

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1.1
Merchandise exports by group of products, 2007-11
 (US\$ billion and %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total exports (US\$ billion)	1,220.1	1,430.7	1,201.6	1,577.8	1,898.6
	(% of total)				
Exports under processing trade	50.6	47.2	48.8	46.9	44.0
Total primary products	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.5
Agriculture	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.4
Food	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.9
Agricultural raw material	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Mining	3.5	3.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Ores and other minerals	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Non-ferrous metals	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.2
Fuels	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufactures	93.1	93.1	93.6	93.6	93.3
Iron and steel	4.2	5.0	2.0	2.5	2.9
Chemicals	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.0
Other semi-manufactures	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.7
Machinery and transport equipment	47.4	47.1	49.2	49.5	47.5
Power generating machines	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Other non-electrical machinery	5.6	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.2
Office machines & telecommunication equipment	28.5	26.7	28.8	28.5	26.2
7522 Data processing machines, with at least processing, input and output units	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.4	5.8
7643 Radio or television transmission apparatus	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.3
7649 Parts and accessories for apparatus of division 76	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9
7763 Diodes, transistors, etc.	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.8
7764 Electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8
7599 Parts and accessories of 751.1, 751.2, 751.9 and 752	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.6
7611 Colour television receivers	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
7638 Sound/video recording/reproducing apparatus	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1
7513 Photo copying apparatus with optical system, thermo-copying	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
7523 Digital processing units containing: storage, input or output units	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Other electrical machines	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.7
7712 Other electric power machinery; parts of 771	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Automotive products	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0
7843 Other motor vehicle parts and accessories of 722, 781 to 783	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Other transport equipment	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.3
7932 Ships, boats, etc. (excl. pleasure craft, tugs, etc.)	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.0
Textiles	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.0
Clothing	9.5	8.4	8.9	8.2	8.1
8453 Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, etc., knitted/crocheted	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
8442 Suits, ensembles, jackets, dresses, etc.	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other consumer goods	14.9	15.0	15.9	15.7	16.0
8719 Liquid crystal devices, n.e.s.; lasers (excl. laser diodes)	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
8211 Seats (excl. of 872.4), and parts	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
8513 Footwear, n.e.s., rubber or plastic soles and uppers	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
8973 Jewellery of gold, silver or platinum metals (except watches)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3); and General Administration of Customs (2011), *China's Customs Statistics: Monthly Exports & Imports*, 12, Series No. 268.

Table A1.2
Merchandise imports by group of products, 2007-11
(US\$ billion and %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total imports (US\$ billion)	956.1	1,132.6	1,005.6	1,396.0	1,743.5
	(% of total)				
Imports under processing trade	38.5	33.4	32.1	29.9	26.9
Total primary products	28.9	34.8	32.5	34.6	37.9
Agriculture	6.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	8.3
Food	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3
2222 Soya beans	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Agricultural raw material	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.5	4.0
Mining	22.0	27.2	24.9	26.9	29.6
Ores and other minerals	7.6	9.4	8.8	9.8	10.6
2815 Iron ores and concentrates, not agglomerated	3.2	5.0	4.7	5.4	..
2882 Other non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	..
2831 Copper ores and concentrates	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Non-ferrous metals	3.4	2.8	3.8	3.5	3.2
6821 Copper anodes; alloys; unwrought	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.8	..
Fuels	11.0	14.9	12.3	13.5	15.8
3330 Crude oils of petroleum and bituminous minerals	8.4	11.4	8.9	9.7	..
3212 Other coal, whether or pulverized, not agglomerated	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	..
Manufactures	70.9	64.8	67.1	64.1	..
Iron and steel	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.6
Chemicals	11.2	10.5	11.1	10.7	10.4
Other semi-manufactures	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Machinery and transport equipment	43.2	39.0	40.6	39.4	36.2
Power generating machines	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	..
Other non-electrical machinery	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.3	..
7284 Machinery and appliances for particular industries, n.e.s.	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	..
Office machines & telecommunication equipment	23.7	20.5	21.3	19.9	..
7764 Electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies	13.4	11.4	12.0	11.3	..
7649 Parts and accessories for apparatus of division 76	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	..
7527 Storage units for data processing	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	..
7599 Parts and accessories of 751.1, 751.2, 751.9 and 752	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	..
7763 Diodes, transistors, etc.	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	..
Other electrical machines	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.7	..
7722 Printed circuits	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	..
7725 Switches, relays, fuses etc. for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	..
7712 Other electric power machinery; parts of 771	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	..
Automotive products	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.8	..
7812 Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, n.e.s.	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	..
7843 Other motor vehicle parts and accessories of 722, 781 to 783	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	..
Other transport equipment	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.8	..
Textiles	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1
Clothing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other consumer goods	8.9	8.4	8.3	7.9	..
8719 Liquid crystal devices, n.e.s.; lasers (excl. laser diodes)	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.7	..
Other	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.3	..

.. Not available.

Source: UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3); and General Administration of Customs (2011), *China's Customs Statistics: Monthly Exports & Imports*, 12, Series No. 268.

Table AL3
Merchandise exports by destination, 2007-11
 (US\$ billion and %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total exports (US\$ billion)	1,220.1	1,430.7	1,201.6	1,577.8	1,898.6
			(% of total)		
America	24.9	24.2	24.6	25.2	24.9
United States	19.1	17.7	18.4	18.0	17.1
Other America	5.8	6.5	6.2	7.2	7.8
Brazil	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7
Canada	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Mexico	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
Europe	21.6	21.9	21.0	21.0	20.1
EU(27)	20.1	20.5	19.7	19.7	18.8
Germany	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0
The Netherlands	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
United Kingdom	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3
Italy	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8
France	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6
EFTA	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Europe	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	3.9	4.5	3.2	3.4	3.5
Russian Federation	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.0
Africa	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.9
Middle East	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.2
United Arab Emirates	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4
Asia	42.8	41.7	43.0	42.6	43.5
Japan	8.4	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.8
Six East Asian Traders	26.6	25.2	25.2	24.9	25.0
Hong Kong, China	15.1	13.3	13.8	13.8	14.1
Korea, Rep. of	4.6	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.4
Singapore	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.9
Chinese Taipei	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
Malaysia	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Thailand	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4
Other Asia	7.9	8.4	9.6	10.1	10.6
India	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7
Australia	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Indonesia	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
Viet Nam	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
<i>Memorandum</i>					
APEC	63.7	61.0	61.6	61.2	61.3
ASEAN	7.8	8.0	8.8	8.8	9.0

Source: UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3); and General Administration of Customs (2011), *China's Customs Statistics: Monthly Exports & Imports*, 12, Series No. 268.

Table A1.4
Merchandise imports by origin, 2007-11
(US\$ billion and %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total imports (US\$ billion)	956.1	1,132.6	1,005.6	1,396.0	1,743.5
			(% of total)		
America	13.8	14.6	15.3	15.0	15.2
United States	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.4	7.0
Other America	6.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	8.1
Brazil	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0
Chile	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
Canada	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
Europe	12.5	12.7	13.9	13.8	14.1
EU(27)	11.6	11.7	12.7	12.1	12.1
Germany	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.3
France	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
EFTA	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.8
Switzerland	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.6
Other Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.8
Russian Federation	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3
Africa	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.8	5.3
South Africa	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.8
Angola	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.4
Middle East	5.0	7.1	5.6	6.2	7.7
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.8
Iran Islamic Rep.	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.7
Asia	53.0	49.5	49.2	49.5	46.6
Japan	14.0	13.3	13.0	12.7	11.2
Six East Asian Traders	30.0	27.0	27.1	26.8	23.9
Korea, Rep. of	10.9	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.3
Chinese Taipei	10.6	9.1	8.5	8.3	7.2
Malaysia	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.6
Thailand	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2
Singapore	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
Other Asia	9.0	9.1	9.1	10.0	11.5
Australia	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.7
Indonesia	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8
India	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
Philippines	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.0
Other	9.0	8.2	8.6	7.8	7.4
Free zones	9.0	8.2	8.6	7.7	7.0
<i>Memorandum</i>					
APEC	72.3	67.5	69.0	67.6	64.3
ASEAN	11.3	10.3	10.6	11.1	11.1

Source: UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3); and General Administration of Customs (2011), *China's Customs Statistics: Monthly Exports & Imports*, 12, Series No. 268.

Table A1.5
Trade in services, 2007-10
 (US\$ billion and %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Exports (US\$ billion)	122.2	147.1	129.5	171.2
		(% of total exports)		
Transportation	25.6	26.1	18.2	20.0
Travel	30.4	27.7	30.7	26.8
Communication	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7
Construction	4.4	7.0	7.3	8.5
Insurance	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0
Financial	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8
Computer and information	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.4
Royalties and licences fees	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Research and development	9.5	12.3	14.4	13.3
Advertising and public opinion polling	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7
Audio visual and related	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other business	22.0	17.7	19.1	20.8
Government	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Imports (US\$ billion)	130.1	158.9	158.9	193.4
		(% of total imports)		
Transportation	33.3	31.7	29.3	32.7
Travel	22.9	22.8	27.5	28.4
Communication	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6
Construction	2.2	2.8	3.7	2.6
Insurance	8.2	8.0	7.1	8.2
Financial	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
Computer and information	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.6
Royalties and licences fees	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.7
Research and development	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.8
Advertising and public opinion polling	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0
Audio visual and related	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other business	14.0	14.5	11.8	8.9
Government	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6

Source: State Administration of Foreign exchange online information. Viewed at: <http://www.safe.gov.cn> [13 March 2012].

Table AII.1
China's major trade-related laws and regulations, September 2011

Legislation	Adoption of latest amendment	Entry into effect	Date of first adoption
Foreign trade, exchange restrictions, and foreign investment			
Foreign Trade Law (G/LIC/N/1/CHN/4)	6 Apr 2004	1 July 2004	12 May 1994
Regulations on Origin of Import and Export Goods		1 Jan 2005	18 Aug 2004
Regulation on the Administration of the Import and Export of Goods (G/LIC/N/1/CHN/4)		1 Jan 2002	31 Oct 2001
Rules for the Registration of Foreign Trade Operators		1 July 2004	19 June 2004
Rules on Investigations of Foreign Trade Barriers (Replaced 2002 Provisional Rules on Investigations of Foreign Trade Barriers)		1 Mar 2005	21 Jan 2005
Regulations on the Export Control of Arms Products	15 Oct 2002 ^a	15 Nov 2002	22 Oct 1997 ^a
Regulations on the Export Control of Nuclear Products	9 Nov 2006	9 Nov 2006	1 Aug 1997
Regulations on the Export Control of Dual-purpose Biological Products and Relevant Equipment and Technology		1 Dec 2002	14 Oct 2002 ^a
Regulations on the Export Control of Dual-purpose Nuclear Products and Related Technologies	26 Jan 2007 ^a	26 Jan 2007	1 Jun 1998
Regulations on the Export Control of Missiles and Related Items and Technologies		22 Aug 2002	22 Aug 2002 ^a
Regulations on the Export Control of Certain Chemicals and Related Equipment and Technologies		19 Nov 2002	18 Oct 2002 ^a
Regulations on Foreign Exchange Control	1 Aug 2008	5 Aug 2008	8 Jan 1996
Decision of the Standing Committee of the NPC on Punishing Crimes of Fraudulently Purchasing, Evading and Illegally Trading in Foreign Exchange		29 Dec 1998	29 Dec 1998
Law on Chinese-Foreign Equity Joint-Ventures	15 Mar 2001	15 Mar 2001	1 July 1979
Regulations for the Implementation of the Law on Chinese-Foreign Equity Joint-Ventures	8 Jan 2011	8 Jan 2011	20 Sep 1983 ^a
Law on Chinese-Foreign Contractual Joint-Ventures	31 Oct 2000	31 Oct 2000	13 Apr 1988
Regulations for the Implementation of the Law on Chinese-Foreign Contractual Joint-Ventures		4 Sept 1995	7 Aug 1995
Law on Foreign-Capital Enterprise	31 Oct 2000	31 Oct 2000	12 Apr 1986
Regulations for the Implementation of the Law on Foreign-Capital Enterprises	12 Apr 2001 ^a	12 Apr 2001	28 Oct 1990
Law on the Protection of Investment of Taiwan Compatriots		5 Mar 1994	5 Mar 1994
Provisions on Guiding Foreign Investment Direction		1 Apr 2002	11 Feb 2002 ^a
Measures for the Administration of Partnership Enterprise Registration	9 May 2007	1 June 2007	19 Nov 1997 ^a
Measures for the Administration on the Establishment of Partnership Business by Foreign Enterprises or Individuals in China		1 Mar 2010	19 Aug 2009
Customs- and tariff-related regulations			
Customs Law	8 July 2000	1 Jan 2001	22 Jan 1987
Regulations on Import and Export Tariff (G/VAL/N/1/CHN/4)	8 Jan 2011	8 Jan 2011	12 Sept 1987
Anti-dumping Regulations (G/ADP/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.3)	31 Mar 2004 ^a	1 June 2004	31 Oct 2001
Regulations on Countervailing Measures (G/SCM/N/1/CHN/1/Suppl.3)	31 Mar 2004 ^a	1 June 2004	31 Oct 2001
Safeguard Regulations (G/SG/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.3)	31 Mar 2004 ^a	1 June 2004	31 Oct 2001
Regulations on Customs Protection of Intellectual Property	17 Mar 2010	1 Apr 2010	5 July 1995 ^a
Regulations on Customs Statistics		1 Mar 2006	25 Dec 2005 ^a
Rules on Responding to Anti-dumping Cases on Export Products		14 Aug 2006	17 May 2006
Standards and technical regulations			
Law on Import and Export Commodity Inspection	28 Apr 2002	1 Oct 2002	21 Feb 1989
Regulations for Implementation of Import and Export Commodity Inspection	10 Aug 2005	1 Dec 2005	7 Oct 1992
Standardization Law		1 Apr 1989	29 Dec 1988

Table AII.1 (cont'd)

