controlled Detailed Planning for Cities and Townships* was issued on December 1, 2010 with a view to promoting the urban planning system development to meet the new requirements and trends.   **Architectural Designing Services**  *Several Opinions on Further Promoting the Reform and Development of the Engineering Survey and Design Industry* was issued in 2013.  **Health Related & Social Services**   1. China implements *Opinions on Further Encouraging and Guiding Private Investment in Medical Institutions* which further reduces restrictions on the foreign investment in medical industry. 2. China implements *Regulations on the Management of Wholly Hong Kong/Macao-owned Hospitals* and *Regulations on the Management of Wholly Chinese Taipei-owned Hospitals* effective as of January 1, 2011. 3. Since 2013，the provincial Health and Family Planning authorities have been delegated as the licensing authority to the Wholly Hong Kong/Macao/Chinese Taipei-owned Hospitals. 4. Wholly foreign-owned hospitals have been piloted in Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone with Shanghai local Health and Family Planning authorities has been delegated as the licensing authority as of November 13th, 2013.   **Transport Services-Air**  China has issued the following new regulations to improve the legal framework and regulatory system in the fields of air traffic management, aviation security, air transport economic management and aviation safety from 2012 to 2013 so as to further promote safe, efficient and sustainable development of civil aviation in China.  CCAR-85-R1 *Regulation on Civil Aviation Navigation Aids Operation*  CCAR-343 *Rules on Aviation Security of Public Air Transport Enterprise*  CCAR-276-R1 *Regulation on Transportation of Dangerous Goods*  CCAR-315 *Provisional Regulation on License of Direct Access to and Use of Foreign Computer Reservation System by Designated Sales Agents of Foreign Air Transport Enterprise in China*  Furthermore, China has concluded 115 bilateral Air Services Agreements with related partners by December 2013.  (www.caac.gov.cn)  **Postal and Courier Service**  On January 11 2013, the newly revised *Regulations on Express Market* came into effect on March 11, 2013.  On April 12, 2013, the newly revised *Rules on Security and Supervision of the Postal Industry, Regulations on Philately Market and Regulations on Express Service Licensing* was published and came into effect.  (www.spb.gov.cn)  **Telecommunications Service**  By the end of December 2013, 76 applications for foreign investment in the value-added telecom services had been received, of which 59 applications had been granted *Examination Opinion on Foreign Investment in Telecom Services*, and 32 had been granted operating licenses for telecom services.  (http://www.miit.gov.cn)  **Accounting Service**  The Documentation requirements for Hong Kong and Macau accounting firms to apply temporary audit license in mainland are moderately simplified, which took effect on Sept. 4, 2012.  Hong Kong accounting professionals with Chinese CPA license can apply to be partners of partnership accounting firms in Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone, which took effect on January 29th, 2013.  (http://www.scrc.gov.cn)  **Legal Service**  From December, 2012 to October, 2013, 15 foreign law firms obtained licenses for establishing representative offices, 9 of which were approved to establish a second representative office.  **Tourism Service**  In May 2013, Hong Thai International Travel Services (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.，a joint venture with investments from Chinese mainland and Hong Kong SAR, was approved to operate outbound travel business of Chinese mainland citizens as a pilot program.  The Framework Plan for the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone provides that travel agencies with joint investment registered in the Pilot Free Trade Zone and complying with certain criteria are allowed to operate outbound travel business of Chinese mainland citizens, except travel business to Taiwan, China.  According to the Second Article of *the Interim Measures for Supervising and Administering the Pilot Program of Outbound Travel Business Operation by Travel Agencies with Joint Investment*, the operation of outbound travel business of Chinese mainland citizens will be open to solely foreign-owned travel agencies phase by phase after pilot programs are carried out, and the market will be open further.  **Environmental Service**  1. *Regulation on the Safety Management of Radioactive Waste* was issued in November 2011，which includes emissions, handling, storage, disposal, transportation, emergency, and etc. of radioactive waste safety management. It came into effect on March 15 2012.  (<http://zfs.mep.gov.cn/fg/xzhg/201112/t20111230_222024.htm>)  2. *Regulation on the Protection of Meteorological Facilities and Meteorological Observation Environment* was issued in August 2012，which covers principles of classification protection and management at different levels. It came into effect on Dec 1, 2012.  (<http://zfs.mep.gov.cn/fg/xzhg/201209/t20120910_235939.htm>)  In addition, *Measures for the Supervision and Inspection Facilities On-site Automatic Monitoring of Pollution Sources*, *Measures for The License Management of Environmental Pollution Treatment Facility Operation Qualification*, *Methods of Environmental Monitoring,* and *Measures on the Environmental Management Registration of Hazardous Chemicals (Trial)* were respectively implemented on April 1, August 1, September 1, 2012 and March 1, 2013.  (http://www.zhb.gov.cn) | **Education Service**  More efforts will be made to promote APEC Cross-Border Education.  **Architectural Designing Services**  The revision of *Standards for Engineering Design Qualification* is under planning.  The revision of *the Management Regulation on Registered Survey and Design Engineers* is under planning.  **Health Related & Social Services**  To amend the *Interim Measures on China-Foreign Joint Medical Institutions.*  To develop the *Interim Measures on Foreign Medical Institutions.* |
