China has a strong interest in ICT innovation and development. However, these goals are hindered by poor enforcement of intellectual property rights and the continued promotion of policies that discriminate against foreign technology companies in government procurement.

China has signed the UN Convention on Electronic Contracting and has applied to accede to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement. China has also enacted strong cybercrime laws and greatly improved intellectual property laws, although enforcement deficiencies are significant.

Trust and confidence in cloud computing and the digital economy would be enhanced if China proceeded with plans to develop an effective privacy law and to update key IP law provisions.

An additional risk in China is its extensive regulation of Internet content, including mandatory Internet filtering and censorship.

China has made significant progress with respect to broadband coverage, which is growing quickly. At the time of writing China does not have a cohesive and funded National Broadband Plan in place.

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**Q CHINA**

**RESPONSE**

**EXPLANATORY TEXT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q</th>
<th>DATA PRIVACY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use or other processing of personal information?</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What is scope &amp; coverage of privacy law?</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles the APEC Privacy Framework?</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Are cross border transfers free from registration requirements?</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Is there a breach notification law?</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SECURITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>EXPLANATORY TEXT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>The Electronic Signature Law 2005 gives electronic signatures the same legal standing as handwritten signatures and seals. The Electronic Signature Law supplements Article 11 of the Contract Law of the People’s Republic of China, which provides that contracts made via email or electronic data interchange are considered to be 'in writing'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring? | ✗ | China has a large and complex legal and technical regime in place to restrict access to certain online content. ISPs are inevitably caught up in some of these restrictions. A wide variety of content is regulated or prohibited in some form. Citizens are prohibited from disseminating certain categories of content. These prohibitions appear consistently in a number of regulations and this includes:  
  - endangering national security,  
  - conducting activities in the name of an illegal civil organization, or  
  - inciting illegal assemblies or gatherings that disturb social order.  
Penalties include fines, content removal, and criminal liability. Organizations transmitting content electronically about current politics, economic issues and other public affairs must abide by the 2005 Provisions on the Administration of Internet News Information Services (Internet News regulations). Content hosts and owners of user-generated content sites are held to be directly responsible for what is published on their service in China. Service providers must monitor all content on their Web sites and report violations. |
| 3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers? | None | There are no specific security laws relating to data hosting infrastructure, although this issue may be addressed in China’s proposed data protection law in the future. |
| 4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers? | None | There are no relevant security audit requirements in Chinese law. |
| 5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products? | Limited requirements | Certification requirements are rarely enforced, although the MLPS could potentially be required for any IT product at any level of government. China is not a member of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) (<http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org>). However, the Common Criteria have been translated into Chinese and some voluntary assessment does occur. Around 8% of IT products in China in 2008 were believed to have been assessed against Common Criteria. China initiated a study of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) in 2009, but this has not yet been concluded. |

### CYBERCRIME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Are there cybercrime laws in place? | ✓ | Three national regulations prohibit the unauthorized entry into computer systems:  
  (a) the Measures for the Administration of Protecting the Security of International Connections to Computer Information Networks (Computer Measures);  
  (b) the Criminal Law; and  
  (c) the Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on the Protection of Internet Security (Decision on Internet Security).  
A good example is Article 6(1) of the Computer Measures, which prohibits the intrusion into, or use of, a computer information network without authorization.  
Article 285 of the Criminal Law imposes criminal liability for the unauthorized entry into computer systems in more limited circumstances — for example where the system in question concern state affairs, national defense construction or sophisticated science and technology.  
There are also some relevant criminal provisions in the Telecom Regulations. Article 58(2) prohibits the theft or destruction of another person’s information through a telecommunications network. |
<p>| 2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime? | ✗ | The cybercrime provisions in Chinese law are limited and do not cover all systems. They would need to be expanded in order to mirror the offences in the Convention on Cybercrime. |</p>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. What access do law enforcement authorities have to encrypted data held or transmitted by data hosting providers, carriers or other service providers?</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>There are no specific laws on law enforcement access to encrypted data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses? | Limited coverage | The Criminal Law contains some provisions dealing with extraterritorial offences as follows:  
(a) According to Article 7, the Criminal Law applies to any Chinese citizen who commits a crime under the Criminal Law outside China. However, if the punishment under the Criminal Law is a maximum fixed term imprisonment of less than three years, then the Chinese citizen may be exempted from investigation.  
(b) Under Article 8, the Criminal Law applies to any foreigner if:  
   (i) he commits a crime under the Criminal Law outside China against China or a Chinese citizen; and  
   (ii) the minimum punishment under the Criminal Law is fixed term imprisonment of not less than three years; and  
   (iii) the crime is punishable under the laws of the place where it is committed.  
(c) According to Article 10, a person who commits a crime outside China, for which he should bear criminal responsibility under the Criminal Law, may still be investigated for his criminal responsibility under the Criminal Law even if he has already been tried in a foreign country. If he has already received criminal punishment in the foreign country, he may be exempted from punishment or given a mitigated punishment.  
It should be noted that these provisions may be difficult to enforce. |