Legislation	Adoption of latest amendment	Entry into effect	Date of first adoption
Regulations for the Implementation of the Standardization Law		6 Apr 1990	6 Apr 1990 ^a
Law on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	30 Oct 1991
Regulations for Implementation of the Law on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine		1 Jan 1997	2 Dec 1996 ^a
Food Safety Law		1 June 2009	28 Feb 2009
Law on Product Quality	8 July 2000	1 Sept 2000	22 Feb 1993
Rules for Compulsory Product Certification	26 May 2009	1 Sept 2009	21 Nov 2001
Rules on Inspection and Quarantine of Entry and Exit Aquatic Products	10 Mar 2010	1 June 2011	18 Oct 2002
Frontier Health and Quarantine Law	29 Dec 2007	29 Dec 2007	2 Dec 1986
Regulations on Authentication and Approval		1 Nov 2003	20 Aug 2003
Regulations for Safety Control of Dangerous Chemical Products	16 Feb 2011	1 Dec 2011	9 Jan 2002
Rules on Imposing Administrative Penalties related to Certification and Accreditation		9 Dec 2003	9 Dec 2003 ^a
Special Regulations of the State Council on Strengthening the Supervision and Administration the Safety of Food and Other Products		26 July 2007	25 July 2007
Agricultural Products Quality Safety Law		1 Nov 2006	29 Apr 2006
Regulations for the Implementation of Food Safety Law		20 July 2009	8 July 2009
Intellectual property rights			
Copyright Law (IP/N/1/CHN/C/1)	27 Oct 2001	27 Oct 2001	7 Sept 1990
Regulations for the Implementation of the Copyright Law	29 Dec 2010	8 Jan 2011	24 May 1991
Trademark Law (IP/N/1/CHN/T/1)	27 Oct 2001	1 Dec 2001	23 Aug 1982
Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law (IP/N/1/CHN/T/2)		15 Sept 2002	3 Aug 2002 ^a
Patent Law (IP/N/1/CHN/P/2)	27 Dec 2008	1 Oct 2009	12 Mar 1984
Regulations for Implementation of the Patent Law	30 Dec 2009	1 Feb 2010	19 Jan 1985
Regulations on Computer Software Protection	29 Dec 2010	8 Jan 2011	4 Jun 1991
Regulations on the Protection of Layout-Design of Integrated Circuits (IP/N/1/CHN/L/1/Rev.1)		1 Oct 2001	28 Mar 2001
Rules for Implementing the Regulations on the Protection of Layout-Design of Integrated Circuits (IP/N/1/CHN/L/2)		1 Oct 2001	18 Sept 2001 ^a
Regulations on Protection of New Varieties of Plants (IP/N/1/CHN/P/1)		1 Oct 1997	20 Mar 1997 ^a
Regulations on the Administration of Technology Import and Export	29 Dec 2010	8 Jan 2011	31 Oct 2001
Regulation on Protection of Right to Network Distribution of Information		1 July 2006	10 May 2006
Interim measures on Payment by Radio and TV Station for Broadcasting Audio Products	29 Dec 2010	8 Jan 2011	6 May 2009
Tax regime			
Law on the Administration of Tax Collection	28 Apr 2001	1 May 2001	4 Sept 1992
Decision of the Standing Committee of the NPC Regarding the Application of Provisional Regulations on such Taxes as Value-added Tax, Consumption Tax and Business Tax to Enterprises with Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises		29 Dec 1993	29 Dec 1993
Interim Regulations on Value-added Tax	5 Nov 2008	8 Jan 2009	26 Nov 1993
Interim Regulations on Consumption Tax	5 Nov 2008	1 Jan 2009	26 Nov 1993
Interim Regulations on Business Tax	5 Nov 2008	1 Jan 2009	26 Nov 1993
Interim Regulations on Land Appreciation Tax	29 Dec 2010	8 Jan 2011	26 Nov 1993
Interim Regulations on Resources Tax		1 Jan 1994	26 Nov 1993
Enterprise Income Tax Law		1 Jan 2008	16 Mar 2007
Income Tax Law for Individuals	30 Jun 2011	1 Sept 2011	10 Sept 1980
The Implementing Regulations for the Enterprise Income Tax Law		1 Jan 2008	28 Nov 2007

Table AII.1 (cont'd)

Legislation	Adoption of latest amendment	Entry into effect	Date of first adoption
Sectoral laws			
Agriculture			
Agricultural Law	28 Dec 2002	1 Mar 2003	2 July 1993
Law on Land Contract in Rural Areas	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	29 Aug 2002
Land Administration Law	28 Aug 2004	28 Aug 2004	25 June 1986
Law on the Popularization of Agricultural Technology		2 July 1993	2 July 1993
Grassland Law	28 Dec 2002	1 Mar 2003	18 June 1985
Seed Law	28 Aug 2004	28 Aug 2004	8 July 2000
Fisheries Law	28 Aug 2004	28 Aug 2004	20 Jan 1986
Forestry Law	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	20 Sept 1984
Law on Prompting Agricultural Mechanization		1 Nov 2004	25 June 2004
Regulations on Administration of Grain Distribution		26 May 2004	19 May 2004
Regulations on Administration of Central Grain Reserves	29 Dec 2010	8 Jan 2011	6 Aug 2003
Measures for the Examination and Approval of the Entry-Exit and Foreign-related Joint Research and Utilization of Livestock and Poultry Genetic Resources		1 Oct 2008	20 Aug 2008
Manufacturing			
Law on Tobacco Monopoly	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	29 June 1991
Pharmaceutical Administration Law	28 Feb 2001	1 Dec 2001	20 Sept 1984
Steel Industry Development Policy		8 July 2005	8 July 2005 ^a
Industrial Policy for the Automobile Industry	15 Aug 2009 ^a	1 Sept 2009	21 May 2004
Automobile Trade Policy		10 Aug 2005	10 Aug 2005 ^a
Administrative Rules on Recalls of Defective Automobile Products		1 Oct 2004	12 Mar 2004
Energy, utilities, and natural resources			
Mineral Resources Law	29 Aug 1996	1 Jan 1997	19 Mar 1986
Water Law	29 Aug 2002	1 Oct 2002	21 Jan 1988
Regulations on Exploitation of Offshore Petroleum Resources in Cooperation with Foreign Enterprises	29 Dec 2010	8 Jan 2011	12 Jan 1982
Measures for Administration of the Market of Processed Oil		1 Jan 2007	16 Nov 2006
Law on the Administration of the Use of Sea Areas		1 Jan 2002	27 Oct 2001
Law on Water and Soil Conservation	25 Dec 2010	1 Mar 2011	29 June 1991
Law on Coal Industry	22 Apr 2011	1 July 2011	29 Aug 1996
Electric Power Law	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	28 Dec 1995
Regulations for Administration of Electricity Industry		1 May 2005	2 Feb 2005
Laws on Energy Conservation	28 Oct 2007	1 April 2008	1 Nov 1997
Regulations on Exploitation of On-shore Petroleum Resources in Cooperation with Foreign Enterprises	18 Sep 2007 ^a	18 Sep 2007	7 Oct 1993 ^a
Financial services			
Law on the People's Bank of China	27 Dec 2003	1 Feb 2004	18 Mar 1995
Law on Commercial Banks	27 Dec 2003	1 Feb 2004	10 May 1995
Law on Regulation of and Supervision over the Banking Industry	31 Oct 2006	1 Jan 2007	27 Dec 2003
Law on Funds for Investment in Securities		1 June 2004	28 Oct 2003
Regulations on Closure of Financial Institutions		15 Dec 2001	14 Nov 2001
Regulations on Administration of Foreign-funded Banks		11 Dec 2006	8 Nov 2006
Insurance Law	28 Feb 2009	1 Oct 2009	30 June 1995
Regulations on Administration of Foreign-funded Insurance Companies		1 Feb 2002	5 Dec 2001
Trust Law		1 Oct 2001	28 Apr 2001
Securities Law	27 Oct 2005	1 Jan 2006	29 Dec 1998

Table AII.1 (cont'd)

Legislation	Adoption of latest amendment	Entry into effect	Date of first adoption
Regulations on the Administration and Supervision of Securities Firms		1 June 2008	23 April 2008
Regulations on the Risk Disposal of Securities Firms		23 April 2008	23 April 2008
Rules on the Administration of Securities Investment Fund Management Companies		1 Oct 2004	12 Aug 2004
Rules for the Establishment of Foreign-shared Securities Companies	29 Nov 2007	1 Aug 2008	1 June 2002 ^a
Provisions of the State Council on Foreign Capital Stocks Listed in China by Joint Stock Limited Companies		25 Dec 1995	2 Nov 1995
Auction Law	28 Aug 2004	28 Aug 2004	5 July 1996
Guaranty Law		1 Oct 1995	30 June 1995
Regulation on the Administration of Futures Trading		15 April 2007	7 Feb 2007
Decision of the Standing Committee of the NPC on Punishment of Crimes of Disrupting Financial Order (Refer also to the 1997 Criminal Law Appendix II)		30 June 1995	30 June 1995
Law on Lawyers	28 Oct 2007	1 June 2008	15 May 1996
Other services			
Accounting Law	31 Oct 1999	1 July 2000	21 Jan 1985
Law on Certified Public Accountants		1 Jan 1994	31 Oct 1993
Regulations on Telecommunications		25 Sept 2000	20 Sept 2000
Regulations on Foreign Investment in Telecommunications Enterprises	10 Sept 2008 ^a	10 Sept 2008	5 Dec 2001
Highway Law	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	3 July 1997
Regulations on Road Transportation		1 July 2004	14 Apr 2004
Provisions on the Administration of Road Transport Services with Foreign Investment	28 Dec 2004	20 Nov 2001	20 Nov 2001 ^a
Railway Law	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	7 Sept 1990
Maritime Code		1 July 1993	7 Nov 1992
Regulations on International Maritime Transportation		1 Jan 2002	5 Dec 2001
Implementing Rules of Regulations on International Maritime Transportation		1 Mar 2003	25 Dec 2002
Special Maritime Procedure Law		1 July 2000	25 Dec 1999
Provisions on Administration of Foreign Investment in International Maritime Transportation		1 June 2004	25 Feb 2004 ^a
Rules on Administration of Pilotage		1 Jan 2002	12 Oct 2001
Port Law		1 Jan 2004	28 June 2003
Rules on Administration of Port Operation	29 Oct 2009	1 Mar 2010	26 Dec 2003
Rules on Port Facility Security	30 Nov 2007	1 Mar 2008	24 Nov 2003 ^a
Civil Aviation Law	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	30 Oct 1995
Regulations of Restriction for Universal Aviation		1 May 2003	10 Jan 2003 ^a
Postal Law	24 Apr 2009	1 Oct 2009	2 Dec 1986
Law on Licensed Doctors	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	26 June 1998
Higher Education Law		1 Jan 1999	29 Aug 1998
Education Law	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	18 Mar 1995
Compulsory Education Law	29 June 2006	1 Sept 2006	12 Apr 1986
Vocational Education Law		1 Sept 1996	15 May 1996
Law on Promotion of Privately-run Schools		1 Sept 2003	28 Dec 2002
Regulations on Sino-Foreign Cooperative Education		1 Sept 2003	19 Feb 2003
Construction Law	22 Apr 2011	1 July 2011	1 Nov 1997
Rules on Foreign-invested Construction Design Enterprises		1 Dec 2002	17 Sept 2002
Law on Urban Real Estate	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	5 July 1994
Rules on Construction Enterprises with Foreign Investment		1 Dec 2002	17 Sept 2002
Regulations on Property Management	26 Aug 2007 ^a	1 Oct 2007	28 May 2003

Table AII.1 (cont'd)

Legislation	Adoption of latest amendment	Entry into effect	Date of first adoption
Regulations on Contracting Foreign Engineering Projects		1 Sept 2008	7 May 2008
Advertisement Law		1 Feb 1995	27 Oct 1994
Rules on Administration of Foreign-invested Advertising Enterprises	22 Aug 2008 ^a	1 Oct 2008	2 Mar 2004 ^a
Regulations on Travel Agencies		1 May 2009	21 Jan 2009
Regulations on Administration of Tourist Guides		1 Oct 1999	14 May 1999 ^a
Law on Entry and Exit of Aliens		1 Feb 1986	22 Nov 1985
Regulations on Administration of Foreign Law Firms' Representative Offices in China		1 Jan 2002	19 Dec 2001
Provision of the Ministry of Justice on the implementation of Regulations on Administration of Foreign Law Firms' Representative Offices in China	22 June 2004	2 Sep 2004	25 June 2002
Regulations on the Administration of Commercial Franchise		1 May 2007	31 Jan 2007
Others			
Constitution	14 Mar 2004	14 Mar 2004	4 Dec 1982
Organic Law of the State Council		10 Dec 1982	10 Dec 1982
Organic Law of the Local People's Congress and Local People's Government at Different Levels	27 Oct 2004	27 Oct 2004	1 July 1979
Criminal Procedure Law	17 Mar 1996	1 Jan 1997	1 July 1979
Civil Procedure Law	28 Oct 2007	1 April 2008	9 Apr 1991
Administrative Procedure Law		1 Oct 1990	4 Apr 1989
Law on the Procedure of the Conclusion of Treaties		28 Dec 1990	28 Dec 1990
Legislation Law		1 July 2000	15 Mar 2000
Regulations on Procedures for the Formulation of Administrative Regulations		1 Jan 2002	16 Nov 2001 ^a
Employment Promotion Law		1 Jan 2008	30 Aug 2007
Anti-Monopoly Law		1 Aug 2008	30 Aug 2007
Provisions on Thresholds for Prior Notification of Concentration of Undertakings		3 Aug 2008	1 Aug 2008
Labour Contract Law		1 Jan 2008	29 Jun 2007
Property Law		1 Oct 2007	16 Mar 2007
Provisions on the Administrative Punishment of Price-related Violations	29 Nov 2010	4 Dec 2010	10 Jul 1999
Regulation on Disclosure of Government Information		1 May 2008	17 Jan 2007
Regulations on Procedures for the Formulation of Rules		1 Jan 2002	16 Nov 2001 ^a
Regulations on Submission of Regulations and Rules for the Record		1 Jan 2002	14 Dec 2001 ^a
Decision of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on Authorizing the State Council to Formulate Interim Provisions or Regulations Concerning the Reform of the Economic Structure and the Open Policy		10 Apr 1985	10 Apr 1985
Law Countering Unfair Competition		1 Dec 1993	2 Sept 1993
Provisions of the State Council on Prohibiting of Imposition of Regional Blockage on Market Economic Activities	8 Jan 2011	8 Jan 2011	21 Apr 2001 ^a
Administrative Permission Law		1 July 2004	27 Aug 2003
Judges Law	30 June 2001	1 Jan 2002	28 Feb 1995
Labour Law	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	5 July 1994
Law on Administrative Reconsideration	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	29 Apr 1999
Company Law	27 Oct 2005	1 Jan 2006	29 Dec 1993
Pricing Law		1 May 1998	29 Dec 1997
Rules on Government Pricing		1 May 2006	17 Mar 2006 ^a
Provisions on Countering Price Monopoly		1 Feb 2011	29 Dec 2010 ^a
Regulations on the Administration of Company Registration	18 Dec 2005	1 Jan 2006	24 June 1994 ^a
Law on the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	31 Oct 1993

Table AII.1 (cont'd)

Legislation	Adoption of latest amendment	Entry into effect	Date of first adoption
Enterprise Bankruptcy Law		1 June 2007	27 Aug 2006
Law on Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	13 Apr 1988
Law on Individual Proprietorship Enterprises		1 Jan 2000	30 Aug 1999
Administrative Rules Governing the Registration of Individual Proprietorship Enterprises		13 Jan 2000	13 Jan 2000 ^a
Law on Partnership Enterprises	27 Aug 2006	1 June 2007	23 Feb 1997
Administrative Regulations Governing the Registration of Partnership Enterprises	9 May 2007 ^a	1 June 2007	19 Nov 1997 ^a
Law on Promotion of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises		1 Jan 2003	29 June 2002
Provisions on the Merger and Division of Enterprises with Foreign Investment	22 Nov 2001 ^a	22 Nov 2001	23 Sept 1999 ^a
Law on Bid Invitation and Bidding		1 Jan 2000	30 Aug 1999
Rules for the Administration of Employment of Foreigners in China	1 Nov 2010	12 Nov 2010	22 Jan 1996
Administrative Regulations Governing The Registration of Legal Corporations	29 Dec 2010	8 Jan 2011	13 May 1988
Code of Corporate Governance for Listed Companies		7 Jan 2002	7 Jan 2002 ^a
Contract Law		1 Oct 1999	15 Mar 1999
Interim Regulations on Supervision and Management of Corporate State-owned Assets	29 Dec 2010	8 Jan 2011	13 May 2003
Provisional Measures on Transfer of State-Owned Property Rights in Enterprises		1 Feb 2004	31 Dec 2003 ^a
Government Procurement Law of China		1 Jan 2003	29 June 2002
Environmental Protection Law		26 Dec 1989	26 Dec 1989
Law on Evaluation of Environmental Effects		1 Sept 2003	28 Oct 2002
Marine Environment Protection Law	25 Dec 1999	1 Apr 2000	23 Aug 1982
Regulations on Administration of Collection and Utilization of Sewage Discharge Levies		1 July 2003	30 Jan 2002
Trade Union Law	27 Aug 2009	27 Aug 2009	28 June 1950

a Date of promulgation.

