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1. China Policies/Regulations

1.1 China Establishes Network to Assist Companies with Overseas IP Disputes

China has established a comprehensive support network to address the growing challenges faced by Chinese businesses expanding overseas. This system integrates regulations, advisory services and information services to assist companies in navigating intellectual property (IP) disputes in the global market, according to a press conference on January 23, 2026.

A key part of these efforts involves implementing the State Council's regulations on handling foreign-related intellectual property disputes, which took effect in May 2025. It provides a legal basis for taking countermeasures when foreign countries use IP disputes to unjustifiably restrict or suppress Chinese citizens or organizations.

"These regulations offer enterprises with a clear legal pathway to defend their rights overseas," Guo Wen, a senior official at the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA), said at the press conference.

The CNIPA, the country's top IP regulator, has also expanded its assistance channels. By the end of 2025, the CNIPA had set up 99 IP guidance centers across 30 provincial-level regions and six industry-specific platforms for sectors like automobiles and solar power. To offer localized support, it has also established overseas outposts in 11 countries.

Additionally, the CNIPA has built a talent pool of nearly 2,000 experts in the field of overseas IP dispute resolution to support its network, which had handled over 4,800 consultations, addressing e-commerce IP conflicts and trademark squatting, by the end of last year.

To address the information gap faced by domestic enterprises, the CNIPA has strengthened information support by optimizing and upgrading a service platform, which integrates 1,470 laws and regulations from 189 countries and regions, as well as international treaties. A series of country-specific IP rights protection guides have also been issued, providing "one-stop" information access, Guo added.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

1.2 China Revises Drug Administration Regulations to Spur Innovation, Tighten Oversight

China has revised regulations concerning drug administration in a bid to promote drug innovation, strengthen management of online sales of medicines and reinforce drug safety supervision.

The modified regulations for implementing the Drug Administration Law, which Chinese Premier Li Qiang has signed a State Council decree to promulgate, comprise nine chapters and 89 articles and are set to take effect on May 15, an official statement said on January 27, 2026.

At the core of this revision effort is the drug research and registration system. The revised regulations emphasize a clinical value-oriented approach to drug development, encouraging innovation and supporting the clinical application and use of new medicines.

The document refines requirements for the management of clinical trials and introduces accelerated review pathways for drug marketing authorization. Clearer procedures are also provided for drug re-registration and for switching between prescription and over-the-counter medicines.

To incentivize innovation, the regulations grant market exclusivity to eligible pediatric medicines and drugs for rare diseases, and provide data protection for drugs containing new chemical substances.

The modified rules also tighten the management of drug manufacturing. Management requirements for the production and sale of traditional Chinese medicine decoction pieces and granules are clarified.

In the area of distribution and use, these regulations improve oversight of online drug sales and place greater responsibility on third-party e-commerce platform operators.

Support is also extended to medical institutions for developing pediatric preparations to better meet the needs of child patients.

The regulations further reinforce drug safety supervision by specifying inspection measures and detailing procedures for quality sampling and testing. They allow parties to apply for re-testing if they object to inspection results and establish stringent legal liabilities for violations.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

1.3 China Expands Futures Market Access, Adding 14 Varieties for Overseas Traders

The China Securities Regulatory Commission has expanded access for overseas investors to 14 new futures and options varieties in China's futures market, as part of ongoing efforts to deepen financial opening up.

The newly added specific domestic varieties include nickel futures and options on the Shanghai Futures Exchange, lithium carbonate futures and options on the Guangzhou Futures Exchange, the regulator announced on January 23, 2026.

They also cover select products on the Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange, as well as TSR 20 options, low-sulphur fuel oil options, and international copper options on the Shanghai International Energy Exchange.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

1.4 China, Sri Lanka to Set Up Renminbi Clearing Arrangements

The People's Bank of China has recently signed a memorandum of cooperation with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka to establish renminbi clearing arrangements in Sri Lanka, said a statement released by China's central bank on January 28, 2026.

The establishment of renminbi clearing arrangements will facilitate the use of the Chinese renminbi in cross-border transactions by enterprises and financial institutions from both countries, it said, adding the move will further promote bilateral trade and investment.

(Edited from China Daily.)

2. China Economic and Trade Information

2.1 China, Britain Should Carry Forward 'Ice-Breaking Spirit,' Tighten Cooperation Bonds, Says Premier Li

China and Britain should continue to carry forward the "ice-breaking spirit" and tighten their bonds of cooperation, Chinese Premier Li Qiang said at the closing ceremony of the 2026 UK-China Business Council meeting in Beijing on January 29, 2026.