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

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<tr>
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<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>EXPLANATORY TEXT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>China became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 2001.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>China has implemented some provisions in the TRIPS Agreement, although there are still gaps in implementation and enforcement. The following sections provide further detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>The WIPO Copyright Treaty entered into force in China in 2007. The WIPO Copyright Treaty applied to Hong Kong from 2008. The WIPO Copyright Treaty does not apply to Macao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>China has implemented laws enacting the key provisions of the WIPO Copyright Treaty, although there have been some problems with enforcement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders’ works on the Internet? | ✓ | The Copyright Law states ‘copyright’ shall include the following personality rights and property rights:  
   Article 10(12) the right of communication of information on networks, that is, the right to make a work available to the public, by wire or wireless means in such a way that members of the public may access these works from a place and at a time individually chosen by them;  
   More directly, Article 47(1) of the Copyright Law prohibits:  
   Reproducing, distributing, performing, projecting, broadcasting or compiling a work, or disseminating the work to the public via information network without the copyright owner’s authorization, except as otherwise specified in this Law.  
   More generally, Article 47(1) of the Copyright Law prohibits:  
   Reproducing, distributing, performing, projecting, broadcasting or compiling a work, or disseminating the work to the public via information network without the copyright owner’s authorization, except as otherwise specified in this Law.  
   More directly, Article 47(1) of the Copyright Law prohibits:  
   Reproducing, distributing, performing, projecting, broadcasting or compiling a work, or disseminating the work to the public via information network without the copyright owner’s authorization, except as otherwise specified in this Law.  
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   Reproducing, distributing, performing, projecting, broadcasting or compiling a work, or disseminating the work to the public via information network without the copyright owner’s authorization, except as otherwise specified in this Law. |
| 6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders’ works on the Internet? | ✓ | Article 47 of the Copyright Law imposes both civil and criminal penalties for relevant copyright breaches. |
| 7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright? | ✓ | Liability for ISPs is covered by the 2009 Tort Liability Law of People’s Republic of China. |
| 8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems? | ✓ | Internet Service Providers may be held liable under Article 36 of the Tort Liability Law:  
   Article 36: Internet users and Internet Service Providers shall bear tortious liability in the event they infringe other people’s civil rights and interests through the Internet.  
   Where an Internet user engages in tortious conduct through Internet services, the injured party shall have the right to inform the Internet Service Provider that it should take necessary action such as by deleting content, screening, breaking links, etc. Where an Internet Service Provider fails to take necessary action after being informed, it shall be jointly and severally liable with the Internet user with regard to the additional injury or damage suffered.  
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### Country Report: China