Source: Information provided by the Chinese authorities.

Table AII.2
Principal notifications under WTO Agreements, March 2012

Agreement	Requirement/content	Document symbol and date of latest notification
Agreement on Agriculture		
Articles 10 and 18.2	Table ES.1 – Export subsidies	G/AG/N/CHN/20, 15/04/2010
Article 18.2	Table MA.2 – Tariffs and other quotas	G/AG/N/CHN/19, 15/04/2010
Article 18.2	Table MA.1 – Administration of tariff quotas	G/AG/N/CHN/2, 25/09/2003
Article 18.2	Table DS.1 and appropriate supporting tables – Domestic support	G/AG/N/CHN/21, 13/10/2011
Article XXIV of GATT 1994		
Article XXIV:7 of GATT 1994 and Article V: 7(a) of GATS	Free Trade Agreement between China and Costa Rica	WT/REG310/N/1 and S/C/N/618 28/02/2012
Article XXIV:7 of GATT 1994 and Article V: 7(a) of GATS	Free Trade Agreement between China and Peru	WT/REG281/N/1 and S/C/N/537 03/03/2010
Article XXIV:7 of GATT 1994 and Article V: 7(a) of GATS	Free Trade Agreement between China and New Zealand	WT/REG266/N/1 and S/C/N/491, 23/04/2009
Article XXIV:7 of GATT 1994 and Article V: 7(a) of GATS	Free Trade Agreement between China and Singapore	WT/REG262/N/1 and S/C/N/483, 04/03/2009
Enabling clause		
Enabling clause - lldcs	Duty-free treatment for LDCs	WT/COMTD/N/39, 18/10/2011 G/C/W/656/Rev.1 WT/COMTD/N/39/Add.1/Rev.1, 01/12/2011
Enabling clause - integration	Framework agreement on comprehensive economic cooperation between ASEAN and China China's accession to the Bangkok Agreement Amendment to the Bangkok Agreement	WT/COMTD/N/20/Add.1, 26/09/2005 WT/COMTD/N/19, 29/07/2004 WT/COMTD/N/22, 27/07/2007
Agreement on Implementation of GATT Article VI of the GATT 1994 (Anti-dumping)		
Article 5.8	Time-period for determination of negligible import volumes	G/ADP/N/100/CHN, 20/10/2004
Article 16.4	Semi-annual reports of anti-dumping actions (taken within the preceding six months)	G/ADP/N/216/CHN/Rev 1, 19/10/2011
Article 18.5, and Article 32.6 Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures	Decree of the Ministry of Commerce concerning Publication of Rules on Information Access and Information Disclosure in Industry Injury Investigations No. 19, 2006 Rules of the Supreme People's Court on Certain Issues Related to Application of Law in hearings of Antidumping Administrative Cases Notification of the newly amended Foreign Trade Law	G/ADP/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.6, 19/10/2007 G/ADP/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.5, 11/01/2007 G/SCM/N/1/CHN/1/Suppl.4 G/ADP/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.4 G/SG/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.4, 01/12/2004
	Names of laws and regulations relevant to the Agreement Regulations on anti-dumping Provisional rules on initiation of anti-dumping investigation	G/ADP/N/1/CHN/1, 31/05/2002 G/ADP/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.3, 20/10/2004 G/ADP/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.1, 18/02/2003
	Rules on anti-dumping investigations and determinations of industry injury; rules on public hearings with regard to investigations of injury to industry	G/ADP/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.2, 14/04/2003
Articles 16.5, and Article 25.12, Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures	Notification of competent authority	G/ADP/N/14/Add.22 G/SCM/N/18/Add.22, 10/10/2006

Table AII.2 (cont'd)

Agreement	Requirement/content	Document symbol and date of latest notification
Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (Customs valuation)		
Article 22.2	Administrative measure regarding customs valuation	G/VAL/N/1/CHN/5, 11/04/2008
	Regulations on import and export duties	G/VAL/N/1/CHN/4, 07/06/2004
	Notification of the customs regulations regarding determination of customs value of royalties and licence fees related to imports	G/VAL/N/1/CHN/3, 24/09/2003
	Customs law	G/VAL/N/1/CHN/2, 16/06/2003
	Customs administration regarding determination of customs valuation of imports and exports	G/VAL/N/1/CHN/1, 05/07/2002
Decision on the checklist of issues	Checklist of issues	G/VAL/N/2/CHN/1, 05/07/2002
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994		
Article XVII:4(a)	Notification of the understanding on the interpretation of Article XVII, on State-trading	G/STR/N/9/CHN/Add.1, 14/07/2003, and G/STR/N/9/CHN/Corr.1
Article VII	Notifications on the valuation of carrier media-bearing software for data processing equipment, and on the treatment of interest charges in customs value of imported goods	G/VAL/N/3/CHN/1, 27/02/2004
General Agreement on Trade in Services		
Article III:3	Significant changes	No notifications in 2008
	Regulations on Administration of Foreign-Invested Construction Enterprises	S/C/N/566, 15/09/2010
	Regulations on Administration of Foreign-Invested Construction and Engineering Service Enterprises	S/C/N/565, 15/09/2010
	Measures for the Administration on the Establishment of Partnership Business by Foreign Enterprises or Individuals in China	S/C/N/564, 15/09/2010
Article III:4 and IV:2	Contact and enquiry points	S/ENQ/78/Rev.11, 26/10/2009
Article V:7 (a) of GATS	Agreement encompasses trade in services between China and Chile	S/C/N/577, 22/11/2010
	Free Trade Agreement between China and Pakistan	S/C/N/551, 21/05/2010
Paragraph 14 of the Transparency Mechanism for Regional Trade Agreements (WT/L/671) and Article V:7 (a) of GATS	Supplement VI to the Closer economic partnership agreement between China and Hong Kong, China and Supplement to the Closer economic partnership agreement between China and Macao, China	WT/REG162/N/1/Add.4 S/C/N/264/Add.4, 17/12/2010 WT/REG163/N/1/Add.4 S/C/N/265/Add.4, 03/12/2010
Article VII:4	Existing Article VII:1 recognition measures	None
Agreement on Preshipment Inspection		
Article 5	Notification of laws and regulations related to the Agreement	None
Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures		
Articles 1.4(a) and 8.2(b)	Rules and measures on import licensing and import quotas	G/LIC/N/1/CHN/1, 20/09/2002 G/LIC/N/1/CHN/1/Add.1, 23/09/2002 G/MA/W/41, 23/09/2002
Article 8.2(b)	Notification of rules and measures on import quota for various products	G/LIC/N/1/CHN/2, 25/09/2003
	Products subject to import licence (2004)	G/LIC/N/1/CHN/4, 17/01/2005
	Notification of regulations and rules on import licensing	G/LIC/N/1/CHN/6, 24/03/2010,
Article 7.3	Replies to questionnaire on import licensing procedures	G/LIC/N/3/CHN/9, 11/11/2010
Quantitative Restrictions		
QR - (G/L/59) - biennial	Notification of quantitative restrictions	G/MA/NTM/QR/1/Add.11, 11/04/2008

Table AII.2 (cont'd)

Agreement	Requirement/content	Document symbol and date of latest notification
Agreement on Rules of Origin		
Article 5 and Paragraph 4 of Annex II	Preferential rules of origin	G/RO/N/37/Rev.1, 02/08/2002
Agreement on Safeguards		
Article 12.1(a) - (c), and Article 9.1 footnote 2	Safeguard investigations, findings, and decisions	G/SG/N/10/CHN/1/Suppl.1, 04/02/2004
Article 12.4	Consultations	G/SG/N/11/CHN/1; G/SG/N/6/CHN/1; G/SG/N/7/CHN/1, 23/05/2002
Article 12.5 and Article 8.2	Notification of proposed suspension of concessions and other obligations referred to in Article 8.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards.	G/C/17; G/SG/46, 21/05/2002
Article 12.6	Notification of laws, regulations and administrative procedures relating to safeguard measures	G/SG/N/1/CHN/1, 07/06/2002
	Regulations on Safeguards	G/SG/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.3, 20/10/2004
	Rules on investigations and determinations of industry injury for safeguards; rules on public hearings with regard to investigations of injury to industry	G/SG/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.2, 15/04/2003
Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures		
Article 7 and Annex B	Notifications in 2011 = 91 Notifications in 2010 = 103	G/SPS/N/CHN/355-445 G/SPS/N/CHN/202-304
Article 7 and Annex B	Enquiry points	G/SPS/ENQ/25, 15/10/2009
Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures		
Article 25.1	Programmes granted or maintained at the central government level during the period from 2005 to 2008	G/SCM/N/155/CHN G/SCM/N/186/CHN, 21/10/2011
Article 25.11	Semi-annual report on countervailing duty actions	G/SCM/N/228/CHN, 12/10/2011
Article 32.6	Notification of the amended Foreign Trade Law	G/SG/N/1/CHN/2/Suppl.4, 01/12/2004
	Regulations on countervailing measures	G/SCM/N/1/CHN/1/Suppl.3, 20/10/2004
	Rules on investigations and determinations of industry injury for countervailing measures; rules on public hearings with regard to investigations of injury to industry	G/SCM/N/1/CHN/1/Suppl.2, 14/04/2003
	Provisional rules on countervailing investigations	G/SCM/N/1/CHN/1/Suppl.1, 18/02/2003
Article 18 of the Protocol of Accession of the People's Republic of China	Information on pricing policies	G/SCM/N/198, 05/10/2009
Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)		
Annex 3C	Acceptance of code of good practice	G/TBT/CS/N/143, 21/05/2002 G/TBT/CS/N/138, 12/12/2001 and Corr.1, 30/01/2003
Article 15.2	Laws and regulations on the implementation and administration of the TBT Agreement	G/TBT/2/Add.65, 29/01/2002
Article 2.10	Notification regarding environmental measures, technical barriers and technical regulations	G/TBT/N/CHN/55/Rev.1, 10/10/2011
Article 2.9	Notification of technical regulations: Notifications in 2011 = 83 Notifications in 2010 = 74	G/TBT/N/CHN782-797, 799-857 G/TBT/N/CHN/217/Rev.1 G/TBT/N/CHN714-774, G/TBT/N/CHN/20/Rev.1 G/TBT/N/CHN/20/Rev.1/Suppl.1
Article 5.6	Notification of products covered by conformity assessment procedure	G/TBT/N/CHN/140/Rev.1, 21/10/2010 G/TBT/N/CHN/775-781, 10/01/2011 G/TBT/N/CHN/798/Suppl.1, 13/04/2011 G/TBT/N/CHN/798, 11/03/2011

Table AII.2 (cont'd)

Agreement	Requirement/content	Document symbol and date of latest notification
Article 5.7	Notification of regulations issued to protect the environment	G/TBT/N/CHN/56-58, 14/07/2004
Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights		
Article 63.2	Revising the Rules for the Implementation of the Patent Law	IP/N/1/CHN/4, 24/08/2011 IP/N/1/CHN/P/3, 26/08/2011
	Revising the Patent Law	IP/N/1/CHN/3, 15/12/2010 IP/N/1/CHN/P/2, 21/12/2010
	Laws and regulations	IP/N/1/CHN/2, 10/10/2003 IP/N/1/CHN/2/Add.1, 25/08/2004
	Checklist of issues on enforcement	IP/N/6/CHN/1, 19/07/2002
	Regulations on computer software protection	IP/N/1/CHN/C/2/Rev.1, 13/10/2003
	Regulations on protection of new varieties of plants	IP/N/1/CHN/P/1, 08/07/2002
Article 69	Contact points	IP/N/3/Rev.9/Add 1, 31/01/2006
Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures		
Article 6.2	Publications	G/TRIMS/N/2/Rev.19, 30/09/2009

Source: WTO documents.