This is not only a rational choice for the two countries to deal with risks and promote development together, but also their due responsibility as responsible major countries to work together on solving global problems, Li said.

Li said that China and Britain are important economic and trade partners sharing extensive common interests. As long as both sides adhere to mutual respect, move in the same direction, eliminate interference, and stick to openness and cooperation, the two countries can achieve win-win results and create prosperity through mutual success.

Noting that the enterprises of the two countries have great potential, he said that they can focus their efforts on four areas.

The first is the expansion of the "new increment" of bilateral trade, and developing services trade into a new cooperation growth point, in particular.

Second, the two sides can create a "new engine" for innovative development, taking the lead in and empowering each other in such fields as artificial intelligence, clean energy, biomedicine and high-end manufacturing, Li said.

Third, they can explore "new blue oceans" of tripartite cooperation, carry out more cooperation in the global market – with a particular focus on the Southern countries – and achieve win-win and multiple-win situations, the premier said.

The fourth is the creation of "new vitality" in people-to-people exchanges, alongside the development of more brand projects that are popular among people in both countries, a boost for people-to-people interaction, and the achievement of a double harvest of economic value and people-to-people connectivity, Li said.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.2 China Says Trade Arrangements with Canada Not Directed at Any Third Party

Arrangements made between China and Canada to properly address their economic and trade issues are not directed at any third party, and are beneficial to world peace and prosperity, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson said on January 26, 2026.

Spokesperson Guo Jiakun made the remarks at a news briefing after U.S. President Donald Trump recently threatened to place a 100-percent tariff

on goods from Canada in response to its burgeoning trade partnership with China.

Guo said China holds that all countries should handle relations with each other in a win-win rather than zero-sum manner, and in a cooperative rather than confrontational way.

China and Canada have built a new strategic partnership and made some specific arrangements for properly addressing economic and trade issues between the two countries, which reflects the spirit of equality, openness, inclusiveness, peaceful cooperation and shared benefits.

It is not targeted at any third party and is in line with the common interests of the two peoples, and also benefits world peace, stability, development and prosperity, he noted.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.3 China Ready to Work with U.S. to Manage Differences, Advance Cooperation

China stands ready to work with the United States to manage differences properly, advance cooperation, and maintain the stable, healthy and sustainable development of economic and trade relations, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce said on January 26, 2026.

Based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit, China and the United States held five rounds of economic and trade consultations in 2025, which yielded a series of positive outcomes, Vice Minister of Commerce Yan Dong said at a press conference held by the State Council Information Office.

This fully demonstrated that China and the United States can find ways to resolve issues through equal dialogue and consultation, Yan said.

Following a meeting between the two heads of state in Busan, the two countries have maintained communication at various levels through the China-U.S. economic and trade consultation mechanism. They have also worked together to implement the important common understandings reached between the two presidents, as well as the outcomes of the China-U.S. economic and trade consultation in Kuala Lumpur, according to the vice minister.

Going forward, Yan said that following the principles of mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation, China is willing to work with the United States to uphold and implement the important common understandings of the two heads of state, and make good use of the China-U.S. economic and trade consultation mechanism.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.4 China and Finland Should Work Together to Oppose Protectionism

China expressed hope that the Finnish government would play an active role in promoting the EU to exercise prudence in using trade and economic restrictive tools, China's top commerce official said on January 26, 2026, during a meeting with Finnish Prime Minister Petteri Orpo.

Commerce Minister Wang Wentao said that Finland should work with China to oppose protectionism, and foster a fair, open, non-discriminatory and predictable policy environment for China-Finland and China-Europe business cooperation.

Wang made the remarks during the closing session of the sixth meeting of the China-Finland Committee for Innovative Business Cooperation in Beijing.

Finnish and Chinese enterprises should maintain confidence, seize opportunities, and further expand cooperation in areas such as trade, investment, and innovation, Wang said.

Orpo stressed that Finland supports free trade and fair competition and looks forward to greater mutual trust and reduced trade barriers between Europe and China.

Both countries share strong cooperation willingness in fields such as green and low-carbon development, circular economy, and industrial digitalization, Orpo said, adding that Finland welcomed Chinese enterprises to invest in Finland and pledged to create a favorable business environment for them.

(Edited from China Daily.)

2.5 TikTok Reaches Deal for Majority U.S.-owned Joint Venture

On January 22, 2026 (U.S. time), TikTok said that it has reached a deal to establish a majority American-owned joint venture to run its U.S. operations, a move aimed at averting a potential ban on the popular social media platform used by more than 200 million U.S. users.

The deal marks a major milestone for the short-video app after years of regulatory and legal battles that date back to August 2020, when Washington first sought to ban TikTok over national security concerns.

“The majority American owned joint venture will operate under defined safeguards that protect national security through comprehensive data protections, algorithm security, content moderation, and software assurances for U.S. users,” the company said in its statement.

Under the agreement, American and global investors -- including cloud computing giant Oracle, private equity firm Silver Lake and Abu Dhabi-based investment company MGX -- will collectively hold an 80.1 percent stake in the new entity, while ByteDance will retain the remaining 19.9 percent.

Oracle will play a central role in securing US user data and safeguarding TikTok's algorithms, TikTok USDS Joint Venture LLC said in its statement.

(Edited from China Daily.)

2.6 Chinese Mainland Reaches 5.32 Million Invention Patents, Trademarks Close to 50 Million

The number of valid invention patents held on the Chinese mainland had reached 5.32 million by the end of last year, the China National Intellectual Property Administration said on January 23, 2026.

The country's top IP regulator authorized a total of 972,000 invention patents in 2025, while processing time for invention patent applications was reduced to 15 months.

The average ownership of high-value invention patents had reached 16 patents per 10,000 people in 2025, it noted.

There were more than 4.2 million trademarks registered on the Chinese mainland last year, and the total number of effectively registered trademarks had exceeded 49.87 million by 2025.

Among the top 5,000 global brands, China's brand value amounts to 1.81 trillion U.S. dollars, ranking second globally, the administration said.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.7 IP Court of China's Top Court Handles More Than 24,000 Cases Over 7 Years

The intellectual property (IP) court of China's Supreme People's Court (SPC) has accepted 24,602 cases since its establishment on Jan. 1, 2019, and concluded 23,069 of them, the SPC said on January 29, 2026.

The IP court has played a significant role in safeguarding scientific and technological innovation, upholding fair market competition, serving high-standard opening up and deepening judicial system reform, according to the SPC.

He Zhonglin, deputy head of the IP court, said that exercising centralized jurisdiction helped address the issue of inconsistent adjudication standards and further improved the quality and efficiency of judicial proceedings.

Among the cases accepted, 2,546 involved foreign parties, representing 10.3 percent of the total and showing average annual growth of 18.7 percent, the SPC said, adding that nearly 80 of the court's rulings have been included in case databases of international organizations such as the World Intellectual Property Organization.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.8 Setting the Record Straight on China's Wind Power

Claims made at the World Economic Forum's 2026 Annual Meeting about China's wind industry reveal a striking gap between rhetoric and reality. The suggestion that China produces large numbers of wind turbines while lacking wind farms of its own does not withstand even a cursory look at the facts.

China is, in fact, the undisputed global powerhouse in wind energy, with wind power forming a cornerstone of its transition toward a cleaner and more sustainable development model.

For 15 consecutive years, China has ranked first worldwide in installed wind power capacity. By the end of November 2025, its total installed capacity had exceeded 600 million kilowatts, far exceeding that of any other nation, official data show.

With vast onshore wind farms across its northern and western regions and rapidly expanding offshore projects along the eastern coastline, China's wind energy not only provides clean electricity to millions of households but also plays a crucial role in reducing carbon emissions.

Beyond its borders, China has actively shared its green achievements. During the 2021-2025 period, the wind power and photovoltaic products China exported helped reduce around 4.1 billion tons of carbon emissions in other countries, official data show.

Bolstered by the world's largest renewable energy system, ongoing technological innovation and strong policy support, China is poised to continue international cooperation in advancing the global transition to a green, low-carbon future, contributing to the shared vision of a clean and beautiful world.

The episode at Davos underscores a broader point: global conversations about energy and climate should be grounded in reality, not recycled talking points. When it comes to wind power, China's record is not a matter of perception. It is a matter of fact.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.9 China Pledges to be "Market For the World" as It Pursues High-Standard Opening-Up

China, beyond its "world's factory" name, is willing to become a "market for the world," with its super-large market set to provide broad opportunities for products and services from all countries, the Ministry of Commerce has said, shedding light on its plans to develop investment and trade ties in 2026.

At a press conference in Beijing on January 26, 2026, the ministry said that China will steadfastly advance its high-standard opening-up this year, and will continue to inject new impetus into the world economy through its own high-quality development.

In advancing high-standard opening-up, the commerce ministry has vowed to further optimize supportive policies for foreign investment in 2026, pledging efforts to provide equal treatment to foreign-invested enterprises in domestic consumption promotion initiatives, government procurement, and public bidding processes so as to promote foreign firms' long-term development in the country.

Wang Ya, an official heading the foreign investment management department under the commerce ministry, said at the press conference that China will remain unwavering in expanding high-standard opening up as it seeks to foster new strengths in attracting foreign investment and enhance the "Invest in China" brand.

Wang said the ministry will expand market access and the opening-up of the services sector, including telecommunications, healthcare and education. It will also support foreign-funded enterprises in the services sector in expanding their value chains.

Efforts will also be made to strengthen services for foreign investors by fully implementing the national treatment for foreign-funded enterprises, focusing on their concerns, continuously optimizing services, and holding roundtable meetings for foreign-funded enterprises, Wang said.

China will closely align with international high-standard economic and trade rules, carry out more extensive institutional opening-up trials, and accelerate the implementation of pilot projects for expanding the opening up of the services sector, the official said.

According to the ministry, China will continue to promote free trade cooperation with the Gulf Cooperation Council, Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Pacific Island countries, and Central Asian and African countries in 2026. It will also accelerate negotiations on investment agreements, particularly agreements with Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) partner countries.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.10 China's International Trade Promotion Body Pledges Stronger Support for Foreign Trade in 2026

China's trade promotion system will continue intensifying efforts to stabilize foreign trade in 2026 amid a complex and challenging global trade landscape, said Ren Hongbin, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), addressing a national trade promotion work conference on January 27, 2026.

Ren said the system will help companies expand their exports through channels such as cross-border e-commerce, overseas warehousing and export credit insurance, and support them to increase their imports of quality products and services from relevant countries. This will better meet the needs of industrial transformation, industrial upgrading and consumption upgrading, and promote the more balanced development of imports and exports.

He noted that competition among major countries is becoming more complex and intense, and that a handful of Western countries clinging to a Cold War and zero-sum mentality have stepped up their comprehensive containment and suppression of China, increasing external pressures for the country.

Trade promotion efforts in 2026 should position synergy and efficiency at their core, and actively identify, respond to and steer changes. They should also strengthen services for enterprises, expand international partnerships, and help China's business community gain initiative and deepen cooperation amid intense global competition, Ren said.

To help Chinese companies explore new markets, build momentum and improve the business environment, the CCPIT arranged for 2,144 delegations to visit and conduct business matchmaking activities in 92 countries and regions last year, robustly supporting Chinese companies in expanding their overseas markets and advancing their global industrial layout.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.11 Chinese Firms Maintain Steady Momentum in Outbound Investment in 2025

Outbound investment by Chinese companies grew steadily in 2025, with nearly 80 percent of surveyed firms maintaining or expanding their investments abroad, according to a report by the CCPIT.

Covering over 1,200 Chinese companies engaged in outbound investment, the survey reveals that nearly 90 percent are optimistic about the prospects of overseas investment, said Wang Wenshuai, a spokesperson with the CCPIT, at a press conference on January 29, 2026.

The survey also indicates that 60 percent of the companies reported steady or increased profitability from their outbound investment. Close to half of the respondents expressed interest in forming industry consortiums for collective overseas expansion, with the manufacturing sector being a priority for investment.

Notably, 90 percent of the surveyed enterprises showed heightened willingness to use the renminbi (RMB) in their cross-border investment activities.

Meanwhile, nearly 60 percent of foreign-invested enterprises in China plan to increase their investment in the country, Wang said, citing recent results of the China Business Climate Survey conducted by the American Chamber of Commerce in China.

More than half of all companies that responded to the survey reported profitable or very profitable business operations in China over the past year, and over 70 percent said they have not considered moving production or procurement outside of China.

These results underscore the continued appeal of the Chinese market as a fertile ground for foreign investment, Wang said.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.12 High-Profile Visits Signal Pivot by EU

China has seen a wave of high-profile visits by European leaders lately, signaling a pragmatic pivot by the bloc toward closer economic engagement with Beijing as a counterweight to rising global instability, analysts said.

Hot on the heels of Finnish Prime Minister Petteri Orpo's visit earlier this week, accompanied by a business delegation of more than 20 companies spanning machinery, forestry, clean energy, and food, British Prime Minister Keir Starmer began his four-day visit on Wednesday, heading an even larger trade mission of over 50 enterprises.

This follows French President Emmanuel Macron's visit in early December with a business delegation, as well as King Felipe VI in November, the first visit by a Spanish monarch to China in 18 years.