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?</td>
<td>Civil and Criminal</td>
<td>Generally, ISP liability is civil, not criminal. However, Article 16 of the Administrative Measures for Protecting Copyrights on the Internet (May 2005) may be relevant in exceptional circumstances. Article 16: When Internet Information Service Providers are found to have committed crimes during the investigations of activities infringing on the right to communicate on the Internet in Internet information services, the copyright administrations may transfer the case to the judiciary for distribution of criminal penalties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Must ISPs takedown content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>Article 36 of the Tort Liability Law confirms the ‘notice and removal’ approach that has been taken by the Chinese courts for some years. Some further details are set out in the Interpretation Relating to Application of Law to Trial of Cases of Dispute over Copyright on Networks 2006, although this interpretation is largely superseded by the Tort liability Law. Refer to [<a href="http://www.fdi.gov.cn/pub/FDI_EN/Laws/law_en_info.jsp?docid=86925">www.fdi.gov.cn/pub/FDI_EN/Laws/law_en_info.jsp?docid=86925</a>].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Are ISPs required to inform subscribers upon receiving a notification that the subscriber is using the ISP’s service to distribute content that infringes copyright?</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>The Interpretation Relating to Application of Law to Trial of Cases of Dispute over Copyright on Networks 2006 does not require ISPs to inform subscribers, although in practice this may occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?</td>
<td>Comprehensive protection</td>
<td>Although there are no specific protections for misappropriation of cloud services, Article 47 of the Copyright Law may provide sufficient IP protection for most cloud services. China’s cybercrime laws also provide a useful layer of protection for cloud services. There are, however, significant challenges in the enforcement of these laws.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interoperability

1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards setting framework for interoperability and portability of data? | ✔ | The Standardization Administration of the Peoples Republic of China [http://www.sac.gov.cn/sac_en] is the key regulator for standards setting in China. It administers the Standardization Law of the Peoples Republic of China. The broad framework established in the Law promotes both national and international standardization. Many of their activities are in the ICT and data fields. However, in some key areas (including wireless communications) China has attempted to impose unique national standards on domestic industry (with mixed results). |

2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country? | ✔ | The Standardization Administration of the Peoples Republic of China [http://www.sac.gov.cn/sac_en] has a national regulatory and coordination role. However, trade standards are regulated by the relevant trade sector regulator, and some standards are also regulated at the local government level. These bodies report to the Standardization Administration. |

### International Harmonization of Rules

1. Are e-commerce laws in place? | ✔ | E-commerce laws are provided through a combination of the Electronic Signature Law 2005 and the Interim Measures for the Trading of Commodities and Services through the Internet 2010. |

2. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on? | UN Convention on E-Contracting | China is a signatory to the UN Convention on Electronic Contracting. |

3. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers? | ![ ] | There are restrictions on the import of technology from foreign sources, but they are not specifically directed at downloading of software. Generally speaking, if a download of software is free of charge, there will be few difficulties for a Chinese end-user to download the software. Of course, there may be some technical difficulties if the software is provided by one of the foreign sites blocked by the Chinese government. If the Chinese end-user must pay for the download of software, there are barriers relating to: (i) the import of the software by domestic entities without foreign trade rights; (ii) tax liability of the foreign company; and (iii) remittance of payment to the foreign entity. In order to remit foreign exchange to a foreign company for a software license, the Chinese entity must provide a copy of the license contract, a registration certificate for the import of technology issued by the local foreign trade authorities and evidence of payment of withholding tax, as well as other documents. If the Chinese entity does not have foreign trade rights, it must purchase the software through a foreign trade agent. |
3. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers? [continued]

Import of technology

The following legislation governs the import of technology, including the purchase or license of software:

(a) Regulations on the Administration of the Import and Export of Technology;
(b) Administrative Measures on the Registration of Contracts for the Import and Export of Technology;
(c) Notice on Issuance of Operating Procedures for the Administration of Foreign Exchange of Sale and Payment in Non-trading Activities and Foreign Exchange Income and Expenditure of Domestic Individual Residents (the SAFE Procedures Notice);
(d) MOFCOM’s Supplementary Notice on Strengthening the Administration of the Technology Import Contract and Foreign Exchange Sale and Payment (the MOFCOM Supplementary Notice).