| *Website for further information:* |  |  |
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| ***Investment*** | 1. Allow foreign investors to use the holdings of equity of their Chinese domestic enterprises as contribution to establish or change a foreign-investment enterprise.  2. China revised the *Catalogue For The Competitive Foreign Investment Industries in Central and Western China* and released it on May 9, 2013. It came into effect on June 10, 2013.  3. China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone was launched on September 29th, 2013. It explores to establish special administrative measures (negative list) and trial implementation of national treatment to foreign investment projects. For areas falling outside the Negative List, pre-approval will no longer be required for foreign investment projects (with the exception where pre-approval is still required even for domestic investment projects as stipulated by the State Council) and establishment of foreign investment enterprises; instead filing (i.e. reporting) requirements will apply.  4. China published and implemented the *Catalogue of Investment Projects* approved by the Government (Text 2013) on December 2, 2013. | 1. To further streamline and decentralize examination and approval issues on foreign investment.   1. To widen investment access. The finance, education, culture and medical service sectors will enjoy an orderly opening-up to market access, while nursery, pension, architecture design, accounting and auditing, trade and logistics, and e-commerce investment restrictions will be eased. Further liberalization will be achieved in general manufacturing. 2. Investment treaty negotiations with other countries and regions will be expedited. |
| Website for further information: | www.mofcom.gov.cn |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Standards and Conformance*** | **Active participation in the international standardization activities of international standardizing bodies**  China has participated in 12 Codex meetings since 2012 and is actively involved in standards development and amendment activities of Codex Committee on Food Additives and Codex Committee on Food Contaminants. China held a workshop at the margins of 50th Anniversary of Codex and Codex Committee of Food Additives.  **Continuously strive to enhance transparency of their standards and conformance requirements, including implementation of APEC Leaders’ Transparency Standards on Standards and Conformance**  China has notified 104 newly issued food safety measures to WTO/SPS since 2012.  In 2012 and 2013, China promulgated, revised and implemented the *Technical Requirement for Environmental Labeling Products*, *Environmental Technology Requirements*, *Determinations of Environmental Substances*, *Technical Requirement for Environmental Protection Product, Emission Standards for Industrial Pollutants*, *Environmental Management Standards*, *Technical Guidelines on Environmental Management*, and *Environmental Codes*. | **Active participation in the international standardization activities of international standardizing bodies**  China will actively participate in Codex activities and make more contribution to international food standardization.  **Continuously strive to enhance transparency of their standards and conformance requirements, including implementation of APEC Leaders’ Transparency Standards on Standards and Conformance**  China will continue to notify WTO/SPS newly released food safety measures to increase the transparency of national food safety standards and solicit public opinions in the process of development. |
| Website for further information: | http://www.zhb.gov.cn/ |  |
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| ***Customs Procedures*** | Through international cooperation and its own efforts, China has implemented most of the CAP items within the target dates set by SCCP.    **Greater Public Availability of Information**  China Customs reconstructed the official customs website, by which local customs websites could be connected. More practical and effective approaches to achieve greater public availability of customs information have been explored and put into use.  (<http://www.customs.gov.cn/>)  China Customs has made financial affairs and personnel management open to the public, improved policy interpretation column, continued monthly online interview, upgraded website building platform, and developed customs websites of various versions.    **Paperless Trading**  Based on the coordinated management and construction of the ports, China Customs further implemented the Integrated Clearance Project and the E-port Project.  The project of Modern Customs Comprehensive Management System (H2010) was successfully launched, showing that customs informatization was making new and concrete progress.  **Provision of Temporary Importation Facilities**  Having used ATA carnet for customs clearance of temporary inward vehicles from Hong Kong, China to Guangdong Province, China from March 2012.  Having cancelled ATA carnet adjustment fee since January 1st, 2013, and revised the relevant regulation.    **Implementation of Clear Appeals Provisions**  Applying a complete system on supervision of customs enforcement.    **Alignment with WTO Valuation Agreement**  Fully implementing the Agreement.    **Adoption of Kyoto Convention**  Fully implementing the General Annex and the specific annex China joined.      **Implementation of Harmonized System Convention**  Translating 2012 version of HS to national tariff, conducting various promotion activities and specific trainings to customs officers, private sectors and other relevant agencies.  **Implementation of An Advance Classification Ruling System**  Applying the ACRS in the customs operation system.    **Implementation of WTO Obligations and Rules of Origin**  Fully implementing the WTO Obligations and Rules of Origin.    **Implementation of the TRIPs Agreement**  Fully implementing the TRIPs Agreement.  **Development of A Compendium of Harmonized Trade Data Elements**  The current requirements of customs data are analysed in comparison with the WCO Data Model 3.0.  **Adoption of Systematic Risk Management Techniques**  Starting to build an effective-oriented, risk management-centered, integrated functions-focused Holistic Customs Control System.  **Implementation of WCO Guidelines on Express Consignment Clearance**  The target objectives of Express consignment clearance contained in the SCCP CAP ITEM have been achieved.  **Integrity**  The interactive mechanism for fighting corruption and smuggling has been improved. The customs operation transparency has been enhanced and the use of automated methods of preventing corruption has been implemented.  **Time Release Survey**  Based on the Time Release Study of 2006, China customs has fulfilled several important tasks which are listed as follows:  Improvement of data accuracy by changing the method of data acquisition from half-automatic collection to fully automatic computer capture;  Having applied SAS statistical software to analyse the time length of customs clearance and the proportion of the clearance process;  Having conducted analysis of the change of time needed in customs clearance from 2009 to 2013 to improve the relevant statistics.  **Implementation of APEC Framework based on the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade**  Having established and improved AEO system in China, including AEO legislations and related information management system.  Having conducted AEO Mutual Recognition Arrangement cooperation with other economies, completed signing MRA with Singapore, Korea and Hong Kong China, finished AEO MRA negotiations with EU and Chinese Taipei, started MRA negotiations with USA, South Africa and Kazakhstan.  **Other Issues (including other Customs activities  facilitating trade which is not part of the SCCP CAP)**  In 2013, China Customs launched a joint intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement operation against counterfeit consumer electronics products with U.S. Customs and Border Protection | **Greater Public Availability of Information**  More information will be translated into English and uploaded onto the website.  To further improve the functions of customs hotline 12360 and the customs website, and strengthen their mutual supplementary role to each other.    **Paperless Trading**  To utilize new customs clearance system, namely H2010 system.  To build the E-port Project into a ‘Single Window’ for national foreign trade administration and services.      **Provision of Temporary Importation Facilities**  To study on the feasibility of extending the application of the ATA carnet in connection with temporary admission.  **Implementation of Clear Appeals Provisions**  To establish and improve a system governing guidelines on customs administrative actions.    **Alignment with WTO Valuation Agreement**  More activities will be organized towards better implementation of the Agreement.    **Adoption of Kyoto Convention**  To prepare for accession to more Annexes.  To continue customs reform and modernization in order to simplify the customs clearance procedures.  **Implementation of Harmonized System Convention**  To implement the 2012 version of HS from January 1, 2012 .  **Implementation of An Advance Classification Ruling System**  More training will be conducted for customs officers to improve the current system.    **Implementation of WTO Obligations and Rules of Origin**  More trainings and studies will be organized.      **Implementation of the TRIPs Agreement**  To enhance the cooperation with business to improve current operations.    **Development of A Compendium of Harmonized Trade Data Elements**  To further the research and study on the WCO data model 3.0 in connection with Customs Clearance System.    **Adoption of Systematic Risk Management Techniques**  To continue the development of the Holistic Customs Control System.  To enhance the expertise of risk management personnel.  To study the experience of other economies.  **Implementation of WCO Guidelines on Express Consignment Clearance**  To enhance the security measures of Express consignment.  **Integrity**  To continue introducing the best international practices, enhancing a strict sense of discipline, and further improving the responsibility system.    **Time Release Survey**  To update the existing data model and research methods;  To make a regular research on the customs clearance time on a yearly basis.  **Implementation of APEC Framework based on the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade**  To further develop AEO legislation.  To enhance capacity building on AEO experts.  To share experience with more economies.  To further improve the international mutual recognition based on the understanding of other economies’ AEO systems,.  **Other Issues**  To attend more capacity building activities for improving IPR border enforcement ability. |