"The sheer frequency and commercial focus of these visits reveal a pragmatic recalibration within European capitals. There is a palpable recognition that engagement with China remains indispensable for economic growth, despite persistent geopolitical headwinds," said Chen Fengying, a researcher at the Beijing-based China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations.

In recent years, Europe's approach to China has been defined by a deepening contradiction: an economic interdependence coupled with growing strategic unease, resulting in a fractured and often inconsistent policy.

On the one hand, the European Union continues to benefit from access to China's vast consumer market and resilient supply chains, said Gao Lingyun, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Social Science's Institute of World Economics and Politics.

On the other, Gao noted that influenced by Washington's strategic pressure and its own values-driven concerns, Brussels has increasingly

labeled Beijing as a "systemic rival", seeking to curb China's technological rise and limit economic dependencies in certain sectors.

Despite persistent trade frictions, China and the European Union have solidified their standing as each other's second-largest trading partners last year, with bilateral trade reaching 5.93 trillion yuan (\$853.6 billion), a 6 percent increase, according to data released by the General Administration of Customs.

"Over a quarter of all goods traded between China and the EU now fall within the high-tech product category," said Lyu Daliang, director of the administration's department of statistics and analysis.

(Edited from China Daily.)

2.13 China's Xinjiang Reports Vigorous Foreign Trade Growth in 2025

Northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region saw a 19.9 percent year-on-year increase in the total value of its foreign trade in 2025, ranking first in terms of growth rate among all Chinese provincial-level regions, according to the regional government's information office on January 29, 2026.

Li Xuan, deputy director of Xinjiang's department of commerce, said at a press conference that the region's total import and export value came in at 520.37 billion yuan (74.6 billion U.S. dollars) in 2025.

Xinjiang has established a multi-level and three-dimensional platform system for opening-up, spearheaded by the China (Xinjiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone and supported by national economic and technological development zones, cross-border economic cooperation zones, and comprehensive bonded zones, according to Li.

Over the past five years, more than half of all China-Europe (Central Asia) freight trains exited China via Xinjiang, and the region's major highway

ports have achieved a round-the-clock customs clearance capacity. Urumqi Tianshan International Airport now operates 37 international cargo routes connecting 36 cities in 22 countries and regions. The airport's cargo throughput surged 152.2 percent year on year in 2025.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.14 Xizang's Trade Surges on Stronger Global Ties

Xizang autonomous region has seen its import and export value of goods reach an estimated 8.47 billion yuan (\$1.21 billion) in 2025, according to Lhasa Customs.

In 2025, 226 enterprises in Xizang achieved trade growth, a year-on-year increase of 12.4 percent. Private enterprises remained the driving force, contributing 85.7 percent of the total trade value, or 7.26 billion yuan. Foreign-invested enterprises saw a 65-fold surge in their trade value to 613 million yuan.

Tenzin, a Lhasa Customs official, said Xizang is transforming from relying only on traditional border trade to leveraging diversified supportive strategies such as processing trade and cross-border e-commerce.

"General trade, including digital trade channels, reached 4.47 billion yuan, serving as a primary engine of economic growth, border small-scale trade maintained stability with imports and exports totaling 2.82 billion yuan," said Tenzin.

Capitalizing on its strategic geographic advantage as a gateway to South Asia, Xizang has deepened cooperation with its neighbors while enhancing connectivity via comprehensive logistics infrastructures. The "South Asia Freight Train" and expanded rail-road combined transport systems have elevated trade efficiency, he said.

Notably, domestic new energy vehicles were shipped to Nepal within just 10 days, underscoring Xizang's role in promoting environmentally friendly trade routes.

In 2025, Tibetan ports exported 12,938 NEVs, achieving a 6.8 percent year-on-year growth, Tenzin said. Additionally, the opening of an international cargo terminal at an aviation port significantly boosted air freight capacities.

Goods worth 440 million yuan were transported via airfreight in 2025, offering efficient solutions for high-value and time-sensitive cargo.

Xizang has also made strides under the Belt and Road Initiative by building partnerships with a wider range of global trade partners.

In 2025, Xizang conducted trade with 155 countries and regions. The largest trading partners were Nepal, Australia and Germany.

"Xizang's trade with Nepal constituted 23.2 percent of the total value of China-Nepal trade, cementing their strong economic ties," said Tenzin. Furthermore, trade with BRI partner markets reached some 5.76 billion yuan, while exchanges with South Asian nations amounted to 4.03 billion yuan, he added.

(Edited from China Daily.)



Cross-border Trade and Investment Legal Services(CTILS)



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