Table AII.3
Overview of China's free-trade agreements, 2012

CHINA-ASEAN	
Parties	China, ASEAN (Brunei Darussalam; Myanmar; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Viet Nam; Thailand)
Date of signature/entry into force	22.11.2004 (Goods), 14.01.2007 (Services)/20.07.2005 (Goods); 01.07.2007 (Services)
Transition for full implementation	2015 (The agreements stipulate that new ASEAN members - Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar - may implement preferential tariffs at a later date than the other six ASEAN members and China)
Main products excluded from liberalization	The agreement includes provisions on general exceptions and security exceptions but does not include a specific list of excluded products. In addition, the agreement allows all parties to list 100 to 150 products at HS six-digit level as "highly sensitive products" whose tariff rates should be reduced to at least 50% before 1 January 2015. The list of China's highly sensitive products includes some agricultural products, wood products, paper products, etc.
China merchandise trade (2010) of which preferential ^a	Imports from ASEAN: 11.1% of total; exports to ASEAN: 9% of total Imports: 11.86%
China commercial services trade (2010)	..
Related WTO documents	WT/COMTD/51, S/C/N/453
Relevant websites	http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/ http://www.aseansec.org/
ASIA PACIFIC TRADE AGREEMENT (APTA)	
Parties	China; Bangladesh; India; Korea, Republic of; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Sri Lanka
Date of signature/entry into force	31.07.1975 and 12.04.2001 for the accession of China/17.06.76 and 01.01 2002 for the accession of China
Transition for full implementation	..
Main products excluded from liberalization	Products other than certain agricultural products, drugs, chemicals, plastics, textiles, metals, and mechanical and electrical products that are covered by the agreement
China merchandise trade (2010) of which preferential ^a	Imports from other APTA members: 10.8% of total; exports to other APTA Members: 7.6% of total Imports: 6.48%
Related WTO documents	WT/COMTD/N/22, WT/COMTD/62
Relevant websites	http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/ http://www.unescap.org/tid/apta.asp
CHINA-Chile	
Parties	China, Chile
Date of signature/entry into force	18.11.2005 (Goods), 13.04.2008 (Services)/01.08.2006 (Goods), 01.08.2010 (Services)
Transition for full implementation	2015 (Apart from the excluded products China and Chile will remove import tariffs on each other's' products within 10 years after the implementation of the agreement. For China, 37.5% of tariffs (in terms of tariff lines) are to be eliminated on the day the agreement enters into force, and 25.8% are to be eliminated within 10 years. 74.5% of Chile's tariffs are to be eliminated immediately, and other tariffs are to be eliminated within 5 and 10 years, respectively.
Main products excluded from liberalization	China's excluded products mainly include wood and paper products, edible vegetable oils, tariff-quota products, and iodine, and Chile's excluded products include retreaded tyres
China merchandise trade (2010) of which preferential ^a	Imports from Chile: 1.2% of total; exports to Chile: 0.6% of total Imports: 2.14%
China commercial services trade (2009)	Imports from Chile: 0.45% of total; exports to Chile: 0.04% of total
Related WTO documents	WT/REG/230, S/C/N/577
Relevant websites	http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/ http://www.direcon.gob.cl/

Table AII.3 (cont'd)

CHINA-Hong Kong, China	
Parties	China, Hong Kong, China
Date of signature/entry into force	29.06.2003/01.01.2004
Transition for full implementation	January 2006 (The zero-tariff is applied to 1,623 products for which consultation on rules of origin have been completed)
Main products excluded from liberalization	Products prohibited from importation by the Chinese Mainland according to relevant laws and regulations; products prohibited from importation in accordance with the Chinese Mainland's obligations under international treaties; and products for which the Chinese Mainland has special commitments in relevant international agreements
China merchandise trade (2010)	Imports from Hong Kong, China: 0.9% of total; exports to Hong Kong, China: 13.8% of total
of which preferential ^a	Imports: 7.21%
China commercial services trade (2010)	Imports from Hong Kong, China: 17.6% of total; exports to Hong Kong, China: 34.9% of total
Related WTO documents	WT/REG162, S/C/N/264
Relevant websites	http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/ http://www.tid.gov.hk/
CHINA-Macao, China	
Parties	China, Macao, China
Date of signature/entry into force	17.10.2003/01.01.2004
Transition for full implementation	January 2006 (The zero-tariff is applied to 1,215 products for which consultations on rules of origin have been completed)
Main products excluded from liberalization	Products prohibited from importation by the Chinese Mainland according to relevant laws and regulations; products prohibited from importation in accordance with the Chinese Mainland's obligations under international treaties; and products for which the Chinese Mainland has special commitments in relevant international agreements
China merchandise trade (2010)	Imports from Macao, China: 0.01% of total; exports to Macao, China: 0.34% of total
of which preferential ^a	Imports: 6.77%
China commercial services trade (2010)	Imports from Macao, China: 2.8% of total; exports to Macao, China: 1.7% of total
Related WTO documents	WT/REG/163, S/C/N/265
Relevant websites	http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/ http://www.economia.gov.mo/index.jsp
CHINA-New Zealand	
Parties	China, New Zealand
Date of signature/entry into force	07.04.2008/01.10.2008
Transition for full implementation	2019 (New Zealand will remove tariffs on products imported from China gradually within 9 years of the implementation of the agreement; 27.2% of them are to be eliminated within 5 years, with 1.2% within 6 years, 6.4% within 7 years, and 1.6% within 9 years. China is to eliminate tariffs on 97.2% of imports from New Zealand gradually, within 12 years of implementation of the agreement; 24.2% of them to be eliminated immediately; 66.8% within 5 years, and 5.7% within 6 years; and 43 tariffs are to be eliminated within 9 to 12 years)
Main products excluded from liberalization	China's excluded products mainly include tariff-quota products (excluding wool and wool tops), certain edible vegetable oils, wood and paper products
China merchandise trade (2010)	Imports from New Zealand: 0.3% of total; exports to New Zealand: 0.2% of total
of which preferential ^a	Imports: 22.37%
China commercial services trade (2008)	Imports from New Zealand: 0.41% of total; exports to New Zealand: 0.15% of total
Related WTO documents	WT/REG/266, S/C/N/491
Relevant websites	http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/ http://www.mfat.govt.nz/

Table AII.3 (cont'd)

CHINA-Singapore	
Parties	China, Singapore
Date of signature/entry into force	23.10.2008/01.01.2009
Transition for full implementation	2010
Main products excluded from liberalization	Please refer to the China-ASEAN free-trade agreement
China merchandise trade (2010) of which preferential ^a	Imports from Singapore: 1.6% of total; exports to Singapore: 1.9% of total Imports: 5.73%
China commercial services trade (2008)	Imports from Singapore: 2.16% of total; exports to Singapore: 3.71% of total
Related WTO documents	WT/REG/262, S/C/N/483
Relevant websites	http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/ http://www.iesingapore.gov.sg/
CHINA-Pakistan	
Parties	China, Pakistan
Date of signature/entry into force	24.11.2006 (Goods), 21.02.2009 (Services)/01.07.2007 (Goods), 10.10.2009 (Services)
Transition for full implementation	2012 (China and Pakistan will implement tariff reductions for all products in two stages: in the first stage 85% of all tariff lines are to be reduced at different rates within five years of entry into force of the agreement; the tariff on approximately 36% of products will be reduced to zero within three years of the agreement, and on the remainder to 5% or below or by 50% or 20% within five years. All tariff reductions in the first stage were completed on 1 January 2012. China and Pakistan have started negotiations for the second stage
Main products excluded from liberalization	Nearly all chapters concerned
China merchandise trade (2010) of which preferential ^a	Imports from Pakistan: 0.1% of total; exports to Pakistan: 0.4% of total Imports: 28.28%
China commercial services trade (2008)	Imports from Pakistan: 0.14% of total; exports to Pakistan: 0.24% of total
Related WTO documents	WT/REG/237, S/C/N/551
Relevant websites	http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/ http://www.commerce.gov.pk/index.asp
CHINA-Peru	
Parties	China, Peru
Date of signature/entry into force	28.04.2009/01.03.2010
Transition for full implementation	2026 (Peru will gradually remove tariffs on 92% of products imported from China upon entry into force of the agreement. Tariffs on 90% of the products will be reduced to zero within 10 years, and on 2% to zero within 12, 15, 16, and 17 years, respectively. China will gradually remove tariffs on 94.6% of products imported from Peru upon entry into force of the agreement. Tariffs on 93.8% of the products will be reduced to zero within 12, 15, 16, and 17 years
Main products excluded from liberalization	China's excluded products include wood and paper products, certain edible vegetable oils, tobacco, LCD panel, and pure terephthalic acid. Peru's excluded products include certain textiles, shoes, and other commodities
China merchandise trade (2010) of which preferential ^a	Imports from Peru: 0.5% of total; exports to Peru: 0.2% of total Imports: 0.66%
China commercial services trade (2009)	Imports from Peru: 0.16% of total; exports to Peru: 0.02% of total
Related WTO documents	WT/REG/281, S/C/N/537
Relevant websites	http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/ http://www.mincetur.gob.pe/newweb/

Table AIL3 (cont'd)

CHINA-Costa Rica	
Parties	China, Costa Rica
Date of signature/entry into force	08.04.2010/01.08.2011
Transition for full implementation	China and Costa Rica will implement tariff concessions and reductions for all products by category. A zero tariff will be applied immediately to products in category one upon implementation of the agreement; these account for 65.3% and 62.9% of China's and Costa Rica's total tariff lines, respectively. Tariffs on products in category two, accounting for 28.7% and 4% of China's and Costa Rica's total tariff lines, respectively, will be reduced to zero within five years; on products in category three, accounting for 1.8% and 21.5% of total tariff lines, within 10 years; and on products in category four, accounting for 0.9% and 2.5% of total tariff lines, within 15 years. Products in category five, accounting for 3.3% and 8.9% of total tariff lines, are excluded products, and MFN tariffs will be maintained without tariff concessions
Main products excluded from liberalization	China's excluded products include mainly certain edible vegetable oils, wood and paper products, FPTV, LCD modules, digital colour TVs and key parts. Costa Rica's excluded products include mainly beef, aquatic products, dairy products, flowers, vegetables, dried fruits, coffee, tea leaves, textiles, clothing
China merchandise trade (2010)	Imports from Costa Rica: 0.2% of total; exports to Costa Rica: 0.05% of total
China commercial services trade (2010)	..
Related WTO documents	-
Relevant websites	http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/ http://www.comex.go.cr/Paginas/inicio.aspx/
CROSS-STRAITS ECONOMIC COOPERATION FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT (ECFA)	
Parties	China, Chinese Taipei
Date of signature/entry into force	29.06.2010/12.09.2010
Transition for full implementation	Negotiations are being conducted on the ECFA goods trade, and the tariff concession plan between China and Chinese Taipei is yet to be fully implemented
Main products excluded from liberalization	According to the ECFA goods trade early-stage harvest plan, tariffs on 539 products originating from Chinese Taipei will be reduced in the Mainland (2009 Tariff Schedule) and tariffs on 267 products originated from the Mainland will be reduced in Chinese Taipei (2009 Tariff Schedule)
China merchandise trade (2010)	Imports from Chinese Taipei: 8.3% of total; exports to Chinese Taipei: 1.9% of total
China commercial services trade (2010)	Imports from Chinese Taipei: 2.6% of total; exports to Chinese Taipei: 4.4% of total
Related WTO documents	-
Relevant websites	http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/

.. Not available.

a Share of total partner imports that enter under FTA provisions.

Source: WTO Secretariat; and the Chinese authorities.

Table AIII.1
China's preferential rules of origin, 2012

Agreement/Party	Rules
APTA	<p>Wholly obtained or produced in the country; or</p> <p>The value of non-originating parts or components used in the manufacture must not exceed 55% of the f.o.b. value of the product (or 65% for LDCs); or</p> <p>Cumulation allowed, i.e. cumulation in terms of materials and components between the Parties must be no lower than 60% of the f.o.b. value of the product (50% for LDCs); and</p> <p>The country of origin is defined as the country where the last manufacturing operation takes place.</p> <p>Requirements on direct consignment must be complied with.</p>
ASEAN	<p>Wholly obtained or produced in ASEAN countries; or</p> <p>The content of products originating in any one of the ASEAN countries should be no less than 40% of total content; or</p> <p>The value of the non-originating parts or components used in the manufacture of the products must be no more than 60% of the f.o.b. value of the product.</p> <p>The country of origin is defined as the country where the last manufacturing operation takes place, or in accordance with product-specific rules.</p> <p>Requirements on direct consignment must be complied with.</p>
Least developed countries	<p>Wholly obtained or produced in the beneficiary country; or</p> <p>The non-originating parts must have undergone substantial transformation. "Substantial transformation" means change of tariff heading or the value of non-originating parts used in the manufacture of the good does not exceed 60% of the f.o.b. value of the product; or</p> <p>Product specific rules.</p> <p>The final stage of processing must be in the country of origin; and</p> <p>Requirements on direct consignment must be complied with.</p>
Hong Kong, China	<p>Wholly obtained or produced in Hong Kong, China, or</p> <p>The non-originating parts must have undergone substantial transformation.</p> <p>"Substantial transformation" is defined in Product Specific Rules, which includes the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. change of tariff heading; 2. a regional value content (RVC) of equal or more than 30% of the f.o.b. value of the product; 3. specific process or production; 4. other criteria; or 5. combination of the above criteria. <p>The final stage of processing must be carried out in Hong Kong, China.</p> <p>Goods must enter China directly.</p>
Macao, China	<p>Wholly obtained or produced in Macao, China, or</p> <p>The non-originating parts must have undergone substantial transformation.</p> <p>"Substantial transformation" is defined in Product Specific Rules, which include the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. change of tariff heading; 2. a regional value content (RVC) of equal or more than 30% of the f.o.b. value of the product; 3. specific process or production; 4. other criteria; or 5. combination of the above criteria. <p>The final stage of processing must be carried out in Macao, China.</p> <p>Goods must enter China directly.</p>
Chile	<p>Wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of one Party; or</p> <p>Produced entirely in the territory of one or both Parties exclusively from originating material; or</p> <p>Produced in the territory of one or both Parties, using non-originating materials that conform to a regional value content not less than 40%, except for the goods listed in Product Specific Rules, which must comply with the requirements specified therein; or</p> <p>Product specific rules.</p> <p>Bilateral cumulation allowed, i.e. cumulation in terms of materials between the Parties.</p> <p>Tolerance rule: for tariff classification change criterion, non-originating materials can represent a maximum of 8% of the f.o.b. value of product.</p> <p>Requirements on direct transport must be complied with.</p>

Table AIII.1 (cont'd)

Agreement/Party	Rules
New Zealand	<p>Wholly obtained or produced in the territory of one Party; or Produced entirely in the territory of one or both Parties exclusively from originating materials; or Product specific rules: - wholly obtained or entirely produced in New Zealand; or - a change of tariff classification applies (at HS 2-digit, 4-digit or 6-digit level); - regional value content of 30%, 40%, 45%, or 50% applies to some products; or - specific process.</p> <p>Bilateral cumulation allowed, i.e. cumulation in terms of materials between the Parties. Tolerance rule: for tariff classification change criterion, non-originating materials can represent a maximum of 10% of the f.o.b. value of product. Requirements on direct consignment must be complied with.</p>
Pakistan	<p>Wholly obtained or produced in Pakistan, or The content of the product originating in Pakistan should be no less than 40% of total content; or The non-originating parts must have undergone substantial transformation as defined in Product Specific Rules.</p> <p>Bilateral cumulation allowed, i.e. cumulation in terms of materials and components between the Parties. No tolerance rule. The final stage of processing must be carried out in Pakistan. Requirements on direct consignment must be complied with.</p>
Singapore	<p>Wholly obtained or produced in Singapore, or A regional value content of no less than 40% applies except for the goods listed in Product Specific Rules, which must comply with the requirements specified therein; or Product Specific Rules.</p> <p>Bilateral cumulation allowed, i.e. cumulation in terms of materials and components between the Parties. Tolerance rule: for tariff classification change criterion, non-originating materials can represent a maximum of 10% of the f.o.b. value of product. Requirements on direct consignment must be complied with.</p>
Peru	<p>Wholly obtained or produced in Peru; or Produced entirely in the territory of one or both Parties exclusively from originating material; or Product Specific Rules.</p> <p>Bilateral cumulation allowed, i.e. cumulation in terms of materials and components between the Parties. Tolerance rule: for tariff classification change criterion, non-originating materials can represent a maximum of 10% of the value of product (pursuant to regional value content). Requirements on direct transport must be complied with.</p>
Costa Rica	<p>Wholly obtained or produced in Costa Rica; or Produced entirely in the territory of one or both Parties exclusively from originating material; or Product Specific Rules.</p> <p>Bilateral cumulation allowed, i.e. cumulation in terms of materials and components between the Parties. Tolerance rule: for tariff classification change criterion, non-originating materials can represent a maximum of 10% of the f.o.b. value of product (pursuant to regional value content). Requirements on direct transport must be complied with.</p>

Source: Information provided by the Chinese authorities.