| Website for further information: | www.customs.gov.cn |  |
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| ***Intellectual Property Rights*** | 1. Four IP-related regulations taking effect in March, 2013.  The decision of China’s State Council to amend four regulations, i.e., *the Regulation on the Protection of Computer Software*, *the Regulation on the Implementation of the Copyright Law*, *the Regulation on the Protection of the Right to Network Dissemination of Information* and *the Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Protection of New Varieties of Plants*, was adopted on January 16, 2013 during the 231th executive meeting of the State Council, with the revisions thereof taking effect on March 1, 2013, which reveals China’s efforts towards a comprehensive framework on intellectual property protection.  (<http://www.ipr.gov.cn/gndtarticle/updates/govupdates/201303/1735967_1.html>)  2. Revised Trademark Law approved by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress.  The revised Trademark Law of the People’s Republic of China was adopted by the 12th Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress at its fourth session. The amendment adds new clauses regarding the examination period of trademark protection to make the process more efficient, improves the system of trademark opposition and clarifies the protection for well-known trademarks. It also reinforces the protection of the exclusive rights of trademarks, regulates the application and use of trademarks, prevents trademark squatting and sets norms for trademark agents. The new law will come into effect on May 1, 2014.  (<http://www.ipr.gov.cn/gndtarticle/updates/govupdates/201308/1773126_1.html>  <http://stock.sohu.com/20130902/n385654925.shtml>)  3. Revision of Patent Law initiated  The Draft Revision to the Patent Law of People’s Republic of China (Draft for Examination) and an instruction document were submitted in January 2013 to the State Council by the State Intellectual Property Office, which later organized two workshops focusing on the revision respectively in May and November in Beijing. The draft is under examination by the Legislative Affairs Office of the State Council currently.  (<http://news.hexun.com/2013-11-29/160150419.html>)  4. Governmental departments at city and county level completing software legalization by the end of 2013.  Following the deployment of the State Council on software legalization in October 2010, governmental departments at central and provincial level have completed the task by the end of May 2011 and the end of June 2012 respectively. For such authorities at city and county level, the deadline set is the end of 2013.  (<http://www.ipr.gov.cn/gndtarticle/ttxw/201210/1702223_1.html>  <http://soft.zol.com.cn/423/4230479.html>) | *Provide brief points only* |
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| ***Competition Policy*** | **Competition Policy and Laws**  Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) issued the *Interim Provisions on Evaluation of Competitive Effects of Concentrations of Undertakings*, and the *Interim Rule on Investigating Failure to Notify Concentrations of Undertakings*. MOFCOM is formulating the *Interim Provisions on Criteria Applicable to Simple Cases of Concentrations of Undertakings*, and the *Provisions on Imposing Restrictive Conditions on Concentrations of Undertakings*.  **Enforcement Agency**  Up to the end of October 2013, MOFCOM received 760 merger filings, and completed 696 cases, among which 675 have been cleared unconditionally, 20 have been cleared with remedies and 1 has been blocked.  SAIC and its authorized industry and commerce administrations at provincial level investigated 30 cases, and completed 12 cases. Their investigations cover the sectors such as construction material, telecommunications, insurance, second-hand car trade, tourism, special device, water supply, gas and packing material etc.  Since 2012, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) investigated and punished several price monopoly cases such as cartel case for LCD panel, vertical price monopoly case for wine companies, and price monopoly case for milk powder producers and so on.  **International Cooperation**  Since 2011, MOFCOM, SAIC (State Administration of Industry and Commerce) and NDRC jointly conducted the Senior Official Level Joint Dialogue with US antitrust agencies, and the Competition Policy Dialogue twice with the DG Competition of the EU.  MOFCOM has already signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the competition authorities from the US, the EU, the UK and Korea, and participated in the international seminars organized by UNCTAD, APEC and OECD.  SAIC signed the MOU with the competition authorities from 13 countries or regions. Since 2012, SAIC respectively signed MOU with Thailand, Korea, Brazil, Australia, the EU and Portugal.  Since 2011, NDRC respectively signed the MOU with the competition authorities from the UK, Korea and the EU, participated in the international seminars organized by OECD. | State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) will issue the *Guidelines on Implementation of Anti-Monopoly Law in the Areas of Intellectual Property Rights*, and the *Provisions on Prohibition of Abuse of Administrative Powers to Eliminate or Restrict Competition*. |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Government Procurement*** | Since January 2012, China has taken the following measures:  **Value for Money**  1. Strictly review the government procurement budget, and strengthen management of government procurement plans.  2. Strictly standardize the bid evaluation procedures.  