

Vectors of China's Economic Aggression in the Technology and IP Space

- 1. Physical Theft and Cyber-Enabled Theft of Technologies and IP**
 - Physical Theft of Technologies and IP Through Economic Espionage
 - Cyber-Enabled Espionage and Theft
 - Evasion of U.S. Export Control Laws
 - Counterfeiting and Piracy
 - Reverse Engineering
- 2. Coercive and Intrusive Regulatory Gambits**
 - Foreign Ownership Restrictions
 - Adverse Administrative Approvals and Licensing Requirements
 - Discriminatory Patent and Other IP Rights Restrictions
 - Security Reviews Force Technology and IP Transfers
 - Secure and Controllable Technology Standards
 - Data Localization Mandates
 - Burdensome and Intrusive Testing
 - Discriminatory Catalogues and Lists
 - Government Procurement Restrictions
 - Indigenous Technology Standards That Deviate From International Norms
 - Forced Research and Development
 - Antimonopoly Law Extortion
 - Expert Review Panels Force Disclosure of Proprietary Information
 - Chinese Communist Party Co-opts Corporate Governance
 - Placement of Chinese Employees with Foreign Joint Ventures
- 3. Economic Coercion**
 - Export Restraints Restrict Access to Raw Materials
 - Monopsony Purchasing Power
- 4. Information Harvesting**
 - Open Source Collection of Science and Technology Information
 - Chinese Nationals in U.S. as Non-Traditional Information Collectors
 - Recruitment of Science, Technology, Business, and Finance Talent
- 5. State-Sponsored, Technology-Seeking Investment**
 - Chinese State Actors Involved in Technology-Seeking FDI
 - Chinese Investment Vehicles Used to Acquire and Transfer U.S. Technologies and IP
 - Mergers and Acquisitions
 - Greenfield Investments
 - Seed and Venture Funding

Source: White House Office of Trade and Manufacturing Policy