Table AIII.2
Imports allocated to state-trading enterprises, 2009-11

Product	HS Code	% of tariff quota allocated to state-trading enterprises		
		2009	2010	2011
Wheat	10011000; 10019010; 10019090; 11010000; 11031100; 11032010	90	90	90
Maize	10051000; 10059000; 11022000; 11031300; 11042300	60	60	60
Rice	10061011; 10061019; 10061091; 10061099; 10062010; 10062090; 10063010; 10063090; 10064010; 10064090; 11029011; 11029019; 11031921; 11031929	50	50	50
Sugar	17011100; 17011200; 17019100; 17019910; 17019920; 17019990	70	70	70
Cotton	52010000; 52030000	33	33	33
Urea	31021000	90	90	90
NPK	31052000	51	51	51
Diammonium phosphate	31053000	51	51	51
Other chemical fertilizers	31022100; 31022900; 31023000; 31024000; 31025000; 31026000; 31027000; 31028000; 31029000; 31031000; 31032000; 31039000; 31041000; 31042010; 31042090; 31043000; 31049000; 31051000; 31054000; 31055100; 31055900; 31056000; 31059000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco	55020010; 56012210; 24011010; 24011090; 24012010; 24012090; 24013000; 24021000; 24022000; 24029000; 24031000; 24039100; 24039900; 48131000; 48132000; 48139000; 84781000; 84789000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Crude oil	27090000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Processed oil	27101110; 27101120; 27101191; 27101911; 27101912; 27101921; 27101929; 27101922	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rapeseed oil	15141100; 15141900; 15149110; 15149190; 15149900	Abolished since 1 January 2006		
Soybean oil	15071000; 15079000	Abolished since 1 January 2006		
Palm oil	15111000; 15119010; 15119090	Abolished since 1 January 2006		

n.a. Not applicable. These products, although subject to import under state trading, are not subject to tariff-rate quotas.

Source: Information provided by the authorities.

Table AIII.3
Export products subject to state-trading arrangements, 2011

Product (HS code)	Enterprises
Rice 10061011; 10061019; 10061091; 10061099; 10062010; 10062090; 10063010; 10063090; 10064010; 10064090	COFCO Corporation; and Jilin Grain Group Import & Export Co. Ltd.
Maize 10051000; 10059000; 11042300	COFCO Corporation; and Jilin Grain Group Import & Export Co. Ltd.
Cotton 52010000; 52030000	Chinatex Cotton Import and Export Corporation; Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Cotton and Jute Import and Export Co.; Xinjiang Nong Ken Import and Export Co. Ltd.; and China National Cotton Reserve Corporation
Coal 27011100; 27011210; 27011290; 27011900; 27021000	China National Coal Group Corporation; Shanxi Coal Import and Export Group Co. Ltd.; Shenhua Group Corporation Ltd.; and China Minmetals Corporation
Crude oil 27090000	SINOCHEM Corporation; China International United Petroleum & Chemicals Co.; and China National United Oil Co.
Processed oil 27101110; 27101120; 27101191; 27101199; 27101911; 27101912; 27101919; 27101921; 27101929; 27101991; 27101992; 27101993; 27111100	SINOCHEM Corporation; China International United Petroleum & Chemicals Co.; China National United Oil Co.; China National Offshore Oil Corporation; and China National Aviation Fuel Group Corporation
Tungsten ore and products 26110000; 26209910; 28418010; 28418040; 28259012; 28259019; 28259011; 28418020; 28418030; 28499020; 81011000; 81019400; 81019700	STEs listed in MOFCOM Circular Shang Mao Han No.1131 of 2011
Antimony ore and products 26171010; 26171090; 28258000; 81101010; 81101020; 81102000; 81109000	STEs listed in MOFCOM Circular Shang Mao Han No. 1131 of 2011
Silver 71061011; 71061019; 71061021; 70161029; 71069110; 71069190; 71069210; 71069290	STEs listed in MOFCOM Announcement No. 44 of 2011
Tobacco 55020010; 24011010; 24011090; 24012010; 24012090; 24013000; 24021000; 24022000; 24029000; 24031000; 24039100; 24039900; 48131000; 48132000; 48139000; 56012210; 84781000; 84789000	STEs listed in MOFTEC Announcement No. 44 of 2001 (http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/b/c/200404/20040400210082.html)

Source: Information provided by the authorities.

Table AIII.4
Revised vehicle and vessel tax, 1 January 2012

Tax items		Tax unit	Standard annual tax amount	Notes
Passenger vehicles (classified in accordance with cylinder capacity (displacement) of engines)	1.0 l or below	Per vehicle	¥60 up to ¥360	Ratified number of passengers: 9 or less
	More than 1.0 l up to 1.6 l		¥300 up to ¥540	
	More than 1.6 l up to 2.0 l		¥360 up to ¥660	
	More than 2.0 l up to 2.5 l		¥660 up to ¥1,200	
	More than 2.5 l up to 3.0 l		¥1,200 up to ¥2,400	
	More than 3.0 l up to 4.0 l		¥2,400 up to ¥3,600	
Commercial vehicles	Passenger vehicles	Per vehicle	¥480 up to ¥1,440	Ratified number of passengers: more than 9, including electric cars
	Cargo vehicles	Per tonne of complete vehicle kerb mass	¥16 up to ¥120	Including semi-trailer towing vehicles, three-wheel trucks, low-speed cargo trucks, etc.
Trailers		Per tonne of complete vehicle kerb mass	Calculated as per 50% of the tax amount of cargo vehicles	
Other vehicles	Special operational vehicles	Per tonne of complete vehicle kerb mass	¥16 up to ¥120	Excluding tractors
	Special wheeled mechanical vehicles		¥16 to ¥120	
Motorcycles		Per vehicle	¥36 up to ¥180	
Vessels	Motor vessels	Per tonne of its net tonnage	¥3 up to ¥6	Tugboats and non-motor barges calculated as per 50% of the tax amount of motor vessels
	Yachts	Per meter of its length of hull	¥600 up to ¥2,000	

Source: Information provided by the Chinese authorities.

Table AIII.5
Excise (or consumption) tax, 2010-11

Product	2010-11
Tobacco	
Cigars	36%
Cigarettes:	
Production procedure	
Cigarettes, if the price is higher than ¥70 per carton	56% plus ¥0.003 per cigarette
Cigarettes, if the price is lower than ¥70 per carton	36% plus ¥0.003 per cigarette
Wholesaling procedure	5%
Some tobacco products	30%
Alcoholic drinks and alcohol	
White spirit distilled from grain, potatoes, or grapes	20% plus ¥1 per kg
Yellow rice wine	¥240 per tonne
Beer made from malt, and of a value over or equal to US\$370 per tonne	¥250 per tonne
Beer made from malt, and of a value less than US\$370 per tonne	¥220 per tonne
Other fermented beverages	10%
Ethyl alcohol	5%
Some cosmetics (apart from skin-care products)	30%
Precious jewellery, pearls, jade and precious stone	
Gold, silver, platinum jewellery, and diamonds	5%
Pearls, jade, and precious stones	10%
Firecrackers and fireworks	15%
Gasoline	
Motor gasoline and aviation gasoline (containing lead more than 0.013 g per litre)	¥1.4 per litre
Motor gasoline and aviation gasoline (containing lead less than 0.013 g per litre)	¥1.0 per litre
Diesel oil	¥0.8 per litre
Aviation kerosene	¥0.8 per litre
Naphtha	¥1.0 per litre
Solvent	¥1.0 per litre
Lubricants	¥1.0 per litre
Fuel oil	¥0.8 per litre
Motor vehicle tyres	3%
Motorcycles	
With a cylinder capacity less than or equal to 250 ml	3%
With a cylinder capacity over 250 ml	10%
Motor vehicles	
Passenger vehicles with less than 9 seats	
- with a cylinder capacity of less than 1,000 ml	1%
- with a cylinder capacity of more than 1,000ml but less than 1,500 ml	3%
- with a cylinder capacity of more than 1,500 ml, but less than 2,000 ml	5%
- with a cylinder capacity of more than 2,000 ml, but less than 2,500 ml	9%
- with a cylinder capacity of more than 2,500 ml, but less than 3,000 ml	12%
- with a cylinder capacity of more than 3,000 ml, but less than 4,000 ml	25%
- with a cylinder capacity of 4,000 ml or more	40%
Middle-size or light passenger vehicles for commercial purposes	5%

Table AIII.5 (cont'd)

Product	2010-11
Some boats	10%
Some luxury watches, with a unit price higher than ¥10,000	20%
Golf clubs, balls, and other golf equipment	10%
Floor boards	5%
Disposable chopsticks	5%

Source: Information provided by the Chinese authorities.

Table AIII.6

Status of selected Central-Government assistance measures in China since 2005, as stipulated in relevant laws, regulations and rules, and circulars, March 2012

Measures	Incentives	Status of the programme, based on relevant laws, regulations, rules, circulars, or WTO notifications
(1) Measures notified by China in October 2011		
(a) Assistance to the energy sector and to environmental protection under takings		
<i>Currently in force</i>		
Preferential tax policies for high or new technology enterprises	Preferential tax treatment	1 January 2008 to present
Preferential tax treatment for public infrastructure projects that are particularly supported by the State	Preferential tax treatment	1 January 2008 to present
Preferential tax treatment for projects for environmental protection, water and energy conservation	Preferential tax treatment	1 January 2008 to present
Preferential tax treatment for building material products produced with integrated utilization of resources	Preferential tax treatment	1 January 2008 to present
Preferential tax policies for Clean Development Mechanism	Preferential tax treatment	1 January 2007 to present
<i>Terminated</i>		
Preferential tax policies for enterprises which utilize the waste materials	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Preferential tax treatment for products produced with integrated utilization of resources	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 30 June 2008
Preferential tax treatment for building material products produced with integrated utilization of resources	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2008
Preferential tax treatment for renewable resources	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2008
Special fund for the industrialization of wind power equipment	Financial appropriation	Terminated 31 December 2009
(b) Assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises		
<i>Currently in force</i>		
Fund for supporting technological innovation of the technological small and SMEs	Financial appropriation	1 January 1999 to present
Development fund for SMEs	Financial appropriation	1 January 2004 to present
Special fund for establishment of service system for SMEs	Financial appropriation	1 January 2003 to present
Fund for international market exploration by SMEs	Financial appropriation	1 January 2001 to present
Preferential tax policies for enterprises making little profits	Preferential tax treatment	1 January 2008 to present
<i>Terminated</i>		
Preferential tax policies for township enterprises	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
(c) Assistance to research and development, support for specific industries, assistance for industrial development		
<i>Currently in force</i>		
Preferential tax policies for the research and development of enterprises	Preferential tax treatment	1 January 2008 to present
Preferential tax policies for enterprises transferring technology	Preferential tax treatment	1 January 2008 to present
Research and development fund for industrial technologies	Financial appropriation	1 January 2002 to present
Fund for promotion of coordinated development of foreign trade and economic relations among regions	Financial appropriation	1 January 2000 to present
Subsidy for scrapping old vehicles	Financial appropriation	1 January 2002 to present
Preferential tax policies for integrated circuit industry	Preferential tax treatment	1 July 2000 to present
Fund for research and development of integrated circuit industry	Financial appropriation	1 June 2005 to present
Fund for development of electrical information industry	Financial appropriation	1 January 1986 to present

Table AIII.6 (cont'd)

Measures	Incentives	Status of the programme, based on relevant laws, regulations, rules, circulars, or WTO notifications
Fund for high technology R&D for packaging industry	Financial appropriation	1 January 2005 to present
<i>Terminated</i>		
Preferential tax policies for the research and development of enterprises	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Preferential tax policies for enterprises transferring technology	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Exemption of tariff and import VAT for the imported technologies and equipment	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2008
Preferential tax policies for advanced technology enterprises with foreign investment	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007 ^a
Preferential tax policies for enterprises with foreign investment recognized as high or new technology enterprises established in the State high or new technology industrial development zones	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007 ^a
Preferential tax policies for enterprises recognized as high or new technology enterprises established in the State high or new technology industrial development zones	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007 ^a
Fund for optimizing the import and export structure of mechanical and electrical products as well as high-tech products	Financial appropriation	Terminated 31 December 2008
Preferential tax policies for scientific research institutions under transformation	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007 ^a
Fund for promoting the trade of agricultural, light industry and textile products	Financial appropriation	Terminated 31 December 2008
Preferential tax policies for foreign invested enterprises and foreign enterprises which have establishments or place in China and are engaged in production or business operations purchasing domestically produced equipment	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Preferential tax policies for domestic enterprises purchasing domestically produced equipment for technology upgrading purpose	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Preferential tax treatment for raw copper materials	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2005
Preferential tax treatment for casting and forging products	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2008
Preferential tax treatment to dies products	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2008
Preferential tax treatment to numerically controlled machine tool products	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2008
(d) FDI and regional support		
<i>Currently in force</i>		
Preferential tax policies in the western regions	Preferential tax treatment	Effective for the sectors listed on the Catalogue of Advantageous Industries in Central and Western Regions. Others were abolished before 1 January 2011.
<i>Terminated</i>		
Preferential tax policies for foreign-invested enterprises	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Preferential tax policies for foreign-invested export enterprises	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Preferential tax policies for foreign-invested enterprises engaged in agriculture, forestry or animal husbandry and foreign-invested enterprises established in remote underdeveloped areas	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Preferential tax policies for foreign-invested enterprises engaged in energy, transportation infrastructure projects	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007 ^a

Table AIII.6 (cont'd)

Measures	Incentives	Status of the programme, based on relevant laws, regulations, rules, circulars, or WTO notifications
Preferential tax policies for Chinese-foreign equity joint ventures engaged in port and dock construction	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007 ^a
Preferential tax policies for enterprises with foreign investment in the border cities	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Preferential tax policies for enterprises with foreign investment established in Special Economic Zones (excluding Shanghai Pudong area)	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007 ^a
Preferential tax policies for enterprises with foreign investment established in the costal economic open areas and in the economic and technological development zones	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007 ^a
Preferential tax policies for enterprises with foreign investment established in Pudong area of Shanghai	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007 ^a
Preferential tax policies for enterprises with foreign investment established in the Three Gorges of Yangtze River Economic Zone	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007 ^a
Preferential tax policies for enterprises in Binhai New Area of Tianjin	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Preferential tax policies for enterprises established in the poverty stricken areas	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
(e) Assistance to agriculture and forestry		
<i>Currently in force</i>		
Preferential tax policies for enterprises engaged in projects of preliminary processing of agricultural, forest, animal and fishery products	Preferential tax treatment	1 January 2008 to present
Fund for specialized economic cooperatives of farmers	Financial appropriation	1 January 2003 to present
Fund for subsidizing the training of rural migrant labour force	Financial appropriation	1 January 2004 to present
Fund for popularization of agricultural technologies	Financial appropriation	1 January 1999 to present
Fund for subsidizing transformation of agricultural technology	Financial appropriation	1 January 2001 to present
Subsidy for promoting superior strains and seeds	Financial appropriation	1 January 2002 to present
Subsidy for purchasing agricultural machinery and tools	Financial appropriation	1 January 1999 to present
Comprehensive subsidies for agricultural inputs	Financial appropriation	1 January 2006 to present
Direct subsidy to farmers	Financial appropriation	1 January 2004 to present
Fund for agricultural comprehensive development	Financial appropriation	1 January 1988 to present
Preferential tax treatment for imported products for the purpose of replacing the planting of poppies	Preferential tax treatment	1 January 2000 to present
Fund for interest discount of loans for the purpose of agricultural water-saving irrigation	Financial appropriation	1 January 1997 to present
Subsidy for national key construction projects on water and soil conservation	Financial appropriation	1 January 1983 to present
Subsidy for prevention from and control of pest and disease in forestry	Financial appropriation	1 January 1980 to present
Subsidy for grass seed sowing by airplanes	Financial appropriation	1 January 1984 to present
Preferential tax policies for enterprises of grain or oil reserves	Preferential tax treatment	1 January 1999 to present
Preferential tax policies for the relief grain and disaster relief grain, compensation grain for returning cultivated land to forests and to grassland, and the grain rations for the migrants from the reservoir areas	Preferential tax treatment	1 August 1999 to present

Table AIII.6 (cont'd)

Measures	Incentives	Status of the programme, based on relevant laws, regulations, rules, circulars, or WTO notifications
Terminated		
Preferential tax policies on imports of seeds (seedlings), breeding stock (fowl), fish fries (breeds) and wild animals and plants kept as breeds during the period of the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan"	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2010
Preferential tax policies for the imports of China Grain Reserves Corporation for the purpose of rotation of grain reserves	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2008
Fund subsidizing agricultural industrialization and agricultural products processing	Financial appropriation	Terminated 31 December 2008
Preferential tax policies for key leading enterprises engaged in agricultural industrialization	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Preferential tax policies for the enterprises engaged in forestry	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2007
Preferential tax treatment for poultry industry	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2006
Interest discount for poultry industry	Financial appropriation	Terminated 31 December 2006
Preferential tax policies on imports of seeds (seedlings), breeding stock (fowl), fish fries (breeds) and non-profit-making wild animals and plants kept as breeds during the period of the "Tenth Five-Year Plan"	Preferential tax treatment	Terminated 31 December 2005
Fund for training of youngster farmers on science and technology	Financial appropriation	Terminated 31 December 2008
(2) Information from other official and public sources^b		
(a) Assistance to the energy sector and to environmental protection undertakings		
Currently in force		
Full Purchase on Electricity Generated by Renewable Energy	Government guarantee	Effective 1 September 2007
Price Surcharge of Electricity Generated by Renewable Energy	Grants and other financial assistance by the State	Effective 11 January 2007
Golden Sun Demonstration Project	Grants and other financial assistance by the State	Effective 16 July 2009
Demonstration Project of Optoelectronic Application Buildings	Grants and other financial assistance by the State	Effective 23 March 2009
Energy Regeneration and Utilization of Straws and Stalks	Grants and other financial assistance by the State	Effective 30 October 2008
Promotion of high-efficient energy-saving products	Grants and other financial assistance by the State	Effective 18 May 2009
(b) Assistance to research and development, support for specific industries, assistance for industrial development		
Currently in force		
Foreign Trade Development Fund	Grants and other financial assistance by the State	Effective 20 February 1996
Promotion of new-energy and energy-saving automobiles	Grants and other financial assistance by the State	Effective 26 May 2010
Domestic appliance to countryside	Grants and other financial assistance by the State	Effective 1 December 2007
Terminated		
Automobiles to countryside	Grants and other financial assistance by the State	Terminated 1 January 2011

a The scheme terminated on 31 December 2007, but for eligible enterprises registered before 16 March 2007, the preference was "grandfathered" for a five-year transition period.

b The Secretariat identified relevant measures from various sources; it is not in a position to verify their existence or extent.

Source: WTO documents G/SCM/N/155/CHN, G/SCM/N/186/CHN, 21 October 2011 and G/SCM/Q2/CHN/42, 11 October 2011; China's various laws, regulations, rules, and circulars; and other official and public sources.

Table AIII.7
China's membership of international intellectual property rights conventions, 2011

Convention	Status	Date of accession
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	In force	15 October 1992
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-Organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedures	In force	1 July 1995
Convention Establishing WIPO	In force	3 June 1980
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonographs Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms	In force	30 April 1993
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV Convention)	In force	23 April 1999
Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for International Design	In force	19 September 1996
Madrid Agreement Concerning International Registration of Marks	In force	4 October 1989
Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks	In force	1 December 1995
Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Marks	In force	9 August 1994
Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	In force	19 March 1985
Patent Co-operation Treaty	In force	1 January 1994
Singapore Treaty	Signature	
Strasbourg Agreement Concerning International Patent Classification	In force	19 June 1997
Trademark Law Treaty (TLT)	Signature	
Washington Treaty on Intellectual Property in respect of Integrated Circuits	Signature	
WIPO Copyright Treaty	In force	9 June 2007
WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty	In force	9 June 2007

Source: WIPO online information. Viewed at: http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ShowResults.jsp?country_id=38C&start_year=ANY&end_year=ANY&search_what=C&treaty_all=ALL.

Table AIV.1
Summarized trade regimes of maritime transport services

Subsectors ^a	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
11.A.a [International] Passenger transport CPC 7211	(1) and (2) none (3)(a) Establishment of a company to fly the Chinese flag: joint venture, with foreign participation limited to 49%, chairman of board of directors and the general manager of the joint venture appointed by the Chinese side. (3)(b) other forms of commercial, presence: Unbound (4)(a) and (b) ^b unbound except as in indicated in the horizontal commitments	CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: same as GATS commitments CHN-CHL: incorporation of GATS commitments by reference CHN-ASEAN: no explicit commitments CEPA HK, CEPA MAC wholly owned enterprises for "other form of commercial presence"	- one MFN exemption with unspecified beneficiaries, through which "The parties concerned may, through bilateral agreement, establish entities to engage in usual business in China either as joint ventures or wholly owned subsidiaries subject to the Chinese laws on joint ventures and on foreign capital enterprises for ships owned or operated by carriers of the parties concerned"	- cabotage reserved to 100% Chinese-owned companies flying the Chinese flag. No waivers granted so far - Establishment of a company to fly the Chinese flag: as GATS commitments (status quo binding) - other forms of commercial, presence: wholly owned subsidiaries allowed and numerous but limited to ports - national treatment for subsidies and lease back shipping funds schemes
11.A.b [International] Freight transport CPC 7212	(1) and (2) liner, bulk and others none (3)(a) Establishment of a company to fly the Chinese flag: joint venture, with foreign participation limited to 49%, chairman of board of directors and the general manager of the joint venture appointed by the Chinese side (3)(b) other forms of com, presence: Unbound	CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: same as GATS commitments CHN-CHL: incorporation of GATS commitments by reference CHN-ASEAN: no explicit commitments CEPA HK, CEPA MAC: - "allowed to use liner vessels to freely move empty containers that they own or rent among ports in mainland China so long as customs formalities are completed " - wholly owned enterprises for "other form of commercial presence"	- one MFN exemption with unspecified beneficiaries through which "The parties concerned may, through bilateral agreement, establish entities to engage in usual business in China either as joint ventures or wholly owned subsidiaries subject to the Chinese laws on joint ventures and on foreign capital enterprises for ships owned or operated by carriers of the parties concerned." - member of the UN Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences - cargo sharing agreements with Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Thailand, the United States, Democratic Rep. of Congo (Zaire)	- cabotage reserved to 100% Chinese-owned companies flying the Chinese flag, including for the onward forwarding of international cargo (international relay) and for empty containers - Establishment of a company to fly the Chinese flag: as GATS commitments (status quo binding) - other forms of commercial, presence: wholly owned subsidiaries allowed and numerous - Cargo sharing clause of the UN Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and bilateral cargo reservation clauses (see previous column) not applied - no unilateral cargo reservation (including on food aid and on EXIM bank financed cargo) - national treatment for subsidies and lease back shipping funds schemes

Table AIV.1 (cont'd)

Subsectors ^a	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
11.A.c Rental of vessels with crew CPC 7213	No commitments	No commitments		<p>When a Chinese company rents a bareboat with foreign nationality, the original certificate of nationality is suspended or cancelled and the Chinese ship registration agency issues a bareboat charter registration certificate and a temporary certificate of Chinese nationality. When a bareboat with Chinese nationality is leased abroad the Chinese ship registration agency will suspend or cancel its Chinese nationality and issue a registration of bareboat charter certificate.</p> <p>Under Rule 12 of Rules for Crew of the People's Republic of China the captain and senior crew on a ship must be of Chinese nationality.</p> <p>Employment of a foreigner as a senior crew member must be approved by the State Maritime Administrative Agency.</p>
11.A.d Maintenance and repair of vessels CPC 8868*	No commitments	No commitments		No applied restrictions
11.A.e Pushing and towing services CPC 7214	No commitments	No commitments		Reserved to 100% Chinese-owned companies with Chinese flag vessels as part of cabotage. However, some individual ports have foreign shareholders which implies the existence of some foreign investment in the area of pushing and towing services.
11.A.f Supporting services for maritime transport CPC 745* ^c	No commitments	No commitments		<p>CPC74510 (harbour and water transport administration service): no restriction as to the number or nature of the company.</p> <p>CPC7452 (pilot and anchor service): when a public pilotage is established in the harbour there is a limit to the number of tug services providers.</p>

Table AIV.1 (cont'd)

Subsectors ^a	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
				CPC74530 (navigation services): provided by the Chinese Government CPC74540 (vessel salvage services): to undertake salvaging of sunken ships or objects with commercial value in Chinese coastal waters, a foreign firm must sign a joint salvage contract with a Chinese salvage operator or establish a Chinese-foreign salvage cooperative enterprise with a Chinese salvage operator. No foreign participation is allowed when the owners of sunken ships and objects engage in the salvage themselves or invite salvage agencies to undertake the salvage in Chinese coastal waters or when the salvage concerns sunken warships and weaponry with important military value and sunken ships and objects confirmed as cultural relics
Maritime cargo handling	(1) unbound* (2) none (3) only JV with foreign majority allowed	CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: same as GATS commitments CHN-CHL: incorporation of GATS commitments by reference CHN-ASEAN: no explicit commitments CEPA HK, CEPA MAC: wholly owned enterprises		Wholly owned subsidiaries allowed and numerous
[Maritime] storage and warehousing	See Table on auxiliary services to all modes of transport	See Table below on auxiliary services to all modes of transport	See Table on auxiliary services to all modes of transport	See Table on auxiliary services to all modes of transport
[Maritime] customs clearance services	(1) unbound* (2) none (3) only JV with foreign majority allowed	CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: same as GATS commitments CHN-CHL: incorporation of GATS commitments by reference CHN-ASEAN, no explicit commitments		JV with majority ownership allowed except for HK and MAC for which 100% wholly owned companies are permitted

Table AIV.1 (cont'd)

Subsectors ^a	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
Container stations and depots (including inland containers depots)	(1) unbound* (2) none (3) only JV with foreign majority allowed	CEPA HK, CEPA MAC: wholly foreign owned enterprises to operate international shipping container depots and stations, or provide shipping agency services for the vessels that are owned or operated by their parent companies, including customs clearance and inspection declaration CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: same as GATS commitments CHN-CHL: incorporation of GATS commitments by reference CHN-ASEAN: no explicit commitments CEPA HK, CEPA MAC: wholly owned subsidiaries		Wholly owned subsidiaries allowed and numerous
Maritime agency services	(1) and (2) none (3) only JV with foreign share limited to 49%	CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: same as GATS commitments CHN-CHL: incorporation of GATS commitments by reference CHN-ASEAN: no explicit commitments		Classified in the "restricted" category in the 2011 investment guidance catalogue with the indication "Chinese should hold the majority of the shares" - equity JV or contractual JV limited to 49% except for HK and MAC (see "FTAs" column)
[Maritime] freight forwarding services	See Table on auxiliary services to all modes of transport	CEPA HK, CEPA MAC: wholly foreign-owned shipping companies to provide daily agency services for the shipping transport between Hong Kong and Class II ports in Guangdong Province operated by vessels of Chinese mainland that are leased by their parent companies. For enterprises providing third-party public ship agency services, Chinese mainland/Chinese side is still required to hold majority share See Table on auxiliary services to all modes of transport	See Table on auxiliary services to all modes of transport	See Table on auxiliary services to all modes of transport

Table AIV.1 (cont'd)

Subsectors ^a	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
Access to use of on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions to port services ^d	Additional commitments on all nine services	CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: same as GATS commitments CHN-CHL: incorporation of GATS commitments by reference CHN-ASEAN, CEPA HK, CEPA MAC: no explicit commitments		- compulsory pilotage for foreign vessels and national treatment on pilotage fees - Under relevant provisions of the Interim Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Ship Tonnage Tax, the tonnage tax is levied at a preferential tax rate for ships from a countries or regions that sign a treaty with China or an agreement containing MFN articles on ship taxes
Access to/use of multimodal transport services ^e	No additional commitments	No additional commitments	-	No restrictions on the rent, hire or charter of trucks, railway carriages, ships or barges and related equipment, for the purpose of onward forwarding of international cargoes carried by sea, or access to and use of these forms of transport services for the purpose of providing multimodal transport services
<i>Sui generis</i> services	No commitments	CEPA HK, CEPA MAC: wholly foreign-owned enterprises for ship handling, container leasing, tugging ship surveys, ship management and chartering (only between Hong Kong or Macao and Guangdong province for the latter)		- wholly foreign-owned enterprise allowed to offer routine services for vessels owned or operated by the investor - equity JV or contractual JV limited to 49% for international ship management services

a Composite CPC/maritime model schedule classification.

b I.e. 4(a) ship's crew and 4(b) key personnel employed by commercial presence as defined under mode (3)(b) above.

c I.e. port and waterways operations, pilotage and berthing services, navigation aids services, vessels salvage and refloating services, other services including cleaning, disinfecting, fumigating and vermin control.

d More precisely: (1) pilotage, (2) towing and the tug assistance, (3) provisioning, fuelling and watering, (4) garbage collecting and ballast waste disposal, (5) port captain's services, (6) navigation aids, (7) shore-based operational services essential to ship operations including communications, water and electrical supplies, (8) emergency repair facilities, and (9) anchorage, berth and berthing services.

e More precisely: ability to rent, hire or charter trucks, railway carriages, ships or barges and related equipment, for the purpose of onward forwarding of international cargoes carried by sea, or have access to and use of these forms of transport services for the purpose of providing multimodal transport services.

Note: CPC means the United Nations Provisional Central products Classification. Restrictions to national treatment are indicated only to the extent that they differ from or add specific restrictions to market access restrictions. Mode 4 commitments are indicated only if they differ from the standard entry "unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments". Entries have sometimes been summarized so as to fit within the tables but their substance has been preserved and the text checked by the examined member. "Unbound*" means unbound due to lack of technical feasibility. A Classification heading followed by an asterisk (e.g. CPC51310*) means "part of" the heading, unless otherwise explicitly stated. The nomenclature used for the first column of the table is that of WTO document MTN.GNS/W/120.

Source: Compiled by the WTO Secretariat.

Table AIV.2
Summarized trade regimes of inland waterways transport

Subsectors	GATS	FTA(1): ASEAN-China, Chile-China, CEPA Macao, China-China, CEPA Hong Kong, China-China	FTA(2): Pakistan-China, Peru-China, Singapore-China, New Zealand-China	Applied regime
11.B.a: Passenger transport	No commitments	No commitments	No commitments	Reserved to 100% Chinese-owned companies flying the Chinese flag, catering contracts possible for cruise services
11.B.b: Freight transport	(1) only international shipping in ports open to foreign vessels is allowed (2) no restrictions (3) unbound (4) unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments	No explicit commitments	(1) only international shipping in ports open to foreign vessels is allowed (2) none (3) unbound (4) unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments	- Reserved to 100% Chinese-owned companies flying the Chinese flag, - International shipping in ports open to foreign vessels is allowed - No restrictions for consumption abroad and access to/use barge services
11.B.c: Rental of vessels with crew	No commitments	No commitments	No commitments	Restrictions on the businesses engaged by foreign-funded enterprises or foreign vessels
11.B.d: Maintenance and repair of vessels	No commitments	No commitments	No commitments	Restrictions on the businesses engaged by foreign-funded enterprises or foreign vessels
11.B.e: Pushing and towing services	No commitments	No commitments	No commitments	Restrictions on the businesses engaged by foreign-funded enterprises or foreign vessels
11.B.f: Supporting services for internal waterway transport	No commitments	No commitments	No commitments	Restrictions on the businesses engaged by foreign-funded enterprises or foreign vessels

Note: CPC means the United Nations Provisional Central products Classification. Restrictions to national treatment are indicated only to the extent that they differ from or add specific restrictions to market access restrictions. Mode 4 commitments are indicated only if they differ from the standard entry "unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments". Entries have sometimes been summarized so as to fit within the tables but their substance has been preserved and the text checked by the examined member. "Unbound*" means unbound due to lack of technical feasibility. A Classification heading followed by an asterisk (e.g. CPC51310*) means "part of" the heading, unless otherwise explicitly stated. The nomenclature used for the first column of the table is that of WTO document MTN.GNS/W/120.

Source: Compiled by the WTO Secretariat.

Table AIV.3
Summarized trade regimes of air transport services

Subsectors	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
<i>A. Subsectors explicitly listed by the GATS air transport annex</i>				
a. Aircraft repair and maintenance	(1) Unbound* (2) None (3) only in the form of JV, with the Chinese side holding the majority of the controlling shares or in a dominant position, economic needs test (ENT) for licences	CHN-PAK, CHN PER: same as GATS CHN-ASEAN, CHN-CHL, CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP: (1) Unbound* (2) None (3) only in the form of JV, with the Chinese side holding the majority of the controlling shares or in a dominant position (i.e. no ENT) CHN-HK, CHN-MAC: wholly owned enterprises		Same as GATS commitments
b. Computer reservation services	(1)(a) Foreign computer reservations system, when having agreements with Chinese aviation enterprises and Chinese computer reservation system, may provide services to Chinese aviation enterprises and Chinese aviation agents by connecting with Chinese computer reservation system (b) Foreign computer reservation system may provide services to representative offices and sales offices established in the destination cities in China by foreign aviation enterprises which have the right to engage in business according to the bilateral aviation agreements (c) Direct access to and use of foreign computer reservation system by Chinese aviation enterprises and agents of foreign aviation enterprises are subject to approval of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) (2) None (3) Unbound	CHN-CHL: (1)(a) Foreign computer reservation systems may provide services to Chinese aviation enterprises and aviation agents by connecting through a Chinese computer reservation system (an agreement with the Chinese computer reservation system is still required but not one with the Chinese aviation enterprises) (b) Direct access to and use of foreign computer reservation systems by aviation agents are subject to the approval of the CAAC (2) None (3) JV with foreign ownership limited to 49% and subject to an economic needs test (ENT) CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: Same as GATS CHN-ASEAN, CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP: Same as GATS for (1) and (2)/(3) JV with foreign ownership limited to 49% and subject to an economic needs test (ENT) CHN-HK, CHN-MAC: JV, the Chinese side shall have controlling shares, economic needs test for the establishment of the JV		- Foreign computer reservation system may provide services to representative offices and sales offices established in the destination cities in China by foreign aviation enterprises, which have the right to engage in business according to the bilateral aviation agreements - No applications received in practice so far for the direct access committed under (1)(c) of the GATS commitments - No application yet for JV committed under mode 3 in the FTA with ASEAN, CHL, NZ and SGP - New draft regulation in discussion, no information available yet

Table AIV.3 (cont'd)

Subsectors	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
c. Selling and marketing of air transport services	No commitments	CHN-ASEAN, CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: No commitments CHN-CHL: (1) None (2) None (3) Foreign enterprises, which are designated to operate as per bilateral air services agreements can establish offices in China CHN-HK, CHN-MAC: the complete regime is described in footnote ^a	Foreign enterprises which are designated to operate as per bilateral air services agreements can establish offices in China	Foreign enterprises which are designated to operate as per bilateral air services agreements can establish offices in China
<i>B. Other aviation subsectors</i>				
d. Airport operation services	-	CHN-CHL: (1) None (2) None (3) Unbound CHN-HK, CHN-MAC: services suppliers allowed to provide, in the form of cross-border supply, contractual joint venture, equity joint venture or wholly owned operations, contract management services for small and medium airports. The period of validity of the contract should not exceed 20 years. Services suppliers allowed to provide to provide, in the form of cross-border supply, consumption abroad, contractual joint venture, equity joint venture or wholly owned operations, airport management training and consultation services		The 2007 and 2011 catalogues include the construction and operation of civil airports in the "encouraged" category, with the condition that the total investment ratio of the Chinese investors in foreign-invested projects should be greater than any individual foreign investors
e. Ground handling services	-	CHN-CHL: (1) None (2) None (3) JV with foreign ownership limited to 49% CHN-HK; CHN-MAC: wholly owned operations allowed for seven types of air transport ground services: agency services; loading and unloading control, communication, and departure control system services; unit load devices management services; passenger and baggage services; cargo and mail services; ramp services and aircraft services	Some bilateral air services agreements have preferential ground handling clauses e.g. China-US	- New draft regulation in discussion, no information available yet

Table AIV.3 (cont'd)

Subsectors	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
f. Specialty air services	-	CHN-CHL: (1) None (2) None (3) Unbound		- General aviation companies for agriculture forest and fishery are classified in the "encouraged" category by the 2011 catalogue but limited to equity or contractual JV - general aviation companies engaging in photographing, prospecting and industry are classified in the "restricted" category by the 2011 catalogue with the condition that the Chinese partner shall hold the majority of the shares
g. passenger and freight transportation services	-	-	Bilateral air services agreements	Air transportation companies are classified in the "encouraged" category by the 2007 catalogue with the condition that the Chinese partner shall hold the majority of the shares

- a (1) Macao/Hong Kong air transport sales agencies are allowed to set up wholly owned air transport sales agencies in the Mainland, (2) the registered capital requirement will be the same as that for Mainland enterprises, (3) when applying for setting up wholly owned, equity joint venture or contractual joint venture air transport sales agencies in the Mainland are allowed to submit the economic guarantee provided by the Mainland incorporated banks or guarantee companies recommended by the China Air Transport Association, or to be guaranteed by Macao/Hong Kong banks, on the condition that such guarantee will be replaced by the economic guarantee provided by the Mainland incorporated banks or guarantee companies recommended by the China Air Transport Association within a specified period of time after the Macao service suppliers' applications have been approved by the Mainland, (4) they are not required to go through the substantive preliminary vetting by local representative offices of the China Air Transport Association; the application materials can be submitted directly to the China Air Transport Association for examination, (5) they are allowed to operate air transport sales agency services in the domestic routes in the Mainland, in the form of wholly owned enterprises, equity joint venture or contractual joint venture.

Note: CPC means the United Nations Provisional Central products Classification. Restrictions to national treatment are indicated only to the extent that they differ from or add specific restrictions to market access restrictions. Mode 4 commitments are indicated only if they differ from the standard entry "unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments". Entries have sometimes been summarized so as to fit within the tables but their substance has been preserved and the text checked by the examined member. "Unbound*" means unbound due to lack of technical feasibility. A Classification heading followed by an asterisk (e.g. CPC51310*) means "part of" the heading, unless otherwise explicitly stated. The nomenclature used for the first column of the table is that of WTO document MTN.GNS/W/120.

Source: Compiled by the WTO Secretariat.

Table AIV.4
Summarized trade regimes of selected railways transport services and related construction services

Subsectors	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
11.F.a Passenger transportation CPC 7111	No commitments	CHN-HK: Urban and suburban passenger transportation (CPC 71112): HK services suppliers are allowed to construct, operate and manage the Shenzhen metro line 4 project in Shenzhen in the form of wholly owned operations		Urban and suburban passenger rail transport: - construction and management of metro and city light rail are classified by the 2011 investment catalogue in the "encouraged" category with the condition that the Chinese partner shall hold the majority of the shares
11.F.b. Freight transportation CPC 7112	(1) and (2) None (3) Wholly owned subsidiaries permitted	CHN-CHL: same as GATS by cross-reference CHN-ASEAN, CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: same as GATS CHN-HK, CHN-MAC: no explicit commitments		- draft new regulation in discussion Interurban passenger and freight rail transport services: Centrally dispatched network. Most of the lines are constructed and managed by the Ministry of Railways but for some lines (about 10%) there are joint ventures with foreign interests ^a ensuring both the construction and the operations of the lines - "railways passenger transportation companies" are classified in the "restricted" category in the investment catalogue with the condition that the Chinese partner shall hold the majority of the shares
Part of 3.B general construction work for civil engineering : - part of CPC 51310 general construction work for civil engineering for [highways, streets, roads], railways [and airfield runways] - part of CPC 5320 general construction work for civil engineering for [highways, streets, roads], railways for bridges, elevated highways, tunnels and subways	(1) Unbound* (2) None (3) Wholly foreign-owned enterprises permitted. Those wholly foreign-owned enterprises can only undertake the following four types of construction projects: 1. Construction projects wholly financed by foreign investment and or grants 2. Construction projects financed by loans of international financial institutions and awarded through international tendering according to the terms of loans 3. Chinese-foreign jointly constructed projects with foreign investments equal to or more than 50% and Chinese-foreign jointly constructed projects with foreign investment less than 50% but technically difficult to be implemented by Chinese construction companies alone	CHN-ASEAN, CHN-CHL, CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: same as GATS CHN-MAC: see complete regime in footnote ^b		- construction of railways, the construction of "grid of national trunk railways" and "feeder railways, local railways and related bridges, tunnels and ferries facilities", the "construction and management of metro city light rail" and the "comprehensive maintenance of infrastructure of high speed railways, special railway line and intercity line" in the "encouraged" category for foreign investments

Table AIV.4 (cont'd)

Subsectors	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
	<p>4. Chinese invested construction projects, which are difficult to be implemented by Chinese construction enterprises alone can be undertaken by Chinese and foreign construction enterprises with the approval of provincial government</p>			<p>In all cases the condition is that the Chinese partner shall hold the majority of the shares except for the "construction of feeder railways, local railways and related bridges, tunnels and ferries facilities" where equity joint-ventures and contractual joint-ventures are allowed without a ceiling of foreign participation</p> <p>Those companies procure by tendering centrally regulated fees for access rights on tracks owned by the private companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - private companies debts are not guaranteed by the Chinese State and according to the Ministry of Railways all lines are profitable, - the State does not provide subsidies to any for the private companies - Three railways companies are publicly listed

a There has also been foreign investment in rail container yards but these are classified under services auxiliary to all modes of transport and not under railways transport services.

b Excerpts relating to construction commitments from both CEPAs and their supplements "(1) for construction enterprises set up in the Mainland by Macao/Hong Kong service suppliers, the performance of both the enterprises in Macao/Hong Kong and in the Mainland is taken into account in assessing the qualification of the construction enterprises in the Mainland. However, the number of managerial and technical staff in the construction enterprises in the Mainland will be the actual number of staff working there, (2) to allow Macao/Hong Kong service suppliers to wholly acquire construction enterprises in the Mainland, (3) Construction enterprises in the Mainland set up with investment by Macao/Hong Kong service suppliers are exempted from foreign investment restrictions when undertaking Chinese-foreign joint construction projects, (4) construction enterprises in the Mainland with investment by Macao/Hong Kong service suppliers will follow the relevant laws and regulations in the Mainland for application of construction qualification certificates. Those which have acquired such certification are permitted in accordance with laws to bid for construction projects in all parts of the Mainland, (5) for construction enterprises set up in the Mainland by Macao/Hong Kong service suppliers, the construction contract performance of the enterprises both in the Mainland and outside the Mainland is taken into account in assessing the qualification of the construction enterprises in the Mainland. The total managerial and technical staff of the construction enterprises in the Mainland should be based on the actual employed staff in the Mainland for the purpose of proceeding qualification assessment, (6) there will be no restriction on the proportion of Macao/Hong Kong permanent residents being project managers approved by the qualification administration authorities for construction enterprises in the Mainland set up by Macao/Hong Kong service suppliers, (7) Macao/Hong Kong service suppliers who have already obtained the certificate of approval for establishment of enterprises with investment of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong and Macao in the Mainland but have not yet obtained the construction enterprise qualification certificate may apply, before 1 July 2005, for a certificate for undertaking single construction project based on their signed construction contract and "Construction Qualification Certificate for Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong and Macao Enterprise". Subject to the preliminary vetting and agreement of construction administration department at provincial level, the application will be processed by the Ministry of Construction, (8) the residency requirement is waived for Macao/Hong Kong permanent residents employed as engineering technical staff and economic managerial staff in construction enterprises in the Mainland set up by Macao/Hong Kong service suppliers."