3. Vigorously promote the reform of batch centralized procurement.  4. Strengthen training and publicity, and enhance the ability of the procuring entities.  **Open and Effective Competition**  1. Encourage competition. Require procurement items to use competitive procurement method.  2. Further strengthen supervision and management of government procurement to save procurement funds.  3. Start to establish a trading system of national government procurement management, and continuously improve the government procurement management scientifically and meticulously. Promote the transformation of the website of Chinese government procurement and expand influence of the website.  **Fair dealing**  1. Carry out query response and complaint settling in accordance with relevant laws. Altogether 771 pieces of complaints were dealt with by financial departments in China in 2012.  2. Streamline the procedures for application and approval, to enhance the approval transparency and improve efficiency.  **Accountability**  1. Strengthen the management of procurement documents and contracts.  2. The audit department reviews and supervises the procurement activities of all units.  3. Research and draw up Administrative Measures on Agreement Procurement.  **Non-discrimination**  1. The Chinese government made the commitment to submit the fifth GPA accession offer by the end of 2013.  2. According to the provisions of the Government Procurement Law, the products produced by foreign-invested enterprises in China are treated equally as those produced by Chinese enterprises. | **Value for Money**  Perfect market rules of fair trade, promote reform of supervision method, appropriately simplify procurement procedures, strengthen evaluation management of the procurement results, and push forward the professional oriented development of government procurement, so as to achieve government procurement’s inherent unity with respect to quality, price and efficiency.  **Open and Effective Competition**  Promote norms and fairness of the government procurement process vigorously, clear define the person responsibility for procurement requirements, and improve the existing evaluation system.  **Fair dealing**  Strengthen standardization construction of government procurement process. Establish a credit system of government procurement. Promote the procuring entities to strengthen requirement research. Promote the professional development of centralized government procurement institutions. Encourage procurement intermediaries to take different development paths.  **Accountability**  Try to promulgate the Implementing Regulations on Government Procurement Law and Administrative Measures on non-tender  methods of government procurement as soon as possible.  Establish examination and training mechanism for government procurement personnel.  Increase penalties for illegal activities, to achieve normalization and institutionalization of supervision.  **Non-discrimination**  Fulfill the commitment on time and actively take part in the negotiations with GPA parties. |
| Website for further information: | www.mof.gov.cn |  |
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| ***Deregulation/Regulatory Review*** | AS IN [2012]IAP | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Implementation of WTO Obligations/ROOs*** | AS IN [2012]IAP | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
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| ***Dispute Mediation*** | AS IN [2012]IAP | *Provide brief points only* |
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| *Mobility of Business People* | 1. China has been actively engaging in the APEC Business Travel Card Scheme since it obtained full membership in 2002 and has made continuous efforts to improve client service. By December 28, 2013, ABTC applications submitted by China had accounted to 32357, and China has processed 279269 applications submitted by other economies. China strives to improve its work efficiency on ABTC affairs to ensure that applications of other economies are processed in a timely fashion. Moreover, China has been providing card holders of other economies with prompt assistance and facilitation in dealing with their card/passport loss cases to ensure their smooth travelling. China is convinced that the ABTC Scheme enjoys a promising prospect, and stands ready to work harder with other economies to better implement and improve the ABTC Scheme so as to make greater contribution to the mobility of business people within the APEC region.  2. *Order of the President of the People’s Republic of China* comes into force as of July 1, 2013. [*Regulation of the People’s Republic of China on the Administration of the Entry and Exit of Foreign Nationals*](http://www.lawinfochina.com/law/display.asp?ID=14271&DB=1)comes into force as of September 1, 2013.  3. Foreign passengers from 51 countries can apply for the 72-hour transit visa exemption policy with their valid IDs and air tickets at Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Chengdu airports.  4. From June 28, 2013, Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport implements a trial policy that allows aliens in immediate transit be exempt from inspections. From March 15, 2012, Shanghai Pudong International Airport implements the same trial policy.  5. Nanning, Dongxin, Raohe, Luobei, Hailaer, Yanji and Yinchuan have been added to the port visa station list. | *Provide brief points only* |
| *Website for further information:* |  |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* |  |  |
| *Official websites that gather economies’ information* | *http://www.gov.cn* | *Provide brief points only* |