This legislation applies to the acquisition of technology, including the acquisition of technical services and software, by any entity within China from any entity outside China.

For technology imports that fall into the ‘restricted’ category, the contract is not legally effective until it receives government approval.

For technology imports that fall into the ‘free’ category (this includes most software), no government approval is required and the contract becomes legally effective upon signing. In addition, the contract should be registered in accordance with Article 5 of the Administrative Measures for the Registration of Contracts for the Import and Export of Technology, which provides for the following registration procedure:

(a) after a technology import contract comes into effect, the technology importer must register the technology import contract online with the China International Electronic Commerce Network (CIECN) at www.ec.com.cn and Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM). The application form on the website may only be accessed after payment of the registration fees; and
(b) the contract must be registered in person at the local branch of the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) by submitting: (i) the completed application for the registration; (ii) a duplicate of the contract; and (iii) documents showing the legal status of both parties to the contract. After registration, a Technology Import Registration Certificate will be issued.

A technology import contract is legally effective even if it is not registered with CIECN and MOFCOM. However, registration with CIECN and MOFCOM is critical to the process of purchasing and remitting foreign exchange payments to a foreign supplier. In this regard, the SAFE Procedures Notice requires that a Technology Import Contract Data Form must be submitted to the bank handling the foreign exchange remittance as documentary evidence. According to the MOFCOM Supplementary Notice, the Technology Import Contract Data Form must be completed by the applicant (e.g., software licensee) and the seal of the relevant MOFCOM branch must be affixed to the form. If the Technology Import Contract Data Form is not completed properly, a local purchaser may encounter difficulties in processing foreign exchange payments.

During the technology import contract registration process, additional approvals may be required.

The foreign software company will be liable for withholding tax on royalties, assuming that it does not have a permanent establishment in China. The Chinese importer must act as the withholding agent. China has promulgated legislation changing the withholding tax rate to 10% on the gross amount of royalties. This rate may be further reduced by treaty.

4. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?

China has committed to a ‘target’ of 70% of standards being compliant with international standards by 2014.

5. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?

China participates in relevant ISO and IEC standard setting processes.
**Promoting Free Trade**

1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?

   - The Chinese Government Procurement Act 2003 does not contain a specific commitment to technology neutrality. Further, an Opinion under the Act (Opinion 2009/35) stipulates that the procurement of imported ‘high tech or innovative equipment’ will only be possible if no such products are available in China.

2. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that mandate the use of certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies?

   - While China does not stipulate any specific standard, some regulations do require local technologies to be considered in preference to international technologies.

3. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that establish preferences for certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards, or technologies?

   - While China does not stipulate any specific standard, some regulations do require local technologies to be considered in preference to international technologies.

4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer or service provider?

   - China is an observer, but not a full member, of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement. Under Article 10 of the Law on Government Procurement (2003) goods may only be purchased from foreigners under exceptional circumstances — although, in practice, procurement from foreign suppliers appears to occur routinely for some products. The law does not cover purchasing by state-owned enterprises. To encourage the domestic software industry’s development, Chinese regulations between 2005 and 2010 gave Chinese software developers tax incentives and mandated that government buyers give preference to domestic software. For example, refer to the draft Administrative Measures for the Government Procurement of Domestic Products (2010). However, in response to US and EU concerns, many of these measures were abolished in mid 2011.

**Infrastructure, Statistics and Indicators**

1. Is there a National Broadband Plan?

   - By 2014, to raise broadband accessibility to 45% of the population

   - China has made significant progress with respect to broadband coverage. While China does have a stated goal, it does not have a cohesive and funded National Broadband Plan.

   - In June 2010, the Information Office of the State Council (China’s cabinet), published a white paper on the Internet in China. In this it stated the following goal:

   - The Chinese government is determined to further promote Internet development and application, and raise its accessibility to 45% of the population in the coming five years, so that more people can benefit from the Internet.

