



## China's JCCT Commitments, 2004-09

(As of May 2009)

*A glossary of all abbreviations that appear in the chart can be found at the end of the document.*

### Intellectual Property

#### 2008 (as reported by the USTR/DOC Fact Sheet)      Status

China agreed to:

1. Continue to pursue cooperative activities, in addition to formal meetings of the IPR Working Group, that involve IPR and innovation, such as China's development of guidelines on IPR and standards; public-private discussions on copyright and Internet-piracy challenges, including infringement on user-generated content sites; reduction of the sale of pirated and counterfeit goods at wholesale and retail markets; and other issues of mutual interest.

US officials met with their PRC counterparts in Beijing around the November 6-7, 2008 Ambassador's Roundtable on IPR for specific meetings on many of these topics, including copyright and Internet piracy, standards development, counterfeiting, software legalization, and data protection issues. Discussion of these issues will likely continue under the JCCT IPR working group in 2009.

2. Sign two IPR MOUs on strategic cooperation as soon as possible, but no later than by the end of 2008, to improve the administration and effectiveness of copyright and trademark protection and enforcement.

NCAC, USPTO, and the US Copyright Office on October 26, 2008 signed a memorandum of agreement on strategic cooperation on copyright issues. The agreement calls for regular information exchanges, training, and public education.

SAIC and USPTO on October 26, 2008 also signed a memorandum of agreement on strategic cooperation on trademark issues.

3. Continue to close loopholes that allow the sale of bulk chemicals to downstream drug counterfeiters.

At the April 2009 meeting of the JCCT Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Task Force, the United States and China agreed to hold a meeting on issues surrounding bulk chemicals and active pharmaceutical ingredients.

#### 2007

#### Status

China agreed to:

1. Exchange information on customs seizures of counterfeit goods to further focus China's enforcement resources on companies that export such goods.

US Customs and Border Protection and PRC General Administration of Customs authorities in May 2007 signed a memorandum of cooperation that provides for the exchange of nominal information on intellectual property-related seizures in both countries.

In one of the first successful cases of strong bilateral

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2. Strengthen enforcement of laws against company-name misuse and cooperate on case-by-case enforcement against such company-name misuse.

3. Address specific loopholes in its regulation of bulk chemicals used as active pharmaceutical ingredients. (Bulk chemicals are used as the underlying source of many counterfeit drugs.)

cooperation, PRC and US customs officials cooperated in 2008 to confiscate cross-border counterfeit Nike, Inc. footwear, resulting in the seizure of counterfeit shoes worth \$4 million.

SAIC announced in 2007 that it was launching a six-month campaign targeting the unauthorized use of well-known trademarks and company names in the enterprise registration process.

HHS and SFDA signed an agreement as part of the third SED designed to allow China to combat counterfeits and strengthen the quality and safety of finished drugs, active pharmaceutical ingredients, and excipients exported to the United States.

See also 2008 #3.

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### 2006

China agreed to or has proceeded to:

1. Take action against 14 factories that produce illegal optical disks and to combat film, music, and software piracy and explore new ways to strengthen cooperation with the United States in this area.

2. Issue a notice that requires the preinstalling of legal operating system software on all computers produced in or imported into China and a notice that requires government agencies to purchase computers with legitimate, preinstalled software.

3. Launch efforts to ensure that PRC government agencies and enterprises use legal software and discuss US proposals on government and enterprise software-asset management in the JCCT IPR Working Group, such as budgeting and auditing to produce a paper trail to prove that government bodies are buying legitimate software.

4. Intensify efforts to ensure that public markets are free of infringing products and announce enforcement actions in several major cities.

5. Help ensure that individual IPR cases raised by the US government against China will be vigorously pursued.

6. Announce a broad action plan to improve IPR enforcement that includes taking steps to improve enforcement, legislation, and education.

### Status

China took action against 14 factories before the April 2006 JCCT meeting.

Regulation issued April 2006. At least four Chinese manufacturers have signed agreements to purchase and preinstall US operating system software. The policy was reiterated in China's 2007 and 2008 IPR Action Plans, though not in its 2009 plan.

At the 2006 JCCT IPR working group meeting, China reaffirmed its prior commitments to ensure the use of legal software at all levels of PRC government and adopt procedures to ensure that enterprises use legal software, beginning with state-owned enterprises and other large enterprises.

See also 2006 #2 and 2005 #5.