For Hong Kong only: (1) from the signing date of this agreement and before promulgation of the new "Standards for the Qualifications of Construction Enterprises", the recognition policy of the then Ministry of Construction for Hong Kong Project Managers concerning the qualification assessment of Hong Kong-invested construction enterprises with Mainland will remain unchanged. The recognition of Hong Kong Project Managers will remain valid for the purpose of qualification administration of such enterprises employing them originally, (2) after promulgation of the new "Standards for the Qualifications of Construction Enterprises", the originally recognized Hong Kong Project Managers will be allowed to continue to act as Project Managers of projects that they contracted or have commenced construction before promulgation of the standards, until completion.

Note: CPC means the United Nations Provisional Central products Classification. Restrictions to national treatment are indicated only to the extent that they differ from or add specific restrictions to market access restrictions. Mode 4 commitments are indicated only if they differ from the standard entry "unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments". Entries have sometimes been summarized so as to fit within the tables but their substance has been preserved and the text checked by the examined member. "Unbound*" means unbound due to lack of technical feasibility. A Classification heading followed by an asterisk (e.g. CPC51310*) means "part of" the heading, unless otherwise explicitly stated. The nomenclature used for the first column of the table is that of WTO document MTN.GNS/W/120.

Source: Compiled by the WTO Secretariat.

Table AIV.5
Summarized trade regimes of road transport

Road transport services – subsectors	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
11.F.a: Passenger transportation services	No commitments	<p>CHN-ASEAN, CHN-SGP, CHN PAK, CHN-PER:</p> <p>CPC7213 Interurban regular transportation: (1) and (2) unbound, (3) only in the form of joint ventures, with foreign investment limited to 49% and economic needs test required + at least one of the investors must have more than five years' experience in the sector within China + the duration of the joint venture shall not exceed 12 years but can be prolonged to 20 if more than 50% of the registered capital has been used in the construction of passenger terminals</p> <p>(4) unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments</p> <p>CHN-CHL, CHN-NZ: no commitments</p> <p>CHN-HKC, CHN-MAC: at least one of the investors must have more than five years' experience in the sector within China</p> <p>wholly owned foreign subsidiaries allowed to provide road passenger transport services in the western areas of the Mainland of China</p> <p>right to set up joint venture to provide interurban regular passenger transportation</p> <p>right to provide direct passenger bus services between Hong Kong or Macao and nine provinces,</p> <p>right to set up wholly owned enterprises in Mainland cities to provide passenger public transport and hire car services in those cities</p>	<p>international road transport agreements (with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russia, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Nepal, Laos, Viet Nam) sharing 50/50 bilateral quotas defined annually</p> <p>Three plurilateral agreements^a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - China Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan, (not yet implemented) - China, Kazakhstan, Pakistan and the Kyrgyz Republic - Cross-Border Transport Agreement of the Great Mekong Sub-Region (CBTA-GMS) China, Laos, Viet Nam Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar 	<p>Only joint ventures + at least one of the main investors must be an enterprise that has been engaging in the business of road passenger transport for over five years, +, the share of foreign investment shall be limited to 49%, + 50% of the registered capital shall be used in the construction or reconstruction of the infrastructure of passenger transport + the vehicles used shall be of the middle or upper level, + the duration of the joint venture shall not exceed 12 years but can be prolonged to 20 if more than 50% of the registered capital has been used in the construction of passenger terminals</p> <p>- no specific regulation or mention in the investment catalogue for urban road passenger transport</p>

Table AIV.5 (cont'd)

Road transport services – subsectors	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
11.F.b: Freight transportation	(1) and (2) none (3) wholly owned foreign subsidiaries are permitted (4) unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments	(1) and (2) none (3) wholly owned foreign subsidiaries are permitted (4) unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments	11 international road transport agreements (with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russia, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Nepal, Laos, Viet Nam) sharing 50/50 bilateral quotas defined annually Three plurilateral agreements ^a : - China Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan, - China, Kazakhstan, Pakistan and the Kyrgyz Republic - Cross-Border Transport Agreement of the Great Mekong Sub-Region (CBTA-GMS) China, Laos, Viet Nam Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar	Investment in cross-border automobile transportation companies are classified in the "restricted" category by the 2011 <i>Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries</i> The duration of the joint venture shall not exceed 12 years but can be prolonged to 20 if more than 50% of the registered capital has been used in the construction of goods terminals - Wholly owned subsidiaries permitted
11.F.c: Rental of commercial vehicles with operators	No commitments	No commitments		China is currently formulating laws and regulations regarding the car rental industry
11.F.d: maintenance and repair of road transport equipment	No commitments	CHN-ASEAN, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK,CHN-NZ: (1) and 2): none, (3) wholly owned subsidiaries permitted CHN-HK, CHN-MAC: free establishment of repair stations in Guangdong province subject to the approval of the provincial authorities CHN-CHL,CHN-PER: no commitments		Wholly owned subsidiaries permitted
11.F.e: Supporting services for road transport	No commitments	No commitments except CHN-HK and CHN-MAC free establishment of passenger station in Guangdong province subject ^b to the approval of the provincial authorities		At present China does not impose government mandatory measures on fee- or contract-based maintenance and minor repair service for business vehicles

a For more elements on those plurilateral agreements see WTO document S/C/W/324, pp. 37-38.

b The CEPAs with Hong Kong and Macao SARs contain commitments on "road freight transport station (depot)" but these services are classified in another category than supporting services for road transport (services auxiliary to all modes of transport). The same goes for "driver training" commitments (education services). However bus station/passenger terminal services are classified by the CPC as supporting services for road transport.

Note: CPC means the United Nations Provisional Central products Classification. Restrictions to national treatment are indicated only to the extent that they differ from or add specific restrictions to market access restrictions. Mode 4 commitments are indicated only if they differ from the standard entry "unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments". Entries have sometimes been summarized so as to fit within the tables but their substance has been preserved and the text checked by the examined member. "Unbound*" means unbound due to lack of technical feasibility. A Classification heading followed by an asterisk (e.g. CPC51310*) means "part of" the heading, unless otherwise explicitly stated. The nomenclature used for the first column of the table is that of WTO document MTN.GNS/W/120.

Source: Compiled by the WTO Secretariat.

Table AIV.6
Summarized trade regimes of services auxiliary to all modes of transport

Subsectors	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
11.h.a. Cargo handling services (CPC741)	No commitments except for maritime (see maritime Table above)	No commitments except for maritime (see maritime Table above)		Quantitative limitation via the granting of licences by the Government
11.H.b. Storage and warehousing (CPC 742)	(1) Unbound (2) None (3) wholly owned foreign subsidiaries permitted	CHN-ASEAN, CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: same as GATS commitments CHN-CHL: incorporation of GATS commitments by reference CHN-HK, CHN-MAC: wholly owned enterprises and national treatment for minimum registered capital		"Construction and management of storage facilities relating to transportation services" are classified in the "encouraged" category of the 2011 <i>Catalogue for Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries</i> Wholly owned subsidiaries permitted
11.H.c. Freight transport agency (CPC 748)	"freight forwarding agency services (CPC 748-749) excluding freight inspection but including	CHN-ASEAN, CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: same as GATS commitments		Wholly foreign owned subsidiaries permitted
11.H.d. Other services auxiliary to all modes of transport (CPC 749)	NVOCC ^a : (1) None (2) None (3) Wholly foreign owned subsidiaries permitted	CHN-CHL: incorporation of GATS commitments by reference CHN HK, CHN MAC: wholly owned enterprises for freight forwarding (+ national treatment for minimum registered capital and right to set up branch offices upon full payment of registered capital) and for NVOCC		

a Non-vessel operating common carrier.

Note: CPC means the United Nations Provisional Central products Classification. Restrictions to national treatment are indicated only to the extent that they differ from or add specific restrictions to market access restrictions. Mode 4 commitments are indicated only if they differ from the standard entry "unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments". Entries have sometimes been summarized so as to fit within the tables but their substance has been preserved and the text checked by the examined member. "Unbound*" means unbound due to lack of technical feasibility. A Classification heading followed by an asterisk (e.g. CPC51310*) means "part of" the heading, unless otherwise explicitly stated. The nomenclature used for the first column of the table is that of WTO document MTN.GNS/W/120.

Source: Compiled by the WTO Secretariat.

Table AIV.7
Summarized trade regimes of tourism and travel-related services

Subsectors	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
9.A. Hotels and restaurants including catering CPC 641-643	(1) and (2) none (3) wholly foreign owned subsidiaries permitted (4) foreign managers, specialists including chefs and foreign executives who have signed contracts with joint-venture hotels and restaurants shall be permitted to provide services in China	CHN-ASEAN: No commitments CHN-CHL: GATS commitments incorporated by reference CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK, CHN-PER CHN-HK, CHN-MAC: same as GATS		Wholly owned subsidiaries permitted
9.B. Travel agencies and tour operators services CPC 7471	Market access: (1) and (2) none (3) wholly foreign owned subsidiaries allowed, no restrictions on branching and national treatment on registered capital National treatment: (1) and (2) none (3) None except that joint ventures or wholly owned travel agencies and tour operators are not permitted to engage in the activities of Chinese travelling abroad and to Hong Kong, China, Macao, China and Chinese Taipei	CHN-ASEAN: No commitments CHN-CHL same as GATS + business scope limitations to (a) travel and hotel accommodation services which can be made directly with transportation and hotel operators in China covering such operations (b) travel services and hotel accommodation services for domestic travellers, which can be made directly with transportation and hotel operators in China covering such operations CHN-NZ and CHN-SGP: same as GATS CHN-PAK, CHN-PER: Market access: (1), (2) and (3) none National treatment: Same as GATS CHN-HK, CHN-MAC Travel agents from HK/MAC established in nine provinces and the municipalities of Beijing and Shanghai may organize group tours to HK and MAC respectively - for HK and MAC travel agencies hoping to develop business in Guangdong Province, the National Tourism Administration and the Ministry of Commerce have entrusted Guangdong Provincial Tourism Administration and the Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation for acceptance and approval		- pilot programme to allow foreign travel agencies to engage in outbound tourism (three foreign travel agencies already designated) - wholly foreign-owned subsidiaries allowed, no restrictions on branching and national treatment on registered capital - Approved destination status (ADS) required for countries wishing to receive outbound Chinese tourist groups

Table AIV.7 (cont'd)

Subsectors	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
9.C. Tourist guides services CPC 7472	No commitments	No commitments except for CHN-HK and CHN-MAC: HK and MAC permanent residents with Chinese citizenship may take the "Mainland Qualification Examination for Tourist Guide" MAC/HK permanent residents with Chinese citizenship are allowed to obtain tour group escort licences for outbound group tours and to be employed in the Mainland by international travel agencies that have been authorized to operate outbound tour groups and by Macao and Hong Kong travel agencies that are allowed to operate outbound group tours to Hong Kong and Macao		Reserved to Chinese nationals having obtained the relevant degree
9. D. Other	No commitments	No commitments	-	-

Note: CPC means the United Nations Provisional Central products Classification. Restrictions to national treatment are indicated only to the extent that they differ from or add specific restrictions to market access restrictions. Mode 4 commitments are indicated only if they differ from the standard entry "unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments". Entries have sometimes been summarized so as to fit within the tables but their substance has been preserved and the text checked by the examined member. "Unbound*" means unbound due to lack of technical feasibility. A Classification heading followed by an asterisk (e.g. CPC51310*) means "part of" the heading, unless otherwise explicitly stated. The nomenclature used for the first column of the table is that of WTO document MTN.GNS/W/120.

Source: Compiled by the WTO Secretariat.

Table AIV.8
Summarized trade regimes of environmental services^a

Subsectors	GATS	FTAs	Other preferential treatment	Applied regime
6.A Sewage services CPC 9401	(1) unbound except for consultation services	CHN-ASEAN, CHN-CHL, CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP, CHN-PAK,		"Construction and management of treatment plants for sewage, garbage, the dangerous wastes (incineration and landfill) and the facilities of environment pollution treatment" are classified by the 2007 investment guidance catalogue in the "encouraged" category.
6.B Refuse disposal services CPC 9402	(2) none (3) only in the form of joint ventures with foreign majority ownership allowed	(1), (2) same as GATS (3) wholly foreign-owned enterprises permitted		
6.C Cleaning services of Exhaust gases CPC 9404		CHN-PER: same as GATS		"Construction and management of sewage nets" are classified in the "restricted" category - the "rules on the administration of facilities for environmental treatment" guarantee national treatment to foreign investors regarding licensing procedures and BOT schemes for: - treatment of waste water and of solid waste and the construction of the related facilities
6.D Noise abatement services		CHN-HK, CHN-MAC. Wholly foreign-owned enterprises permitted, delegation to the Guangdong province of the approval of the qualification of HK/MAC suppliers setting up enterprises engaging in environmental pollution control facilities in Guangdong.		
6.E. Nature and Landscape Protection Services (CPC 9406)		CHN-ASEAN, CHN-CHL, CHN-NZ, CHN-SGP: (1), (2) same as GATS (3) wholly foreign-owned enterprises permitted		- energy conserving and emission reduction projects, including clean developments mechanism projects
F. Other Environmental Protection Services (CPC 9409)		CHN-PAK: CHN-PER: same as GATS		- treatment of pollutants and related professional services
G. Sanitation Services (CPC 9403)		CHN-HK, CHN-MAC Wholly foreign-owned enterprises permitted, delegation to the Guangdong province of the approval of the qualification of HK/MAC suppliers setting up enterprises engaging in environmental pollution control facilities in Guangdong		- experimental BOT/concessions schemes in Beijing and Tianjin on the treatment of waste water and solid waste. - wholly foreign-owned companies allowed (e.g. environmental impact evaluation, waste water and solid waste management)

a The order and structure of the subsectors followed are those of the Chinese GATS Commitments and not those of MTN.GNS/W/120. The GATS and FTA Chinese commitments exclude "environmental quality monitoring and pollution source inspection" save for the CEPAs with Hong Kong, China and Macao, China, where partial commitments (regarding qualification) are undertaken for environmental pollution control facilities.

Note: CPC means the United Nations Provisional Central products Classification. Restrictions to national treatment are indicated only to the extent that they differ from or add specific restrictions to market access restrictions. Mode 4 commitments are indicated only if they differ from the standard entry "unbound except as indicated in the horizontal commitments". Entries have sometimes been summarized so as to fit within the tables but their substance has been preserved and the text checked by the examined member. "Unbound*" means unbound due to lack of technical feasibility. A Classification heading followed by an asterisk (e.g. CPC51310*) means "part of" the heading, unless otherwise explicitly stated. The nomenclature used for the first column of the table is that of WTO document MTN.GNS/W/120.

Source: Compiled by the WTO Secretariat.