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| ***Transparency*** | **Government Procurement**  Release government procurement information and newly enacted regulations through the designated media timely as required. Altogether about 650,000 pieces of government procurement information was released in 2012.  With respect to government procurement items inconsistent with the transparency requirement, the supplier can raise challenges and complaints. | **Government Procurement**  Establish a nationwide government procurement management and trading system, which will ensure the requirements of the existing laws and regulations for information publication, evaluation process, procurement method, and contract management in the system, and enhance the transparency of government procurement. |
| Website for further information: | http://www.ccgp.gov.cn/ | http://www.ccgp.gov.cn/ |
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| **RTAs/FTAs** | | | |
| ***-*** ***Description of current agreements*** | | ***China-ASEAN FTA***     * The Agreement on Trade in Goods of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area was signed in November 2004, and entered into force on January 1, 2005. * The Agreement on Trade in Services of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area was signed in January, 2007 and entered into force on July 1, 2007. * The Investment Agreement of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area was signed in August 2009, and entered into force on Feb 15, 2010. * More information is available at website: [http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn](http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/) .   .  ***China-Pakistan FTA***   * More information is available at website: http://fta.mofcom.gov.cnThe Agreement was signed in Nov. 2006 and the elimination of tariffs on goods began on July 1, 2007. * Amending Protocol was signed on October 15, 2008. * The Agreement on Trade in Services was signed in Feb, 2009 and came into force in Oct, 2009. * More information is available at website: [http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn](http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/)     ***CEPA (Mainland China, Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR)***     * The Tenth Supplement to the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement was signed on Aug. 29, 2013 in Hong Kong. * The Tenth Supplement to the Mainland and Macau Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement was signed on Aug. 30, 2013 in Macau. * More information is available at website: [http://www.mofcom.gov.cn](http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/)   ***ECFA ( Chinese mainland and Chinese Taipei)***   * The agreement was signed in June, 2010, and entered into force in September, 2010. * Cross-strait Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement was signed in August, 2012, and entered into force in Feb, 2013.More information is available at website: [http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn](http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/)   ***China-New Zealand FTA***   * The Agreement was signed on April 7, 2008, and entered into force in October, 2008. * More information is available at website: [http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn](http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/)     ***China-Singapore  FTA***   * The Agreement was signed on October 23, 2008, and entered into force on January 1, 2009 * More information is available at website: [http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn](http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/)   ***China-Peru FTA***   * The Agreement was signed on April 28, 2009, and came into effect on March 1, 2010. * More information is available at website: [http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn](http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/)   ***China-Chile FTA***   * The Agreement on Trade in Goods and Cooperation of the China-Chile Free Trade Area was signed in November 2005, and entered into force on October 1, 2006. * The Agreement on Trade in Services of the China-Chile Free Trade Area was signed in April, 2008 and entered into force on August 1, 2010. * The supplementary agreement on investments of the FTA between the government of PRC and the government of Chile was signed in Sep, 2012. * More information is available at website: [http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn](http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/)   ***China-Costa Rica FTA***   * The Agreement was signed in April, 2010, and came into effect on August 1, 2011. * More information is available at website: [http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn](http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/)   ***China-Switzerland FTA***   * The Agreement was signed in July, 2013. * More information is available at website: [http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn](http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/)   ***China-Iceland FTA***   * The Agreement was signed in April, 2013. * More information is available at website: [http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn](http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/) |
| ***- Agreements under negotiation*** | |  |
|  | ***Agreement #1*** | China-GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) FTA |
| ***Agreement #2*** | China-Australia FTA |
| ***Agreement #3*** | China-Korea FTA |
| ***Agreement #4*** | China-Japan-Korea FTA |
| ***Agreement #5*** | China-Norway FTA |
| ***Agreement #6*** | RCEP |
| ***-*** ***Future plans*** | |  |