Some progress. In February 2008, SIPO announced the launch of the "Thunderstorm Campaign" against IPR infringement and counterfeiting, which ran from March to November 2008. NCA and MOE launched a campaign in late 2006 against pirated textbooks on university campuses. PRC ministries of Culture and Public Security led a 100-day campaign against piracy from July through November 2007.

Cases raised by the US government were addressed until the US filed IPR-related WTO cases against China in 2007. Cooperation has not resumed.

In a separate step to address specific cases, China opened 50 IPR-complaint service centers in early 2007.

China has released IPR action plans each spring since 2006, with the most recent released on April 29, 2009.

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7. Discuss industry concerns regarding the production of active pharmaceutical ingredients (or bulk chemicals) under the JCCT Medical Devices and Pharmaceutical Subgroup.

Subgroup meeting held in August 2006.

See also 2007 #3.

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### 2005

China agreed to:

1. Increase the number of criminal prosecutions for IPR violations relative to the total number of IPR administrative cases.

### Status

Final Opinion on Promptly Transferring Suspected Criminal Cases during Administrative Investigation, released in March 2006, is directed at increasing criminal prosecutions. Statistics through 2009, however, show that few cases are transferred from administrative to criminal investigation.

See also 2005 #2.

2. Have MPS and PRC Customs issue regulations to ensure the timely transfer of cases for criminal investigation.

Completed. The final opinion released in March 2006 includes provisions on the transfer of cases for criminal investigation.

3. Establish a joint US-China bilateral IPR law-enforcement working group whose members would cooperate on enforcement activities to reduce cross-border infringement activities.

Formal cooperation established in the US-China Joint Liaison Group.

China's 2007 IPR Action Plan noted the creation of the US-China IPR Criminal Enforcement Working Group under the Joint Liaison Group. Though the IPR Criminal Enforcement Working Group was designed to coordinate with the JCCT IPR Working Group, law enforcement officials have not complied as well as hoped.

In 2007, the MPS and FBI organized "Operation Summer Solstice," which resulted in the seizure of more than 290,000 counterfeit software disks valued at more than \$500 million.

See also 2004 #10 and 2007 #1.

4. Aggressively counter movie piracy by dedicating teams to pursue enforcement actions against pirates and regularly instructing enforcement authorities nationwide that copies of films and audiovisual products still under censorship or import review, or otherwise not yet authorized for distribution, are deemed pirated and subject to stricter enforcement.

A July 2005 MOU with MPA committed China to crack down on pirated copies of the 20 foreign films that are distributed legally in China each year.

A March 2006 MOU between MPA and CFCA created a framework for increased cooperation on IPR enforcement and joint antipiracy efforts.

5. Complete a legalization program by the end of 2005 to ensure that all central-, provincial-, and local-government offices use only licensed software, and to extend the program to all enterprises, including SOEs, in 2006.

In November 2005 IPR Working Group meetings, the PRC government reported that a recent audit of PRC government offices found no pirated software on office computers.

The 2006 IPR Protection Action Plan included plans to promote the use of legal software by companies and for SOEs to purchase computers with only preinstalled, legal software.

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6. Appoint an IPR ombudsman at the PRC Embassy in Washington, DC, to serve as the point of contact for US companies.

7. Ensure that the relevant PRC agencies, including MOFCOM, SIPO, NCA, and the China Trademark Office, strengthen their efforts to improve IPR enforcement at trade shows and issue new regulations to achieve this goal.

8. Submit to the NPC by June 30, 2006 the legislative package needed for China to accede to the WIPO Internet treaties.

9. Immediately begin a nationwide crackdown on Internet piracy, including enforcement at Internet cafés.

The 2007 IPR Action Plan reiterated the policy of promoting use of legal software in business enterprises.

The first IPR ombudsman began work at the PRC Embassy in January 2006. The position has been unfilled since mid-2008, however.

Completed. Regulations were released in January 2006 and took effect in March 2006. The 2006 and 2007 IPR Protection Action Plans included a nationwide campaign for compliance with the regulations.

Completed. NPC approved accession to treaties in December 2006. The treaties took effect in China on June 9, 2007.

NCA launched a three-month campaign from August to October 2007 to fight Internet piracy, following a similar campaign in 2006.

A July 2006 regulation granted authorities the power to levy administrative fines of up to RMB 100,000 (\$13,333) for copyright infringement of works that are transmitted via networks.