   - [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2010-06/08/content_9950198.htm]

2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?

   - No Regulation and limited public debate

   - There are no specific laws regarding net neutrality and debate on this issue, to date, has been limited. The focus in China has been on legal requirements to block access to certain content, rather than any discussion of establishing different service levels or prices.

3. Base Indicators

   - 3.1. Population (2010) 1,341,335,152

   - [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2011) <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx>]

   - 3.2. Urban Population (%) (2010) 45%


   - 3.3. Number of Households (2009) 379,990,016


   - 3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2010) 143


   - 3.5. Per Capita GDP (USD 2010) $4,382


   - 3.6. ICT expenditure as % of GDP (2008) 6%


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**Country Report: China**

**Q:** China Response explanatory text promoting free trade

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| 3.7. Personal Computers (% of households) (2010)                        | 35%      | In 2010, 35.4% of households in China have personal computers. This is a 11.3% increase since 2008.  
[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2011)  
Measuring the Information Society (2011)  

4. ICT and Network Readiness Indicators

4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2010)  
(Score is out of 10 and includes 152 countries)  
3.55  
China has an ICT Development Index (IDI) score of 3.55 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 80 (out of 152 economies). The 2010 IDI for China has improved from a rank of 75 since 2008.  
[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2011)  
Measuring the Information Society (2011)  

(Score is out of 7 and includes 138 countries)  
4.35  
China has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 4.35 (out of 7), resulting in an overall rank of 36 (out of 152 economies) and a rank of 2 in the lower-middle income grouping of countries/economies.  
<http://www.networkedreadiness.com/gitr->] |

4.3. International Connectivity Score (2011)  
(Score is out of 10 and includes 50 countries)  
2.72  
China has a Connectivity Score of 2.72 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 14 (out of 25) in the Resource-driven grouping of countries/economies.  
[Nokia Siemens, Connectivity Scorecard (2011)  
<http://www.connectivityscorecard.org->] |

4.4. IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011)  
(Score is out of 100 and includes 66 countries)  
39.80  
China has an IT Industry Competitiveness Index Score of 39.8 (out of 100), resulting in a rank of 38 (out of 66 countries/economies included in the index). The 2011 index score is a 2.6% increase on the 2009 score. China has moved up the ranking by 1 place since 2009.  
[Business Software Alliance (BSA) / Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011)  
<http://globalindex11.bsa.org->] |

5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth

5.1. Internet Users (2010)  
460,077,957  
[calculated from 8.3.1. and 8.5.2.] |

5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2010)  
34%  
In 2010, 34.3% of the population in China used the Internet. This is a 51.8% increase since 2008.  
[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2011)  
Measuring the Information Society (2011)  

5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second per internet user) (2010)  
2,389  
China has increased its International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) by 12% since 2008.  
[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2011)  
Measuring the Information Society (2011)  

5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2010) (total gigabits per second (Gbps) per country)  
1,099  
[calculated from 8.5.3 and 8.5.1] |

6. Fixed Broadband

126,337,000  
[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2011)  
<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx->] |

6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of households (2010)  
33%  
Note: this is skewed by business usage (refer to OECD comments about this)  
[calculated from 8.3.3. and 8.6.1.] |

6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2010)  
9%  
China has increased its Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 52% since 2008.  
[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2011)  
Measuring the Information Society (2011)  

6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet users (2010)  
27%  
[calculated from 8.5.1 and 8.6.1] |
### 7. Mobile Broadband

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q CHINA</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>EXPLANATORY TEXT</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (2010)                              | 859,003,000 | Note: This figure may be inflated due to multiple subscriptions per head of population, but excludes dedicated mobile broadband devices (such as 3G data cards, tablets, etc) [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2011) <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx>]
| 7.2. Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2010)  | 2%        | China did not have any recorded Active Mobile-Broadband subscriptions in 2008 but has grown to 2% (as a % of the population) by 2010.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |