Foreign Investment Guide of the People's Republic of China

2022 Edition



Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China



In November 2021, Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, highlighted in his keynote speech delivered at the Opening Ceremony of the Fourth China International Import Expo, "As for China, we will not change our resolve to open wider at a high standard; we will not change our determination to share development opportunities with the rest of the world; and we will not change our commitment to an economic globalization that is more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial for all." In March 2022, Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council, said in the 2022 Report on the Work of the Government, "China will pursue higher-standard opening-up and promote stable growth of foreign trade and investment. We will make full use of international and domestic markets and resources, continue to expand international economic cooperation and trade, and push for in-depth reform and high-quality development by promoting high-standard opening-up."

China has stayed committed to the fundamental national policy of opening-up; China will adopt policies to promote high-standard liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment; China will implement the system of pre-establishment national treatment plus negative lists; China will open up more sectors of the economy at a higher level with wider coverage and scope; China will relax rules for foreign investment in manufacturing, services, agriculture, and other sectors; China will protect the legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors; China will foster an enabling market environment in which all companies, Chinese and foreign, are treated as equals and engaged in fair competition. With such efforts, China can continue to improve its attractiveness to foreign investors. Since 2021, facing complicated and challenging circumstances at home and abroad, as well as many risks and challenges, we responded to COVID-19 and pursued economic and social development in a well-coordinated way. In key fields and sectors, a full range of major reforms were rolled out, and the supply-side structural reform was deepened. New gains were made in the reform to streamline administration and delegate power, improve regulation, and upgrade services. We refined and implemented policies for easing the difficulties of businesses, with new tax and fee reductions last year exceeding than RMB one trillion. We deepened reform and expanded opening-up. Efforts to ensure stable performance in foreign trade and investment were intensified. We have published two revised negative lists for foreign investment, one for pilot free trade zones (hereinafter referred to as "PFTZs") and one for the rest of the country. We successfully hosted a number of major expos, including the China International Import Expo, the China Import and Export Fair, the China International Fair for Trade in Services, the China International Consumer Products Expo and China International Fair for Investment and Trade. Comprehensive trials for further opening-up of the services sector were expanded to four more areas, and new measures for developing the Hainan Free Trade Port were adopted. The paid-in Foreign direct investment (FDI) into China topped the 1-trillion-RMB mark. We got the 14th Five-Year Plan off to a good start.

To build a more transparent business environment and facilitate trade and investment, the Department of Foreign Investment Administration and the Investment Promotion Agency updated the Foreign Investment Guide of the People's Republic of China. The Guide, retaining the basic framework of the 2021 edition, is composed of five chapters—"Meeting China," "Investing in China," "The Legal System for Foreign Investment in China," "Procedures for Business Operation", and "Foreign Nationals in China", with newly-added contents, such as digital economy, a unified national market at a faster pace, alignment with international standards, and opening-up of the financial sector based on suggestions of foreign-invested enterprises. Detailed information was shared on carbon dioxide peaking and carbon neutrality as well as the special team for key foreign investment projects. Data, procedures for business operation, and directory of institutions were also updated. The Guide will be released in Chinese and English, online and offline, to comprehensively introduce the international market-oriented and law-based business environment of China. It is hoped that the Guide will be helpful for foreign enterprises and investors.

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1. Meeting China

1.1 Country Overview

1.1.1 Natural Environment

Located in East Asia on the western shores of the Pacific Ocean, China holds a vast territory endowed with rich resources and diverse products. With a land area of approximately 9.6 million square kilometers, China is the world's third-largest country in territory. China's land frontier stretches for 22,800 kilometers, bordering 14 countries; China's territorial waters border eight countries by sea. The eastern and southern continental coastlines span over 18,000 kilometers, embracing over 11,000 islands.

The climate in China is complex and diverse. East China has a typical monsoon climate, while Northwest China has a temperate continental climate with large seasonal temperature variations, bitterly cold in winter and hot in summer. The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has a distinct highaltitude climate. By temperature, China is generally divided into six climate zones from south to north: the tropical zone, subtropical zone, warm temperate zone, temperate zone, cold temperate zone, and the unique Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. In terms of precipitation, China is divided into four regions: the humid region, semi-humid region, semi-arid region, and the arid region.

1.1.2 Society and Culture

China is the most populous country in the world. As of the midnight on November 1, 2020, China had a total

population of 1,411,780,000 (including residents in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government and active duty military personnel, excluding residents of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan and foreigners in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government). ¹

China is composed of 34 provinciallevel administrative regions, including 23 provinces, five autonomous regions, four municipalities, and two special administrative regions.

China has been a united multi-ethnic country since ancient times. In China's over 5,000 years of history, people of all ethnic groups have integrated to build the great Chinese nation and contributed to Chinese cultural heritage featuring unique and varied folk customs.

Following the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Central Government officially identified 56 different ethnic groups. The Han constitutes the national majority, while the remaining 55 are generally referred to as "ethnic groups" or "ethnic minorities" due to their (comparatively) much smaller populations. Chinese people of all ethnic groups enjoy equality, unity and mutual aid on the basis of solidarity and collaboration for shared prosperity.

Over the long history of China's national integration, the Chinese people have embraced diversity and held an open attitude toward foreign cultures.

China is a country with multiple religions. The Chinese Government adopts

Communiqué of the Seventh National Population Census (No. 2) (http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zxfb/202105/t20210510_1817178.html)

the policy of freedom of religious belief to protect people's right to religious belief, securing religious and social harmony nationwide.

Mandarin (also known as Modern Standard Chinese) is the official language of China. As the most universal and standardized Chinese language in the world, Mandarin is based on China's northern dialects; specifically, its phonology is based on the Beijing accent. It also sets grammatical norms as the written vernacular typically used in modern literature.

1.1.3 Basic Systems

China's fundamental political system consists of the People's Congresses, with the National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China as the supreme organ of state power. Its permanent body is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC). Both the NPC and the NPCSC exercise the legislative power of the state; they oversee the election or dismissal of major state leaders.

President of the People's Republic of China conducts state visits and receives foreign ambassadors on behalf of the People's Republic of China. The president also names or dismisses ambassadors to foreign countries and signs or annuls treaties or important agreements with foreign entities in accordance with the decisions of the NPCSC.

The State Council (the Central People's Government) of the People's Republic of China is the executive body of the NPC and the highest organ of state administration. The State Council is responsible for and reports to the NPC and NPCSC. It consists of 26 ministerial-level organizations (21 sectoral ministries, three commissions, one central bank, and one national audit office).

China's judicial organs consist of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China and the local people's courts. The people's courts exercise judicial power independently in accordance with laws, without interference from administrative bodies, social organizations, or individuals. The Supreme People's Procuratorate and the people's procuratorates of various levels are the state organs of legal supervision. The people's procuratorates execute procuratorial power independently in accordance with laws, without interference from administrative bodies, social organizations, or individuals.

China has maintained long-term political and judicial stability, guaranteeing prosperous social development in a secure environment with smoothly operating systems.

At present, China's socialist market economic system features public ownership as the mainstay developing side by side with other forms of ownership and a labor-based distribution system coexisting with various modes of distribution. In order to develop an economy with more effective market mechanisms, dynamic micro-entities, and sound macro-regulation, China endeavors to foster a pattern of government-market coordination with organic integration and complementarity playing its due roles. By doing so, China can achieve the goal of transforming property rights as effective incentives, free flows of factors, flexible prices, fair and orderly competition, and the survival of business determined by competition. Marketoriented management system allows the free movement of labor in the market. Meanwhile, market entities are entitled to autonomous management within legal bounds. No organization or individual is

allowed to intervene in the various matters related to market entities' independent decision-making in accordance with laws.

1.2 The Economy

1.2.1 Open Economy

■ Opening-up Is the Hallmark of Contemporary China

Chinese President Xi Jinping has repeatedly stressed that China will not shut its door of opening-up; it will embrace the world with more open arms.

Chinese President Xi Jinping gave a keynote speech, entitled Let the Breeze of Openness Bring Warmth to the World, at the Opening Ceremony of the Fourth China International Import Expo, highlighting that "as for China, we will not change our resolve to open wider at a high standard; we will not change our determination to share development opportunities with the rest of the world; and we will not change our commitment to an economic globalization that is more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial for all."

At the 2022 World Economic Forum virtual session, President Xi Jinping stressed that "China will stay committed to reform and opening-up. For China, reform and opening-up is always a work in process. Whatever change in the international landscape, China will always hold high the banner of reform and opening-up. We will build a unified, open, competitive and orderly market system, where all businesses enjoy equal status before the law and have equal opportunities in the marketplace. All types of capital are welcome to operate in China in compliance with laws and regulations, and play a positive role for

the development of the country. China will continue to expand high-standard opening-up, steadily advance institutional opening-up that covers rules, management and standards, deliver national treatment for foreign businesses, and promote high-quality Belt and Road cooperation."

At the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022, President Xi Jinping pointed out that no matter how the world will change, China's faith in and its commitment to reform and opening-up will not waver. China will expand highstandard opening-up, fully implement the negative list for foreign investment, expand the encouraged catalogue for FDI, improve services for investment promotion, and add more cities to the comprehensive pilot program for services sector opening. China will take solid steps to develop its PFTZs and the Hainan Free Trade Port, align with high-standard international economic and trade rules, and move ahead with institutional opening-up. China will implement the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in full, seek the conclusion of high-standard FTAs with more countries and regions, and actively work for joining the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA). China will press ahead with high-quality Belt and Road cooperation to make it high-standard, sustainable and peoplecentered. China will unswervingly follow the path of peaceful development, and always be a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development, and a defender of the international order.

■ Overall Scale

China has grown into the world's second-largest consumer market, the largest trader in goods, the second-

largest trader in services, the holder of the largest foreign exchange reserves, and the second-largest economy in the use of foreign capital. Continuously strengthening its status as an economic and trade powerhouse, China has become the backbone and leader of economic globalization.

The total value of imports and exports of goods in 2021 reached RMB39,100.9 billion, up by 21.4% over the previous year, ranking first in global trade in goods for five consecutive years. In breakdown, the value of goods exported was RMB21,734.8 billion, up by 21.2%; the value of goods imported was RMB17,366.1 billion, up by 21.5%. The export of high-tech and high valued-added products grew rapidly, as mechanical and electrical products increased by 20.4%, and new energy vehicles rose three times. China exported supplies for COVID-19 prevention and control in an orderly manner. With over two billion doses, China became the country that offered the most vaccines to the rest of the world.

In 2021, China's total trade in services reached RMB5,298.3 billion, up by 16.1% over that of the previous year, ranking second in the world for eight consecutive years. Specifically, the export value reached RMB2,543.5 billion, increasing by 31.4% and import value recorded RMB2,754.8 billion, growing by 4.8%.

In 2021, the paid-in foreign direct investment surged 21.2% to USD180.96 billion; 48,000 foreign-invested enterprises were established in China, rising by 23.5%. Both the scale and quality of foreign investment inflow were improved. Investment in high-tech industries increased by 22.1%, with the share in the total growing to 28.8%. The foreign investment utilized by 21 PFTZs reached USD32.29 billion, accounting for

18.6% of the total foreign investment. By the end of 2021, more than 1.088 million foreign-invested enterprises had been set up in China, with an accumulated foreign investment exceeding USD2.6 trillion. Taking up about 2% of the total number of enterprises in China, foreign-invested enterprises contributed about 2/5 of China's imports and exports, 1/6 of tax revenue, 1/5 of industrial added value and about 1/10 of urban employment.

In 2021, China's outbound direct investment (ODI) amounted to RMB936.69 billion, a year-on-year growth of 2.2%. First, the investment in countries along the Belt and Road saw fast growth. Non-financial direct investment into countries along the Belt and Road was USD20.3 billion, up 14.1% year on year. Second, the number of large foreign contracted projects grew. There were 560 newly-signed foreign contracted projects with a value of more than USD100 million, 46 more from the previous year, mainly in the infrastructure sector, such as transportation. Third, remarkable results were achieved in building overseas economic and trade cooperation zones. By the end of 2021, the overseas economic and trade cooperation zones included in the statistics of the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) could be found in 46 countries. The investment totaled USD50.7 billion, contributing a combined USD6.6 billion in taxes and fees to host countries and creating 392,000 local jobs.

According to the World Investment Report 2022 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), FDI growth in China picked up pace in 2021, growing by 21% to USD180.96 billion. It made China the second largest host economy of FDI inflows in the world.

■ Contribution to the World Economy

Since its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) two decades ago, China has contributed an average of nearly 30% to global growth annually. China contributed about one quarter of global growth in 2021. Investing in China will enable investors to grow with the country's economy. According to the 2021 Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on National Economic and Social Development, the profits made by industrial enterprises above the designated size funded by foreign investors or investors from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan were RMB2,284.6 billion, up by 21.1% over the previous year. The China's Balance of Payments Report 2021 released by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) shows that the net increase in all kinds of investment in China was USD661.6 billion in 2021, of which FDI (net increase in liabilities) reached USD334 billion, up 32%, a record high. All these proved that China's economic growth has maintained a global leading edge, and its attractiveness to foreign investment has increased.

1.2.2 Economic Development

Since the beginning of reform and opening-up, China has seen sustained and rapid economic growth. After the 13th Five-Year Plan period, the country saw great progress in economic, scientific and technological, and overall national strength, with economy generally running stable and economic structure continuously optimizing. In 2021, China responded to the unprecedented global changes and a once-in-a-century pandemic in a composed manner, made new advancements in building a new development paradigm, and celebrated new achievements in highquality development. With such efforts, China got the 14th Five-Year Plan off to a good start.

According to the 2021 Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on National Economic and Social Development, the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2021 was RMB114,367 billion, up by 8.1% over the previous year. The per capita GDP in 2021 reached RMB80,976, up by 8.0% over the previous year. The gross national income in 2021 was RMB113,351.8 billion, up by 7.9% over the previous year.



China GDP and Growth Rate, 2017-2021

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

1.2.3 Economic Structure

■ Role of the Services Sector

Since the 2008 global economic crisis, big changes have taken place in China's economic structure. In 2015, for the first time, the services sector contributed over 50% to China's GDP. In 2021, the added value of the services sector reached RMB60,968 billion, an increase of 8.2% over the previous year. The services sector's added value accounted for 53.3% of GDP. The growth of the services sector contributed 54.9% to economic growth, 16.5 percentage points higher than the secondary industry. Within the services sector, the growth of value added of information transmission, software, and information technology registered at 17.2%.

■ Transformation and Upgrade in Manufacturing Industry

China has established an independent modern industrial system with complete categories of industries, including 41 large categories, 207 medium sectors, and 666 small subsectors, making it the only country covering all industrial categories indexed in the United Nations (UN) International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). Much was accomplished toward making China a country of innovators, with major advances in manned spaceflight, lunar exploration, deep-sea engineering, supercomputing, quantum information, and other areas. In 2021, the value-added output of China's high-tech industry and equipment manufacturing industry grew by 18.2% and 12.9% year on year, accounting for 15.1% and 32.4% respectively of the value-added output of industries above the designated size.

■ New Business Types Restructuring Economic Development Model

In recent years, the Internet, big data, and artificial intelligence have been

deeply integrated into the real economy. Emerging business formats like intelligent retail and production capacity sharing are continuously emerging. Technological innovations are nearly non-stop in such fields as mobile communication, the Internet of Things, blockchain, smart wearables, and artificial intelligence, while their application scenarios in traffic, medical services, tourism, and smart city construction are increasingly sophisticated. In 2021, the annual online retail sales registered RMB13,088.4 billion, up by 14.1% year on year, of which the online retail sales of physical goods climbed by 12.0% from the previous year to RMB10,804.2 billion, contributing 24.5% to the total retail sales of consumer goods.

Steady Development of Digital Economy

China thoroughly implemented the strategy of digital economy development, continuously perfecting digital infrastructure, moving faster to develop new business forms and models, and achieving positive outcomes in industrial digitization and digital industrialization. In 2020, the added value of core digital economy industries accounted for 7.8% of GDP, showcasing that digital economy provided strong impetus for the sustained and healthy development of the economy and society. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, it will enter the new stage of in-depth application, standardized development, and inclusive sharing. By 2025, the digital economy should be in full expansion mode, with the added value of core industries in the digital economy accounting for 10% of GDP. Meanwhile, digital innovation should play a bigger role in leading economic development with significant progress in the intelligent level and integration between digital

technology and the real economy. A better digital economy governance system and a more competitive digital economy are also expected.

1.2.4 Market Potential

The total population on the Chinese Mainland surpasses 1.4 billion. With the largest middle-income population in the world, China is the world's most promising consumer market. From 2011 to 2019, China's consumption rate averaged 53.4%. Despite the impact of COVID-19, the total retail sales of consumer goods increased by 12.5% to RMB44,082.3 billion in 2021. The final consumption expenditures drove the GDP to rise by 5.3 percentage points and contributed 65.4% to economic growth, 51.7 percentage points higher than gross capital formation. Consumption has become the primary driving force for economic growth. Meanwhile, consumption entered a new stage of development characterized by rapid increases in household consumption capacities, a more obvious trend of consumption upgrading, the constant release of medium and high-end consumption demand, and relatively active service consumption. In 2021, China's per capita consumption expenditures saw a year-on-year growth of 12.6%, and the per capita spending on services surged by 17.8% over the previous year, accounting for 44.2% of per capita consumption expenditures. The Engel's coefficient (the proportion of total personal consumption expenditures going into food) was 29.8%. By the end of 2021, the permanent resident urbanization rate reached 64.72%, 0.83 percentage points higher than that at the end of the previous year, creating a great opportunity for expanding investment and consumption.

1.3 National Strategy

1.3.1 Overall Strategy

About a decade into the reform and opening-up period, China proposed its "Three-step Development Strategy" for achieving socialist modernization. At the turn of the 21st century, China entered a new stage of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and accelerating the advancement of socialist modernization. China focused on developing a stronger economy, greater democracy, more advanced science and education, a thriving culture, greater social harmony, and a better quality of life by 2020; it now proposes to essentially achieve modernization by the middle of the century and turn China into a modern socialist country. In 2017, China drafted a two-stage development plan for the 2020 to 2050 period. The plan draws on a comprehensive analysis of development environments and conditions both domestically and internationally. In the first stage from 2020 to 2035, China will build upon its already established moderately prosperous society to realize basic socialist modernization; in the second stage from 2035 to 2050, China will build on that foundation to become a prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful modern socialist country.

In the new era of developing socialism with Chinese characteristics, China's strategic vision is as follows: establishing a moderately prosperous society in all respects, realizing modernization, and developing China into a great modern socialist country in all dimensions.

In 2017, China put forward the goal of "basically achieving common prosperity for everyone by the middle of the 21st

century"; in 2020, China proposed to "achieve more substantial progress in common prosperity for everyone" by 2035. The Central Economic Work Conference 2021 stressed the proper understanding and grasp of the strategic goal and pathways of realizing common prosperity. To realize common prosperity, the nation should first "make a bigger and better cake" through joint efforts of the people, and then divide and distribute the cake properly through rational institutional arrangements. This is a long historical process, and steady steps should be made toward this goal. China should strengthen the implementation of the job-first policy in its pursuit of high-quality development and better leverage the role of economic growth in boosting employment. It stressed efforts to exert the role and function of wealth distribution, stick to the system in which distribution according to work is dominant, improve the policy where remuneration is distributed according to various factors of production, and enhance the role of taxation, social security and transfer payments. Enterprises and social groups that have the intention and capability of participating in publicinterest and charitable activities should be encouraged to do so. China will do everything within its capacity to improve the public service policy system. Basic public services should be provided in a targeted manner in fields that concern people the most, such as education, healthcare, oldage care and housing.

China upholds the underlying principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability; puts into action the new development philosophy featuring innovative, coordinated, green, open, and shared development; promotes coordinated economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological advancement; and

implements the following strategies: national rejuvenation through science and education, strengthening the country through human resource development, innovation-driven development, rural revitalization, coordinated regional development, and sustainable development. As a result, the country can transition from a phase of rapid growth to a stage of high-quality development. In 2020, China attained decisive achievements in securing a victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, laying a solid foundation for it to embark on a new journey to fully build a modern socialist country. In 2021, China stepped into the 14th Five-Year Plan period, the initial stage of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way.

1.3.2 The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035

The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035 ("the Outline" for short) was published on March 12, 2021. It is a programmatic document to guide China's economic and social development in the next five to 15 years, specifying guiding principles, major goals, tasks, and measures during the 14th Five-Year Plan period.

The Outline features "a new stage of development", "the new development philosophy", and "a new development paradigm". The "new stage of development" refers to the new journey towards a modern socialist country. The "new development philosophy" refers to the innovative, coordinated, green,

open, and shared development. The "new development paradigm" refers to the paradigm with the domestic market as the mainstay and domestic and international markets reinforcing each other.

Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035: By 2035, China will basically achieve socialist modernization.

Main objectives for economic and social development during the 14th Five-Year Plan period: China will strive to make new strides in economic development during the period; new steps will be taken in reform and opening-up; China's social etiquette and civility will be further enhanced; new progress will be made in building an ecological civilization; the well-being of people will be boosted; further progress will be made in China's governance capacity.

Main measures include innovationdriven development to build new strengths; industrial modernization to strengthen the foundation of real economy; building a robust domestic market and a new development paradigm; an initiative to build a digital China; comprehensive and in-depth reform to develop a well-functioning socialist market economy; agricultural and rural development and rural revitalization; new urbanization strategy with a focus on quality development; improving regional economic structures and promoting coordinated regional development; green development and harmonious co-existence between humanity and nature; further opening-up for win-win cooperation; improving people's wellbeing through a participatory approach.

1.3.3 14th Five-Year Plan for Development of Commerce

On June 30, 2021, MOFCOM released the 14th Five-Year Plan for Development

of Commerce, which contains the outlook for commercial development by 2035 and goals of commercial development during the 14th Five-Year Plan period. It focuses on ways to connect markets, integrate industries, promote innovation, and correlate rules; makes overall arrangements for commerce work promoting the new development paradigm, in terms of smoothing domestic circulation, boosting "dual circulation", promoting high-level opening-up, accelerating digital development, and spurring green development.

Commerce development goals through 2035: The role of China as a large consumer country will be further consolidated; products and services will enjoy better quality to meet people's needs for a better life; the commerce circulation network will be significantly modernized. A new pattern for opening-up will take shape; the country will enjoy remarkably stronger advantages in international economic cooperation and competition; high-quality trade development will realize new progress; China will have an obviously better capability to utilize foreign investment, make outbound investment, and cooperate with other countries. Digital, green, and secure commerce development will reach a higher level. China will become a critical contributor and leader in global economic governance.

Commerce development goals during the 14th Five-Year Plan period: New achievements are made in developing a strong domestic market; new advancements are made in promoting higher-level opening-up; new roles are established in participating in global economic governance; new improvements are obtained in preventing and addressing risks.

Main measures: Promoting the shaping of a strong domestic market;

boosting innovative foreign trade; improving the quality of foreign investment utilization; stimulating high-quality development of free trade zones and ports; optimizing plans for regional opening-up; upgrading the capability of outbound investment and economic collaboration; deepening Belt and Road economic and trade cooperation; playing an active role in global economic governance; perfecting commercial risk prevention and control system.

1.3.4 14th Five-Year Plan for the Utilization of Foreign Investment

On October 12, 2021, the MOFCOM released the 14th Five-Year Plan for the Utilization of Foreign Investment, clearly setting out the guiding principles, development goals, and key tasks in the utilization of foreign investment by China during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, to facilitate investment and business operation by foreign investors.

The 14th Five-Year Plan for the Utilization of Foreign Investment put forward the goals of foreign investment utilization by 2035: China's comprehensive competitive advantages in attracting foreign investment become more prominent; the capacity and quality of foreign investment utilization are significantly improved; with world-class business environment, China becomes a main destination for transnational investment; an East Asian innovation and high-end manufacturing center is developed; new advantages of China in international economic cooperation and competition are greatly enhanced.

The 14th Five-Year Plan for the Utilization of Foreign Investment stated the goals of foreign investment utilization during the 14th Five-Year Plan period:

More sectors are allowed to receive foreign investment; the structure for foreign investment utilization is further improved; opening-up platforms play a greater role; the foreign investment management system becomes more robust; foreign investment enjoys an optimized environment. The scale of foreign investment ranks among the top in the world; China secures its position as a powerhouse in this sector; the coordinated relations between foreign investment and outbound investment, foreign trade, and consumption promotion are further strengthened; foreign investment contributes more to boosting the domestic economy and connecting domestic and foreign markets.

The 14th Five-Year Plan for the Utilization of Foreign Investment also proposed main measures to achieve such goals: China will encourage higher-level opening-up, optimize the structure for foreign investment utilization, strengthen the functions of opening-up platforms, upgrade the capabilities to serve foreign investment promotion, perfect the foreign investment management system, improve foreign investment environment, and advance international investment liberalization and facilitation.

1.3.5 Regional Development Strategy

China is making progress in developing new and more effective mechanisms to further its reform and opening-up for national integration. By bringing into full play the comparative advantages and narrowing the development gaps of different regions, the government strives to ensure well-coordinated development across different regions in China.

The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan demands improvement of regional

economic structures and promotion of coordinated regional development. China will continue to implement the major regional development strategies as well as the strategies for coordinated regional development and functional zoning, so as to create regional economic structures and a territorial space system that will sustain high-quality development.

According to the 2022 Report on the Work of the Government, China will fully implement all major regional development strategies and the strategy for coordinated regional development. China will promote coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt, development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta, and ecological conservation and high-quality development in the Yellow River basin. We will advance the construction of Xiong'an New Area according to high standards and quality requirements and support development of Beijing Municipal Administrative Center. We will usher in a new phase of largescale development in the western region, promote breakthroughs in the revitalization of the northeast, spur high-quality development of the central region, and encourage the eastern region to accelerate its pace of modernization. We will support phased trans-regional relocation of industries as well as regional cooperation, and also support old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas, and border areas in accelerating development. We will develop the maritime economy and build China into a strong maritime country.

■ Major Regional Development Strategies

Coordinated Development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region: The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region includes two

municipalities (Beijing and Tianjin) and one province (Hebei), which cover a combined area of 216,000 square kilometers. China will relieve Beijing of functions that are non-essential to its role as the capital city and implement several corresponding landmark projects. China will ensure Xiong'an New Area is developed up to the highest standards and promote innovation of the management system. China will ensure high-quality development of Beijing Municipal Administrative Center and promote integrated development of it with Sanhe, Xianghe, and Dachang in Hebei Province. China will promote the high-quality development of Tianjin Binhai New Area and support the development of Capital Water Source Conservation Functional Zone and Ecological Environmental Supporting Zone in Zhangjiakou. China will improve the basic research and original innovation capacity of Beijing International Science and Technology Innovation Center, give full play to the role of Zhongguancun National Independent Innovation Demonstration Zone in piloting and testing new initiatives, and promote the in-depth integration of the industrial chain and innovation chain in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. China will ensure the basic completion of the highly connected rail transit in the region and improve the coordination among airport and port clusters.

Development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt: The Yangtze
River Economic Belt includes two
municipalities (Shanghai and Chongqing)
and nine provinces: Jiangsu, Zhejiang,
Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan,
Yunnan, and Guizhou, with a total area
of 2.05 million square kilometers. China
will consistently prioritize ecological
conservation, boost green development,
ensure well-coordinated environmental

protection, prevent overdevelopment, and adopt a holistic approach to pursue both ecological and environmental protection and economic development, to create a model of Beautiful China where humanity and nature harmoniously coexist. China will continue to promote the comprehensive protection and restoration of the ecological environment, carry out demonstrative projects for green development, pilot ecological product value-realization mechanism, and enforce a 10-year fishing ban in the waters of the Yangtze River. Focusing on the construction of the Yangtze River artery, China will design a comprehensive transportation system to ease the bottleneck of the Three Gorges Project and accelerate the construction of the high-speed railway and freight railway along the Yangtze River. China will give full play to the overall advantages of industrial coordination and connectivity to build a green industrial system, and make every effort to protect the cultural relics and heritage of the Yangtze River.

Construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area: With an area of 56,000 square kilometers, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area includes the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macao Special Administrative Region, and the cities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, and Zhaoqing in Guangdong Province. China will strengthen collaborative development among enterprises, universities, and research institutions in Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao, improve the framework system consisting of "two corridors" (the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong science and technology innovation corridor and the Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macao science and technology innovation corridor) and "two points" (Lok Ma Chau Loop and Hengqin), to promote the development of comprehensive national science centers and facilitate the cross-border flow of innovation factors. China will accelerate the construction of intercity railways, coordinate the functional layout of ports and airports, and optimize the allocation of shipping and aviation resources; deepen the reform of customs clearance models, and promote the convenient and efficient flow of personnel, goods, and vehicles; expand the mutual recognition of professional qualifications between the Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, and further promote the convergence of rules and mechanisms in key areas; facilitate the youth from Hong Kong and Macao to study, work, and start businesses in Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area (GBA), and create top-notch youth exchange brands among Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao.

Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta: The Yangtze River Delta includes the Shanghai Municipality and three provinces (Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Anhui), which together cover an area of 358,000 square kilometers. With the aim to build an internationally advanced scientific and technological innovation capacity and an industrial system, China will accelerate the development of the G60 Science and Innovation Corridor and the Industrial Innovation Belt along Shanghai and Nanjing in the Yangtze River Delta, to improve the Yangtze River Delta's capacity of allocating global resources and driving national development. China will accelerate infrastructure connectivity, cover all cities at the prefecture level and above in the Yangtze River Delta in the high-speed railway network, and promote the integrated governance of port clusters;

develop the Hongqiao international opening-up hub, strengthen the role of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Lin-gang Special Area in intensive development of an open economy, and deepen the joint development of the PFTZs in Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Anhui; accelerate the sharing of access to public services and optimize the distribution of high-quality education and healthcare resources; make coordinated efforts to protect and restore the environment and build a highlevel demonstration zone of green and integrated ecological development of the Yangtze River Delta.

Ecological Conservation and Highquality Development of the Yellow River Basin: The Yellow River runs across nine provinces and autonomous regions: Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, and Shandong, which together cover an area of 1.306 million square kilometers. China will intensify the protection and restoration of key ecosystems in the upper reaches of the Yellow River, take appropriate steps to protect Sanjiangyuan, "China's Water Tower", and enhance the water conservation capacity of Gannan, Ruo'ergai (Zoige), and other areas. China will seek new methods for addressing soil erosion in the middle reaches of the river in the Loess Plateau, advance efforts to comprehensively address secondary suspended rivers and floodplains, and strengthen the protection and restoration of wetlands in the Yellow River Delta. China will rationally control the intensity of coal exploitation, promote the integrated development and utilization of energy and resources, and strengthen the ecological restoration of mines; improve the development pattern of central cities and city clusters, and coordinate the

development of counties and villages along the Yellow River; implement systematic conservation projects related to the Yellow River cultural heritage, create an internationally influential Yellow River cultural tourism belt, and build a pilot area for ecological protection and high-quality development in the Yellow River basin.

■ Strategy for Coordinated Regional Development

Western Development of China: China's Western Development strategy has been rolled out across 12 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities: Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, and Guangxi. Their combined area comes to 6.85 million square kilometers. China will implement several major ecological projects in key areas, actively integrate the regional development into the pursuit of the Belt and Road Initiative, strengthen the development of the large opening-up corridors, and build multi-tiered openingup platforms in inland China. China will increase investment in infrastructure construction in the western region, support the development of competitive industries that take advantage of local strengths, pool efforts to consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation, and shore up the weaknesses in the fields of education, health care, and people's livelihood. China will promote the development of Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle and make it an important economic center, a center for scientific and technological innovation, a new highland for reform and opening-up and a livable place for high-quality life of national influence. China will upgrade the city clusters in the Central Shaanxi Plain to promote cooperation and interaction between the northwest and southwest regions. China will support Xinjiang in building "three bases and one corridor" and Tibet in building an important passageway opening to South Asia.

Northeast China Revitalization: The Northeast China Revitalization Strategy involves Liaoning Province, Jilin Province, Heilongjiang Province, Hulun Buir City, Hinggan League, Tongliao City, Chifeng City, and Xilingol League (eastern Inner Mongolia) in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, which have a combined area of 1.45 million square kilometers. China will quicken the pace in shifting government functions, deepen the reform of state-owned enterprises, step up efforts to improve the business environment, and vigorously develop the private economy. China will build Liaoning Coastal Economic Belt and Changchun-Jilin-Tumen Development and Opening-up Pilot Zone and improve Harbin's cooperation with and opening-up to Russia. China will accelerate the development of modern agriculture and intensify the protection of ecological resources. China will transform and upgrade traditionally competitive industries such as equipment manufacturing, foster and develop emerging industries, vigorously develop characteristic industries including ice and snow and eco-tourism in cold regions, and build an internationally influential ice and snow tourism belt, so as to develop a new industrial structure for balanced development and competitive advantages. China will implement measures more attractive to talent and deepen paired cooperation with the eastern region.

The Rise of Central China: Central China includes six provinces — Shanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, and Hunan, which together cover an area of 1.028 million square kilometers. China will step up efforts to build important and advanced manufacturing bases, improve the ability of independent innovation in key areas, build a highland for inland provinces to open to the outside world, and consolidate the ecological and green development model. China will strive for bigger and stronger advanced manufacturing, build mid-to-high-end industrial clusters along the Yangtze River and along the Beijing-Guangzhou, Lanzhou-Lianyungang, and Beijing-Kowloon railway lines, and actively undertake the deployment and transfer of emerging industries. China will promote the coordinated development of city clusters in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, accelerate the development of Wuhan and Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan metropolitan area, and make them important growth poles in China. China will build up the foundation for grain production, keep up efforts to improve the comprehensive benefits and competitiveness of agriculture, and accelerate the development of modern agriculture. China will make coordinated efforts to protect and restore the environment and strive to build the shields for ecological security. China will support the inter-connected development of the upper and lower reaches of the Huaihe River and Hanjiang River ecological economic belts, accelerate the construction of corridors for opening-up, and build high-level platforms for inland provinces to open to the outside world.

The "three bases and one corridor" in Xinjiang: bases for large-scale oil and gas production and storage, for coal production, thermal power generation and coal chemical industry, and for wind power generation, as well as the national energy and resources corridor.

Leading Development of the Eastern Region: China will give full play to the advantages of the eastern region in bringing together innovative factors and help the region to make faster breakthroughs in innovation. China will move faster to foster world-class advanced manufacturing clusters, spearhead the development of emerging industries and modern services sectors, improve the output efficiency of production factors, and take the lead in upgrading industries. China will ensure the region can participate in international economic cooperation and competition at a higher level, create new advantages in openingup, and take the lead in establishing a system for an all-round open economy. China will support Shenzhen to build a pilot demonstration area of socialism with Chinese characteristics, Pudong to build a pioneer area for socialist modernization, and Zhejiang to build a demonstration zone for promoting common prosperity. China will further promote the development of the comprehensive pilot zones to replace old economic growth drivers with new ones in Shandong Province.

1.3.6 Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality

At the general debate of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 22, 2020, Chinese President Xi Jinping pledged that China would scale up its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions by adopting more vigorous policies and measures, to have carbon dioxide emissions peak before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.

The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan states that "China will make sustained efforts to achieve the goal of scaling

up its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions and formulate an action plan to reach the peak of carbon emissions by 2030. China will improve the dual control system of total energy consumption and intensity with a focus on controlling fossil energy consumption. China will implement a system that focuses on carbon intensity control supplemented by total carbon emission control, and support the key industries and enterprises in places where conditions permit to take the lead in reaching the peak of carbon emissions. China will promote clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient use of energy, and further promote the transformation of industry, construction, transportation, and other sectors towards low-carbon development; increase efforts to control methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and other greenhouse gases; increase the carbon sink capacity of ecosystems; and step up efforts to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 by adopting even more robust policies and measures."

Central Economic Work Conference 2021 asked for a proper understanding of the country's carbon peak and carbon neutrality goals. To achieve the objectives for carbon dioxide peaking and carbon neutrality, China must follow the principles of exercising nationwide planning, prioritizing conservation, leveraging the strengths of the government and the market, coordinating efforts on the domestic and international fronts, and guarding against risks. The phase-out of traditional energy in China should be based on safe, reliable new energy alternatives. China needs to strengthen the clean and efficient use of coal, increase the absorptive capacity of new energy, and optimize the use of coal and new energy, based on the fundamental reality that its energy structure is dominated by

coal power. Scientific assessment should be carried out. The country decided that the newly-added renewable energy and energy used as raw materials would be excluded from the cap on total energy consumption, calling for an early shift from controlling energy consumption amount and intensity to controlling the amount and intensity of carbon emissions, as well as an early establishment of an incentive and constraint mechanism for pollution control and carbon reduction. China should step up efforts to make breakthroughs in research and development (R&D) of green and lowcarbon technologies; to ensure energy supply, with large enterprises, especially state-owned enterprises, taking the lead in ensuring stable supply and prices; to further promote energy revolution and quicken the pace in building China's strength in energy.

On September 22, 2021, Working Guidance for Carbon Dioxide Peaking and Carbon Neutrality in Full and Faithful Implementation of the New Development Philosophy³ was released. It clarifies the key tasks to peak carbon dioxide emissions and achieve carbon neutrality: First, promoting comprehensive green transformation in economic and social development; second, in-depth industrial restructuring; third, accelerating the development of a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient energy system; fourth, accelerating the construction of a lowcarbon transportation system; fifth, improving the quality of green and lowcarbon development of urban and rural areas; sixth, strengthening research on green and low-carbon technologies and promoting their application; seventh,

continuing to consolidate and improve carbon sink capacity; eighth, promoting a green and low-carbon mode of opening-up; ninth, improving laws, regulations, standards and statistical and monitoring systems; tenth, improving policy mechanisms.

On October 24, 2021, the State Council released the Action Plan for Carbon Dioxide Peaking Before 2030⁴ ("the Plan" for short). The Plan states that by 2025, the share of non-fossil fuels in total energy consumption will reach about 20%, while energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP will drop by 13.5% and 18%, respectively, compared with 2020 levels, laying a solid foundation for carbon dioxide peaking. By 2030, the share of non-fossil energy consumption will reach about 25%, and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP will have dropped by more than 65% compared with the 2005 level, successfully achieving carbon dioxide peaking before 2030. According to the Plan, China will see that the goal to peak carbon dioxide emissions permeates the whole process and every aspect of economic and social development. Particular focus will be placed on implementation of ten major peaking carbon dioxide emissions actions, which are the action for green and low-carbon energy transition, the action for energy saving, carbon emission mitigation and efficiency improvement, the action for peaking carbon dioxide emissions in industry sector, the action for peaking carbon dioxide emissions in urban-rural development area, the action for promoting green and low-carbon transportation, the action for promoting circular economy in carbon mitigation

^{3.} http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2021-10/24/content_5644613.htm

^{4.} http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2021-10/26/content_5644984.htm

purpose, the action for advancing green and low-carbon technology innovation, the action for consolidating and enhancing carbon sink, the action for green and low-carbon society, the action for promoting all regions to peak carbon dioxide emissions hierarchically and orderly. China also has made plans for international cooperation and policy support.

To give full play to the leading and regulatory role of standards in promoting industries towards the carbon peak and carbon neutrality goals, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) solicited opinions on 197 projects related to industry standards, including Technical Code for Carbon Emission Verification in Petroleum and Chemical Industry, in September 2021. On December 22, 2021, the MIIT issued the Notice on Issuing the Plan for Projects to Formulate or Revise Industry Standards on Peaking Carbon Emissions and Carbon *Neutrality in 2021*⁵, requiring the drafters to coordinate standard formulation and technological innovation, testing, application, and promotion.

China inaugurated its national carbon market on July 16, 2021, with the power generation sector as the first to be included in the market. By December 31, 2021, a total of 179 million tons of allowances changed hands over the 114 trading days, with the total trading volume reaching RMB7.661 billion.

^{5.} https://www.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/kjs/wjfb/art/2021/art_ce056a1a183e42f1be837ee3d4c81dd5.html

2. Investing in China

2.1 Well-equipped Infrastructure

2.1.1 Developed Transportation Infrastructure Network

China is building an efficient transportation network in line with international standards. In recent years, China's integrated three-dimensional transportation network has improved significantly in both scale and quality. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China embarked on the new path toward a transportation power. It has put more emphasis on the optimization of transportation layouts, network quality and efficiency, the elimination of bottlenecks, and capacity and connectivity improvement of international transport corridors.

■ Land Transportation Network

The ever-advancing networks of railways and roadways in China form a multi-layered traffic network extending in all directions.

(1) Railways. By the end of 2021, China's rail network had grown to 150,000 kilometers, road density reaching 156.7 kilometers per 10,000 square kilometers. Passenger volume hit 2.612 billion trips and passenger turnover reached 956.781 billion person-kilometers. In 2021, railway haulage achieved 4.774 billion tons, and cargo turnover 3.3238 trillion ton-kilometers. China is one of the few countries in the world equipped with high-speed railways, leading in high-speed rail construction with operational high-speed rail mileage increasing every year. In 2021, the figure reached 40,000 kilometers.

(2) Highways. By the end of 2021, the total mileage of highways in China had reached 5.2807 million kilometers and the density 55.01 kilometers per 100 square kilometers. The mileage of expressways had reached 169,100 kilometers. In 2021, China's road passenger turnover was 362.754 billion person-kilometers; its road freight turnover stood at 6,908.765 billion ton-kilometers. The rapid development of road infrastructure has significantly improved road traffic capacity, transport efficiency, and logistics development.

■ Shipping Network

China has gradually improved the class and increased the mileage and harbor capacities of its inland waterways. It has ranked first in terms of seaport connectivity across the world. As of the end of 2021, China's inland waterway had a navigable mileage of 127,600 kilometers with 14,500 kilometers of third-class waterways and above, and 2,659 berths with a handling capacity of 10,000 tons and above with 2,207 in coastal ports.

■ Aviation Network

In 2021, there were 248 transportation airports in China (excluding Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan). The aircraft movements 9.777 million. The passenger throughput reached 907.483 million (some passengers enjoyed the relevant services more than once; the same below) and the cargo and mail throughput 17.828 million tons for the civil aviation airports across China. There are 29 transportation airports with an annual passenger throughput of more than 10 million, 32 transportation airports with an annual passenger throughput of 2-10 million, and 61 transportation airports

with an annual cargo and mail throughput of more than 10,000 tons.

In 2021, China saw 4,864 routes of regular flights, including 4,585 domestic routes, with 25 to Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and 279 international routes. There were 244 cities (or regions) with regular flights (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) in China. Airlines had scheduled flights to 60 cities in 41 countries. There were scheduled flights from eight cities in the Chinese Mainland to Hong Kong, eight to Macao and eight to the Taiwan region. China had signed 128 bilateral air transport agreements with other countries or regions as of the end of 2021.

China will speed up the development of a national comprehensive airport system with a world-class cluster of airports, international aviation hubs as the key component, regional hubs as the mainstay, and non-hub airports and general airports as important supplements. The number of air carrier airports will reach about 400. Emphasis will be laid on the four worldclass clusters in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, Yangtze River Delta, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and Chengdu-Chongqing region respectively. The 10 international aviation hubs will be consolidated, and the development of four international air cargo hubs including Zhengzhou, Tianjin, Hefei, and Ezhou promoted, and plans laid out for about 40 regional aviation hubs, so as to build an air transportation network accessible from all directions all over the world.

2.1.2 Stable and Ample Energy Supply

In 2021, the supply chain in the energy industry was basically stable, the clean and low-carbon development of the energy system promoted continuously, and the energy mix adjusted and

optimized. Energy producers actively promoted the resumption of work and production against the adverse impact of the pandemic. The industrial energy production above a designated scale grew steadily throughout the year as reliable safeguards for energy supply and safety.

■ Ample and Reliable Power Supply Capacity

By the end of 2021, the installed capacity of power generation across China was 2.38 billion kilowatts, a year-on-year increase of 7.9%. Specifically, the nonfossil based installed capacity was 1.12 billion kilowatts, a year-on-year increase of 13.4% and accounting for 47.0% of the total, which was up 2.3% year on year. In terms of types, the installed capacity of hydropower amounted to 390 million kilowatts, accounting for 16.4% of the total. The installed capacity of gridconnected wind power reached 330 million kilowatts, accounting for 13.8% of the total, and that of grid-connected solar power was 310 million kilowatts, accounting for 12.9% of the total.

■ Stable Water Supply

In 2021, the water resources across China totaled 2,963.82 billion cubic meters, 7.3% more than the average of the past years; the water supply reached 592.02 billion cubic meters, accounting for 20.0% of the total water resources and surging by 10.73 billion cubic meters over 2020.

■ Stable Gas Market

In 2021, China generated 207.58 billion cubic meters of gas, a year-on-year increase of 7.8%, marking the fifth consecutive year with an increased production over 10 billion cubic meters. To ensure a stable gas market, Chinese oil and gas companies are striving to optimize the domestic distribution of gas, coordinate and expand the import of natural gas,

improve facilities for gas transmission and storage, and promote connectivity of the pipe network.

2.1.3 Rich Natural Resources

China abounds in natural resources. With respect to mineral resources, 173 kinds of mineral deposits had been discovered nationwide by the end of 2020. In 2021, the maritime economy contributed more than RMB9 trillion in the GDP for the first time to reach RMB9,038.5 billion, an increase of 8.3% over the previous year. It contributed 8.0% to the growth of the national economy and accounted for 15.0% of the GDP of coastal areas.

2.1.4 Extensive Communication Infrastructure and Network Coverage

China has built up a strong information communication industry from scratch. The communication infrastructure and the capacity for independent innovation have improved significantly. China has already established the world's largest 4G network, with more than 99% of administrative villages connected by optical fiber and 4G. Meanwhile, China is steadily advancing 5G infrastructure and 5G commercial applications. China will keep strengthening basic network facilities featuring the gigabit fixed and mobile network, improving universal telecommunications services, and vigorously promoting application and innovation.

2.2 Leading Innovation

2.2.1 Important Policies for Technological Innovation

In recent years, the State Council has successively issued the following policies

as the important basis and support for the advancement of technological innovation: the Outline of the National Strategy on Innovation-driven Development, the Outline of the National IT Development Strategy, the National 13th Five-Year Plan for S&T Innovation, New-generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan, Several Opinions of the State Council on Comprehensively Strengthening Basic Research, the Opinions of the State Council on Promoting the High-Quality Development of Innovation and Entrepreneurship and Creating an Upgraded Version of "Entrepreneurship and Innovation for All", and the Opinions on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protection.

The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan points out that it is necessary to improve the market-oriented mechanism of technological innovation, strengthen the principal role of enterprises in innovation, promote the introduction of various innovation factors to enterprises, and form a technological innovation system with enterprises as the main body, market orientation, and deep integration of enterprises, universities, research institutes and endusers. It is necessary to implement the policies for respecting labor, knowledge, talent, and creativity, deepen the reform of the talent development system and mechanism, cultivate, introduce and use well talent in an all-round way, and give full play to the role of talent as prioritized resources.

2.2.2 Increasing Scientific Research Input

Giving a high priority to scientific research, China has continuously increased its investment in R&D. In 2021, China invested a total of RMB2,786.4

billion in research and experimental development, an increase of 14.2% over the previous year; the ratio of R&D expenditure to the GDP reached 2.44%, a record high. Basic research funding increased by 15.6% to RMB169.6 billion, and maintained its rapid growth. In 2021, 48,700 projects were financed by the National Natural Science Foundation. As of the end of 2021, there were 533 national key laboratories in operation, 191 national engineering research centers included into new sequence management, 1,636 statelevel enterprise technology centers, and 212 demonstration bases for mass entrepreneurship and innovation. A total of 36 sub-funds were established under the national sci-tech achievement transformation guidance fund, with a total capital of RMB62.4 billion.

2.2.3 Human Resources for Science & Technology Development Continuing to Grow

According to the *China Science and Technology Talent Development Report* (2020), the full-time equivalent of Chinese R&D personnel grew rapidly during the 13th Five-Year Plan period, with an average annual growth of over 7%. China has ranked first in this regard as the figure rose from 3.878 million man-years in 2016 to 5.092 million man-years in 2020.

2.2.4 Scientific Research Institutes with Growing International Influence

The Nature Index 2022 Annual Tables released by Nature Index show that four Chinese institutions ranked among the top

10 in the world.⁶ Among the 50 highestrising institutions in 2020-2021, China held the top 31 spots. Moreover, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) has taken the top spot for 10 consecutive years.

2.2.5 Scientific and Technological Innovation Keeping Improving

In recent years, China has adopted a series of measures to promote comprehensive innovation and reform trials, deepen the reform of the business system, improve policies on finance and taxation, investment and financing, build platforms for supporting innovation and entrepreneurship, and construct a cultural ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship, so as to gradually form policy and social atmospheres for innovation, entrepreneurship and creation. With joint efforts of the government at all levels and the entire society, market entities becomes more active and dynamic, leading to continuous progress in terms of innovation and entrepreneurship.

According to the 2021 Global Innovation Index (GII) published by World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in September 2021, China ranks 12th, up two places from the previous year, and has ranked among the top 15 in the world for three consecutive years as the only middle-income economy among the top 30 of the general ranking. Since 2013, China's ranking has gone up steadily for nine consecutive years.

■ The Number of Patents and Inventions has Increased Significantly

According to the Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of

China on the 2021 National Economic and Social Development, 4.601 million patents were granted in 2021, an increase of 26.4% over the previous year; the number of PCT patent applications accepted reached 73,000. As of the end of 2021, there were 15.421 million valid patents, including 2.704 million invention patents in the Chinese Mainland. The number of high-value invention patents reached 7.5 per 10,000 people. There were 7.739 million trademarks registered throughout the year. Besides, 670,000 technical contracts were signed, with a total value of RMB3,729.4 billion and a growth rate of 32.0% over the previous year.

In February 2022, the WIPO announced the 2021 international patent applications (under Patent Cooperation Treaty, or PCT), which showed that China submitted the most international patent applications through the PCT, with a total number of 69,540.

■ Environment for Commercialization of Scientific and Technological Achievements Keeps Improving

China also actively supports the commercialization of scientific and technological achievements. To this end, it has issued regulations and policies, set up funds, and built service platforms, improved the system for reporting and sharing information on achievements in science and technology, and created a favorable institutional environment. There are currently 34,585 commercialized projects filed in the national database under the gradually improving environment.

■ Business Incubation Gradually Improves

According to 2021 figures from the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China, there were

6,227 incubators in China, with a total incubating area of 133.88 million square meters. Total income of incubators came to RMB57.63 billion, contributing RMB3.91 billion in tax revenue. All together, the incubators supported 244,000 enterprises and provided 3.096 million jobs. In addition, incubator managerial staff totaled 80,000, and 112,000 innovation and entrepreneurship activities were held. That same year, incubated enterprises obtained RMB122.65 billion of financing and investment, held 911,000 valid intellectual property rights, and invested RMB83.15 billion in R&D, with an R&D intensity of 6.7%.

In 2021, 28.87 million new market entities were established in China. By the end of 2021, there were 2,251 maker spaces and 1,287 state-level technology business incubators registered in the national dossier.

2.3 Rich Human Resources

2.3.1 Human Resource Quality Improved

■ Employee Educational Levels Continue to Improve

China has continuously invested in the development of professional technical human resources and the training of highskilled talent, supplying enterprises with a sufficient number of high-quality talent.

- Professional technical personnel: By the end of 2021, 39.35 million people had obtained various professional qualification certificates.
- Skills training: By the end of 2021, there were 940 employment training centers and nearly 30,000 private training institutions nationwide. Subsidized vocational training sessions

were organized throughout the year for over 30 million persons (some people attended the training more than once; the same below).

- Vocational skill appraisal: As of the end of 2021, there were 6,894 vocational skill appraisal agencies, 13,431 vocational level appraisal agencies, and 412,000 appraisers. A total of 10.784 million people were appraised for vocational skill and vocational level, and 8.988 million obtained either certificate (302,000 people obtained the certificate of technician, senior technician vocational qualification certificate or vocational level certificate).
- Technical schools: At the end of 2021, there were 2,492 technical schools nationwide, with 4.267 million students. A total of 1.672 million students were enrolled in and 1.087 million graduated from technical schools across China with 6.007 million trained for the public.

2.3.2 Human Resource Services Gradually Improved

■ Laws and Regulations on Human Resources Services Gradually Improved

In 2018, the State Council enacted its first administrative regulation on the human resources market, the *Provisional Regulation on the Human Resources Market*. This act defines the country's statutory duties to enhance the development of the human resources service sector at the legislative level.

■ Professional and Market-Oriented Human Resource Services

In 2021, there were 59,100 human resource service organizations of various types, and 1.0315 million employees in the industry. In the whole year, 50.99 million employers and 304 million laborers were provided with human resources services

(some employers and laborers enjoyed the services more than once). With the help, the laborers found a job, decided on the future career, or changed the job.

2.3.3 Human Resource Services for Foreign Talent Improved

Creating a good policy atmosphere for foreign talent that work in China is an important part of China's international talent strategy. Since August 1, 2019, China has implemented 12 preferential policies and measures on immigration, entry and exit, including expanding the range of foreigners qualified for long-term visas and residence permits, broadening the scope of foreign talent, and improving services for foreign talent, so as to further encourage, support, and assist foreign talent, outstanding foreign youths, and overseas Chinese to start businesses, invest, study, and work in China. Meanwhile, provinces and cities across China have issued various targeted policies to provide foreign talent with diversified and customized services to meet their needs for working and living in China.

Taking Beijing as an example:

- Beijing has launched the Highend Medical Insurance Plan for Foreign Nationals included in the "Beijing Overseas Talent Pooling Program", encouraging employers to fund commercial medical insurance for their foreign talent.
- The power of the issuance of the Work Permit for foreign nationals to work in China is delegated to the district level in Chaoyang, Haidian, and Shunyi districts, where most foreign employees are located.
- The service hall with the "singlewindow for accepting applications and issuing work and residence permits" for

foreigners — International Talent Service Hall of Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area provides one-stop service in this regard.

2.4 Improving Business Environment

2.4.1 Issuing Regulations on Optimizing the Business Environment

On October 8, 2019, the Executive Meeting of the State Council adopted the Regulation on Optimizing the Business Environment, which came into force on January 1, 2020. It provides a summary of the experience and practices of China in optimizing the business environment in recent years, identifies the reform measures that have been proven effective, satisfactory among people and welcomed by market entities in the form of laws and regulations, highlights the prominent disadvantages of the business environment as well as bottlenecks. difficulties and obstruction to market entities, and stipulates regulations for institutional improvement in line with international standards.

2.4.2 Adopting Multiple Measures to Optimize Business Environment

Further Streamlining Administration and Delegating Power

• Relaxed Market Access

Since its official release in December 2018, the unified negative list for market access across China has been implemented based on the efforts for the past three years. A model to this end has been established nationwide, according to which the industries, fields, operations

and market entities outside the list will enjoy market access on an equal basis in accordance with laws, and thus "entry unless on the list" is achieved.

On March 12, 2022, the National Development and Reform Commission and the MOFCOM issued the Negative List of Market Access (2022 Edition) (hereinafter referred to as Negative List of Market Access (2020 Edition)), which will be implemented from the date of issuance, and the Negative List of Market Access (2020 Edition) issued on December 10, 2020, was repealed at the same time. The Negative List of Market Access (2022 Edition) specifies six prohibited items and 111 permitted items, totaling 117, six less than that in the 2020 Edition. The Negative List of Market Access (2022 Edition) clarifies that the management requirements for "one list for the whole country" should be strictly implemented, the government's regulatory responsibilities effectively fulfilled, a system for collecting and reporting cases of violations of the negative list for market access established, and market access efficiency assessment carried out. The feedback channels for market entities should be kept more open, cases of violations of the list collected from various aspects, the handling and response mechanism improved, and reporting made on a regular basis. Relevant information will be announced on the website of National Development and Reform Commission and the website of CHINA CREDIT NETS.

Reduce Restrictions on Business
 Operations

Since December 1, 2019, China has conducted the reform of "separating permits from business licenses" throughout its PFTZs, involving 523 enterprise-related business licensing items

arranged at the central government level. The approval procedures for all enterpriserelated business licensing are reformed by adopting the following four methods: direct cancellation of review and approval, replacement with record-filing, application of the notification and commitment system, and improvements of services. Since July 1, 2021, China has implemented the management of enterprise-related business licensing based on the list nationwide. Meanwhile, the pilot projects have been further promoted in the PFTZs. The reform of "separating permits from business licenses" facilitates the access to market operation qualifications for enterprises and entrepreneurs, thus further reducing access restrictions on business operations.

• Deepen Investment Facilitation Reforms

Making it easier for foreign nationals to work in China: Regions are supported to properly set conditions on the age, educational level, and work experience of urgently needed talent with innovative and entrepreneurial, professional, technical and other skills according to the needs of local economic development.

Optimized approval procedures for land use for foreign-invested projects: Reforms are deepened to delegate power, streamline administration, and optimize government services for planned land use. Efforts are made to accelerate the implementation of foreign-invested projects; site selection is combined with the preliminary approval process for land use; land planning permission and land use approval processes are merged; the approval procedures are optimized; the all-in-one planning, all-in-one acceptance and information sharing system have been put in place; and application documents for approval have been simplified.

Reduced costs for the cross-border use of funds: Foreign-invested enterprises are encouraged to expand cross-border use of the renminbi. The scope for pilot programs in facilitating capital account income payment has been expanded. Reform of the registration system for foreign debt issuance by enterprises has been promoted to allow foreign-invested enterprises to independently select the mode of borrowing foreign debt to reduce financing costs. Non-investment foreigninvested enterprises are allowed to engage in equity investment in China with capital in accordance with laws, so long as they do not violate the effective Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for the Access of Foreign Investment and the projects they invest are real and in compliance with laws and regulations.

2. Improving the Regulatory Rules

Efforts are made to standardize implementation of supervision policies, optimize supervision approaches, arrange inspection frequency for environmental protection and safety production in a scientific and reasonable manner, and reduce costs of foreign-invested enterprises for compliance. In addition, credit supervision, oversight conducted through the random selection of both inspectors and inspection targets and the prompt release of results, accommodative and prudential regulation, and "Internet Plus Supervision" are put in place, while the system of disclosing information on administrative law enforcement, the system for recording the entire enforcement process, and the system for reviewing the legality of major administrative law enforcement decisions have all been implemented. In this mechanism, oversight will be conducted through the random selection of both inspectors and inspection targets and the results will be promptly

released. Random inspection covers the main matters involved in the routine supervision made by relevant departments. Accommodative and prudential regulation refers to the sufficient space for development of new technologies, new industries, and new business forms and models. The guiding principle is to encourage innovation while safeguarding the bottom line of quality and safety. With a unified national online supervision system, the Chinese government and relevant departments take full advantage of technologies such as the Internet and big data to improve efficiency on the collection, sharing, and integration of supervision information, and to carry out remote and mobile off-site supervision for early warning and prevention purpose. As a result, a more precise and smart supervision system is achieved.

On December 14, 2021, the State Council issued the Plan for the Modernization of Market Regulation for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan"). The *Plan* clarifies the basic principles for the modernization of market supervision during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, and proposes continuous optimization of the business environment, more standardized market operation, full and smooth market circulation, vigorous consumption safety guarantee, significant improvement in quality, and overall improvement in supervision efficiency. Besides, it proposes six key tasks: first, to continue to optimize the business environment and fully stimulate the vitality of market entities; second, to strengthen the comprehensive management of market order and create a market environment featuring fair competition; third, to maintain and improve the unified domestic market, and promote sufficient market circulation;

fourth, to improve the quality policy and technical system to serve high-quality development; fifth, to stick to the bottom line of safety and strengthen the protection of consumers' rights and interests; sixth, to build a modern market supervision system and improve the efficiency of comprehensive market supervision in all respects.

3. Improving the Efficiency of Government Services

According to the Regulation on Optimizing the Business Environment, China will speed up the building of a national online platform for government services, simplify administrative licensing services, optimize review and approval procedures, especially for construction projects, regulate intermediary services for administrative approval, cut the number on certificates required, facilitate cross-border trade, and establish a mechanism for government-enterprise communication. The relevant measures include:

- Promoting the standardization of government services, and compiling and publishing standardized work processes and guidelines for government services, with a view to reducing the number of steps, the amount of materials, and the handling time involved.
- Getting matters processed on site within a specified time, without the need for a second visit, and providing centralized, nearby, online and remote channels.
- Accelerating the building of a national online government service platform to make it possible for government services to be accessed via one website nationwide. Unless otherwise specified by laws or regulations, or under special circumstances involving state secrets, government services will

be incorporated into the national online platform as specified by the State Council.

- Facilitating cross-border trade, reducing steps for the approval of imports and exports in accordance with laws, canceling unnecessary supervision requirements, optimizing and simplifying the customs clearance process, improving customs clearance efficiency, regulating and standardizing port charges, lowering customs clearance costs, and promoting the processing of international trade businesses through the "China International Trade Single Window" (www. singlewindow.cn).
- Constantly reducing and standardizing certification-related issues and rolling out the notification commitment system.

4. Popularizing "China International Trade Single Window"

On August 7, 2019, WTO, in accordance with the *Trade Facilitation Agreement*, announced that "China International Trade Single Window" measures were implemented in advance on July 19, 2019. In January 2020, China notified the WTO that it had implemented such measures as "determining and publishing the average release time" in the *Trade Facilitation Agreement* in advance, and that China had put all the measures stipulated in the *Trade Facilitation Agreement* into full implementation.

The "China International Trade Single Window" has connected with the 25 systems of departments such as the MOFCOM, the State Administration for Market Regulation, and the State Taxation Administration. It has 19 basic service functions including online cargo declaration, manifest declaration, transportation facility declaration, inspection and quarantine, licensing, certificates of origin, enterprise

qualification handling, tax handling, export tax rebate, processing trade, crossborder e-commerce, customs clearance, port logistics, financial services, trade in services, Hainan Free Trade Port, query and statistical services, mobile applications and public notice on charges. It provides more than 780 services for all ports across China and various areas such as PFTZs and cross-border e-commerce comprehensive pilot zones, benefiting enterprises in production, trade, warehousing, logistics, e-commerce, and finance. It can basically meet the requirements for "one-stop" and "full-chain" services in the handling of international trade matters. By the end of 2021, the platform had witnessed more than five million registered users, with over 14 million applications on a daily basis, and online application, networking based verification and paperless customs clearance achieved for more than 30 types of regulatory documents such as the Automatic Import License, Export License and Approval Form for Civil Explosives. Enterprises can use the "single window" to make applications free of charge, and the level of inclusive services has been continuously improved.

5. Regulating Fee Collection

Much work has been done to cut taxes and fees and implement various national tax and fee cut policies in order to ensure that market entities fully benefit from these policies in a timely manner and further reduce enterprises' operating costs. In 2019, substantial measures to cut taxes and fees were implemented to further lower the value added tax rates in manufacturing, transportation and other industries. Meanwhile, conditions were relaxed for preferential policies on enterprise income tax relief for SMEs and the relief was scaled up. Charges and fees levied on businesses by agencies under

government departments, commercial banks, trade associations or chambers of commerce, and intermediary institutions were all reviewed to reduce the burden on enterprises. Since 2020, preferential tax and fee policies to help enterprises have been implemented. From 2016 to 2021, additional tax reduction & exemption and cancelation of administrative and institutional fees topped RMB8.8 trillion in total, and 90% of tax related matters and 99% of tax declaration related matters can be handled online or via the mobile phone.

2.4.3 Ensuring Stability on
Six Fronts, Maintaining
Security in Six Areas and
Furthering Reforms to
Streamline Administration
and Delegate Power,
Improve Regulation, and
Upgrade Services

In April 2021, the General Office of the State Council printed and distributed the Opinions on Ensuring Stability on Six Fronts, Maintaining Security in Six Areas and Furthering Reforms to Streamline Administration and Delegate Power, Improve Regulation, and Upgrade Services (hereinafter referred to as the "Opinions"). It is pointed out in the *Opinions* that deepening the reform to delegate power, streamline administration, and optimize government services and creating a market-oriented, law-based and international business environment are important bases for the effort to ensure security in six areas and stability on six fronts. Policies and measures in seven aspects are put forward in the Opinions.

First, it is necessary to further optimize the environment for employment. We should sort out the vocational qualifications for industry

entry and reduce their number, and constantly optimize the catalogue of national vocational qualifications. We should establish the mechanism for dynamic adjustment of subsidy standards for vocational skill training. We should implement and improve the support policies for key groups such as college graduates, veterans, and migrant workers returning to rural areas in terms of employment and entrepreneurship. We should improve social security policies and measures for flexible employment.

Second, it is necessary to further reduce the burden on market entities. We should streamline the processes and procedures for applying for tax benefits. We should improve the coverage, accuracy and effectiveness of policies to benefit enterprises regarding finance and social security. We should strictly investigate and punish administrative organs that commit violations, for example, by imposing hidden barriers so that certain intermediary agencies can gain a monopoly on services. We should regulate and improve certification services. We should optimize enterpriserelated examination and approval services, and vigorously promote the reduction of procedures, materials, duration and costs.

Third, it is necessary to further expand effective investment. We should keep improving the efficiency of investment approval, simplify and integrate the procedures for construction application of investment projects, and promote the enterprise commitment system for investment projects. We should deepen the reform of the approval system for construction projects, strengthen the approval and time management throughout the whole process, and regulate the pre-examination, construction drawing examination and other steps.

Fourth, it is necessary to further stimulate consumption potential. We should make efforts to break trade monopolies and local protectionism, and abolish certain administrative restrictions on consumption in an orderly manner. We should remove the restrictions on relocation of second-hand cars against the rules. For new technologies and products that are urgently needed in the market with high consumer demand, expedited procedures should be followed by first applying the national standards. We should push domestic and foreign trade products to achieve the same standard and same quality for a same production line at a quicker pace.

Fifth, it is necessary to further keep foreign trade and foreign investment stable. We should keep optimizing the environment and improving the "preestablishment national treatment plus negative lists" management system for foreign investment. We should promote the reform of the model for import and export commodity inspection and supervision. We should sort out and regulate port charges, reduce and merge overlapped charges, and implement the system of listing port charges.

Sixth, it is necessary to further optimize people's livelihood services. We should promote the reform of nursing institutions for the aged toward government establishment and private operation. We should use modern information technology such as big data to establish a mechanism for pro-active identification and dynamic adjustment of vulnerable group. We should implement the management system of lists for matters to be certified. We should enable more services to be handled across provinces.

Seventh, it is necessary to further

strengthen operational and postoperational oversight. We should adhere to the combination of and equal emphasis on decentralization and administration, and regard effective supervision as necessary guarantee for streamlining administration and delegating power. We should improve oversight through the random selection of both inspectors and inspection targets and the prompt release of results, Internet Plus Supervision and other methods to carry out more precise and effective supervision. We should establish strict procedures for administrative law enforcement and implement a system of a benchmark for regulating administrative discretion.

2.4.4 Six Cities Launching Pilot Projects for Business Environment Innovation

On September 8, 2021, it was decided at the Executive Meeting of the State Council that the six cities of Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing, Hangzhou, Guangzhou and Shenzhen, with a large number of market entities, have been chosen for the launch of pilot projects for business environment innovation that aim to focus on and concerns of market entities and the public and further deepen the reform to delegate power, streamline administration, and optimize government services up to international standards as the Regulation on Optimizing the Business Environment is implemented and the development of a market-oriented, law-based and international business environment is promoted across China. On November 25, the State Council issued the Opinions for Implementing the Pilot Program of Business Environment Innovation, deploying business environment innovation pilot projects in the above-mentioned six cities and

accelerating the creation of a marketoriented, law-based, and internationalized first-class business environment to further benefit enterprises and people.

First, it is necessary to further eliminate regional division and local protectionism, and promote the building of a unified and open market system with orderly competition. Unreasonable restrictions on cross-regional operation by enterprises should be removed. The hidden barriers to companies outside the region in areas such as government procurement should be removed. The cross-regional recognition and verification of seven types of electronic licenses for passenger and cargo transportation should be promoted.

Second, it is necessary to further facilitate the entry and exit of market entities. When a physical license is issued, the electronic version should be issued at the same time, so as to facilitate enterprises in handling online procedures. The procedures for establishing a bank account should be streamlined and handling time shortened. The annual reports on market supervision, social security, taxation, etc. should be combined in one package. The access standards adapting to new business forms and models should be explored. After a bankruptcy related case is accepted, the bankruptcy administrator should be allowed to access the information on the bankrupt enterprise held by relevant institutions in accordance with laws, and there should be no need to go through the formalities of lifting the security measures when disposing of the seized property.

Third, it is necessary to enhance the convenience of investment and construction. Before land supply, government departments should carry out a package assessment of geological disasters, soil and water conservation among others, to strengthen responsibilities. The enterprise can start construction after acquiring the land, without repeated evaluation. The notification and commitment system and online parallel handling of construction permits should be applied for access projects under municipal administration such as water, electricity and heating.

Fourth, it is necessary to improve the level of opening-up. The online verification of relevant cross-port documents among important trading partners should be promoted. The commercial registration procedures for Hong Kong and Macao investors should be simplified. Bonded bunkering services for international shipping should be supported.

Fifth, it is necessary to innovate and improve supervision. In areas related to the life and health of the people, such as food, medicine, vaccines, and safety, a punitive compensation system should be implemented. The long-term mechanism for curbing arbitrary charges, fines, and quotas should be improved. The monopolistic operation and forced services by intermediary agencies should be eliminated, the differentiated treatment to enterprises in terms of qualification acquisition, bidding and tendering, and protection of rights and interests canceled, and fair competition maintained.

Sixth, it is necessary to optimize services related to enterprises. A compensation and relief mechanism that damages the legitimate interests of enterprises due to policy changes and planning adjustments should be established. The unified registration system for chattel mortgage and warranty of title should be improved. The isolated islands of information should be

addressed at a quicker pace, the scope of system interconnectivity and data sharing between departments and localities expanded, the problems facing market entities required to submit materials repeatedly addressed, and online one-off handling of formalities promoted.

2.4.5 Piloting a Comprehensive Reform on the Market-Based Allocation of Production Factors

On December 21, 2021, the General Office of the State Council issued the Master Plan for Implementing Pilot Comprehensive Reform of Marketbased Allocation of Production Factors (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan") to promote the further development of the reform of the market-based allocation of factors. The *Plan* proposes eight pilot tasks: to further improve the efficiency of allocation of land factors, promote the rational, smooth and orderly flow of labor factors, promote capital factors to serve the development of the real economy, vigorously promote the transformation of technological factors into real productivity, explore the establishment of rules for circulation of data factors, strengthen the construction of the resource and environment market system, improve the governance of the factor market, and further exert the effect of synergistic allocation of factors.

The *Plan* makes it clear that it is necessary to focus on the implementation of major national strategies, give priority to city clusters, metropolitan areas or central cities with urgent reform needs, solid foundation and great development potential according to different reform tasks, carry out the pilot projects for comprehensive reform of market-based allocation of factors, and put the number

and scope of pilot projects under strict control. In principle, priority should be given to exploration into reform involving the market-oriented allocation of factors that is authorized and implemented by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and organized by other relevant parties. The pilot program lasts from 2021 to 2025.

According to the Plan, the layout in pilot areas and the preparation and submission of the implementation plan for approval should be completed in the first half of 2022. By 2023, the pilot project will achieve phased results with important breakthroughs made in key links in the market-based allocation of factors such as land, labor, capital, and technology, and positive progress made in the exploration of the basic system for the market-based allocation of data factors. By 2025, the pilot tasks will be basically completed, and marked results will be achieved in the reform of the market-based allocation of factors as an important demonstration for improving the factor market system in China.

2.4.6 Constructing a Unified National Market at a Faster

On April 10, 2022, the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Accelerating the Construction of a Unified National Market was announced. According to the Opinions, the main goals of accelerating the construction of a unified national market are: to continue to promote the efficient and smooth development and scale up the domestic market, to accelerate the creation of a stable, fair, transparent, and predictable business environment, to further reduce market transaction costs, to promote technological innovation and

industrial upgrading, and to cultivate new advantages in participating in international competition and cooperation. The Opinions clarifies the key tasks of constructing a unified national market at a faster pace from six aspects: first, to strengthen the unification of basic market systems and rules; second, to promote high-standard connectivity of market facilities; third, to create a unified market for factors and resources; fourth, to promote the highlevel unification of product and service markets; fifth, to promote fair and unified market supervision; sixth, to further regulate market competition and market intervention.

2.5 Full-fledged Investment Promotion Service System and Platforms

2.5.1 Full-fledged Foreign Investment Promotion Service System

Since the beginning of reform and opening-up, China has gradually developed a systematic service framework to promote foreign investment, putting in place a model of investment promotion services with government departments providing guidance, investment promotion agencies doing the work, and all sectors of society involved in it.

The division of responsibilities for departments under the State Council should be specified in accordance with the Foreign Investment Law. Specifically, the responsibilities should be clarified between MOFCOM, as the competent department for commerce, the National Development and Reform Commission, as the authority for investment, and other relevant departments, so they can

jointly promote, protect and manage foreign investment. On the basis of absorbing advanced international experience, MOFCOM has worked to establish a system of foreign investment promotion with Chinese characteristics and a nationwide service network. It also encourages and guides local authorities to set up their own foreign investment promotion agencies, putting in place a multi-level foreign investment promotion system.

At the national level, MOFCOM's Investment Promotion Agency, a national investment promotion institution, is responsible for implementing China's opening-up policies, for introducing China's investment environment to the world, for building a platform to promote cross-border industrial investment, and for conducting investment promotion activities throughout the country. Social organizations like the China Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment, the China Council for International Investment Promotion, and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade also actively participate in foreign investment promotion activities.

Dedicated agencies for investment promotion have been established in most of China's provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and major cities. Despite differences in name, local investment promotion agencies perform the same functions such as image promotion for localities, activity organization and coordination, and project introduction and tracking. Investment promotion agencies around China continue to optimize their setup with increasingly stable and expanded teams, and greater emphasis has been placed on promoting investment in a distinctive way that takes into account regional advantages.

2.5.2 Special Team for Key Foreign Investment Projects

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, a special team for key foreign investment projects has been established to implement the spirit of President Xi Jinping's important instructions on keeping the fundamentals for foreign trade and foreign investment stable with the approval of leaders of the State Council and following the foreign trade and investment coordination mechanism (the office is set up at the MOFCOM). It aims to strengthen service assurance and help foreign-invested enterprises and key foreign-funded projects to solve various difficulties and problems encountered in production, operation and implementation through coordination.

The special team will strengthen its service for enterprises. In 2021, 75 events for exchanges of ideas were held for foreign-funded enterprises, chambers of commerce, and associations, guidance provided for more than 1,800 events for dialogues in various regions, communication with more than 40,000 foreign-funded enterprises promoted, policies publicized, and response to concerns made. More than 1,000 difficult cases such as entry of personnel from foreign-funded enterprises, customs clearance of goods, and vaccination were solved through coordination, thereby effectively stabilizing the operation of enterprises.

Service hotline: (86) 010-85093600 E-mail: fdiservice@mofcom.gov.cn

2.5.3 Influential Exhibitions

China hosts increasingly diverse foreign investment promotion activities. Central and local governments proactively establish exhibition platforms and expand channels for foreign investment promotion. At the national level, MOFCOM promotes investment and trade exhibitions like the China International Import Expo, China International Fair for Investment & Trade, and Central China Investment and Trade Exposition. These events unleash the full potential of exhibitions by gathering governmental, institutional, and corporate resources. These events provide platforms for foreign investors to better understand the investment environment in different parts of China and engage in negotiation and collaboration.

■ China International Import Expo

China International Import Expo (CIIE) is the world's first large-scale national expo themed on import. Holding the CIIE is a strategic move for China in its new round of high-level opening-up and a significant measure to open its market to the rest of the world. The CIIE is conducive to the strengthening of trade and economic cooperation among countries. It is also a driving force for the growth in global trade and the world economy, and it helps to build a more open world economy.

The CIIE has two components: the exhibition and forum-the Country Exhibition, the Business Exhibition and the Honggiao International Economic Forum. The CIIE has been successfully held in Shanghai for four times with a total volume of transactions over USD270 billion. It has become the platform respectively for the four tasks of international procurement, investment promotion, cultural exchanges, and open cooperation, as well as an international public product shared around the world. The Business Exhibition at the Fifth CIIE will be held from November 5 to 10, 2022. Six exhibition areas will still be set up respectively for food and agricultural products, automobiles, technical

equipment, consumer goods, medical equipment and healthcare products, and trade in services. New areas will be set up for the first time for the crop seed industry, artificial intelligence, and other fields.

Official website: http://www.ciie.org

■ China Import and Export Fair

The China Import and Export Fair, also known as the Canton Fair, was founded in the spring of 1957 and is held every spring and autumn in Guangzhou. It is the most reputable comprehensive international trading event with the longest history, the largest scale, the most complete range of exhibits, the most buyers participating, the widest range of countries and regions, and the highest trading volume in China. It has been successfully held for 131 sessions.

The Canton Fair has enhanced trade exchanges between China and the world, and demonstrated China's image and achievements of development. It serves as an outstanding platform for Chinese enterprises to explore the international market and an exemplary base for implementing China's strategies of developing foreign trade. With many years of development, the Canton Fair has become the first and foremost platform for promoting China's foreign trade, and known as a barometer and wind vane of the foreign trade sector. It is the window, epitome and symbol of China for opening to the outside world.

Official website: http://www.cantonfair.org.cn

■ China International Fair for Trade in Services

To enhance the international competitiveness of the service industry and service trade, and give full play to their role in accelerating the transformation of the economic development model, the China (Beijing) International Fair for Trade in Services, which has been jointly hosted

by MOFCOM and the Beijing Municipal People's Government since 2012, was renamed the China International Fair for Trade in Services in 2019. As China greets a new era for economic development, the fair has also stepped into a new upgraded stage. In 2020, the short form of the name was changed from Beijing Fair to CIFTIS.

The CIFTIS (including the former Beijing Fair) has been successfully held for nine sessions and become an important platform for spreading ideas, coordinating supply and demand, sharing business opportunities, and promoting common development in the field of international service trade. It is one of the largest comprehensive exhibitions in the field of service trade around the world and a leading exhibition in service trade in China.

Official website: http://www.ciftis.org

■ China International Consumer Products Expo

China International Consumer Products Expo (hereinafter referred to as the "expo"), is the first national expo with the theme of quality consumer goods. The expo has been held in Hainan for two sessions in May 2021 and July 2022. Focusing on building Hainan into an international tourism consumption center, the expo gathers high-end, innovative, high-quality and special products. Bringing together world-renowned consumer brands, it has become a high-end global quality consumer goods display and trading platform featuring different forms of business and categories of products.

Official website: http://www.hainanexpo.org.cn

■ China International Fair for Investment & Trade

With the themes of "attracting FDI" and "going global", the China International Fair for Investment & Trade (CIFIT) is

China's only international investment promotion event targeting two-way investment, and also the largest global investment exhibition recognized by the Union of International Fairs (UFI).

The CIFIT has been successfully held for 21 sessions and become an international investment event with global influence. In recent years, the CIFIT has focused on the building of three important platforms respectively for twoway investment promotion, authoritative information publication, and investment trend discussion. It is committed to the international, professional, and brand development for products, and building itself into an important platform for highlevel opening-up for China. Each session of the CIFIT attracts organizations and companies from over 50 countries and regions around the world, as well as over 100,000 buyers from more than 120 countries and regions.

Official website: http://www.chinafair.org.cn

■ Central China Investment and Trade Exposition

The Central China Investment and Trade Exposition (Central China Expo) focuses on industrial upgrades and transformations as well as investment and trade promotion. It gathers such activities as investment and trade exhibitions, keynote forums, symposiums, and investment project matchmaking. It serves as a platform for the economic and technological exchanges and cooperation among domestic and foreign buyers, promoting all-round engagement between central China and other regions in China and around the world in terms of markets, capital, and resources.

With the approval of the State Council, the Central China Expo has been held in turn by the six provinces of central China (Hunan, Henan, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangxi, and Shanxi) since 2006. It has been held for 12 sessions and become an important platform for promoting the opening-up in the said six provinces and strengthening regional and international exchanges and cooperation. The expo provides opportunities for traders and investors from home and abroad to explore investment policies of central China, obtain information on key projects and conduct trade contacts for industrial development, and it also serves as a display platform for enterprises from all over the world, especially developing countries and regions.

Official website: http://expocentralchina. mofcom.gov.cn

2.5.4 Convenient Online Service Platforms

■ Invest in China

Invest in China (http://fdi.mofcom. gov.cn/) is an online public service platform for China's investment promotion activities. Serving domestic and foreign governments, institutions, and enterprises, it aims to provide more efficient and convenient online services for foreign investors to invest in China and Chinese enterprises to "go global". Information available on Invest in China includes News, Project Database, Investment Environment, Legal Service, Data Service, and IPAs.

■ Investment Project Information Database

The Investment Project Information Database (http://project.mofcom.gov. cn/) is an information system for two-way investment promotion projects that gives equal priority to "introducing FDI" and "going global". By virtue of its large coverage, massive information, widespread influence, and convenient inquiry, it is an efficient online service

platform for governments at all levels to attract investment, for enterprises to conduct investment cooperation, and for domestic and foreign investors to display and promote their investment projects.

The Investment Project Information Database has set up specific columns for projects released by such entities as investment promotion agencies, development zones and enterprises, making it convenient for users to search and filter information based on the type of entities publishing project information. As of June 2022, the database had included over 72,000 pieces of project information in both Chinese and English from home and abroad. From January 2021 to June 2022, the Investment Project Information Database released 4,969 pieces of information, with 4,790 on attracting investment and 179 on investment abroad.

2.6 Complete High-level Opening-up Platforms

2.6.1 Pilot Free Trade Zones

The establishment of pilot free trade zones (hereinafter referred to as "PFTZs") is a strategic and milestone measure of significance taken by the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core to promote reform and openingup in the new era. The main purpose is to launch pilot projects in liberation and facilitation of trade and investment, financial services for the real economy, and acceleration of transforming governments' functions with institutional innovation as the core and accumulation of experience that can be replicated and popularized as the basic requirement, to intensify the efforts in pressure test of opening to

the outside world, and to explore new ways and accumulate new experience for comprehensively deepening reform and expanding opening-up. In line with the decisions and deployment of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone was established in August 2013. Up to now, a total of 21 PFTZs had been established in Shanghai, Guangdong, Tianjin, Fujian, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Henan, Hubei, Chongging, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hainan, Shandong, Jiangsu, Guangxi, Hebei, Yunnan, Heilongjiang, Beijing, Hunan, and Anhui. The China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Lin-gang Special Area has also been established and the China (Zhejiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone has been expanded. A group of PFTZs that cover the eastern, western, southern, northern and central China has taken shape, achievements of institutional innovation made in large numbers, and world-leading industrial clusters formed, so as to make important contributions to the high-quality development.

Up to now, the State Council has issued 28 overall plans, plans for deepening development, and plans for expansion of regions for PFTZs, and assigned more than 3,400 pilot tasks to 21 PFTZs. A large number of important measures for fundamental reforms and high-level opening-up have been advanced, including the launch of China's first negative list for foreign investment access, the launch of the first "single window" for international trade, the launch of a free trade account system, and the launch of the reform of "separating permits and certificates from business licenses" for trial, so as to effectively lead and drive forward the nationwide reform and opening-up process. As of the end of 2021, 278 institutional innovation

outcomes of PFTZs have been replicated and scaled up nationwide or in certain areas, creating an enabling environment for the sharing of the benefit of reform and opening-up.

As the pioneers for further openingup, PFTZs enjoy a higher degree of opening-up than that of other areas in China. For instance, the original 190 items on the negative list on the market access of foreign investment for PFTZs were reduced to 27 in 2021. On top of the opening-up measures adopted nationwide, PFTZs have lifted restrictions on foreign investment in such fields as Chinese medicinal herbs and value-added telecommunications, which has intensified the stress test for opening-up. For the next step, high-level institutional opening-up will be further promoted, greater autonomy endowed on PFTZs for reform, the integration of reform and innovation systems strengthened, opening-up and security coordinated, and experience summarized, replicated and popularized in a timely manner, so as to build internationally influential and competitive PFTZs and bring into full play their exemplary and leading role in reform and opening-up.

Based on its own strategic positioning, location conditions, and industrial foundation, the PFTZs have carried out indepth differentiated exploration, solved development problems, and continuously cultivated and expanded advantageous industrial clusters to bring together new industries, and new business forms and models, stimulate market vitality, and turn themselves into models and leaders in high-quality development.

The favorable institutional environment of the PFTZs has effectively invigorated market entities and accelerated the clustering of exportoriented entities. In 2021, 21 PFTZs put

RMB213 billion of foreign capital into actual use, and achieved a total import and export volume of RMB6.8 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 19% and 29.5% respectively. With less than 0.4% of the land area in China, they achieved 18.5% of the total foreign investment and 17.3% of total imports and exports for China, thereby making positive contributions to stabilizing foreign trade and foreign investment.

2.6.2 Hainan Free Trade Port

At the 30th Anniversary Conference of the Establishment of Hainan Province and Hainan Special Economic Zone on April 13, 2018, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced that "the CPC Central Committee has consented to building a pilot free trade zone across Hainan Island, and providing support for Hainan to explore and phase in policies and the necessary institutional framework on building a free trade port with Chinese characteristics". This is a major national strategy that President Xi Jinping has planned, deployed, and promoted in person. This is a major policy made by the CPC Central Committee after in-depth research, full consideration and rational planning, while taking into account the needs of both domestic and international economic growth.

On June 1, 2020, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council officially promulgated the Master Plan for the Construction of Hainan Free Trade Port (hereinafter referred to as the "Master Plan"), which specifies the institutional design and phased arrangement for the construction of Hainan Free Trade Port.

On June 10, 2021, the 29th session of the 13th NPC Standing Committee voted to adopt the *Hainan Free Trade* Port Law of the People's Republic of

China, which came into force on the date of promulgation. Liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment are important parts of the Law.

In terms of trade liberation and facilitation, it will introduce the liberation and facilitation system featuring zero tariffs for trade in goods. For trade in services, it will implement the liberation and facilitation policies featuring relaxed restrictions on both market access and business operations.

In terms of investment liberalization and facilitation, a streamlined investment approval system shall be implemented in an all-round manner, investment promotion and investment protection systems improved, property rights protection strengthened, the special negative list of foreign investment access and the special list of liberalized market access applied, and enterprises granted access to the market with a prior commitment. The negative list of foreign investment access specifically applicable to Hainan Free Trade Port has been formulated by the relevant departments of the State Council in conjunction with Hainan Province and issued after being approved by the State Council. The special list (special measures) for the relaxation of market access in Hainan Free Trade Port has been formulated by the relevant departments of the State Council in conjunction with Hainan Province.

In December 2020, the National Development and Reform Commission and the MOFCOM issued the Special Administrative Measures for Foreign Investment Access to Hainan Free Trade Port (Negative List) (2020 Edition), which took effect on February 1, 2021. The 2020 edition involves 27 items on the negative list, with the highest level of opening-up across China. There are three main

areas for opening-up, involving efforts to promote the opening of key areas such as value-added telecommunications and education, to expand the opening of business services, and to relax the restrictions on access to manufacturing and mining industries. In April 2021, the National Development and Reform Commission and MOFCOM issued the Opinions on Special Measures to Support the Construction of Hainan Free Trade Port and Relax Control over Market Access. It aims to support the construction of Hainan Free Trade Port with 22 provisions in five aspects, including the innovation of market access methods in the medical and health sector, optimization of market access and development environment in the financial sector, relaxation of access and advancement of prosperity in the cultural field, relaxation of access and resource pooling in the education field, and relaxation of access in other key areas.

Liberalization and facilitation of crossborder capital flows: An international free trade port, especially in the context of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, requires the free flow of capital. Based on the existing domestic and foreign currency and free trade accounts, a new multi-functional free trade account system and platform shall be established to open Hainan's financial sector. The financial sector must serve the real economy. By phasing in the liberalization of the capital account, launching pilot reform of policies to facilitate cross-border securities investment and financing and optimizing fund transfer management for cross-border investment and financing, Hainan will become a launch pad for policies on opening China's financial sector to the outside world.

Liberalization and facilitation of the

movement of people: Policies facilitating the free entry and exit of people are crucial for attracting international talent. According to its needs in development, Hainan Free Trade Port will adopt more relaxed policies on the sojourn and residence of professionals working in highend sectors in order to turn itself into a cluster of talent. With an effective risk prevention and control system in place, Hainan will allow more convenient visafree entries and relax restrictions on the entry and exit of people. Great efforts will be made to improve the talent service and create a favorable environment for talent development.

Liberalization and facilitation of transportation: A high-level free trade port benefits greatly from efficient and open transportation policies. Developing the Yangpu Port of China as the international port of registry is an opportunity to build an international shipping hub of the New International Land-Sea Trade Corridor in western China. Airspace control and airway rights restrictions will be relaxed to support Hainan's pilot project of granting the seventh freedom of the air. Domestic and foreign airlines are encouraged to increase their transport capacity. Transportation capacity and customs clearance capacity between the Hainan Free Trade Port and the rest of China will be strengthened with related facilities built to enhance transport liberalization and facilitation.

Secure and orderly data flows: The digital economy has become a leading driver of economic growth. Full data aggregation and safe, orderly cross-border flows of data are of strategic importance for the steady development of Hainan Free Trade Port. The systematic opening of communication resources and services, along with the International Internet

Data Interaction Pilot Project, will foster and develop the digital economy. With an innovative system design, Hainan will explore and develop a convenient and secure mechanism to facilitate crossborder data flows under the framework of the national management system for the security of cross-border data transmission.

Internationally competitive tax policy: To attract global trade and investment and enhance its international competitiveness, Hainan Free Trade Port shall develop a tax system that is in line with its positioning. The port will create favorable conditions, adopt the "zero-tariff" policy on imported goods step by step, and optimize the tax policy and arrangement. A simplified tax system will be launched in line with China's national tax reform. Tax evasion risk identification will be strengthened, tax collection and management strictly supervised, and tax base erosion and profit shifting prevented to prevent Hainan from becoming a "tax haven".

Strong and effective institutional guarantees: To ensure smooth implementation of the Master Plan for the Construction of Hainan Free Trade Port and support the construction of Hainan Free Trade Port, social governance and the rule-of-law system shall be improved. Government institutions will deepen reforms to transform their functions, improve social governance, and establish innovative mechanisms for ecological conservation in order to build an effective free trade port governance system with optimal structural arrangement, sound regulation, and efficient operation. A legal framework on the free trade port will be developed with the Hainan Free Trade Port Law of the People's Republic of China as the foundation and local regulations and mechanisms for commercial dispute resolution as a very import part so

as to create a world-class rule-of-law environment.

Hainan Free Trade Port official website: http://www.hnftp.gov.cn

2.6.3 Cross-border E-commerce Comprehensive Pilot Zones

The establishment of cross-border e-commerce comprehensive pilot zones (hereinafter referred to as the comprehensive pilot zones) is a major decision made by the State Council. Since 2015, the State Council has approved the establishment of 132 comprehensive pilot zones in six batches, which have basically covered the whole country and constituted a development pattern featuring land-sea connection and mutual complementarity of the east and the west. By means of institutional innovation, management innovation and service innovation, the comprehensive pilot zones have established an institutional framework with the "six systems" respectively for information sharing, financial services, intelligent logistics, e-commerce integrity, statistical monitoring and risk prevention and control, and the "two platforms" including the online comprehensive service platform and the physical industrial park at the core. They also developed nearly 70 practices based on exploration and mature experience to be replicated and promoted nationwide. Policies and measures such as the exemption of value added tax on cross-border e-commerce retail exports and consumption tax, and the assessment based collection of income tax are applicable to the comprehensive pilot zones. The industrial chain and ecosystem adapted to the development of cross-border e-commerce have been continuously improved. Customs statistics showed that China's crossborder e-commerce imports and exports increased by nearly 10 times in five years. In 2021, the scale reached RMB1.98 trillion, up 15%.

2.6.4 National Comprehensive Pilot Demonstration for Wider Opening-up in the Service Sector

Building comprehensive pilot zones for wider opening-up in the service sector is an important arrangement by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to promote high-level opening-up. In May 2015, the comprehensive pilot project was first launched in Beijing, and five rounds of continuous exploration have been launched within seven years. In 2020, the State Council gave its approval to Beijing to create a national demonstration zone on the basis of the first three rounds of pilot projects. In April 2021, the pilot projects were launched in Tianjin, Shanghai, Hainan, and Chongqing for the first time, shaping a "1 + 4" pattern.

Up to now, 95% of the 123 pilot measures in the plan of the demonstration zone in Beijing have been implemented, and over 50% of the 203 pilot tasks in the four provinces and cities, including Tianjin, put into action. Positive results have been achieved in such aspects as the pilot trials in implementation of policies, the implementation of projects, the development of industrial parks with distinctive characteristics, and the international and regional cooperation. A total of 35 experience-based cases have been promoted nationwide in seven batches, accumulating experience and exploring paths for the opening-up of the service sector in China.

In 2021, the above-mentioned five provinces and cities realized an added value of RMB9.3 trillion in the service sector, accounting for 69.6% of the

regional GDP. Their actual use of foreign capital in the sector totaled USD45.65 billion, a year-on-year increase of 17.3% and accounting for 33.4% of the actual use of foreign capital in the sector across China and 26.3% of the total actual use of foreign capital across China, which highlighted its greater role as a leader and model in promoting the opening-up and development of the service sector in China.

2.6.5 National Economic and Technological Development Zones

In 1984, the State Council approved the establishment of the first batch of 14 National Economic and Technological Development Zones (hereinafter referred to as the NETDZs) along China's coastal areas. Up to now, a total of 230 NETDZs (112 in the east, 68 in the central region and 50 in the west) have been established in 31 provinces (including autonomous regions and municipalities). The NETDZs are important bases of China's reform and opening-up initiative, where sound infrastructure and investment environment in line with international standards are developed in designated zones. Foreign capital has been introduced into NETDZs to develop industrial systems with advanced manufacturing and modern services as the mainstay. The automobile, information technology, and smart manufacturing sectors have become the leading ones in the NETDZs, which have become the driving force for economic development of their host cities and the surrounding areas. On May 18, 2019, the State Council issued the Opinions of the State Council on Promoting Innovation and Development of National Economic and Technological Development Zones and Creating a New High Ground of Reform and Opening-up. This document put forward 22 measures in five areas, namely building a higher-quality open economy, granting greater autonomy on reform, building a modern industrial system, creating a more efficient platform for internal and external cooperation, and better guaranteeing the supply of factors of production and enhancing the intensive utilization of resources. To sum up, innovation in opening-up, science and technology and institutional arrangement in NETDZs has played a positive role in Hainan's endeavor to pursue higherlevel cooperation and higher-quality economic development, and to create a new high ground for reform and openingup. According to preliminary statistics, the NETDZs achieved a regional GDP of RMB13.7 trillion in 2021, up 15.4% over the previous year with the growth rate 7.3 percentage points higher than the national average, and accounting for 11.9% of the GDP. The total import and export volume was RMB8.7 trillion, increasing by 21.9% and accounting for 22.3% of the country's total. The actual use of foreign capital and reinvestment of foreign-invested enterprises totaled USD68.4 billion, a yearon-year increase of 14%.

2.6.6 National High-Tech Industrial Development Zones

China's national high-tech industrial development zones (hereinafter referred to as "national high-tech zones") are built to develop high-tech industries, adjust industrial structures, promote the transformation of traditional industries, and enhance China's international competitiveness. Driven by innovation, national high-tech zones promote development through reform. They boast the nation's most fruitful high-tech

industrialization, highest concentration of high-tech enterprises, most active private technology enterprises, and strongest atmosphere of innovation and entrepreneurship. They are also focal points for the influx of financial resources.

In 2021, the total output value of 169 national high-tech zones reached RMB15.3 trillion, a year-on-year nominal increase of 12.8% and equivalent to 13.4% of China's GDP. There are currently 173 national high-tech zones in China.

As of 2020, national high-tech zones had concentrated more than 70% of the national engineering research centers, national key laboratories, and national engineering laboratories. The national high-tech zones are home to 1,085 new industrial technology research and development institutions at or above the provincial level, 739 state-level technology business incubators, 1,147 maker spaces filed with the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China, and 101,000 certified high-tech enterprises.

In July 2020, the State Council issued the Several Opinions on Promoting High-quality Development of National High-tech Industrial Development Zones, proposing tasks and measures in six areas: improving independent innovation capabilities, further stimulating the vitality of enterprises for innovation and development, moving the industry up the value chain, intensifying open innovation, creating a high-quality development environment, and strengthening guidance to different types of areas, and organizational management.

2.6.7 State-level New Areas

A state-level new area undertakes major national strategic tasks for development and reform and opening-up.

It is a national comprehensive functional area approved to be established in the relevant area of a specific city on the basis of the relevant administrative area and area of special functions. The oldest is the Pudong New Area in Shanghai, established in the early 1990s. Most recently, in April 2017, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a notice on the decision to establish the Xiong'an New Area in Hebei. There are currently 19 state-level new areas established in total (eight in the east, two in the central region, six in the west, and three in the northeast). After nearly 30 years of development, more state-level new areas with larger scales have been established as dynamic areas with faster growth.

In January 2020, the General Office of the State Council issued the Guiding Opinions on Supporting Statelevel New Areas in Deepening Reform and Innovation and Accelerating Highquality Development, which put forward supporting measures to five ends: more technological innovations in key areas, accelerated quality development of the real economy, continuous progress in creating new system and mechanism advantages, higher-level openingup, and higher-standard construction management. This move will help to transform the state-level new areas into trailblazers of high-quality development, pioneers in the new round of reform and opening-up, and new benchmarks for urban construction.

2.6.8 Special Customs Supervision Areas

A Special Customs Supervision Area refers to a specific area approved by the State Council, established within China's customs territory and granted with

special functions and policies subject to customs' enclosed supervision. As of May 2022, a total of 168 Special Customs Supervision Areas had been set up in 31 provinces (including autonomous regions and municipalities). Among them are 156 comprehensive bonded zones, eight bonded zones, two bonded port areas, one export processing zone, and the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone (Zhuhai Park). Special Customs Supervision Areas cover about 450 square kilometers in total according to the planning. As China gradually deepens reform and opening-up, Special Customs Supervision Areas have become pilot areas for the development of an open economy and clusters for the transformation and upgrading of processing trade. They play an important role in international industrial transfer and foreign trade as well as coordinated regional economic development and employment expansion. In 2021, the import and export value of all Special Customs Supervision Areas nationwide came to RMB7.80 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 22.9%.

2.6.9 Major Experimental Areas for Development and Opening-up along the Border

A major experimental area for development and opening-up along the border is a comprehensive development and opening-up platform established along the border with the approval of the State Council, and an important support for the joint construction of the six major international economic cooperation corridors under the Belt and Road Initiative. Up to now, the State Council has approved the establishment of nine such areas, including Dongxing, Pingxiang and Baise in Guangxi, Ruili and Mengla

(Mohan) in Yunnan, Tacheng in Xinjiang, Manzhouli and Erenhot in Inner Mongolia, and Suifenhe-Dongning in Heilongjiang. In 2015, the State Council issued the Opinions on Several Policies and Measures for Supporting the Development and Opening-up of Major Border Areas with 31 policies and measures in eight aspects such as stabilizing and revitalizing border areas, personnel exchanges, processing and logistics, tourism, and infrastructure construction to support the development of major border areas including major experimental areas for the development and opening-up along the border at a faster pace. In accordance with the requirements approved by the State Council and the implementation plan issued by the National Development and Reform Commission, the said major areas should boldly explore and create new models of cross-border economic cooperation, new mechanisms to promote the development of border areas, and new paths to revitalize the border areas and enrich people with institutional innovation as the core and accumulation of experience that can be replicated and popularized as the basic requirement. They have become an important economic growth pole for border areas in China and an important platform for opening to and cooperation with the outside world. In 2021, the nine major experimental areas for development and opening-up achieved a regional GDP of RMB451.8 billion, a total import and export value of RMB457.6 billion, and a total industrial output value of RMB489.1 billion, and created jobs for 160,000 people, thus providing great support for the establishment of a new development pattern in which domestic and foreign markets can boost each other, with the domestic market as the mainstay.

2.6.10 Border (Cross-border) Economic Cooperation Zones

The construction of border (crossborder) economic cooperation zones is an important decision made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to promote opening-up in border areas. After 30 years of construction, the border (cross-border) economic cooperation zones have continuously fortified their economic strength and improved their development level, and increasingly become an important platform for deepening cooperation with neighboring countries and regions and an important support for the economic and social development of border regions.

The border economic cooperation zones are established within the territory of China. At present, China has 18 border economic cooperation zones, which are distributed in eight border provinces and regions.

Cross-border economic cooperation zones are special economic zones demarcated by China and its neighboring countries in their border areas. They are established for the purpose of collaboration and interconnected development. China has already cooperated with Kazakhstan and Laos to respectively build the China-Kazakhstan Khorgos International Border Cooperation Center and the China-Laos Mohan-Boten Economic Cooperation Zone.

In 2021, the border (cross-border) economic cooperation zones achieved a total import and export value of nearly RMB130 billion and a total industrial output value of RMB74.7 billion, and provided jobs for 198,000 people. They have become a critical platform for opening-up in border areas and an important support for the economic and social development of border areas.

3. Legal System for Foreign Investment in China

3.1 An Introduction to the Chinese Legal System

3.1.1 The Chinese Legal System

Through more than 70 years of unremitting joint efforts since the founding of the People's Republic of China and 40-plus years of reform and opening-up, a socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics has come into being. Law-based government building has steadily progressed with accompanying improvements to the judicial system. Across the Chinese society, the concept of the rule of law has improved significantly.

The Chinese Legal System is an organic integration of constitutional, civil and commercial laws, administrative, economic, social and criminal laws, litigation and non-litigation procedural laws, as well as other legal branches. It is an organic unity with the Constitution of the People's Republic of China as the core. The Constitution is the fundamental law of the country, assuming the ultimate commanding position in the socialist system of laws with Chinese characteristics. People of all ethnic groups, all state organs, all armed forces, all political parties or public organizations, and all enterprises or institutions within China must take the Constitution as the basic standard of conduct and have a duty to uphold the dignity of the Constitution and ensure its implementation. The Constitution has supreme legal authority in the socialist system of laws with Chinese characteristics. All laws, administrative

and local regulations must be made in accordance with the *Constitution* and must not contravene the *Constitution*.

The Constitution stipulates that the NPC and NPCSC exercise the legislative power of the state. The laws enacted by the NPC and NPCSC establish the important and basic legal systems in construction of the nation's economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological civilization. They constitute the main body of the socialist system of laws with Chinese characteristics. The laws must not be contravened by administrative or local regulations.

The State Council formulates administrative regulations in accordance with the *Constitution* and laws. Administrative regulations may regulate matters concerning the implementation of the provisions of the laws and the performance of the administrative functions and powers of the State Council. For matters to be governed by laws formulated by the NPC and NPCSC, the State Council may enact administrative regulations first in its place with authorization from the NPC and NPCSC.

The people's congresses and their standing committees of the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, cities with subordinate districts, and autonomous prefectures may, in accordance with the *Constitution* and laws, formulate local regulations. The people's congresses of the ethnic autonomous areas have the power to formulate autonomous and separate regulations on the basis of the political,

economic, and cultural characteristics of the local ethnic group(s). The people's congresses and their standing committees of the provinces and cities where special economic zones are located may, upon authorization by the NPC, formulate and enforce regulations within the limits allowed by the special economic zones.

The ministries and commissions. and directly affiliated institutions with the administrative functions of the State Council, the People's Bank of China, and the National Audit Office may formulate regulations within the scope of their functions and powers and in accordance with laws and the administrative regulations, decisions, and orders of the State Council. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, cities with subordinate districts, and autonomous prefectures may formulate regulations in accordance with laws, the administrative and local regulations of their provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities.

The judicial interpretation is also an important source of laws in China. The judicial interpretation of Chinese laws specifically refers to interpretations made by the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China and the Supreme People's Procuratorate that have universal judicial effects on the specific governing laws and procuratorial work based on the powers granted by the laws. The judicial interpretation has a legal effect, but it shall not contravene the *Constitution* and laws. Courts can directly quote judicial interpretations as the basis for judgment.

Although China is not a country that practices case law, some judicial cases have significance as guides for judicial practice. Such judicial cases in China are called Guiding Cases, and are issued by the

Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. As of now, the Guiding Case system is not a formal source of law, but it provides important references for judges dealing with similar cases.

3.1.2 Compliance with International Rules

China actively participates in the reform and building of the global governance system, maintains and improves the multilateral economic governance mechanism, and deepens multilateral, bilateral and regional cooperation, to promote openness and development of the world.

China has always been a staunch proponent of, active participant in, and significant contributor to the multilateral trading regime. On December 11, 2001, China formally joined the World Trade Organization (WTO). Over the past two decades, China has comprehensively strengthened its compliance with multilateral trade rules, earnestly fulfilled its commitment to opening-up in the fields of goods and services, and fortified the protection of intellectual property rights. The stability, transparency and predictability of its opening-up policy have been significantly improved. To strengthen its compliance with WTO rules, the Chinese central government has checked more than 2,300 pieces of laws and regulations, and local governments more than 190,000 pieces, establishing a system of laws, regulations and policies in line with WTO rules. To open up its market, China has significantly reduced tariffs and fulfilled its accession commitment in this regard in 2010. Overall tariffs rate dropped from 15.3% in 2001 to 9.8% in 2010, and further to

7.4% in July 2021 as China reduced the tariff on its own accord and fulfilled the tariff concession commitments under the expansion agreement of the WTO's Information Technology Agreement. China has opened up its services market extensively. It had kept its promise of opening up 100 sub-sectors under nine categories in the service sector by 2007 and has actually opened up nearly 120 sub-sectors by now. In rules compliance, China has continued to strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights, actively fulfilled its transparency obligations, and always respected and conscientiously implemented the rulings under the dispute settlement mechanism. China has actively participated in the reform of the WTO, by putting forward the "three basic principles" and "five suggestions"⁷, submitting proposals for reform, and promoting the formulation of rules in emerging fields such as e-commerce and investment facilitation.

China has implemented the strategy of upgrading free trade areas and signed 19 free trade agreements (FTAs) with 26 countries and regions. Its free trade partners are found in Asia, Oceania, Latin America, Europe and Africa, and trade with free trade partners accounts for about 35% of its total foreign trade. On January 1, 2022, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP) came into force. It is the largest free trade agreement in the world by far, involving

the world's second and third largest economies. The total population, GDP and trade of the 15 member countries account for about 30% of the world's total.

On September 16, 2021, China formally applied to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). China is willing to, through reforms, fully align itself with the CPTPP rules and standards and make commitments to high-level openness in the field of market access that exceed its existing FTA practices, so as to provide CPTPP members with market access opportunities that come with huge commercial interests. On November 1, 2021, China formally applied to join the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA). China is willing to provide cooperation opportunities and a broad market for companies of DEPA members and tighten digital economy cooperation among each other, thus contributing to innovation and sustainable development among members.

With increasingly close ties with the world economy, China has entered into bilateral investment treaties with 108 countries; as of late May 2022, China has kept agreements on the prevention of double taxation with 112 countries and regions (including the tax arrangements between the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, and tax treaties between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan).

^{7. &}quot;Three basic principles": First, the WTO reform shall preserve the core values of the multilateral trading system; second, the WTO reform shall safeguard the development interests of developing members; third, the WTO's reform shall follow the practice of decision-making by consensus.

[&]quot;Five suggestions": First, the WTO reform should uphold the primacy of the multilateral trading system; second, the priority of the WTO reform is to address the existential problems faced by the WTO; third, the WTO reform should address the imbalance of trade rules, and respond to the latest developments of our time; fourth, the WTO reform should safeguard special and differential treatment for developing members; fifth, the WTO reform should respect the members' development models.

3.2 The Legal System for Foreign Investment

3.2.1 Overview

China encourages foreign investors to invest in China in accordance with laws. China also protects the legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises in accordance with laws. China has always followed the rule of law in utilizing foreign investment. In the early stage of reform and openingup, China successively formulated the Law of the People's Republic of China on Chinese-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures, Law of the People's Republic of China on Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises, and the Law of the people's Republic of China on Chinese-Foreign Contractual Joint Ventures (collectively referred to as the "Three Laws on Foreign Investment"), laying a legal foundation for China to attract foreign investment. Since then, in order to meet the needs of foreign capital use, China has continuously established and improved its legal system for foreign investment. This has helped to shore up the confidence of foreign investors and improvement of the investment environment.

On March 15, 2019, the Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Foreign Investment Law") was approved at the Second Session of the 13th National People's Congress, replacing the "Three Laws on Foreign Investment" as the new fundamental law on foreign investment in China. The Foreign Investment Law sets a basic framework for China's new legal system for foreign investment, affirms that the "pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list" management system is to be implemented for foreign investment,

and further strengthens investment promotion and protection. In December of the same year, the State Council issued the Implementing Regulations for the Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Implementing Regulations"), detailing the main legal systems defined by the Foreign Investment Law. The Foreign Investment Law and its Implementing Regulations came into effect on January 1, 2020. Foreign investment will henceforth enjoy a market environment with higher stability, transparency, predictability, and fairer competition.

3.2.2 Market Access for Foreign Investment

China is implementing an administration system of "pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list" for foreign investment in accordance with the Foreign Investment Law.

"Pre-establishment national treatment" refers to the treatment given to foreign investors and their investment during the investment access stage, which is not lower than that given to their domestic counterparts.

The "negative list" refers to special administrative measures for foreign investment access in specific fields as stipulated by the state. Foreign investors are not allowed to invest in any field which the negative list deems "forbidden" to foreign investors. For those fields that the negative list merely "restricts" from foreign investment, foreign investors must meet the conditions set out by the negative list. Fields not included in the negative list for foreign investment access shall be managed in accordance with the principle of treating domestic and foreign investment equally.

The Special Administrative Measures for Foreign Investment Access (Negative List) (2021 Edition) and the Special Administrative Measures for Foreign Investment Access to Pilot Free Trade Zones (Negative List) (2021 Edition) were released on December 27, 2021, and took effect on January 1, 2022. The 2021 editions of the negative lists for foreign investment access for China and pilot free trade zones are further reduced to 31 and 27 entries, down 6.1% and 10%, respectively. The main changes include further opening up the manufacturing industry, widening access to the service sector in pilot free trade zones, improving targeted administration, and optimizing overall implementation. All manufacturing sectors are open to foreign investors in the PFTZs.

In addition to the negative list for foreign investment access, foreign investors and foreign-invested companies should also follow the Negative List for Market Access (2022 Edition). In this list, the State Council clearly lists the industries, fields, businesses, etc. that are forbidden or restricted from investing or operating in China. Governments at all levels have adopted corresponding lawbased administrative measures. The items in the list are divided into two categories: prohibited and licensed matters. For prohibited areas, market entities are not allowed to enter, administrative organs are not allowed to approve and ratify the relevant matters, and relevant procedures are not allowed. For areas with access under a license, market entities must apply in accordance with qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements. Administrative organs are to make decisions on whether to grant access or not (in accordance with laws and

regulations), or market entities shall gain access in accordance with the access conditions and methods stipulated by governments. For industries, fields, and businesses not included in the negative list for market access, all kinds of market entities shall be granted entry on an equal footing and in accordance with laws.

The opening-up of the financial sector has been advancing in an orderly manner. The Measures for the Administration of Securities and Futures Investment Made in China by Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (QFII) and RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (RQFII) and its supporting rules, which were implemented on November 1, 2020, allow QFII and RQFII to invest in securities listed on the National Equities Exchange and Quotations, private investment funds, financial futures, commodity futures, options, etc. and to participate in bond repurchase, securities margin trading in stock exchanges, and refinancing securities lending transactions. The Decision to Amend the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Foreign-Funded *Insurance Companies*, published on March 19, 2021, clarifies the access conditions for foreign insurance group companies and overseas financial institutions, improves shareholder change and access requirements, and cancels restrictions on foreign shareholding. On December 3, 2021, the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission issued the Notice on Clarifying Measures for the Opening up of the Insurance Intermediary Market, allowing overseas insurance brokerage companies with actual business experience and in compliance with relevant regulations of the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission to

invest in and set up insurance brokerage companies in China to operate in the area of insurance brokerage, and allowing foreign insurance group companies and foreign-invested insurance group companies in China to invest in and set up insurance intermediaries to operate in insurance intermediary. On December 10, 2021, the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission issued the Rules on Insurance Asset Management Companies (For Consultation), which removes the equity cap of foreign insurance companies in insurance asset management companies and sets forth qualification criteria applicable to all domestic and overseas shareholders.

3.2.3 Investment Promotion

■ Catalogue of Industries for Encouraging Foreign Investment

China implements policies to encourage and guide foreign investment. For foreign investment in fields specified in the Catalogue of Industries for Encouraging Foreign Investment, those qualified are eligible for preferential policies in areas such as taxation; qualified foreign-invested enterprises investing in the encouraged industries in western regions are eligible for a lower enterprise income tax rate of 15%; the land for encouraged foreign-invested manufacturing projects of intensive use can be offered preferentially; the base price of land transfer can be no lower than 70% of the corresponding lowest national standard price for industrial land.

In 2022, China will release the updated Catalogue of Industries for Encouraging Foreign Investment (2022 Edition). Compared with the 2020 edition, the 2022 edition will further increase the number and scope of items, and continue to encourage foreign investment

in advanced manufacturing and producer services, with a focus on the central, western and northeastern regions. The draft of the 2022 edition has 1,435 entries, an increase of 200 entries, or more than 15%, over the 2020 edition. Of the 200 new entries, 36 are applicable nationwide and 164 are for the central and western regions.

■ Equal Participation in Competition

With regard to the various policies supporting enterprise development, foreign-invested and domestic-funded enterprises enjoy equal access to rights including but not limited to government funding, land supply, tax cuts and fee reductions, licensing and permits, and the setting of standards, project reports, and human resources. As regards the organization form, institutional framework and standard of conduct, all relevant provisions of the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Partnership and other laws shall be applied to both domestic and foreign-invested enterprises.

The government treats domestic and foreign-invested enterprises equally in procurement activities. Foreigninvested enterprises are entitled to equal and lawful participation in government procurement activities organized by the central or local governments. No organization should treat the products and services provided by foreign-invested enterprises in China differently from those provided by domestic-funded enterprises in terms of government procurement. No organization should discriminate or restrict foreign-invested enterprises in any form, or obstruct or restrict them from freely entering the government procurement market in local regions and industries. Foreign-invested

enterprises shall not face discrimination in the release of government procurement information, supplier assessment and qualification examinations, bid evaluation standards, etc., nor are they to be restricted in terms of supplier qualifications for the ownership form, organization form, shareholding structure, investor nationality, and product/service brand. The above regulations guarantee the right of foreign-invested enterprises to participate in Chinese government procurement through fair competition in accordance with laws. On October 13, 2021, the Ministry of Finance issued the Circular of the Ministry of Finance on Implementing Related Policies Concerning Equal Treatment to Domestic and Foreign-invested Enterprises in Government Procurement Activities, requiring that relevant departments should ensure equal participation of domestic and foreign-invested enterprises in government procurement activities; implement requirements concerning equal treatment to domestic and foreigninvested enterprises in government procurement activities; and equally safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of both domestic and foreigninvested enterprises. All regions shall, in a timely manner, abolish and rectify rules and practices that are in violation of the circular, as well as illegal rules and unlawful practices of setting up candidate pools, directories, or qualification databases for products and suppliers.

Foreign-invested enterprises enjoy fair treatment in the formulation and application of various standards. The state shall guarantee that foreign-invested enterprises can participate equally in setting standards (in accordance with laws) and shall improve information disclosure and social supervision for

the setting of standards. Compulsory standards formulated by the state shall apply equally to domestic and foreigninvested enterprises. No technical requirements higher than the compulsory standards shall be specifically applied to foreign-invested enterprises. Domestic and foreign-invested enterprises shall participate in the formulation and revision of national standards, industry standards, local standards, and group standards on an equal basis in accordance with laws. Foreign-invested enterprises may formulate enterprise standards either by themselves or jointly with other enterprises as needed.

3.2.4 Investment Protection

Expropriation and Compensation

According to the Foreign Investment Law, the state does not expropriate any investment made by foreign investors. In special cases where expropriation is necessary for the public interest, the state may expropriate or requisition the investment of foreign parties in accordance with laws. Such expropriation or requisition shall be made pursuant to statutory procedures, and fair and reasonable compensation given in a timely manner.

The Implementing Regulations further clarifies that for the expropriation of foreign parties' investment conducted by the state for the public interest, legal procedures must be followed in a nondiscriminatory manner, and timely compensation must be made based on the investment's market value. Foreign investors who are dissatisfied with the expropriation or requisition decision may apply for administrative reconsideration or file an administrative lawsuit in accordance with laws.

■ Freedom of Technical Cooperation

Technical cooperation is an essential mode of cooperation between foreign-invested enterprises and its partners. It plays an important role in releasing the full potential of their respective advantages to achieve the goals of investment.

According to the Foreign Investment Law and its Implementing Regulations, China encourages foreign investors to engage in technical cooperation with its partners on a voluntary basis by following business rules. Conditions for technical cooperation should be determined by all investment parties through negotiation and on an equal footing. No administrative department (including organizations authorized by laws or regulations to manage public affairs) or its staff member shall force (or compel in disguised forms) foreign investors or foreign-invested enterprises to transfer technology by means of administrative licensing, administrative inspection, administrative punishment, administrative compulsion, or any other administrative means.

It is stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 31 of the Administrative License Law of the People's Republic of China that administrative organs and the staff thereof shall not take the transfer of technology as a condition for obtaining an administrative license. It is prohibited to either directly or indirectly request technology transfer in the process of administrative licensing.

■ Commitment from Local Governments

Local people's governments at all levels and relevant departments shall strictly keep policy commitments made to foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises and perform all contracts entered into in accordance with laws

("policy commitments" refer to written commitments made by local people's governments at all levels and relevant departments within their statutory authority regarding the supporting policies, preferential treatment or conveniences that foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises can enjoy in their respective regions). Breach of contract is prohibited on the grounds of adjustment of the administrative region, change of the government, adjustment of the institution or functions, or replacement of the relevant persons in charge. If government departments make alterations to policy commitments or contractual agreements out of the necessity of national and social interests, they must proceed in accordance with statutory authority and procedures, and provide timely and fair compensation for any losses suffered by foreign investors or foreign-invested enterprises in accordance with laws.

■ Smoothed Complaint Channels for Foreign-invested Enterprises

In accordance with the Foreign Investment Law and its Implementing Regulations, China has established a mechanism for foreign-invested enterprises' complaints and settlements to handle problems raised by foreigninvested enterprises or their investors more promptly and to coordinate and improve relevant policies and measures. Should a foreign-invested enterprise or a foreign investor deem any administrative act by an administrative organ or the staff thereof to have infringed upon its legitimate rights and interests, it may seek mediation and resolution through the complaint mechanism for foreigninvested enterprises or report to the relevant departments through other legal channels.

In 2020, the Rules on Handling Complaints of Foreign-Invested Enterprises (hereinafter referred to as the Rules) was promulgated after revision. The Rules clearly stipulates that the Ministry of Commerce, in conjunction with other relevant departments, establishes an inter-ministerial joint meeting system for complaints of foreign-invested enterprises. The Ministry of Commerce is responsible for handling complaints in the following situations: (1) where the matter is related to the relevant departments under the State Council, people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities; (2) where the matter has significant national or international impact. The Ministry of Commerce establishes the National Center for Complaints of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, which is responsible for handling the complaints referred to. Local people's government at and above the county level shall designate a department or institution for handling complaints in their respective jurisdictions and according to their due responsibilities. The above-mentioned agencies shall accept the following complaints related to foreign investment: (1) applications made by foreign-invested enterprises to Complaint Agencies for coordination to resolve matters, alleging that administrative actions of administrative agencies and their staff have infringed on their legitimate rights and interests; (2) reports by foreign-invested enterprises about issues concerning investment environment and suggestions about improvements of relevant policies and measures to Complaint Agencies.

The *Rules* attaches great importance to protecting the rights and interests of the complainant, and stipulates that the complaint shall not affect the rights of the complainant to put forth administrative

reconsideration and administrative litigation in accordance with laws; it requires the Complaint Agencies to take effective measures to protect complainants' trade secrets, confidential business information and personal private information obtained during the process of handling complaints; no organization or individual may suppress or retaliate against complainants who raise matters or apply for coordination to resolve matters through the complaint mechanism for foreign-invested enterprises.

By the end of 2021, more than 2,500 Complaint Agencies for foreign investment had been established at all levels across China, complaint systems for foreign investment had been formulated or revised in 26 provinces, complaint handling guidelines for foreign investment had been developed and published by 26 provincial-level Complaint Agencies, well-equipped local complaint networks for foreign investment had been established in 19 provinces, and 17 provinces had published their lists of Complaint Agencies in their respective jurisdictions. With such efforts, an allaround framework for protection of the rights and interests of foreigninvested enterprises has taken shape. The Complaint Agencies of the central and local governments, under a working mechanism established for information sharing and mutual coordination, provide more accessible and efficient services for complainants.

The relevant regulations on the filing, acceptance, and handling of complaints are detailed in the *Rules on Handling Complaints of Foreign-Invested Enterprises*. (For the flow chart, see: 4.5 Complaint Management for Foreign-invested Enterprises)

3.2.5 Investment Management

■ Foreign Investment Project Management

The National Development and Reform Commission formulates and implements macroeconomic development strategies and plans to coordinate and supervise the development of the national economy. If a foreign investment involves a fixed asset investment project, it needs to go through investment project approval and filing.

■ National Security Review

The Foreign Investment Law stipulates that foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises engaged in investment activities within Chinese territory shall abide by Chinese laws and regulations and shall not jeopardize the national security and public interests of the People's Republic of China. China has established a security review system for foreign investment and conducts security review on any foreign investment that does or may affect the national security of China. The results of the security review arrived at in accordance with laws shall be considered as the final decision.

As approved by the State Council, the Measures for the Security Review of Foreign Investment was promulgated on December 19, 2020 and came into force on January 18, 2021. It clearly stipulates the scope of foreign investment that should be subject to security review, which involves two aspects: (1) investment in fields related to national defense and security, such as the military industry and its supporting industries, as well as investment in areas surrounding military facilities and military industry facilities; (2) investment in, and acquisition of actual control over, companies in nine areas concerning national security,

including important agricultural products, and important energy and resources. Applications for foreign investment security review are received by the Government Service Center of the National Development and Reform Commission. For consultation methods, please refer to the Announcement No. 4 [2019] of the National Development and Reform Commission.

■ Information Reporting System

China has established an information reporting system for foreign investment. Foreign investors or foreign-invested enterprises shall submit investment information to the competent commercial departments via the enterprise registration system and the national enterprise credit information publicity system. Investment information submitted by foreign investors or foreign-invested enterprises must be authentic, accurate, and complete.

The Measures for Reporting Foreign Investment Information and the Announcement on Matters Related to the Information Report on Foreign Investment have been in effect since January 1, 2020. Foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises shall submit the initial report, any reports of modification or cancellation, and the annual report to the competent commercial department in accordance with the requirements of the abovementioned documents.

3.3 Enterprise Registration

3.3.1 Investment Subject

Subjects of foreign investment include foreign natural persons, enterprises, and other organizations.

3.3.2 Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors

Cases of foreign investment stipulated in the Foreign Investment Law include foreign investors' acquisition of the shares, equity, property shares, or other similar rights and interests of enterprises within the territory of China either by merger, acquisition, or other means. Currently, mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors are mainly regulated by laws and regulations such as the Foreign Investment Law and its Implementing Regulations, Provisions on M&A of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, and Measures for the Administration of Strategic Investment in Listed Companies by Foreign Investors.

3.3.3 Organization Form of Foreign-invested Enterprises

Foreign-invested enterprises in China mainly have two organization forms: companies and partnerships. The provisions of the *Company Law of the People's Republic of China* and the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Partnerships* are respectively applied to the organization form, organizational structure, and norms of conducts of foreign-invested enterprises established after January 1, 2020. Foreign-invested enterprises are no longer divided into Chinese-foreign equity joint ventures, Chinese-foreign contractual joint ventures, and wholly foreign-owned enterprises.

■ Companies

Foreign investors are entitled to establish limited liability companies and joint-stock limited companies within the territory of China.

A limited liability company refers to an economic organization that is funded and

established by fewer than 50 shareholders, each of whom bears limited liability to the company within the limit of his/her subscribed capital contribution. A limited liability company shall also bear limited liability for its debts with all its assets. A joint-stock limited company refers to an economic organization whose registered capital is composed of equal shares that are raised through the issuance of shares (or stock warrants), whose shareholders are each liable to the company within the limit of his/her subscribed shares, and that is likewise liable for its own debts with all its assets. Both a limited liability company and a joint-stock limited company shall be registered in accordance with the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Registration and Administration of Market Entities.

■ Partnerships

Foreign investors are entitled to set up general partnerships and limited partnerships within the territory of China.

A general partnership is composed of general partners who bear unlimited joint and several liabilities for the debts thereof. A limited partnership is composed of the general partners who bear unlimited joint and several liabilities for the debts of the partnership and the limited partners who are liable for the debts of the partnership within the limit of their subscribed capital contribution.

■ Resident Representative Offices of Foreign Enterprises in China

The resident representative offices of foreign enterprises established in China (hereinafter referred to as the "representative offices") shall abide by Chinese laws and regulations (including the Regulations on the Administration of Registration of Resident Offices of Foreign Enterprises).

A representative office is an office set

up within the territory of China engaged in non-profit activities related to the business of foreign enterprises. It does not have the status of a legal person and is not entitled to engage in profit-making activities. A representative office is only entitled to engage in the market research, exhibitions, and publicity activities related to the products or services of foreign enterprises and the liaison activities related to foreign enterprises' product sales, service delivery, domestic sourcing, and domestic investment.

3.4 Foreign Exchange Administration

In China, the Chinese currency renminbi (RMB) is freely convertible under the current account and is still under certain management under the capital account. The "current account" refers to items that occur frequently in economic transactions between a country and its foreign nation counterparts, including foreign trade income and expenses, non-trade transactions, and unrequited transfer. The "capital account" refers to the increase or decrease of assets and liabilities arising from the export and import of capital in the balance of payments. It reflects changes in the claims and debts between a country and its foreign nation counterparts expressed in terms of currency, including the transfer of physical or financial assets between residents and non-residents. It mainly consists of three categories: direct investment, securities investment, and cross-border lending.

China is in the process of gradually opening up its capital accounts. The number of convertible items is

gradually increasing, as is the degree of convertibility. Specifically, direct investment has been opened up and cross-border securities investment channels expanded significantly, while macroprudential management has been exercised for foreign debts. There are only a few items under cross-border securities investment and personal capital accounts that have not been fully opened.

The State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) and local administrations of foreign exchange are responsible for foreign exchange supervision and control. In accordance with the relevant regulations, China implements the management of foreign exchange registration for foreign investors' domestic direct investment (DDI). Organizations and individuals involved in DDI activities must apply for foreign exchange registration before engaging in such transactions. Starting from June 2015, foreign-invested enterprises are entitled to complete foreign exchange registration with banks in their place of registration at its option.

The use of capital and renminbi funds obtained through the foreign exchange settlements of foreign-invested enterprises shall follow the principles of authenticity and self-use within the scope of business. It shall also comply with foreign exchange regulations. Foreign investors are entitled to freely conduct inward and outward remittance of their investment in RMB or foreign exchange when it comes to their contribution of capital, profits, and capital gains within the territory of China.

3.5 Labor Employment

The employment of labor by foreigninvested enterprises within the territory of China shall comply with the Labor Law of the People's Republic of China, the Labor Contract Law of the People's Republic of China, the Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China, and other laws and regulations.

3.5.1 Labor Contracts

Foreign-invested enterprises are entitled to determine their institutional settings and needs for personnel and to recruit employees in China on their own or entrust recruitment to professional staffing agencies. Foreign-invested enterprises shall sign a written Labor Contract with any employed personnel. The labor contract must include the following items: the name, domicile, legal representative or the person in charge of the employer; the name, address and resident ID or other valid ID number of the employee; the term of the labor contract, the content and place of work, working hours, rest and holidays, labor remuneration, social insurance, labor protection, working conditions, protections against occupational hazards, etc. In addition to the essential content listed above, the employer and the employee are also entitled to include the probation period, training for the employee, the employee laborer's obligation of confidentiality, supplementary insurance and welfare treatment, and other matters on the labor contract.

Labor contracts are divided into fixedterm contracts, open-ended contracts, and those whose terms are based on the completion of certain tasks. For labor contracts whose terms exceed three months but are less than one year, the probation period is not to exceed one month; for labor contracts whose terms are more than one year but less than three years, the probation period is not to exceed two months; for labor contracts with a fixed term of no less than three years or labor contracts with no fixed term, the probation period is not to exceed six months.

In addition, foreign-invested enterprises are entitled to dispatch labor for temporary, auxiliary, or substitutable posts of duty. Dispatched labor shall account for no more than 10% of the total labor.

3.5.2 Working Hours

On the whole, China adopts a standard system of eight-hour workdays and 40-hour work weeks. If the standard system cannot be implemented due to limitations resulting from the nature of the work or the characteristics of production, systems of irregular working hours and comprehensive working hour calculation are permissible upon approval.

Employers shall ensure that their employed laborers have at least one day off every week. To meet the needs of production and operation, employers are allowed to extend their employees' working hours following consultation with the trade union and with the employee. The extended working time is generally not to exceed one hour per day; if employers need to further extend working hours under special circumstances, the extended working time shall not exceed three hours per day or 36 hours per month in total; furthermore, extended working hours are only allowable on the condition that they do no harm the health of employees. Laborers are entitled to overtime pay. If the laborer is required to extend working hours beyond the legal standard in accordance with laws, he/ she shall be paid no less than 150% of the hourly wage stipulated in the labor contract; if the laborer is required to

work on a rest day (usually Saturday and Sunday) in accordance with laws and compensatory leave cannot be arranged, he/she shall be paid no less than 200% of the hourly or daily wage stipulated in the labor contract; if the laborer is required to work in legal holidays in accordance with laws, he/she shall be paid no less than 300% of the hourly or daily wage stipulated in the labor contract.

3.5.3 Holidays and Vacations

There are 11 statutory paid holidays every year in China: New Year's Day (one day), Spring Festival (three days), Tomb-Sweeping Day (one day), Labor Day (one day), Dragon Boat Festival (one day), Mid-Autumn Festival (one day), and National Day (three days).

Laborers who have worked continuously for at least 12 months are entitled to paid annual leave. If a laborer has worked for more than one year and less than 10 years in total, he/she is entitled to five days' annual leave; if one has worked for between 10 and 20 years, he/she is entitled to 10 days' annual leave; if one has worked for a total of 20 years or longer, he/she is entitled to 15 days' annual leave. National statutory holidays and rest days shall not be deducted from the days of annual leaves. Moreover, workers also enjoy marriage leave, bereavement leave, etc. in accordance with laws.

3.5.4 Social Insurance

China's social insurance mainly includes basic endowment insurance, basic medical insurance, employment injury insurance, unemployment insurance, and maternity insurance. Foreign-invested enterprises and their employees shall pay social insurance premiums in accordance with laws to ensure that their employees

may receive material assistance from the government and society in cases of old age, illness, work injury, unemployment, and childbirth. Qualified foreign-invested enterprises may set up enterprise annuities according to regulations as further efforts to better safeguard the interests of employees.

Foreign nationals employed in China shall be covered by China's social insurance in accordance with laws.

If a person employed in China is from a country that has signed bilateral or multilateral agreements on social insurance with China, his/her social insurance shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the agreements.

3.5.5 Rescission and Termination of Labor Contracts, and Economic Compensation

If the employer and the employee reach an agreement through consultation, their labor contract may be terminated. In absence of such an agreement, the laborer is entitled to unilaterally terminate the labor contract under the following conditions/circumstances: when notifying the employer in writing 30 days in advance; when notifying the employer three days in advance during the probation period; due to some fault of the employer (e.g. failing to pay the employee remuneration on time and/or in full, failing to pay social insurance premiums for the employee in accordance with laws, etc.). The unilateral termination of the labor contract by the employer is subject to stricter conditions and must meet certain legal prerequisites, for example, if the laborer is proved to fail to meet the conditions of employment during the probation period, due to some major fault of the laborer, if the laborer is laid off due

to economic reasons of the employer, etc.

The labor contract is terminated when the labor contract expires, the laborer begins to enjoy basic endowment insurance in accordance with laws, or the employer decides to disband.

If the employer proposes to terminate the labor contract through negotiations with the employee, or cancels or terminates the labor contract due to legal circumstances such as the employee's disqualification or layoffs for economic reasons, economic compensation shall be paid. Economic compensation shall be paid to the laborer based on the number of years the laborer has worked for the employer in the amount of one month's salary per year employed. If the laborer has been employed for less than a year but more than six months, the employer shall still pay the laborer one month of salary; if the laborer has been employed for less than six months, the employer shall pay the laborer the equivalent of a half of month's salary.

3.5.6 Work Permit

Foreign-invested enterprises employing foreigners in China shall complete relevant procedures, such as work permits, for the employees in accordance with laws. Since 2017, China has introduced a unified work permit system for foreigners working in China according to the principle of "encouraging high-end talent, controlling the number of general workers, and restricting the number of low-end workers". Foreigners working in China shall apply for relevant visas and residence permits with the Notification Letter of Foreigner's Work Permit in China and the Work Permit for Foreigners. High-end foreign talent can enjoy various favorable policies such as "notification + commitment", acceptance of application without prerequisite for certain materials, and green channels.

The Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, and the National Immigration Administration are responsible for formulating and organizing the implementation of policies for foreigners working in China. The acceptance and approval of the permit shall be handled by relevant local administrative departments in charge of foreigner-related matters through the unified system (https://fuwu.most.gov.cn/lhgzweb/).

For relevant classification standards and processing procedures, please refer to the Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs on Printing and Distributing the Provisional Service Guide for Work Permits for Foreigners Working in China (Interim) (Wai Zhuan Fa [2017] No. 36).

3.6 Intellectual Property Protections

China has a sound legal system for the protection of intellectual property rights, providing a wide range of relief and channels of enforcement. China is also a contracting party of most international intellectual property conventions.

In 2021, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the *Outline* of *Building an Intellectual Property Rights Powerhouse (2021-2035)* (hereinafter referred to as "the *Outline*"), proposing that remarkable results be achieved in building China into an intellectual property rights powerhouse with more stringent protection, higher social satisfaction, greater market value, and significantly

improved brand competitiveness by 2025. By 2035, China will have ranked among the top in the world in terms of comprehensive intellectual property competitiveness and become a worldclass intellectual property rights powerhouse with Chinese characteristics. In accordance with the *Outline*, the State Council issued the 14th Five-Year National Plan for Intellectual Property Protection and Application, which sets out five key tasks: (1) comprehensively strengthening intellectual property protection to stimulate the innovation vitality of the whole society; (2) improving the effectiveness of intellectual property transfer and transformation to support the innovation and development of the real economy; (3) building the intellectual property service system to better benefit people with innovation outcomes; (4) promoting international cooperation in intellectual property to help build an open economy; (5) encouraging talent cultivation and cultural construction in intellectual property to reinforce the foundation for business development. To strengthen intellectual property protection, six special projects have been proposed, including trade secret protection, data intellectual property protection, construction of intellectual property protection institutions, development of a system to protect new plant varieties, geographical indication protection, and building of first-class patent and trademark examination institutions.

China adopts a system of intellectual property protection covering both administrative and judicial channels. With the *Outline* as the core and the support from the *Opinions of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China on Strengthening the Trial of*

Cases Involving Intellectual Property Rights in the New Era to Provide Effective Judicial Services and Support for Building China into an Intellectual Property Rights Powerhouse (released on October 29, 2021) currently in place, China's judicial protection system for intellectual property has seen continuous improvement. In 2014, special courts for intellectual property rights cases in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou all held special trials on intellectual property rights. In 2019, the Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China began to hear intellectual property appeals from professional and technical intellectual property right cases across the nation. Since then, these courts have gradually unified standards of adjudication for intellectual property right cases. Up to now, the people's courts have established a specialized trial system for intellectual property rights consisting of the Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People's Court, Beijing Intellectual Property Court, Shanghai Intellectual Property Court, Guangzhou Intellectual Property Court, Hainan Free Trade Port Intellectual Property Court, and 26 intellectual property courts in Nanjing, Suzhou, Wuhan and other places. On April 22, 2021, the Supreme People's Court issued the Plan of the People's Courts for Judicial Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (2021-2025), which defines the goals, tasks, measures and implementation blueprints for judicial protection of intellectual property rights during the 14th Five-year Plan period in China. The intellectual property examination and approval mechanism and the level of judicial protection are seeing continuous improvement in China, promoting the overall efficiency of the intellectual property right protection

system. According to the Law of the People's Republic of China Against Unfair Competition, the State Administration of Market Regulation and local market regulators at or above the county level are responsible for the administrative enforcement for trade secret protection.

In 2018, China reestablished the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA), thus achieving the centralized and unified management of patents, trademarks, geographical indications, and layout designs of integrated circuits. The CNIPA is responsible for the protection of intellectual property rights, trademark registration, patent review, registration for the layout designs of integrated circuits, issuance of administrative rulings such as review and invalidation of trademarks, patents, and layout designs of integrated circuits, and the development and implementation of a unified verification system for geographical indications. In terms of intellectual property protection, the administrative enforcement of trademark and patent law is under the jurisdiction of the Comprehensive Law Enforcement Team of Market Regulation. The CNIPA is responsible for the business guidance of trademark and patent law enforcement, while the State Administration for Market Regulation is responsible for the organization and guidance of trademark and patent law enforcement, further optimizing the mechanism of administrative law enforcement on intellectual property rights. According to the Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China and other laws, regulations, and policies, the National Copyright Administration of the

People's Republic of China, provincial copyright bureaus, and local cultural market comprehensive law enforcement agencies are responsible for administrative law enforcement of copyrights; thus together they constitute the national system of copyright administrative law enforcement.

Chinese laws protect the following categories of intellectual property rights: patents (including inventions, utility models, and appearance designs), trademarks, geographical indications, copyrights (including computer software) and neighboring rights, layout designs of integrated circuits, new varieties of plants, trade secrets, etc.

3.7 Tax Administration⁸

3.7.1 Introduction to the Tax System

■ Taxation Environment

China's competent department of taxation is the State Taxation Administration directly subordinate to the State Council. Responsible for nationwide tax collection management, it has four levels of subsidiary taxation organs (provincial, municipal, county, and township), which carry out tax collection within the scope of their respective administrations under the leadership of the State Taxation Administration. In October 2018, national tax bureaus and local taxation bureaus at and below the provincial level formally completed merger for a dual-leadership management system led by the State Taxation Administration and supported by the provincial people's

^{8.} This section does not cover all the rules in the tax law. Moreover, in practice, due to possible changes in laws and regulations, it is recommended that enterprises immediately consult professional service agencies on whether or not to take an action.

governments (including provinciallevel autonomous region and municipal governments). Effective January 1, 2019, with the transfer of responsibilities, all social insurance premiums for government organs, public institutions, and urban and rural residents are now collected by tax departments. In principle, the basic pension and other insurance premiums of corporate employees will continue to be collected in accordance with the current tax collection system; meanwhile, a reasonable scope has been determined for non-tax revenue whose collection is now the responsibility of tax departments. The State Taxation Administration has successively issued a number of new measures to optimize the tax business environment and facilitate private tax/ fee payment. These have simplified tax procedures in line with policy tax/ fee cuts and the tax system reform to "streamline administration, delegate power, strengthen regulation, and improve services".

The Customs of the People's Republic of China is the country's supervisory and administrative authority for the entry and exit of articles. In accordance with laws, it levies customs duties and other taxes and fees on goods allowed to be imported and exported, as well as inbound and outbound articles. The State Council established the General Administration of Customs to administer all customs across China in a unified manner. The import duties levied by the customs on the country's behalf shall be collected by the customs in accordance with laws, and the regulations on the administration of customs duties shall be applied.

■ Tax Categories

Like other countries in the world today, China adopts a compound tax system of multiple tax types. Under the current system, 18 types of tax are divided into the following categories according to the object of taxation:

- ✓ Income taxes: enterprise income tax, individual income tax
- ✓ Turnover taxes: value-added tax, consumption tax, tariff
- ✓ Property taxes and act taxes: house property tax, deed tax, vehicle and vessel tax, stamp tax, city and town land use tax, land value increment tax, tonnage tax, resource tax, urban maintenance and construction tax, vehicle purchase tax, farmland conversion tax, tobacco tax, environmental protection tax

This *Investment Guide* will give an overview of the five major tax categories.

(1) Enterprise Income Tax

Enterprises and other organizations that have obtained income within the territory of China are the taxpayers responsible for payment of the enterprise income tax in accordance with regulations.

Enterprises are divided into resident enterprises and non-resident enterprises. Resident enterprises are enterprises which are set up in China in accordance with law, or which are set up in accordance with the law of a foreign country (region) but which are actually under the administration of institutions in China. Non-resident enterprises are enterprises which are set up in accordance with the law of a foreign country (region) and whose actual administrative institution is not in China, but which have institutions or establishments in China, or which have no such institutions or establishments but have income generated from inside China.

The statutory tax rate for resident enterprise income obtained both within and outside Chinese territory is 25%. For non-resident enterprises that have institutions or establishments within Chinese territory, the statutory tax rate

of 25% applies to the income of those institutions or establishments obtained within the Chinese territory, as well as to the income obtained from outside Chinese territory but in actual relation to the institutions or establishments within China. For non-resident enterprises that have no institutions or establishments inside China, or that have institutions or establishments inside China but whose incomes have no actual relation to those institutions or establishments within China, it shall pay enterprise income tax on the incomes derived from China at the reduced rate of 10% (a lower tax rate agreed upon or tax exemption under applicable tax treaties, if any, shall be enforced).

Enterprise income tax is calculated according to the tax year, beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31 of the Gregorian calendar. Enterprise income tax shall be prepaid on a monthly or quarterly basis, and final settlement shall be carried out at the end of the year.

(2) Individual Income Tax

On January 1, 2019, China established a comprehensive and classified individual income tax system that is fairer and more reasonable than its predecessor. It has further clarified the definition of and criteria for "resident individual", adjusted and optimized the structure of tax rates, raised basic deduction levels for the income tax, set up special expense deductions, adjusted the tax reporting system, set up the credit mechanism, and introduced the anti-tax avoidance clause for individuals.

An individual who is domiciled in China, or an individual who is not domiciled in China but has resided in China for an aggregate of 183 days or more within a tax year, shall be regarded as a resident individual. Income received

by a resident individual from within China or overseas shall be subject to individual income tax in accordance with laws. In addition, according to the Regulations for the Implementation of the Individual Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China, for an individual who is not domiciled within the territory of China, if the person resides within Chinese territory for 183 days or more per year for less than six consecutive years, the person shall be exempted from individual income tax for incomes derived from outside the Chinese territory and paid by entities or individuals outside the Chinese territory after filing with the competent tax authorities; if an individual is absent from China for more than 30 days in any year in which he/she resides in China for 183 days or more, the consecutive years when he/she has resided in China for 183 days or more shall be counted anew.

An individual who is not domiciled in China and does not reside in China, or an individual who is not domiciled in China but has resided in China for less than an accumulated 183 days within a tax year, shall be regarded as a nonresident individual. Income received by a non-resident individual from within China shall be subject to individual income tax in accordance with laws. According to the Regulations for the Implementation of the Individual Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China, for an individual who is not domiciled within the Chinese territory, if he/she has resided within China for no more than 90 days in a tax year, his/her income that is derived within the territory of China and paid by an employer outside the Chinese territory but not borne by the employer's institutions or establishments within the territory of China shall be exempted from individual income tax.

The individual income tax year begins

on January 1 and ends on December 31 of the Gregorian calendar. For comprehensive income in excess of the specified amounts, seven-level progressive tax rates ranging from 3% to 45% shall apply; for income from business operation in excess of the specified amounts, five-level progressive tax rates ranging from 5% to 35% shall apply; for income from interest, dividends or bonuses, income from leasing of assets, income from transfer of assets, and incidental income, a flat tax rate of 20% shall apply. (A lower tax rate agreed upon or tax exemption under applicable tax treaties, if any, shall be enforced).

For foreign nationals, the following categories of income are temporarily exempted from the individual income tax: (1) dividends and bonuses obtained from foreign-invested enterprises; (2) wages and salaries that are paid to foreign experts in accordance with relevant regulations of China; (3) foreign persons who qualify as resident individuals may apply for tax exemptions on housing subsidies, language training fees, child education expenses, etc; or, they may opt to enjoy special expense deductions from the individual income tax from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2021. Regarding item (3), once a foreign national chooses one or the other, he/she may not change that decision within the tax year. On December 31, 2021, the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Continuing the Implementation of Relevant Preferential Individual Income Tax Policies Including Allowances and Subsidies for Foreign Individuals (Announcement No. 43 [2021] of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration) was released, stipulating that the validity period of preferential policies for foreign individuals such as allowances and

subsidies will be extended to December 31, 2023.

(3) Value-added Tax (VAT)

On May 1, 2016, China's business tax was altogether replaced by the valueadded tax (VAT). Those subject to the VAT include organizations and individuals that sell goods, provide processing, repair, replacement and marketing services, manage intangible assets or real estates, or import goods within the territory of the People's Republic of China. Besides the rate of 0, there are three valueadded tax rates, 13%, 9%, and 6%. For small-scale taxpayers, the VAT rate is 3%, except as otherwise provided. Customs is responsible for collecting VAT on imports. The assessable periods for VAT payment are one day, three days, five days, 10 days, 15 days, one month or one quarter.

From 2017 to 2022, China introduced a series of reform measures to simplify the rate structure and reduce VAT rates, with supporting policies including input deductions for domestic passenger transport services, additional deductions for production and consumer-oriented services, and the implementation of the VAT credit refund system. Since then, the efforts to enhance VAT credit refund have been stepped up. From April 1, 2022, newly added credits of micro and small enterprises and enterprises in manufacturing, research and technical services, electricity, heating, gas and water production and supply, software and information technology services, ecological protection and environmental governance, and transportation, storage, and postal services will be fully refunded on a monthly basis and outstanding VAT credits will be refunded in one lump sum. From July 1, 2022, the scope of such policies is extended to cover enterprises in the following industries: wholesale

and retail; agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery; accommodation and catering; resident services, repairs and other services; education; health and social work; and culture, sports and recreation.

(4) Tariffs

For goods permitted by the People's Republic of China to be imported and exported, the customs shall levy tariffs in accordance with relevant laws and administrative regulations. The taxpayers of tariffs on imported and exported goods are the consignees of imported goods and consigners of goods for export.

The following highlights import tariffs. In recent years, China has taken the initiative to introduce a series of new measures to reduce import tariffs. In 2018, China proactively reduced the most-favored-nation import tariff rate, making substantial tax reductions on pharmaceuticals, automobiles and auto parts, high-demand consumer goods, and certain industrial products. The tariff rate fell to 7.5% from 9.8% in 2010 on the whole. In July 2021, China fulfilled its tariff concession commitments under the expansion agreement of the WTO's Information Technology Agreement, and the tariff was reduced to 7.4% on the whole. In addition, China imposes provisional tariffs lower than the mostfavored-nation rates on certain imported goods. Since January 1, 2022, China has imposed provisional import tariffs on 954 items.

(5) Consumption Tax

Organizations and individuals engaged in the production, consigned processing and import of taxable consumer goods within the territory of the People's Republic of China, as well as other organizations and individuals selling taxable consumer goods determined

by the State Council, are the taxpayers responsible for paying consumption tax in accordance with laws. Commodities subject to the consumption tax fall into 15 major categories: cigarettes, liquor, high-end cosmetics, precious stones and jewelry, firecrackers/fireworks, petroleum products, motorcycles, cars, golf balls and golf equipment, luxury watches, yachts, disposable wooden chopsticks, solid wood flooring, batteries, and paints/ varnishes. Consumption tax rates are either flax or lump-sum tax rates. The amount of consumption tax payable shall be calculated by the ad valorem, specific tax, or composite method (combining the ad valorem and specific tax methods). Customs is authorized to collect consumption tax on taxable imported consumer goods. Taxpayers importing taxable consumer goods must pay the applicable taxes within 15 days of the issuing of the Customs Consumption Tax Pay-In Warrant by Customs.

3.7.2 Preferential Enterprise Income Tax

At present, a tax system is in effect to ensure that "preferential treatment is mainly granted to industries, with regional preferences as a complement." Income of enterprises derived from agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery projects, public infrastructure projects, environmental protection projects, energy conservation projects and water saving projects can enjoy tax exemption or reduction; high-tech enterprises are taxed at the reduced rate of 15%; western China enterprises in industries specifically encouraged by the government are taxed at the reduced rate of 15%; enterprise income tax incentives can be enjoyed with extra tax deductions on the research and development costs; small, low-profit

enterprises also receive preferential tax treatment. This *Guide* focuses on the noteworthy preferential tax policies on foreign investment introduced in China in recent years. Enterprises are advised to refer to specific laws and regulations for the preferential tax policies of particular categories.

These preferential tax policies include:

- (1) High-tech enterprises enjoy a preferential tax rate of 15%.
- (2) From January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022, for the portion of taxable income not exceeding RMB1 million, the amount of taxable income may be halved from 25% to 12.5% and enterprise income tax will be levied at 20% for small, low-profit enterprises. From January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024, for the portion of taxable income exceeding RMB1 million but not surpassing RMB3 million, the amount of taxable income will be reduced to 25% and enterprise income tax will be levied at 20% for small, low-profit enterprises.
- (3) Effective through December 31, 2030, enterprises in western China in industries designated by the government for special encouragement shall enjoy a preferential tax rate of 15%.
- (4) Starting from the tax year that production/operation income is first generated, enterprises engaged in public infrastructure projects with major support from the government shall enjoy the "three-year exemption and three-year half rate" enterprise income tax incentive.
- (5) Enterprises engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, or fishery projects shall pay enterprise income tax at a reduced rate or be exempted from it.
- (6) Starting from the tax year that production/operation income is first generated, enterprises engaged in eligible

- environmental protection or energy/ water conservation projects shall enjoy the "three-year exemption and three-year half rate" enterprise income tax incentive. Enterprises purchasing specialized equipment for environmental protection, energy or water conservation, or production safety, 10% of the investment in equipment can be deducted from the tax amount payable.
- (7) A weighted deduction of 75% of an enterprise's R&D expenditures shall be applied after the actual enterprise R&D expenditure is taken out in accordance with regulations; where enterprise R&D expenditure generates intangible assets, 175% of the cost of intangible assets shall be amortized. At the same time, the rate of extra tax deductions on the R&D costs of manufacturing and technology-based SMEs is raised from 75% to 100%. With respect to the R&D expenses actually incurred by a technology-based SME when it conducts any R&D activity, an extra 100% of the amount of R&D expenses actually incurred shall be deducted before tax payment, in addition to the deduction of actual expenses as prescribed, from January 1, 2022, provided that the said expenses are not converted into intangible assets and included in the current profits and losses; and if the said expenses have been converted into intangible assets, such expenses may be amortized at the rate of 200% of the costs of the intangible assets before tax payment from January 1, 2022.
- (8) Enterprise income from technology transfer not exceeding RMB5 million within a tax year shall be exempted from the enterprise income tax; that which exceeds RMB5 million shall be taxed at half of the rate. From January 1, 2020, resident enterprises registered in specific areas of the Zhongguancun National

Independent Innovation Demonstration Zone will be exempted from enterprise income tax for the portion of eligible technology transfer income not exceeding RMB20 million in a tax year and will be exempted from enterprise income tax by half for the portion exceeding RMB20 million.

- (9) Starting from the tax year that production/operation income is first generated, newly founded high-tech enterprises located in any of China's five special economic zones or the Shanghai Pudong New Area shall enjoy a "two-year exemption and three-year half rate" enterprise income tax incentive.
- (10) Venture capital enterprises making eligible venture capital investments can enjoy deduction for the tax amount payable at a certain percentage of the amount invested.
- (11) Income from equity investments, including interest earned from the government bonds and stock dividends of resident enterprises, as well as certain specified income of non-profit organizations, are exempted from the enterprise income tax.
- (12) Foreign investors reinvesting their profits in China are temporarily exempted from the withholding income tax.
- (13) Eligible cutting-edge service enterprises across the nation shall pay the enterprise income tax at a reduced rate of 15%.

3.7.3 Import Tax Policies for Supporting Scientific and Technological Innovation

According to the Notice by the Ministry of Finance, the General Administration of Customs and the State Taxation Administration on the Import Tax Policies for Supporting Scientific and

Technological Innovations during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period (Cai Guan Shui [2021] No. 23), tariffs, as well as valueadded taxes and consumption taxes in the import link, are exempted from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2025 for articles imported by scientific research institutions, technological development institutions, and schools for scientific research, technological development and teaching that China fails to produce or whose domestic counterpart fails to meet the demand due to inadequate performance. Foreign-invested R&D centers that meet the conditions can enjoy this policy.

According to the Notice of the Ministry of Finance, the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the General Administration of Customs, and the General Administration of Taxation on Measures for the Administration of Import Tax Policies for Supporting Scientific and Technological Innovations during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period (Cai Guan Shui [2021] No. 24), the provincial-level competent department for commerce, together with the provincial-level finance and taxation departments and the customs with jurisdiction over foreign-invested R&D centers, shall review the list of foreigninvested R&D centers. The provincial-level competent department for commerce shall notify the customs with jurisdiction over the foreign-invested R&D centers of the review results by letter, with a copy to the provincial-level finance and taxation departments, and a report to the Ministry

of Commerce. As for the conditions under which foreign-invested R&D centers may enjoy the policy, please refer to Appendix II to the notice, Conditions for Foreign-invested R&D Centers to Be Entitled to Import Tax Policies for Supporting Scientific and Technological Innovations during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period.

3.7.4 Transfer Pricing

In relation to the final achievements of the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the State Taxation Administration issued its own announcements and management measures. Based on the tax authorities' taxation practices and technological conditions in the field of transfer pricing in recent years, the State Taxation Administration has improved the requirements for reporting concurrent data on associated transactions (including main documents, local documents and documents on special matters applicable to certain types of transactions) as well as requirements for the Country-by-Country Reporting Form. When an enterprise meets the conditions for preparing the three above-mentioned documents (including the amount of related transactions), it shall prepare the relevant documents and observe regulations on the object of exemption, the preparation deadline, and the submission deadline.

Enterprises that see transactions with related parties shall submit an annual report on related transactions before the date of the final settlement of enterprise income following the end of an accounting year. The taxpayer that meets certain requirements shall fill in the Country-by-Country Reporting Form. The reporting form adopts a form numbering system

similar to that of the annual enterprise income tax return. Enterprises are required to fill in the relevant information. Chinese tax authorities' special tax adjustment administration is becoming more comprehensive, real-time and dynamic. Proactive risk management will be ramped up, the focus shifted from expost investigation to ongoing analysis such as associated annual reporting, data from the same period, and risk analysis and assessment, and taxpayers encouraged to adapt themselves to the shift.

3.7.5 Tax Conventions

China is actively establishing an international tax governance system aligned with China's new openingup landscape. Domestically, China upgrades its international tax system and tax collection system; internationally, China engages in in-depth global tax cooperation. As of the end of May 2022, China's agreements on the prevention of double taxation had covered 112 countries and regions (including the tax arrangements between the Chinese Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, and tax treaties between the Chinese Mainland and Taiwan). In addition, China has signed three multilateral tax conventions and 10 tax information exchange agreements. An increasing number of tax collection and management partners can be found in most economies in the world.

The agreements on prevention of double taxation have played a positive role in the prevention of double taxation for cross-border taxpayers from both contracting parities, while enhancing tax certainty, strengthening economic cooperation, promoting bilateral capital, technology, and personnel exchanges, and ramping up tax cooperation. On October 14, 2019, the State Taxation Administration

of China released the Administrative Measures for Managing Treaty Benefits to Non-resident Taxpayers, which simplifies procedures required for non-resident taxpayers to enjoy treaty benefits. The measures instate a change from "submission at the time of declaration" to "retention for later inspection" ("self-assessment of eligibility, claiming treaty benefits, and retaining documents for inspection"). This modification can significantly ease the burden on non-resident taxpayers and withholding agents throughout the declaration process.

3.8 Dispute Resolution

The primary ways to resolve disputes include litigation, arbitration, mediation and reconciliation. Administrative disputes with administrative organs can be settled through administrative reconsideration and administrative litigation. Mediation is recommended in the process of litigation, reconsideration and arbitration.

China's court system consists of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China, local people's courts at various levels (including superior people's courts, intermediate people's courts, and basic people's courts), and specialized people's courts (military courts, maritime courts, intellectual property courts, financial courts, etc).

China has a well-established arbitration mechanism. Arbitration in China is conducted by arbitration committees established in municipalities, provincial capitals, and other cities with subordinate districts. The China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) and China Maritime Arbitration Commission

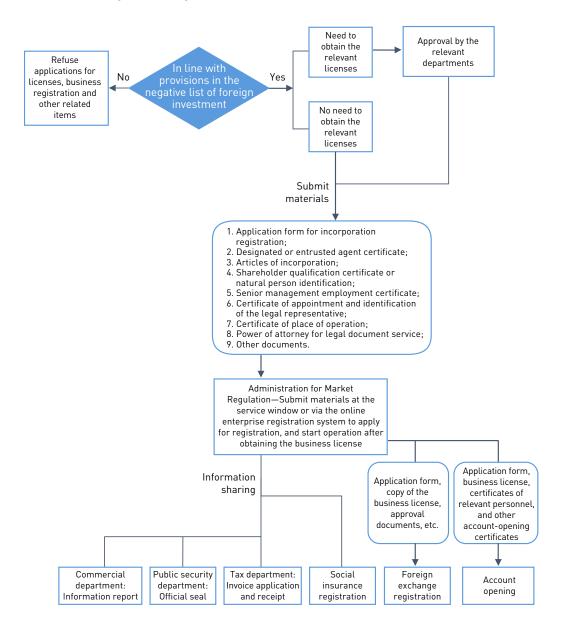
(CMAC) are two major standing commercial arbitration bodies, well-known both nationally and internationally for its independence, impartiality, and efficiency.

Mediation mechanisms in China include people-to-people mediation, administrative mediation, industry mediation, and commercial mediation. Mediation organizations are seen in communities, key industries, and professional fields across urban and rural areas in China. Flexible, accessible, lowcost, efficient, and confidential, they play an important role in resolving various civil and commercial disputes.

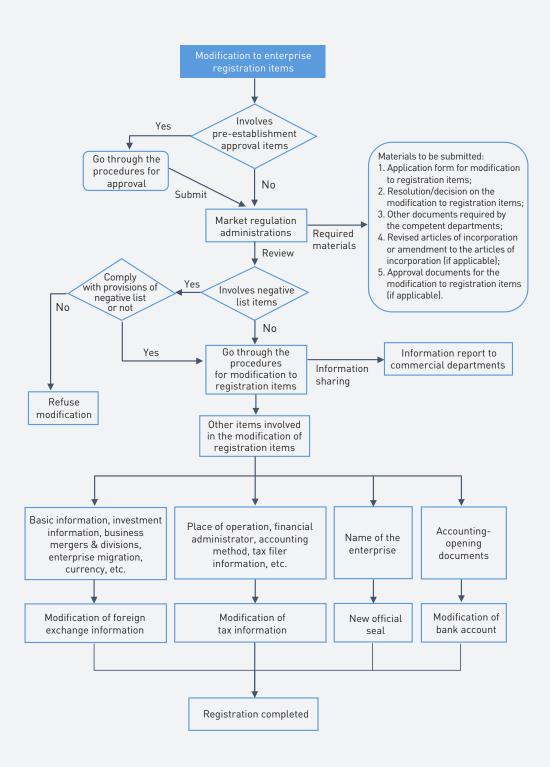
4. Procedures for Foreign Investment

4.1 Enterprise Incorporation/Modification

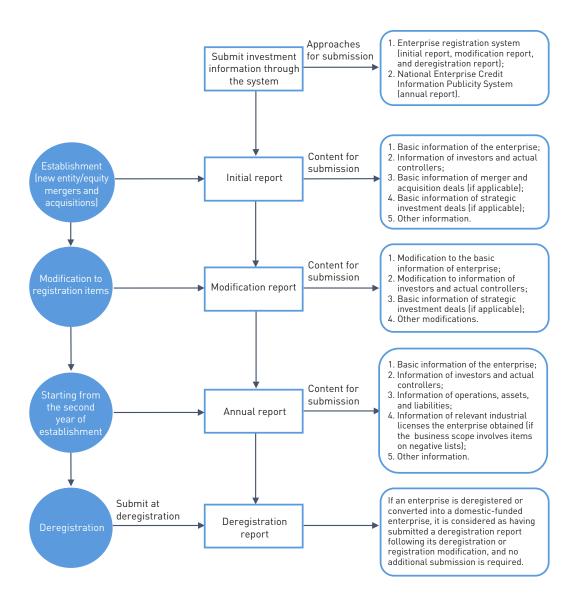
4.1.1 Enterprise Incorporation



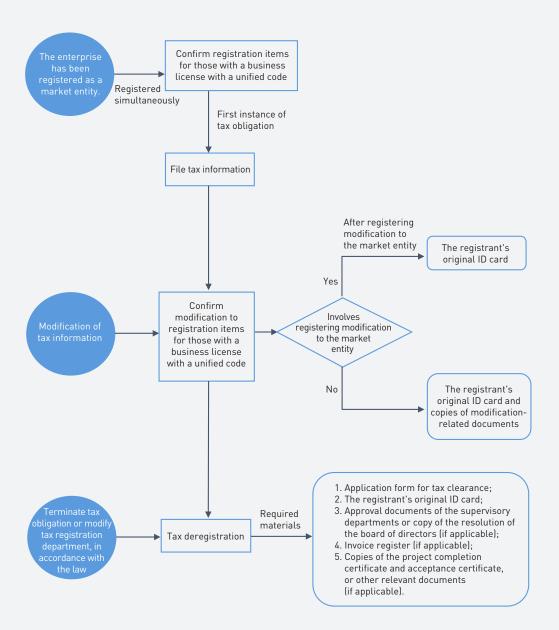
4.1.2 Enterprise Modification



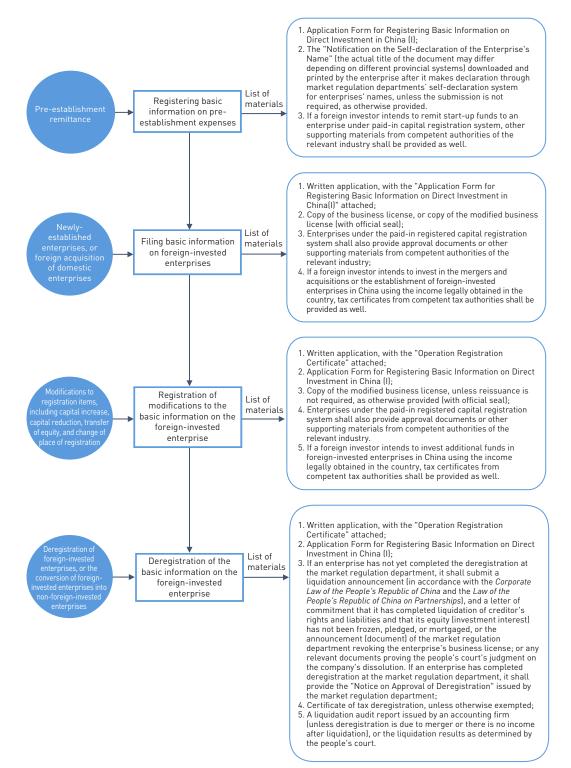
4.1.3 Enterprise Information Report



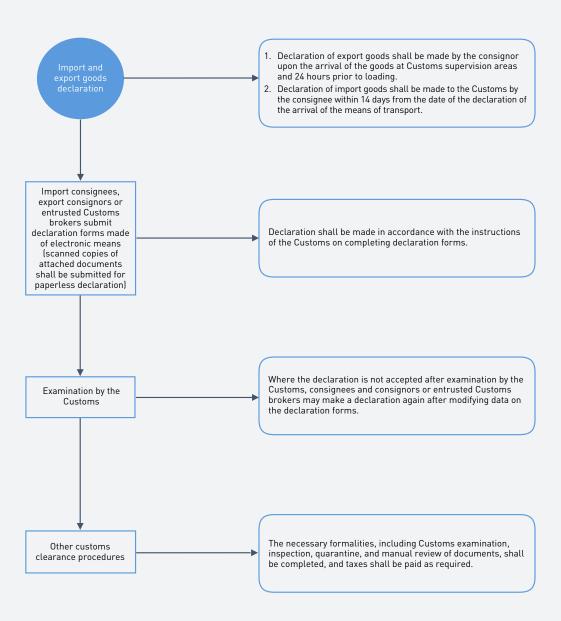
4.2 Taxation



4.3 Foreign Exchange



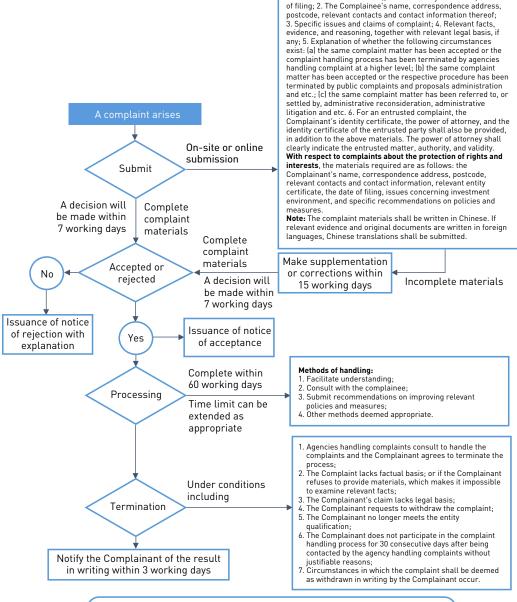
4.4 Customs



4.5 Complaint Management for Foreign-invested Enterprises

Written materials include:

1. The Complainant's general information (including name, correspondence address, postcode, relevant contacts and contact information thereof), relevant entity certificate, and date



This procedure is based on the Rules on Handling Complaints of Foreign-Invested Enterprises. 1. "The complainant" refers to foreign-invested enterprises and foreign investors.

(a) The Complainant alleges that their legitimate rights and interests have been infringed upon by the administrative actions of administrative bodies and their staff members; (b) The Complainant reports issues concerning the investment environment and suggests improvements of relevant policies and measures to agencies handling complaints.

The complaints do not include applications of the Complainant for coordination to settle civil and commercial disputes with other natural persons, legal persons, or other organizations.

3. "Agencies Handling Complaints" include:

The National Center for Complaints of Foreign-Invested Enterprises; (b) Departments or institutions designated by local people's governments at and above the county level that are responsible for accepting complaints of foreign-funded enterprises.

5. Foreign Nationals in China

5.1 Entry and Residence

The Exit and Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China is applicable to the entry and exit of foreign nationals, as well as their stay and residence in China. Chinese Visa-issuing authorities are authorized to, according to relevant regulations, determine the type, frequency, period of validity, and duration of stay of visas, reject foreign nationals' applications for visas, or cancel or confiscate issued visas.

The National Immigration Administration and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China manage entry and exit affairs in accordance with their respective responsibilities. Embassies and consulates of the People's Republic of China in foreign countries and other missions overseas commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issue entry visas to foreign nationals. Exit/entry border inspection authorities shall be responsible for carrying out exit/entry inspections. The stay and residence of foreign nationals in China are managed by public security organs under local people's governments at or above the county level and their exit/ entry administrations.

Chinese visas are categorized as diplomatic, courtesy, official, and ordinary. Ordinary visas come in 12 categories and 16 types. These are issued to foreign nationals coming to China for non-diplomatic and non-official purposes: work, study, family visits, tourism, business, or as talent invited to work in China. Foreign nationals can apply for a

visa that suits the purpose of their visit, or enter China visa-free if they meet the certain criteria. Foreigners who need to enter China urgently for humanitarian reasons, are invited to enter China for urgent business or emergency repair work, or have other urgent needs and hold documents that prove the relevant departments' approval of applying for port visas may apply for port visas and enter China. Travel agencies that organize inbound tourism in accordance with relevant state regulations may apply for group tourist visas from port visa authorities.

Foreign nationals entering China shall defer to the inspection of the China Immigration Inspection and the health quarantine of China Customs, go through the prescribed procedures, and enter China only upon approval. Foreign nationals carrying animals, plants, or currencies into China shall abide by relevant laws of China as well as the regulations of the customs and financial regulatory authorities. Except for prohibited items, foreign nationals can carry a reasonable amount of luggage that is for self-use into China duty free.

Foreign nationals whose visas indicate that they need to apply for residence permits after entry shall, within 30 days of entry, apply to the exit/entry administration of the public security organ under the local people's government at or above the county level for residence permits. The validity period of the residence permit indicates how long the permit holder can stay in China. Foreign nationals should leave China before the last day of the duration of stay prescribed

on the visa they hold or the expiry of the validity period of their residence permits. Where the duration of stay of visa needs to be extended, the visa holder shall file an application with the exit/entry administration of the public security organ under the local people's government at or above the county level in the place of his stay at least seven days prior to the expiry of the duration specified in the visa. Foreigners residing in China who apply for the extension of the duration of residence shall, at least 30 days prior to the expiry of the validity period on their residence permits, file applications with the exit/entry administrations of public security organs under local people's governments at or above the county level. Foreign nationals' residence permit for work is valid for a minimum of 90 days and a maximum of five years, while the residence permit for purposes other than work is valid for a minimum of 180 days and a maximum of five years. Foreign nationals who have made prominent contributions to the economic and social development of China or who meet other conditions for permanent residence may apply for permanent residence in China.

Foreign nationals who wish to work in China need to obtain work permits and residence permits for work as required by relevant regulations.

During the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Chinese government adjusts its policies on the entry of foreigners in a dynamic manner. It will give full consideration to their reasonable requests and provide them with necessary support and assistance. For visa application, applicants should follow the relevant requirements of Chinese embassies and consulates in foreign countries based on their notices.

Passengers traveling to China by

air are required to provide negative certificates of nucleic acid tests and IgM antibody tests before boarding and should comply with Chinese regulations on inspection and quarantine as well as pandemic prevention and control after arriving.

The Chinese government has released instructions relevant to foreign nationals' visa application, customs clearance, residence permits, and departure from China. For details, please visit the following two websites: http://s.nia.gov.cn/mps/bszy/; http://cs.mfa.gov.cn/wgrlh/. For relevant policies and more information, please go to the service windows of the exit/entry administrations of the local public security organs, dial 12367, the 24-hour hotline of the National Immigration Administration.

5.2 Housing

In accordance with such regulations as the Notice on Adjusting the Policies on the Market Access and Administration of Foreign Investment in the Real Estate Market and the Notice of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Regulating the Administration on House Purchase by Overseas Institutions and Individuals, branches and representative offices set up by foreign institutions in China (except for companies approved to engage in real estate businesses) and foreign individuals working or studying in China can purchase commercial properties for personal use based on their actual needs. Foreign individuals in cities where there are policy restrictions on housing

purchase shall abide by the local policies and regulations when purchasing a house. Each foreign individual is only allowed to buy one house for personal use in China. Overseas institutions with branches or representative offices within the territory of China can only purchase non-residential houses for their offices in cities where they are registered.

In addition, foreign nationals are not prohibited from renting out or selling houses in China.

5.3 Education

Foreign nationals can enroll their children either in schools specifically built for their children or ordinary primary/ secondary schools and kindergartens in accordance with the relevant policies formulated by the local provincial administrative departments of education. Schools specifically built for the children of foreign nationals mainly admit their children (of foreign nationality) who live together with them legally in the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government. They can offer pre-school, primary school, and secondary school education, and adopt a foreign education model.

5.4 Medical Services

China's medical care system is composed of general hospitals, specialized hospitals, community health service centers and stations, outpatient departments, clinics, and emergency centers, which are of various types, sizes, and functions. There are non-profit public medical institutions

run by the government as well as social medical institutions run by non-government forces (including medical institutions that are Chinese-foreign joint venture or Chinese-foreign cooperatives). Foreign nationals can seek medical treatment at institutions of their choice at the same cost as Chinese residents.

"120" is the emergency number in all parts of China that one can turn to for emergency medical response before hospitalization. It provides first aid, emergency treatment in transit, and patient monitoring beyond hospital boundaries. Almost all general hospitals have an Emergency Department to provide emergency medical treatment for patients in need.

According to the Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China and the Interim Measures for Social Insurance System Coverage of Foreigners Working within the Territory of China, foreign workers legally employed in China shall take out the Urban Employee Basic Medical Insurance (UEBMI) and enjoy the same medical insurance treatment as other insured workers. Foreign nationals can refer to the official website of their local administrative department of medical security for the list of hospitals covered by basic medical insurance, as well as the scope and ratio of medical insurance reimbursement.

Foreign nationals (or their employers) may purchase commercial medical insurance to cover additional risks not yet covered by basic medical insurance.

5.5 Travel

China is endowed with rich resources, boasting abundant natural and cultural

attractions. Most cities and counties are open to foreign nationals, who do not have to apply for a travel permit to visit the tourist attractions open to them—a valid passport and a Chinese visa or residence permit would suffice. Foreign nationals wishing to visit the tourist attractions that are not open to them should apply to the local municipal or county level public security bureau for a travel permit. Without permission, foreign nationals may not enter areas closed to the public. For guidance to foreign nationals on visiting China, please visit: http://www.gov.cn/banshi/wjrs/lygg.htm.

A number of qualified travel agencies, car rental companies, and flight and hotel booking agencies in China facilitate the travel of foreign visitors. For details, please consult any travel book or visit travel portals.

Appendix I

Directory of Business Departments and Investment Promotion Agencies

Investment Promotion Agency of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China (MOFCOM)

Address: 3F, Building 1, 28 Andingmen Outer East Back Alley, Dongcheng District, Beijing

Postal Code: 100731

Tel.: +86-10-64404512/64404514

Fax: +86-10-64515315

Website: Invest in China: http://fdi.mofcom.gov.cn/

MOFCOM Investment Promotion Agency: http://www.cipainvest.org.cn/

Beijing Municipal Commerce Bureau

Address: Building 5, Courtyard 57, Yunhe East Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing

Postal Code: 100743

Tel.: +86-10-55579532

Fax: +86-10-55579538

Website: http://sw.beijing.gov.cn/

Beijing Investment Promotion Service Center

Address: 3F, Block F, Fuhua Mansion, 8 Chaoyangmen North Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing

Postal Code: 100027

Tel.: +86-10-65541880 Fax: +86-10-65543161

Website: http://invest.beijing.gov.cn/

Tianjin Commission of Commerce

Address: 158 Dagu North Road, Heping District, Tianjin

Postal Code: 300401

Tel.: +86-22-58665762 **Fax:** +86-22-23390187

Website: http://shangwuju.tj.gov.cn

Shanghai Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 7, 300 Shibocun Road, Shanghai

Postal Code: 200125

Tel.: +86-21-23110742

Fax: +86-21-62751960

Website: http://sww.sh.gov.cn/

Shanghai Foreign Investment Development Board (Shanghai Overseas Investment Development Board)

Address: 15F, New Town Mansion, 83 Loushanguan Road, Shanghai

Postal Code: 200336

Tel.: +86-21-62368800 Fax: +86-21-62368026

Website: http://www.investsh.org.cn/

Chongqing Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 2, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing

Postal Code: 400060

Tel.: +86-23-62662711
Fax: +86-23-62663011
Website: sww.cq.gov.cn

Chongqing Investment Attraction and Promotion Bureau

Address: 5/6F, Building 6, Chongqing Foreign Business District, Yunshan South Road, Yubei District,

Chongqing

Postal Code: 401120

Tel.: +86-23-63366615/18108305800

Fax: +86-23-63366619 **Website:** http://zsj.cq.gov.cn

Chongqing Investment Promotion Association

Address: 9F, Foreign Trade Building, 65 Jianxin North Road, Chongqing

Postal Code: 400020

Tel.: +86-23-67862888
Fax: +86-23-67960698
Website: www.cqipa.com

Hebei Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province

Postal Code: 050071

Tel.: +86-311-87909396 Fax: +86-311-87909350

Website: http://swt.hebei.gov.cn/nx_html/index.html

Hebei Investment Promotion Service Center

Address: 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province

Postal Code: 050071

Tel.: +86-311-87909195 Fax: +86-311-87909683

Department of Commerce of Shanxi Province

Address: 15 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province

Postal Code: 030000

Tel.: +86-351-4063393 **Fax:** +86-351-4082950

Website: http://swt.shanxi.gov.cn/

Shanxi Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: 15 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province

Postal Code: 030000

Tel.: +86-351-96301/4675007

Fax: +86-351-4675000

Website: http://www.shanxiinvest.com

Commerce Department of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Address: Courtyard 63, Xinhua Street, Xincheng District, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous

Region

Postal Code: 010050

Tel.: +86-471-6945904

Fax: +86-471-6610893

Website: http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/

Expo Center of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Address: 7F, Chengxin Digital Building, Xincheng District, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous

Region

Postal Code: 010050

Tel.: +86-471-6610056

Fax: +86-471-6610893

Website: http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Liaoning Province

Address: 17 Taishan Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province

Postal Code: 110032

Tel.: +86-24-86892225
Fax: +86-24-86893858
Website: http://swt.ln.gov.cn/

Dalian Commerce Bureau

Address: 2-6 Tangshan Street, Xigang District, Dalian, Liaoning Province

Postal Code: 116011

Tel.: +86-411-83686665 Fax: +86-411-83686426

Website: https://www.boc.dl.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Jilin Province

Address: 3855 Renmin Street, Changchun, Jilin Province

Postal Code: 130061

Tel.: +86-431-88787630/88787629/88787661

Fax: +86-431-81962570 **Website:** http://swt.jl.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Heilongjiang Province

Address: 173 Heping Road, Xiangfang District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province

Postal Code: 150040

Tel.: +86-451-82622111

Fax: +86-451-82623585

Website: http://sswt.hlj.gov.cn

Department of Commerce of Jiangsu Province

Address: 29 Beijing East Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

Postal Code: 210008

Tel.: +86-25-57710349 **Fax:** +86-25-57712072

Website: http://swt.jiangsu.gov.cn/

Jiangsu International Investment Promotion Center

Address: International Trade Building, 50 Zhonghua Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

Postal Code: 210001

Tel.: +86-25-57710464 Fax: +86-25-57710266

Website: http://www.iinvest.org.cn

Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province

Address: Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province, 468 Yan'an Road, Gongshu District,

Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

Postal Code: 310006

Tel.: +86-571-87058222
Fax: +86-571-87051984
Website: http://www.zcom.gov.cn/

Zhejiang International Investment Promotion Center

Address: 466 Yan'an Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

Postal Code: 310006

Tel.: +86-571-28939319
Fax: +86-571-28939305
Website: http://www.zjfdi.com

Ningbo Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: Building of Ningbo Municipal Bureau of Commerce, 190 Lingqiao Road, Ningbo, Zhejiang

Province

Postal Code: 315000

Tel.: +86-574-89387100

Fax: +86-874-89387199

Website: http://swj.ningbo.gov.cn/

Ningbo Investment Promotion Center

Address: 15F, Building of Ningbo Municipal Bureau of Commerce, 190 Lingqiao Road, Ningbo,

Zhejiang Province

Postal Code: 315000

Tel.: +86-574-89180404 Fax: +86-574-89180400

Website: https://www.ningbochina.com/

Department of Commerce of Anhui Province

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Hefei Governmental Affairs Area, Anhui Province

Postal Code: 230062

Tel.: +86-551-63540168 Fax: +86-551-63540373

Website: http://commerce.ah.gov.cn/

Anhui Foreign Investment Promotion Agency

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Governmental and Cultural New Developed Area of Hefei, Hefei, Anhui

Province

Postal Code: 230062

Tel.: +86-551-63540213 **Fax:** +86-551-63540162

Website: http://commerce.ah.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Fujian Province

Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province

Postal Code: 350003

Tel.: +86-591-87853616

Fax: +86-591-87856133

Website: http://swt.fujian.gov.cn/

Fujian International Investment Promotion Center

Address: 5F, Building 3, Department of Commerce of Fujian Province, 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou

District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province

Postal Code: 350003

Tel.: +86-591-87810615 Fax: +86-591-83839780

Website: http://swt.fujian.gov.cn/fjsgjtzcjzx/

Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: Foreign Trade Building, 15 North Hubin Road, Siming District, Xiamen, Fujian Province

Postal Code: 361012

Tel.: +86-592-5302555
Fax: +86-592-2855777
Website: http://swj.xm.gov.cn/

Xiamen Investment Promotion Center

Address: Foreign Trade Building, 15 North Hubin Road, Siming District, Xiamen, Fujian Province

Postal Code: 361012

Tel.: +86-592-5365324 Fax: +86-592-2855944

Website: http://swj.xm.gov.cn/investxiamen.org.cn

Department of Commerce of Jiangxi Province

Address: 69 Beijing West Road, Donghu District, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province

Postal Code: 330046

Tel.: +86-791-86246238
Fax: +86-791-86246544
Website: http://swt.jiangxi.gov.cn/

Jiangxi Foreign Investment Promotion Center

Address: 4F, 415 Bayi Avenue, Donghu District, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province

Postal Code: 330046

Tel.: +86-791-6246543 Fax: +86-791-86246806

Website: http://swt.jiangxi.gov.cn/col/col36205/index.html

Department of Commerce of Shandong Province

Address: 6 Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong Province

Postal Code: 250002

Tel.: +86-531-51763350 **Fax:** +86-531-51763211

Website: http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/

International Investment Promotion Agency of Shandong Province

Address: 319 Quancheng Road, Lixia District, Jinan, Shandong Province

Postal Code: 250011

Tel.: +86-531-51763325 Fax: +86-531-51763576

Website: http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/col/col16916/index.html

Qingdao Bureau of Commerce

Address: Building A, World Trade Center, 6 Hong Kong Middle Road, Shinan District, Qingdao,

Shandong Province

Postal Code: 266071

Tel.: +86-532-85918108 Fax: +86-532-83836036

Website: http://bofcom.qingdao.gov.cn/

Qingdao Municipal Investment Promotion Center

Address: Fullhope Plaza, 12 Hong Kong Middle Road, Shinan District, Qingdao, Shandong Province

Postal Code: 266000

Tel.: +86-532-85026005 **Fax:** +86-532-85026251

Website: http://bofcom.qingdao.gov.cn/swjzz_59/jsdw_59/qdszscjzx_59/gzdt_59/

Henan Provincial Commerce Department

Address: 115 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province

Postal Code: 450003

Tel.: +86-371-63576220 Fax: +86-371-63945422

Website: http://hnsswt.henan.gov.cn

Henan Provincial Investment Promotion Agency

Address: Block B, Jinmao Building, 115 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province

Postal Code: 450003

Tel.: +86-371-63576907/63576997 **Website:** http://www.hninvest.org.cn

Department of Commerce of Hubei Province

Address: 7F, 8 Jianghan North Road, Wuhan, Hubei Province

Postal Code: 430022

Tel.: +86-27-85752535
Fax: +86-27-85773924
Website: http://swt.hubei.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Hunan Province

Address: 8F, Building 1, 98 Wuyi Avenue, Furong District, Changsha, Hunan Province

Postal Code: 410001

Tel.: +86-731-85281388

Fax: +86-731-85281388

Website: http://swt.hunan.gov.cn/

Hunan Commercial Service Center

Address: 17F, Building 1, 98 Wuyi Avenue, Furong District, Changsha, Hunan Province

Postal Code: 410001

Tel.: +86-731-85281334

Fax: +86-731-85281334

Website: http://swt.hunan.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province

Address: 13F, Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou,

Guangdong Province

Postal Code: 510620

Tel.: +86-20-38802165
Fax: +86-20-38802219
Website: http://com.gd.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Guangdong Province

Address: 6F, Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Postal Code: 510620

Tel.: +86-20-38819378/38896910

Fax: +86-20-38802234

Commerce Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality

Address: 12F, Great China International Exchange Square, 1 Fuhua 1st Road, Futian District,

Shenzhen, Guangdong Province

Postal Code: 518034

Tel.: +86-755-88107023 **Fax:** +86-755-88107008

Website: http://commerce.sz.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address: Building 3, China-ASEAN Business Center, 10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning,

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Postal Code: 530221

Tel.: +86-0771-2211629 **Website:** http://swt.gxzf.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Agency of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address: Xinggui Building, 91 East Section of Minzu Avenue, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous

Region

Postal Code: 530022

Tel.: +86-771-5853562

Fax: +86-771-5861612

Website: http://tzcjj.gxzf.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Hainan Province

Address: 2F, Seat of the People's Government of Hainan Province, 9 Guoxing Avenue, Haikou, Hainan

Province

Postal Code: 570203

Tel.: +86-898-65330249

Website: http://dofcom.hainan.gov.cn/

Hainan International Business Council

Address: 4F, Annex Building of Hainan Tower, 5 Guoxing Avenue, Haikou, Hainan Province

 Postal Code:
 570203

 Tel.:
 4008-413-413

 Fax:
 +86-898-66538983

Sichuan Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 7 Chenghua Street, Chengdu, Sichuan Province

Tel.: +86-28-83222372
Fax: +86-28-83224675
Website: http://swt.sc.gov.cn/

Sichuan Provincial Bureau of Economic Cooperation

Address: 25 Yongling Road, Jinniu District, Chengdu, Sichuan Province

Postal Code: 610031

Tel.: +86-28-66469949/65515077

Fax: +86-28-66469900 **Website:** http://jhj.sc.gov.cn/

Guizhou Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: Zone B, World Trade Plaza, 48 Yan'an Middle Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province

Tel.: +86-851-88592925 Fax: +86-851-88665170

Website: http://swt.guizhou.gov.cn/

Guizhou Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: 12F, Building 5, the People's Government of Guizhou Province, 242 Zhonghua North Road,

Yunyan District, Guiyang, Guizhou Province

Postal Code: 550004

Tel.: +86-851-86859984/86817037

Fax: +86-851-86817037

Website: http://www.invest.guizhou.gov.cn

Department of Commerce of Yunnan Province

Address: 175 Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province

Postal Code: 650011

Tel.: +86-871-63210060/63136997/63166890

Fax: +86-871-63149574 **Website:** http://swt.yn.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Yunnan Province

Address: Zhengtong Building, 309 Guomao Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province

Postal Code: 650031

Tel.: +86-871-67195654/67195610/67195586/67195603

Fax: +86-871-67195605 **Website:** http://invest.yn.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Tibet Autonomous Region

Address: 56 Jinzhu West Road, Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region

Tel.: +86-891-6811759 Fax: +86-891-6862170

Website: http://swt.xizang.gov.cn/

Tibet Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: 22 Beijing Middle Road, Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region

Postal Code: 850000

Tel.: +86-891-6363156 Fax: +86-891-6335237 Website: http://drc.xizang.gov.cn/

Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 6F, Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce, Compound of Shaanxi Provincial People's

Government, Xincheng Courtyard, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Postal Code: 710006

Tel.: +86-29-63913991/63913992/63913999

Fax: +86-29-63913900

Website: http://sxdofcom.shaanxi.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Gansu Province

Address: 532 Dingxi Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou, Gansu Province

Postal Code: 730030

Tel.: +86-931-8619767

Website: https://swt.gansu.gov.cn/

Economic Cooperation Bureau of Gansu Province

Address: 35 Guangchang South Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou, Gansu Province

Postal Code: 730030

Tel.: +86-931-8846623

Website: http://swt.gansu.gov.cn/swt/c116786/invest.shtml

Department of Commerce of Qinghai Province

Address: 14-18F, Guomao Building, 2 Haiyan Road, Chengxi District, Xining, Qinghai Province

Postal Code: 810001

Tel.: +86-971-6321731 Fax: +86-971-6321712

Website: http://swt.qinghai.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Address: Block A, Lantai Square, 435 Minzu North Street, Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous

Region

Postal Code: 750001

Tel.: +86-951-5960745 **Fax:** +86-951-5960744

Website: http://dofcom.nx.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of the Department of Commerce of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Address: Block A, Lantai Square, 435 Minzu North Street, Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous

Region

Postal Code: 750001

Tel.: +86-951-5960728
Fax: +86-951-5960725

Website: http://dofcom.nx.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Address: 1292 Xinhua South Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Postal Code: 830049

Tel.: +86-991-2850655/2850407/2855560

Fax: +86-991-2850407

Website: https://swt.xinjiang.gov.cn/

Commerce Bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps

Address: 516 Nanhu North Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Postal Code: 830049

Tel.: +86-991-2896426
Fax: +86-991-2896458
Website: http://swj.xjbt.gov.cn

Appendix II

Directory of Institutions that Handle the Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises

National Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises

Address: 3F, Building 1, 28 Andingmen Outer East Back Alley, Dongcheng District, Beijing

Postal Code: 100731

Tel.: +86-10-64404523 Fax: +86-10-64515310

E-mail: fiecomplaint@cipainvest.org.cn

Beijing Municipal Commerce Bureau

Address: Room 320, Building 5, Courtyard 57, Yunhe East Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing

Postal Code: 100743

 Complaint Hotline:
 +86-10-55579291

 Fax:
 +86-10-55579284

 E-mail:
 gyt@sw.beijing.gov.cn

Beijing Investment Promotion Service Center

Address: 3F, Block F, Fuhua Mansion, 8 Chaoyangmen North Street, Dongcheng District,

Beijing

Postal Code: 100027

Complaint Hotline: +86-10-65544915 **Fax:** +86-10-65543161

Website: http://invest.beijing.gov.cn/
E-mail: cbfie@invest.beijing.gov.cn

Tianjin Commission of Commerce

Address: 158 Dagu North Road, Heping District, Tianjin

Postal Code: 300040

 Complaint Hotline:
 +86-22-58665787

 Fax:
 +86-22-23028280

 E-mail:
 sswjwsts@tj.gov.cn

Tianjin Municipal Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises

Address: 158 Dagu North Road, Heping District, Tianjin

Postal Code: 300040

 Tel.:
 +86-22-58665583

 Fax:
 +86-22-58683700

 E-mail:
 sswjwsts@tj.gov.cn

Office for Handling Complaints of Foreign Investors of Hebei Province

Address: 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province

Postal Code: 050071

Tel.: +86-311-87909310

Fax: +86-311-87909710

E-mail: swtfaguichu@163.com

Department of Commerce of Shanxi Province

Address: 7F, Building 1, Science and Technology Innovation Incubation Base, Shanxi

Transformation and Comprehensive Reform Demonstration Zone, 15 Longsheng

Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province

Postal Code: 030000

Tel.: +86-351-4082630
Fax: +86-351-4082950
E-mail: waisichu_225@163.com

Shanxi Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: 4F, Building 1, Science and Technology Innovation Incubation Base, Shanxi

Transformation and Comprehensive Reform Demonstration Zone, 15 Longsheng

Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province

Postal Code: 030032

Investment Service

 Hotline:
 +86-351-96301

 Tel.:
 +86-351-4675010

 Fax:
 +86-351-4675000

 E-mail:
 sxts666666@163.com

Expo Center of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Address: Building 5, Courtyard 63, Xinhua Street, Xincheng District, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia

Autonomous Region

Postal Code: 010050

Tel.: +86-471-6946794
Fax: +86-471-6946907
E-mail: nmgwstczx@163.com

Center for Government Service Hotline 12345 in Liaoning Province (Complaint Hotline: 024-12345)

Address: Room 2012, 103 Chongshan Middle Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province

19 Chongshan East Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province

Postal Code: 110032

 Tel.:
 +86-24-86903186

 Fax:
 +86-24-86903186

 E-mail:
 lnwsts@ln.gov.cn

Dalian Big Data Center

Address: 101 Dongbei North Road, Ganjingzi District, Dalian, Liaoning Province

Postal Code: 116092

Tel.: +86-411-65851403 Fax: +86-411-65851403 E-mail: 372630373@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Jilin Province

Address: 4 Kangping Street, Changchun, Jilin Province

Postal Code: 130061

Jilin Province Foreign Investors Complaint

 Hotline:
 +86-431-12312

 Tel.:
 +86-431-81951102

 Fax:
 +86-431-81951102

 E-mail:
 jilincujin@163.com

Bureau for Business Environment Construction and Supervision of Heilongjiang Province

Address: 65 Gaoyi Street, Daoli District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province

Postal Code: 150010

Tel.: +86-451-51522515
Fax: +86-451-51522111
E-mail: ysjtsslc@163.com

Shanghai Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Coordination Center

Address: 29F, Shanghai Plaza, 138 Huaihai Middle Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai

Postal Code: 200125

 Tel.:
 +86-21-62199546

 Fax:
 +86-21-62751423

 E-mail:
 eliseetang@shfia.cn

Department of Commerce of Jiangsu Province

Address: Room 008, 34F, Jiangsu International Economic and Trade Building, 50 Zhonghua

Road, Qinhuai District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

Postal Code: 210008

Tel.: +86-25-57710377 Fax: +86-25-57710266

E-mail: fiecomplaint@doc.js.gov.cn

Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province

Address: 466 Yan'an Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

Postal Code: 310006

 Tel.:
 +86-571-87050893

 Fax:
 +86-571-87059284

 E-mail:
 1140997896@qq.com

Zhejiang Provincial Service Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises

Address: 466 Yan'an Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

Postal Code: 310006

Tel.: +86-571-28995006

Fax: +86-571-28065055

E-mail: lynette.guo@zjfdi.com

Ningbo Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Coordination Center

Address: 190 Lingqiao Road, Haishu District, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province

Postal Code: 315000

Tel.: +86-574-89387151
Fax: +86-574-89387154

E-mail: wzqytsxtzx@ningbochina.com

Department of Commerce of Anhui Province

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Governmental and Cultural New Developed Area of Hefei, Hefei,

Anhui Province

Postal Code: 230062

Tel.: +86-551-63540042

Business Complaints

 Hotline:
 +86-551-12312

 Fax:
 +86-551-63540373

 E-mail:
 1031997673@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Fujian Province

Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province

Postal Code: 350003

 Tel.:
 +86-591-87270207

 Fax:
 +86-591-87270197

 E-mail:
 wzc@swt.fujian.gov.cn

Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: Room 616, Foreign Trade Building, 15 Hubin North Road, Siming District, Xiamen,

Fujian Province

Postal Code: 361000

 Tel.:
 +86-592-2855827

 Fax:
 +86-592-2855834

 E-mail:
 tcj_clz@xm.gov.cn

Department of Commerce of Jiangxi Province

Address: 69 Beijing West Road, Donghu District, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province

Postal Code: 330046

Tel.: +86-791-86246242

Fax: +86-791-86246235

E-mail: hgwang2007@163.com

Department of Commerce of Shandong Province

Address: 6 Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong Province

Postal Code: 250002

Tel.: +86-531-51763570

Fax: +86-531-89013608

E-mail: bizumin@shandong.cn

Center for Complaints of Foreign Investors of Shandong Province

Address: 158 Jingsi Road, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong Province

Postal Code: 250001

Tel.: +86-531-86168384

Fax: +86-531-86868383

E-mail: ccpitsdcomplaint@163.com

Qingdao Bureau of Commerce

Address: Room 2806, Building A, World Trade Center, 6 Hong Kong Middle Road, Qingdao,

Shandong Province

Postal Code: 266071

 Tel.:
 +86-532-85918123

 Fax:
 +86-532-85918112

 E-mail:
 swjwzc@qd.shandong.cn

Appeal Center For Foreign and Taiwan Investors of People's Government of Henan

Province

Address: Room 217, Henan Provincial Commerce Department, 115 Wenhua Road,

Zhengzhou, Henan Province

Postal Code: 450014

 Tel.:
 +86-371-63576213

 Fax:
 +86-371-63576213

 E-mail:
 hncom_wtzx@sina.com

Department of Commerce of Hubei Province

Address: 9F, 8 Jianghan North Road, Wuhan, Hubei Province

Postal Code: 430022

Tel.: +86-27-85773916
Fax: +86-27-85776127
E-mail: 215491829@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Hunan Province

Address: 98 Wuyi Avenue, Changsha, Hunan Province

Postal Code: 410001

Tel.: +86-731-85281321/82287076

Fax: +86-731-85281334

E-mail: yhyangzzh@163.com, 52701552@qq.com

Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises of Guangdong Province

Address: 6F, Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Tianhe District,

Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Postal Code: 510620

Tel.: +86-20-38819399
Fax: +86-20-38802234
E-mail: touzi@gdcom.gov.cn

Commerce Development Promotion Center of Shenzhen Municipality

Address: 14F, Office Building of Great China International Exchange Square, Fuhua 1st Road,

Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province

Postal Code: 518034

Tel.: +86-755-88125523

Fax: +86-755-88102090

E-mail: 1826888107@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address: Building 3, China-ASEAN Business Center, 10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District,

Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Postal Code: 530201

Tel.: +86-771-2211766
Fax: +86-771-2213508
E-mail: swtwzc@163.com

Department of Commerce of Hainan Province

Address: 2F, Seat of the People's Government of Hainan Province, Guoxing Avenue, Haikou,

Hainan Province

Postal Code: 570203

Tel.: +86-898-65330249 Fax: +86-898-65338762

E-mail: investhainan@hainan.gov.cn

Chongqing Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 2, Energy Mansion, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing

Postal Code: 400061

Tel.: +86-23-62662539
Fax: +86-23-62663037
E-mail: 29490519@qq.com

Sichuan Provincial Department of Justice (Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises of Sichuan Provincial People's Government)

Address: 24 Shangxiang Street, Qingyang District, Chengdu, Sichuan Province

Postal Code: 610017

Tel.: +86-28-86762100

Fax: +86-28-86764787

E-mail: 1815433833@qq.com

Guizhou Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: Room 1905, Zone B, World Trade Plaza, 48 Yan'an Middle Road, Guiyang, Guizhou

Province

Postal Code: 550001

 Tel.:
 +86-851-88555593

 Fax:
 +86-851-88592920

 E-mail:
 5597668@qq.com

Service Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises of Guizhou Province

Address: Room 1905, Zone B, World Trade Plaza, 48 Yan'an Middle Road, Yunyan District,

Guiyang, Guizhou Province

Postal Code: 550001

 Tel.:
 +86-851-88555703

 Fax:
 +86-851-88555703

 E-mail:
 554146162@qq.com

Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises of Yunnan Province

Address: 175 Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province

Postal Code: 650011

Tel.: +86-871-63184980
Fax: +86-871-63184978
E-mail: 157143737@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Tibet Autonomous Region

Address: 56 Jinzhu West Road, Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region

Postal Code: 850000

Tel.: +86-891-6811759
Fax: +86-891-6862170
E-mail: 516430618@qq.com

Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: Xincheng Courtyard, Xincheng District, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Postal Code: 710004

Tel.: +86-29-63913991/63913992/63913999

Fax: +86-29-63913900 **E-mail:** dy00163@163.com

Department of Commerce of Gansu Province

Address: 532 Dingxi Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou, Gansu Province

Postal Code: 730000

Tel.: +86-931-8613300 Fax: +86-931-8618083 E-mail: 1421351985@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Qinghai Province

Address: Room 1405, Guomao Building, 2 Haiyan Road, Chengxi District, Xining, Qinghai

Province

Postal Code: 810001

Tel.: +86-971-6321731
Fax: +86-971-6321712
E-mail: 26149056@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Address: Block A, Lantai Square, Minzu North Street, Xingqing District, Yinchuan, Ningxia

Hui Autonomous Region

Postal Code: 750001

Tel.: +86-951-5960745
Fax: +86-951-5960745
E-mail: xiao406@126.com

Foreign Investment Office of the Department of Commerce of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Xinjiang Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment)

Address: 1292 Xinhua South Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous

Region

Postal Code: 830049

Tel.: +86-991-2850655 (Department of Commerce), +86-991-2855560 (Association) **Fax:** +86-991-2850655 (Department of Commerce), +86-991-2850407 (Association)

E-mail: 691451719@qq.com, xjswtwzc@qq.com

Commerce Bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps

Address: Room 417, Investment Promotion Office (Foreign Investment Office), Bureau of

Commerce, Office Building of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, 196

Guangming Road, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Postal Code: 830001

Tel.: +86-991-2896413 Fax: +86-991-2896213 E-mail: xjbtzs7@126.com

Appendix III

Directory of Pilot Free Trade Zones

China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://www.china-shftz.gov.cn/Homepage.aspx

Administration: China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Administration

Address: 2001 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai

Postal Code: 200135

Tel.: +86-21-58788388

Fax: +86-21-58301690

E-mail: zmqgwh@pudong.gov.cn

Investment Promotion

Department: Shanghai Pudong New Area Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 4, 2001 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai

Postal Code: 200135

Tel.: +86-21-58788388 Fax: +86-21-68541227

China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Lin-gang Special Area

Website: https://www.lgxc.gov.cn/index.html

Administration: China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Lin-gang Special Area Administration

Address: 200 Shengang Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai

Postal Code: 201306

Tel.: +86-21-68283051 Fax: +86-21-68283000

Investment Promotion Financial and Trade Division of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Lin-gang

Department: Special Area Administration

Address: 200 Shengang Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai

Postal Code: 201306

Tel.: +86-21-68282431 Fax: +86-21-68283000 E-mail: 18800206458@163.com

China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://ftz.gd.gov.cn

Administration: China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong

Province

Postal Code: 510620

Tel.: +86-20-38819908 Fax: +86-20-38819809 **E-mail:** gdszmb@163.com

Investment Promotion

Department: China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong

Province

Postal Code: 510620

 Tel.:
 +86-20-38802165

 Fax:
 +86-20-38819809

 E-mail:
 zimaochu@gdcom.gov.cn

China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: www.sswj.tj.gov.cn

Administration: China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone (Comprehensive Pilot Project in Further

Opening-up of Service Industry) Leading Group Office

Address: 158 Dagu North Road, Heping District, Tianjin

Postal Code: 300040

 Tel.:
 +86-22-58665535

 Fax:
 +86-22-23028280

 E-mail:
 sswjzmc@tj.gov.cn

Investment Promotion

Department: Tianjin Commission of Commerce

Address: 158 Dagu North Road, Heping District, Tianjin

Postal Code: 300040

 Tel.:
 +86-22-58665762

 Fax:
 +86-22-23390187

 E-mail:
 sswjwzc@tj.gov.cn

China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://www.china-fjftz.gov.cn/

Administration: Leading Group Office for the China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province

Postal Code: 350003

 Tel.:
 +86-591-87270162

 Fax:
 +86-591-87270129

E-mail: zmzhxtc@swt.fujian.gov.cn

Investment Promotion

Department: Department of Commerce of Fujian Province

Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province

Postal Code: 350003

 Tel.:
 +86-591-87270162

 Fax:
 +86-591-87270129

 E-mail:
 zmzhxtc@swt.fujian.gov.cn

China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://www.china-lnftz.gov.cn/

Administration: China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: 17 Taishan Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province

Postal Code: 110032

Tel.: +86-24-86892288
Fax: +86-24-86892288
E-mail: lnzmb603@163.com

Investment Promotion

Department: China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office **Address:** 17 Taishan Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province

Postal Code: 110032

Tel.: +86-24-86892288
Fax: +86-24-86892288
E-mail: lnzmb603@163.com

China (Zhejiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://china-zsftz.zhoushan.gov.cn/

Administration: Office of the Leading Group for the China (Zhejiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Address: 468 Yan'an Road, Gongshu District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

Postal Code: 310006

Tel.: +86-571-87051834 Fax: +86-571-86082395

Investment Promotion Foreign Investment Promotion Department of Zhejiang International Investment

Department: Promotion Center

Address: 466 Yan'an Road, Gongshu District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

Postal Code: 310006

 Tel.:
 +86-571-28939310

 Fax:
 +86-571-28939305

 E-mail:
 maliging@zjfdi.com

China (Henan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://hnsswt.henan.gov.cn/zt/2021/186190/index.html

Administration: China (Henan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Work Office

Address: 115 Wenhua Road, Jinshui District, Zhengzhou, Henan Province

Postal Code: 450000

 Tel.:
 +86-371-63816128

 Fax:
 +86-371-63941297

 E-mail:
 zmqjsfzc@126.com

Investment Promotion Coordination and Guidance Division of China (Henan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Department: Leading Group Office

Address: 115 Wenhua Road, Jinshui District, Zhengzhou, Henan Province

Postal Code: 450000

Tel.: +86-371-63839766

Fax: +86-371-63839766 **E-mail:** zmbxtzdc@126.com

China (Hubei) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: https://www.china-hbftz.gov.cn/index.html

Administration: China (Hubei) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: 8 Jianghan North Road, Wuhan, Hubei Province

Postal Code: 430014

 Tel.:
 +86-27-85570267

 Fax:
 +86-27-85570270

 E-mail:
 zmb@hbdofcom.gov.cn

Investment Promotion

Department: China (Hubei) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: 8 Jianghan North Road, Wuhan, Hubei Province

Postal Code: 430014

 Tel.:
 +86-27-85570232

 Fax:
 +86-27-85570231

 E-mail:
 zmb@hbdofcom.gov.cn

China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://sww.cq.gov.cn/zymyq/

Administration: Leading Group Office for the China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone Address: Room 2402, Building 2, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing

Postal Code: 400061

Tel.: +86-23-62662032 Fax: +86-23-62662039

Investment Promotion Pilot Free Trade Zone Operation Promotion Division of Chongqing Municipal

Department: Commission of Commerce

Address: Room 2409, Building 2, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing

Postal Code: 400061

Tel.: +86-23-62662711
Fax: +86-23-62663011
E-mail: 23182187@qq.com

China (Sichuan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://www.scftz.gov.cn/

Administration: China (Sichuan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: 7 Chenghua Street, Chengdu, Sichuan Province

Postal Code: 610081

 Tel.:
 +86-28-86755494

 Fax:
 +86-28-83224675

 E-mail:
 451415216@qq.com

Investment Promotion Integrated Information Division of China (Sichuan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading

Department: Group Office

Address: 7 Chenghua Street, Chengdu, Sichuan Province

Postal Code: 610081

 Tel.:
 +86-28-83227306

 Fax:
 +86-28-83224675

 E-mail:
 852386588@qq.com

China (Shaanxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://ftz.shaanxi.gov.cn/

Administration: China (Shaanxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce, Compound of Shaanxi Provincial

People's Government, Xincheng Square, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Postal Code: 710006

Tel.: +86-29-63914063
Fax: +86-29-63913900
E-mail: zmsyqxxbs@163.com

Investment Promotion

Department: China (Shaanxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce, Compound of Shaanxi Provincial

People's Government, Xincheng Square, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Postal Code: 710006

Tel.: +86-29-63914063
Fax: +86-29-63913900
E-mail: zmsyqxxbs@163.com

China (Hainan) Pilot Free Trade Zone (Hainan Free Trade Port)

Website: http://www.hnftp.gov.cn/

Administration: Office of Commission for Comprehensive Reform (Office of the Working Committee

for Free Trade Port) of the CPC Hainan Provincial Committee

Address: 69 Guoxing Avenue, Meilan District, Haikou, Hainan Province

Postal Code: 570203

 Tel.:
 +86-898-68523253

 Fax:
 +86-898-68523253

 E-mail:
 hnshgb_xchch@sina.com

Investment Promotion

Department: Department of Commerce of Hainan Province

Address: 2F, Seat of the People's Government of Hainan Province, 9 Guoxing Avenue, Haikou,

Hainan Province

Postal Code: 570204

 Tel.:
 +86-898-65201132

 Fax:
 +86-898-65338762

 E-mail:
 hnsswt@hainan.gov.cn

China (Shandong) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/ftz/

Administration: China (Shandong) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: 6 Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong Province

Postal Code: 250002

 Tel.:
 +86-531-51763001

 Fax:
 +86-531-51763416

 E-mail:
 zmgcadmin@shandong.cn

Investment Promotion

Department: Investment Promotion Division of Department of Commerce of Shandong Province

Address: 6 Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong Province

Postal Code: 250002

Tel.: +86-531-51763350/51763333

Fax: +86-531-51763211 **E-mail:** tzcjc@shandong.cn

China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://swt.jiangsu.gov.cn/ftz/

Administration: China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: 29 Beijing East Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

Postal Code: 210008

Tel.: +86-25-57710295 Fax: +86-25-57710328

Investment Promotion

Department: Jiangsu International Investment Promotion Center

Address: International Trade Building, 50 Zhonghua Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

Postal Code: 210001

 Tel.:
 +86-25-57710464

 Fax:
 +86-25-57710266

 E-mail:
 mail@iinvest.org.cn

China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://gxftz.gxzf.gov.cn/

Administration: China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: 10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous

Region

Postal Code: 530200

 Tel.:
 +86-771-2751424

 Fax:
 +86-771-2213507

 E-mail:
 gxzmsyq@163.com

Investment Promotion Free Trade Zone Coordination and Guidance Division of Department of Commerce

Department: of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address: 10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous

Region

Postal Code: 530200

 Tel.:
 +86-771-2213524

 Fax:
 +86-771-5827917

 E-mail:
 gxzmbxtzdc@163.com

China (Hebei) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://ftz.hebei.gov.cn/

Administration: China (Hebei) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: Hebei Provincial Department of Commerce, 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua

District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province

Postal Code: 050000

Tel.: +86-311-87909379/19832310686

Fax: +86-311-87909067 **E-mail:** hbzmsyq@126.com

Investment Promotion Free Trade Coordination and Guidance Division of China (Hebei) Pilot Free Trade

Department: Zone Leading Group Office

Address: Hebei Provincial Department of Commerce, 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua

District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province

Postal Code: 050000

Tel.: +86-311-87909379/19832310686

Fax: +86-311-87909067 **E-mail:** hbzmsyq@126.com

China (Yunnan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: https://ftz.yn.gov.cn

Administration: Office of the Leading Group of China (Yunnan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Address: 175 Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province

Postal Code: 650011

Tel.: +86-871-63218117
Fax: +86-871-63218125
E-mail: ynszmb@163.com

Investment Promotion

Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Yunnan Province

Address: Zhengtong Building, 309 Guomao Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province

Postal Code: 650200

 Tel.:
 +86-871-67195657

 Fax:
 +86-871-67195589

 E-mail:
 ynstzcjj@163.com

China (Heilongjiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://ftz.hlj.gov.cn/

Administration: China (Heilongjiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone Work Office

Address: 173 Heping Road, Xiangfang District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province

Postal Code: 150004

Tel.: +86-451-82624672

Fax: +86-451-82623585 **E-mail:** hljzmq123456@163.com

Investment Promotion Pilot Free Trade Zone Coordination and Guidance Division of Department of

Department: Commerce of Heilongjiang Province

Address: 173 Heping Road, Xiangfang District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province

Postal Code: 150004

 Tel.:
 +86-451-82624672

 Fax:
 +86-451-82623585

 E-mail:
 zmgxtzdc@163.com

China (Beijing) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://open.beijing.gov.cn/

Administration: China (Beijing) Pilot Free Trade Zone (National Comprehensive Demonstration

Zone in Further Opening-up of Service Industry) Leading Group Office

Address: Building 5, 57 Yunhe East Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing

Postal Code: 100744

Tel.: +86-10-55579598 **E-mail:** Lzhp@sw.beijing.gov.cn

Investment Promotion

Department: Industrial Promotion Division of Beijing Investment Promotion Service Center **Address:** 4F, Block F, Fuhua Mansion, 8 Chaoyangmen North Street, Dongcheng District,

Beijing

Postal Code: 100027

Tel.: +86-10-65543149 Fax: +86-10-65543173

E-mail: zixun@invest.beijing.gov.cn

China (Anhui) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://ftz.ah.gov.cn/

Administration: China (Anhui) Pilot Free Trade Zone Work Office

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Governmental and Cultural New Developed Area of Hefei, Hefei,

Anhui Province

Postal Code: 230071

 Tel.:
 +86-551-65903169

 Fax:
 +86-551-65903151

 E-mail:
 ahftzzmb@163.com

Investment Promotion Pilot Free Trade Zone Operation Promotion Division of Department of Commerce

Department: of Anhui Province

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Governmental and Cultural New Developed Area of Hefei, Hefei,

Anhui Province

Postal Code: 230071

Tel.: +86-551-63540231
Fax: +86-551-65903151
E-mail: ahftzzmb@163.com

China (Hunan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: http://ftz.hunan.gov.cn/

Administration: China (Hunan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: 98 Wuyi Avenue, Changsha, Hunan Province

Postal Code: 410000

 Tel.:
 +86-731-85281221

 Fax:
 +86-731-85281221

 Email:
 hnzmqbgs@163.com

Investment Promotion Free Trade Zone Evaluation and Guidance Division of China (Hunan) Pilot Free

Department: Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address: 98 Wuyi Avenue, Changsha, Hunan Province

Postal Code: 410000

Tel.: +86-731-82287208/85281271
Fax: +86-731-82287208/85281271

E-mail: hnzmqbgs@163.com

Appendix IV

Directory of China National Economic and Technical Development Zones

Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area

Website: http://kfqgw.beijing.gov.cn/index.html

Address: 15 Ronghua Middle Road, Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area

Postal Code: 100176

Tel.: 010-67881316 **Fax:** 010-67881316

E-mail: yingshangbda@163.com

Name of the Investment Business Cooperation Bureau of Beijing Economic-Technological Development

Promotion Department: Area

Address: 15 Ronghua Middle Road, Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area

Postal Code: 100176

Tel.: 010-67881316 **Fax:** 010-67881316

E-mail: yingshangbda@163.com

Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area

Website: https://www.teda.gov.cn/

Address: Baoxin Building, Rongyi Road, Binhai New Area, Tianjin

Postal Code: 300457

Tel.: 022-25201114 **Fax:** 022-25201818

E-mail: 25201111@teda.gov.cn

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Business and Investment Promotion Office

Address: 30F, Baoxin Building, Rongyi Road, Binhai New Area, Tianjin

Postal Code: 300457

 Tel.:
 022-25203007

 Fax:
 022-25202770

 E-mail:
 niuxc@teda.gov.cn

Xiqing Economic-Technological Development Area

Website: http://xeda.com.cn/

Address: 8 Xinghua Qizhi Road, Xiqing Economic-Technological Development Area,

Tianjin

Postal Code: 300385

Tel.: 022-83966666

Fax: 022-23971259 **E-mail:** xqqkfq10@tj.gov.cn

Promotion Department: Co., Ltd.

Address: 8 Xinghua Qizhi Road, Xiqing Economic-Technological Development Area,

Tianjin

Postal Code: 300385

 Tel.:
 022-83967901

 Fax:
 022-23971259

 E-mail:
 Xqqkfq06@tj.gov.cn

China Tianjin Wuqing Development Area

Website: http://www.tjuda.com

Address: 18 Fuyuan Road, Wuqing Development Area, Tianjin

Postal Code: 301700

 Tel.:
 022-82115688

 Fax:
 022-82116325

E-mail: wqkqfzhfwb@tj.gov.cn
Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department

Address: 18 Fuyuan Road, Wuqing Development Area, Tianjin

Postal Code: 301700

Tel.: 022-22998888 Fax: 022-82116325

E-mail: wqkqfzhfwb@tj.gov.cn

Tianjin Ziya Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://www.tjjh.gov.cn/zyjkq/

Address: 9 Beijing Road, Jinghai District, Tianjin

 Postal Code:
 301600

 Tel.:
 022-68856050

 Fax:
 022-68856272

 E-mail:
 Jhqzyjkq@tj.gov.cn

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department **Address:** 9 Beijing Road, Jinghai District, Tianjin

Postal Code: 301600

 Tel.:
 022-68711209

 Fax:
 022-68856272

 E-mail:
 Jhqzyjkq@tj.gov.cn

Tianjin Beichen Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://www.bceda.com/

Address: 88 Yongjin Road, Beichen District, Tianjin

Postal Code: 300412

Tel.: 022-26928573 **Fax:** 022-26936182

E-mail: 15802226161@163.com

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department

Address: 88 Yongjin Road, Beichen District, Tianjin

Postal Code: 300412

Tel.: 022-26718698 **Fax:** 022-26936182

Tianjin Dongli Economic and Technological Development Area

Address: 1 Yijing Road, Dongli District, Tianjin

Postal Code: 300300

 Tel.:
 022-24990531

 Fax:
 022-24983230

 E-mail:
 dljkqgwh20@tj.gov.cn

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department Address: 1 Yijing Road, Dongli District, Tianjin

 Postal Code:
 300300

 Tel.:
 022-24993730

 E-mail:
 dljkqgwh02@tj.gov.cn

Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://www.qetdz.gov.cn/

Address: 369 Qinhuang West Street, Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological

Development Zone, Hebei Province

 Postal Code:
 066004

 Tel.:
 0335-3926189

 Fax:
 0335-3926200

 E-mail:
 msk609@163.com

Promotion Department: Development Zone

Address: 369 Qinhuang West Street, Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological

Development Zone, Hebei Province

Postal Code: 066004

Tel.: 0335-3926288/3926180

Fax: 0335-3926184 **E-mail:** zsjfwfj@163.com

Langfang Economic & Technical Development Zone

Website: http://www.lfdz.gov.cn

Address: 18 Youyi Road, Langfang Economic & Technical Development Zone, Hebei

Province

Postal Code: 65001

Tel.: 0316-6078299 **Fax:** 0316-6078300

Name of the Investment Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Langfang Economic &

Promotion Department: Technical Development Zone

Address: Room 305, Langfang International Convention and Exhibition Center, 18 Youyi

Road, Langfang Economic & Technical Development Zone, Hebei Province

Postal Code: 65001

Tel.: 0316-6078220 **E-mail:** 747152348@qq.com

Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Cangzhou

Website: http://www.czcip.gov.cn/

Address: Circular Economy Promotion Center, 1 Beijing Avenue, Lingang Economic and

Technological Development Zone, Bohai New Area, Cangzhou, Hebei Province

Postal Code: 061108

Tel.: 0317-7559881 Fax: 0317-7559880

E-mail: Lghgyq2002@163.com

Promotion Department: Development Zone, Cangzhou

Address: Room 501, Circular Economy Promotion Center, 1 Beijing Avenue, Lingang

Economic and Technological Development Zone, Bohai New Area, Cangzhou,

Hebei Province

Postal Code: 061108

 Tel.:
 0317-7559817

 Fax:
 0317-7559817

E-mail: Zsj5486688@126.com

Shijiazhuang Economic-Technological Development Area

Address: 1 Kaifa Street, Shijiazhuang Economic-Technological Development Area,

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Xuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau

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Zhenjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://www.zjna.gov.cn/#1

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Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Center, Zhenjiang New Area

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Wujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://www.wjkfq.cn

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Jiangning Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau

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Changshu Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: https://www.changshu-china.com/

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Province

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E-mail: dingke@cedz.org, cedz_cav@163.com

Huai'an Economic & Technological Development Zone

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Yancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Tel.: Investment Promotion Service: 0086-515-88881890

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Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau

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Postal Code: 214101

Tel.: 0510-88218151

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Taicang Port Economic & Technological Development Zone

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Promotion Department: Development Zone

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Zhangjiagang Economic & Technological Development Zone

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Wuxi Huishan Economic Development Zone

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Ningbo Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Ningbo Daxie Development Zone

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Postal Code: 315812

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Name of the Investment

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Hangzhou Economic and Technological Development Area

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Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Bureau of Commerce of Hangzhou Qiantang New Area

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Xiaoshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Jiaxing Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Name of the Investment

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Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Service Industry Investment Promotion Bureau

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Fax: 0572-2101753 **E-mail:** nthxq @huzhou.gov.cn

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Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Service Center of South Taihu New Area, Huzhou

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Shaoxing Paojiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Jinhua Economic & Technological Development Zone

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Postal Code: 321017

Tel.: 0579-83210282

Changxing National-level Economic & Technological Development Zone

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Ningbo Petrochemical Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: http://172.19.25.20/login.aspx

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Promotion Department: Technological Development Zone

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Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Service Bureau

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Quzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://jjq.qz.gov.cn/

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Name of the Investment

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Yiwu Economic-technological Development Area

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Name of the Investment

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Shaoxing Keqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Name of the Investment

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National-level Pinghu Economic-Technological Development Zone

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330482002000&webid=463

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 323000

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Taizhou Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://www.linhai.gov.cn/col/col1229311339/index.html

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Tel.: 0576-85588202 **Fax:** 0576-85588101

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Wuhu Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Name of the Investment

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Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Weihai International Port Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://www.wip.gov.cn/

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Name of the Investment Bureau of Commerce of Weihai International Port Economic and Technological

Promotion Department: Development Zone, Weihai

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Tengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://www.tengzhou.gov.cn/zzq/zfbm/jjkfq/

Address: Management Committee of Tengzhou Economic and Technological

Development Zone, 999 Yikang Avenue, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

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Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department

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National Zhengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://www.zzjkq.gov.cn/

Address: Management Committee of National Zhengzhou Economic and Technological

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Postal Code: 450000

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 E-mail:
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Name of the Investment

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National Luohe Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Hebi National Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: https://kfq.hebi.gov.cn

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Name of the Investment

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National Xuchang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://gjxcjkq.xuchang.gov.cn

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Promotion Department: Technological Development Zone

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Luoyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: http://www.hnlykfq.gov.cn

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National Xinxiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Name of the Investment Bureau of Commerce Under the Management Committee of National Xinxiang

Promotion Department: Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Hongqiqu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: https://www.hnzwfw.gov.cn/410581999000/?region=410581999000

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National Puyang Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: http://www.pyjkq.gov.cn

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Technological Development Zone), kfq811@126.com (Office of the Management Committee of National Puyang Economic & Technological

Development Zone)

Promotion Department: Development Zone (under construction)

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Postal Code: 457005

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Wuhan Economic & Technological Development Zone

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Economic & Technological Development Zone

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Huangshi Economic & Technological Development Area

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Xiangyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Shiyan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Hubei Hanchuan Economic Development Zone

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Changsha Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Changde National Economic and Technical Development Zone

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Ningxiang National Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development District

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Investment Promotion Bureau of Guangzhou Economic and Technological

Promotion Department: Development District

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National Zhuhai Economic & Technological Development Area

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Jiedong Economic and Technological Development Zone

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National Nanning Economic & Technological Development Area

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Promotion Department: Development Area

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China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park

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Promotion Department: (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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Name of the Investment Investment Promotion Service Center of the Qinzhou Port Area of China

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Beihai Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Yangpu Economic Development Zone (YEDZ)

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