May 2005 online copyright measures allow for administrative fines against Internet-service providers that refuse to remove copyright-infringing material.

See also 2004 #4.

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### 2004

China agreed to:

1. Significantly reduce IPR infringement levels.

2. Subject a greater range of IPR violations to criminal investigations and criminal penalties.

### Status

Infringement levels remain high even as PRC agencies have implemented a number of projects in recent years to crack down on pirated goods. After a WTO dispute settlement body found China in violation of IPR enforcement (DS 362), China on April 15, 2009 announced its intentions to implement the panel's ruling.

A December 2004 PRC judicial interpretation lowered thresholds to apply criminal sanctions. The final opinion, released in March 2006, includes provisions on the transfer of cases for criminal investigation. Thresholds were lowered again in April 2007 by a judicial interpretation.

Despite these actions, the application of criminal penalties appears to be insufficient. The United States challenged China's IPR laws at the WTO in April 2007. The WTO issued a ruling in January 2009 in a WTO case on IPR enforcement that found the United States did not provide sufficient evidence to support its complaint on criminal thresholds in China, though the United States won on other issues in the case (see 2004 #1).

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	See also 2005 #1.
3. Apply criminal sanctions on the import, export, storage, and distribution of pirated and counterfeit products.	Some progress. See 2005 #1 and #2.
4. Apply criminal sanctions on online piracy.	Some progress. The State Council passed regulations in May 2006 that applied criminal statutes in some circumstances.
	See also 2005 #9.
5. Conduct nationwide enforcement actions against piracy and counterfeiting; stop the production, sale, and trade of infringing products; and punish violators.	Ongoing. China's 2009 IPR Action Plan mentioned the continuation of several IPR campaigns, including the "Thunderstorm" Campaign" against patent infringement and the "Skynet Campaign" against patent fraud, as well as stepped-up campaigns to address IPR infringement in animation markets, copyright infringement by counterfeiting networks, software verification, and online piracy.
6. Increase customs enforcement actions against the import and export of infringing products and make it easier for IPR rights-holders to secure effective enforcement at the border.	In 2006, PRC Customs launched two campaigns dealing with imports and exports of fake goods, concentrating on those shipped through mail and express delivery channels and in the Yangzi River Delta region. MPS and Customs also jointly issued rules in March 2006 to boost coordination in IPR cases.
	See also 2005 #2 and 2007 #1.
7. Ratify and implement the WIPO Internet Treaties as soon as possible.	Completed. See 2005 #8.
8. Extend an existing ban on the use of pirated software in PRC central- and provincial-government agencies to include local governments.	Pending. See 2005 #5.
9. Launch a national campaign to educate PRC citizens about the importance of IPR protection.	Launched and ongoing.
10. Establish an IPR working group under the JCCT. Under this working group, US and PRC trade, judicial, and law enforcement authorities will consult and cooperate on the full range of issues described in China's IPR action plan.	Completed. Meetings stalled after the US initiation of a WTO case on IPR enforcement against China in April 2007 but were restarted in September 2008 and are expected to continue in 2009.
	See also 2005 #3.

## Market Access in Services

2008 (as reported by the USTR/DOC Fact Sheet)	Status
China agreed to:	
1. Reduce basic telecom services minimum-capitalization levels.	Some progress. Although the State Council released revised Foreign-Invested Telecom Enterprise Regulations in September 2008, which reduced capital requirements from roughly \$220 million to \$146 million, companies believe requirements remain too high.

## Market Access in Services

2. Delegate the authority for foreign retail-outlet approvals to the provincial level.	In September 2008, MOFCOM released new regulations that delegated approval of foreign-invested commercial enterprises in most industries to the provincial level.
<b>2007</b>	<b>Status</b>
China agreed to:	
1. Confirm that it will lower registered capital requirements for US telecom service providers to operate in China.	See 2008 #1.
<b>2006</b>	<b>Status</b>
China agreed to:	
1. Make appropriate adjustments to registered capital requirements for telecom service providers, though the PRC statement said only that “consideration would be given” to such adjustments.	The JCCT Telecommunications Dialogue met in August 2006 to discuss this commitment.  See also 2008 #1.
2. Ensure that new rules, including the Postal Law, will not negatively affect the regulatory environment for the express-delivery services of foreign companies.	The final Postal Law passed by the NPC includes numerous provisions that appear to disadvantage foreign express-delivery companies.
3. Launch a new dialogue between PRC government officials and foreign-invested direct selling companies to address market-access concerns, perhaps with US government participation following the initial rounds.	Two meetings were held in 2006 in China with MOFCOM, SAIC, and industry representatives. Multiple direct-selling companies have been approved to operate in China.
<b>2005</b>	<b>Status</b>
China agreed to:	
1. Convene another meeting of the US-China Insurance Dialogue before the end of 2005 to discuss regulatory concerns and barriers to further liberalize the sector.	Completed. The next meeting of the Insurance Dialogue will be held in 2009.
2. Ensure that the final Regulations on Management of Direct Selling conform to China’s applicable WTO obligations, including requirements concerning distribution of imported goods and fixed locations.	Completed. Yet the regulations contain restrictions that may limit implementation of the international direct-sales business model. Multiple direct-selling companies have been approved to operate in China.
3. A new dialogue under the JCCT Information Technology Working Group to discuss capitalization requirements, resale services, and other issues agreed to by both sides.	Completed. The first dialogue was held in Beijing in January 2006, and these issues were discussed regularly in subsequent Information Technology Working Group meetings.
<b>2004</b>	<b>Status</b>
China agreed to:	
1. Implement its WTO trading-rights obligations by July 1, 2004—six months ahead of the scheduled WTO commitments.	Completed.
2. Provide distribution rights to US companies in China on schedule by December 2004.	Completed late, in 2005.

## Market Access in Services

3. Open its market to US shippers through a Bilateral Maritime Agreement signed during the JCCT, allowing US carriers to open full branches in China and to operate without restrictions.

Ongoing. Licenses have been granted to US shippers and branches have opened. Consultations were held in March 2006.

## Healthcare

### 2008 (as reported by USTR/DOC Fact Sheet)

### Status

China agreed to:

1. Update its National and Regional Drug Reimbursement Lists comprehensively every two years, as stipulated in its domestic regulations, to enable US companies to sell more advanced pharmaceuticals to Chinese hospitals and consumers.

An updated reimbursement list has not been released, but China's April 2009 healthcare reform plan states that China plans to release its National Essential Drug list in 2009.

2. Require only one test, one fee, and one factory inspection for medical devices.

AQSIQ released Notice 94 on September 10, 2008. The notice designates testing labs for eight types of medical device products and requires that those labs conduct one test, with one fee, for those products.

3. Seek input from the US government and relevant stakeholders on its revised draft medical-pricing policy.

China's 2009 healthcare reform plan includes new pricing mechanisms. NDRC will issue implementing regulations.

4. Hold discussions with the US government and relevant stakeholders on China's tendering policies to ensure that the process is fair and transparent and that the quality and innovation of medical devices are given adequate consideration in purchasing decisions.

DOC has raised this issue several times with MOH and expects a tender for imaging or capital equipment in June 2009 that will shed more light on China's progress in this area.

### 2007

### Status

China agreed to:

1. Eliminate remaining redundancies in its testing and certifications requirements for imported medical devices.

In addition to suspending Decree 95 (see #3 below), China also committed to eliminating the remaining redundancies.

See also 2008 #2.

2. Implement a "one test, one fee" policy for medical devices, establishing a single conformity assessment system.

See 2008 #2.

3. Suspend implementation of AQSIQ Decree 95, which would have produced additional testing and inspection redundancies that target imported medical devices.

AQSIQ issued a notice on December 12, 2007 that temporarily suspended Decree 95.

### 2006

### Status

China agreed to:

1. Eliminate duplicative testing and certification requirements on imported medical devices, with the completion of this effort expected by the end of May 2006.

Initial regulations were issued on April 30, 2006 but do not appear to fully meet the industry's concerns. New regulations were passed in June 2007 that again appeared to increase the testing requirements

## Healthcare

for imported medical devices, but implementation of the regulation was postponed in December 2007.

See 2008 #2 and 2007 #1 and #2.

## Agriculture

### 2008 (as reported by USTR/DOC Fact Sheet)

### Status

China agreed to:

1. Lift its avian influenza-related bans on poultry imports from six US states--Connecticut, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia--and agreed to work to remove bans on those states.

Incomplete. China lifted bans on all states except Arkansas and Virginia prior to the JCCT meeting. Discussions on lifting the bans for the two remaining states continue.

2. Immediately allow seven US poultry processing plants to resume exports to China.

Incomplete. All but one plant, in Arkansas, have been allowed to resume exporting to China. Avian influenza issues need to be resolved to lift ban.

3. Conduct expert-level discussions on sanitary and phytosanitary standards.

A low-level meeting was held in December 2008, but no official meetings have been held since September 2008 because of delays in the PRC's completion of a pathogens-risk assessment. USDA aims to hold a seminar with MOH to set guidelines for pathogens of raw meat in the summer of 2009.

### 2007

China agreed to:

1. Allow six US pork processing facilities to resume exports to China.

Incomplete. An AQSIQ technical group visited the US facilities in December 2007 and announced the plants would be relisted only if the companies agreed to stop the use of ractopamine, a feed additive that helps pigs reach market weight faster, which is not feasible for US plants. In addition, AQSIQ announced that three new plants were delisted from shipping to China as of May 7, 2008.

China is reportedly working on developing a scientific protocol standard limit on ractopamine. USDA and AQSIQ have an ongoing dialogue to pursue PRC approval of ractopamine, but work is on hold while the new US administration gets up to speed on the issue. China is conducting risk assessment but is reportedly waiting for the outcome a Codex meeting in summer 2009 that may provide a draft standard China can approve.

2. Remove "contract value" requirements from draft agricultural licensing regulations that would require US farmers and exporters to disclose confidential business information.

Completed.

3. Eliminate the requirement to submit viable biotech seeds for testing, a requirement that increases the risk that the patented technology will be illegally copied.

Completed.

## Agriculture

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**2006**

**Status**

China agreed to:

1. Reopen its market to US beef exports subject to the completion of a technical protocol.

Incomplete. Two rounds of technical negotiations have been held. China issued regulations on August 30, 2006 that US beef exporters indicated are inadequate in addressing their concerns.

In May 2007, the World Organization for Animal Health ruled that the United States is a “controlled risk” for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The PRC has expressed concerns about these findings and, as a result, has not yet allowed imports of US beef.

In August 2007, China offered to accept US boneless beef, bone-in beef, and most offal from cattle from cows younger than 31 months. China excluded certain high-value offal from the offer. The United States rejected China’s offer and stated that China must follow World Organization for Animal Health guidelines to open its market to US beef regardless of age, as long as specified risk materials for BSE are removed.

USDA and AQSIQ signed an MOU in 2008 to promote an information-notification mechanism between both countries related to meat, poultry, and egg products trade. The process includes acquiring data on tests, virus samples, and shipping information to verify and quarantine infected shipments. Negotiations were launched during the third SED.

2. Create a structure that allows sanitary, phytosanitary, and food safety issues to be addressed before they become barriers to trade.

MOU signed between AQSIQ and USDA at the 2006 JCCT. Discussions are ongoing.

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**2005**

**Status**

China agreed to:

1. Cooperate via AQSIQ and USDA on animal and plant health and safety issues and improve efforts to expand US agricultural commodities’ access to China’s markets.

Launched during the third SED, USDA-AQSIQ negotiations to form an agreement on meat, poultry, and egg products trade are ongoing.

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**2004**

**Status**

China agreed to:

1. Issue final safety certificates for US biotech soybeans.

Completed.

2. Announce biotech approvals for seven US canola and four US corn “events” and review the remaining two US corn events submitted for approval when its technical committee meets in May 2004.

Completed.

## Agriculture

3. Make it easier to export US wheat, cotton, corn, and other products that are subject to tariff-rate quotas to China by providing the names of its domestic quota holders to US exporters upon request.	Unclear. According to USTR, the PRC government has provided at least partial lists of its domestic quota holders.
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## Other JCCT Commitments

2008 (as reported by the USTR/DOC Fact Sheet)	Status
China agreed to:	
1. Submit an improved offer to the WTO with respect to accession to the WTO GPA.	Revised offer has not yet been tabled.
2. Reiterate its commitment to ratify the Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and the Protocol on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment	Completed. China ratified the treaty on February 3, 2009. It takes effect June 1, 2009.
3. Clarify that formal and informal policies related to software purchases by all Chinese private and state-owned enterprises will be based solely on market terms without PRC government direction.	No update available.
4. Delay publication of final rules on information-security certification that would bar several types of US products from China's market.	Final rule has been delayed until May 1, 2010.
5. Clarify to which entity or subsidiary R&D expenditure thresholds apply when companies apply for high- and new-tech enterprise (HNTE) status and what implementation of a five-year exclusivity agreement for licensing entails.	MOST provided some clarification at the 2008 JCCT meeting, but questions remain.
2007	Status
China agreed to or has proceeded to:	
1. Confirm that it will submit, by the end of 2007, its initial offer on PRC government agencies that will be covered by the WTO GPA.	Completed. China submitted its formal offer on December 28, 2007.
2. Join the Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and the Protocol on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment.	See 2008 #2.
2006	Status
China agreed or has proceeded to:	
1. Begin formal negotiations to join the WTO GPA by no later than the end of 2007, with technical consultations to continue in the interim.	See 2007 #1.
2. Require that all laws and regulations that affect trade in goods, services, intellectual property, or foreign exchange be published in the MOFCOM <i>Gazette</i> .	China pledged in June 2008 to post all trade and economic-related administrative regulations and department rules for comment for at least 30 days on the SCLAO's Information Website.  The State Council's Regulations on the Disclosure of Government Information, which require all government agencies to publicize government

## Other JCCT Commitments

<p>3. Reiterate its commitment to technology neutrality for 3G standards, ensure that telecom service providers will be allowed to make independent decisions about which standard they choose to adopt, and issue licenses for all 3G standards in a manner that does not give advantage to one standard over others.</p> <p>4. Hold a follow-up meeting of the JCCT Steel Dialogue with industry participation later this year.</p>	<p>information that is of "vital interest" and departments under the State Council, as well as provincial governments, to publish annual information disclosure work reports, took effect in May 2008.</p> <p>The NPC announced on April 20, 2008 that the full text of all draft laws submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for review will be released to solicit public opinions. A notice that announced new requirements was issued by the PRC State Council in March 2006. Some government bodies still do not yet notify MOFCOM of their regulations.</p> <p>This commitment was reiterated at the April 2006 JCCT. China issued 3G licenses in January 2009 and gave its domestic standard (TD-SCDMA) to China Mobile, China's largest operator. China Unicom and China Telecom received W-CDMA and CDMA-2000, respectively.</p> <p>The latest meeting was held in Beijing on October 23–24.</p>
<p><b>2005</b></p> <p>China agreed to:</p> <p>1. Delay issuing draft regulations on software procurement, as it further considers public comments and makes revisions in light of WTO rules.</p> <p>2. Accelerate its efforts to join the WTO GPA and, toward this end, to initiate technical consultations with other WTO members.</p> <p>3. Provide a detailed accounting of its subsidies to the WTO by the end of 2005.</p> <p>4. Intensify bilateral discussions on structural issues related to China's status as a nonmarket economy under US antidumping law, including a review of China's subsidy practices.</p>	<p><b>Status</b></p> <p>Completed.</p> <p>See 2007 #1.</p> <p>Report submitted to the WTO on April 7, 2006, though some WTO member countries have questioned whether the submission includes all covered subsidies.</p> <p>Ongoing.</p>
<p><b>2004</b></p> <p>China agreed to:</p> <p>1. Suspend indefinitely its proposed implementation of WAPI as a mandatory wireless encryption standard.</p> <p>2. Work to revise its WAPI standard, taking into account comments received from PRC and foreign firms.</p>	<p><b>Status</b></p> <p>The mandatory standard was suspended, but the Ministry of Information Industry (now MIIT) and NDRC announced in December 2005 a proposed government procurement policy that gives "preference" to equipment that uses WAPI technology. Companies report that they are now facing pressure to produce WAPI-compatible chipsets.</p> <p>ISO rejected WAPI as an international standard in March 2006.</p>

3. Participate in international standards bodies on WAPI and wireless encryption for computer networks.	Ongoing. China has increased its participation in many international standards-setting bodies, moving from observers to full participants in many cases.
4. Allow telecom-service providers in China to choose which standard to adopt according to their individual needs.	When China launched 3G services in early 2009, market leader China Mobile was given the Chinese-developed TD-SCDMA standard, and China Unicom and China Telecom were given W-CDMA and CDMA-2000.
5. Remove PRC regulators from negotiations over royalty payment terms with relevant IPR holders.	No update available.
6. Have MOFCOM cooperate with DOC in end-use verification for US exports of controlled dual-use items.	DOC in 2007 established the Validated End-User program, which allows preapproved companies to receive controlled goods without a license. MOFCOM is involved in the process.
7. Provide logistical support via the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade for DOC trade missions.	Completed.
8. Have AQSIQ and CPSC exchange information on product safety regulations.	Ongoing. At the 2004 JCCT, AQSIQ and CPSC signed an MOU that covers exchange of regulatory and technical information, joint participation in training laboratory and inspection personnel, and consultation on product safety issues. A second MOU, covering several key product areas, was signed at the second Biennial Consumer Product Safety Summit in September 2007.
9. Allow imports of US cosmetics via AQSIQ and have AQSIQ accept export certificates issued by two US trade associations, documenting that the products do not contain any animal products prohibited in China.	The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association and the Independent Cosmetic Manufacturers and Distributors Association are authorized to issue export certificates.

## Other JCCT Initiatives

2008 (as reported by USTR/DOC Fact Sheet)	Status
1. China and the United States welcomed plans to conduct further cooperative meetings regarding China's Patent Law amendments, pharmaceutical data protection, and the Memorandum of Cooperation on Strengthened Cooperation in Border Enforcement of IPR.	No update available.
2. China and the United States agreed that both sides will work toward ensuring that the US-invested firms in China and Chinese-invested firms in the United States will be able to participate in their respective government markets.	US and PRC officials have shared information about each other's investment regimes under the bilateral Investment Forum. A March 2009 State Council opinion reiterated a procurement preference for domestic goods. It is unclear if products from FIE's in China will qualify.

## Other JCCT Initiatives

2007	Status
1. The US HHS and PRC SFDA signed a memorandum of agreement on active pharmaceutical ingredients (see IPR 2007 #3).	Completed.
2. The United States and China signed an MOU to increase Chinese tourist travel to the United States and to allow US travel destinations to market freely in China.	Completed.
3. The United States and China agreed to investment-related discussions in the US-China Legal Exchange to address concerns about implementation of China's Antimonopoly Law and merger and acquisition regulations.	Ongoing.
2006	Status
1. The United States and China agreed to establish a US-China High-Technology and Strategic Trade Working Group under the JCCT to review export-control cooperation and facilitate high-tech trade.	Completed and ongoing.
2. The JCCT Tourism Working Group agreed to discuss visa issues for Chinese tourist groups to the United States.	Ongoing.
3. The United States and China signed three protocols on the export of certain Chinese plants to the United States and the export of US, including Alaskan, timber to China.	Completed.
4. The United States agreed to lift a ban on the import of cooked poultry meat from China.	Ongoing. USDA approved a program for cooked poultry imports from China in 2006, but US congressional action has prevented implementation. In addition, USDA in July 2006 seized 2,000 pounds of chicken imports from China that did not meet the criteria of the new rule. In April 2009, China filed a WTO case against the United States over the continued ban on imports.

Sources: Office of the USTR, DOC, and MOFCOM

## Abbreviations

3G	Third generation
AQSIQ	Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine (PRC)
BWIPS	Broadband Wireless Internet Protocol Standard Group (PRC)
CFCA	China Film Copyright Protection Association
CNCA	China National Copyright Administration (PRC)
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission (US)
DOC	Department of Commerce (US)
DOJ	Department of Justice (US)
DOS	Department of State (US)
DOT	Department of Transportation (US)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (US)
FIE	Foreign-invested enterprise
GPA	General Procurement Agreement
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services (US)
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IPR	Intellectual property rights
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JCCT	Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade
LAN	Local area network
MIIT	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (PRC)
MOE	Ministry of Education (PRC)
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce (PRC)
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology (PRC)
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MPA	Motion Picture Association
MPS	Ministry of Public Security (PRC)
NCAC	National Copyright Administration of China (PRC)
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission (PRC)
NPC	National People's Congress (PRC)
NTE	National Trade Estimate report
R&D	Research and development
SAC	Standards Administration of China (PRC)
SAIC	State Administration of Industry and Commerce (PRC)
SED	Strategic Economic Dialogue
SFDA	State Food and Drug Administration (PRC)
SIPO	State Intellectual Property Office (PRC)
SOE	State-owned enterprise
USDA	Department of Agriculture (US)
USPTO	US Patent and Trademark Office (US)
USTR	Office of the United States Trade Representative (US)
WAPI	Wireless Local Area Network Authentication and Privacy Infrastructure
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization