Foreign Investment Guide of the
People's Republic of China
(2020 Edition)
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In November 2019, President Xi Jinping stated in the keynote speech at the 2\textsuperscript{nd} China International Import Expo that “China will continue to foster an enabling business environment that is based on market principles, governed by law, and up to international standards. We will give foreign investments greater market access to more sectors, shorten the negative list further, and improve institutions for investment promotion and protection and for information reporting.” In March 2020, at the national meeting for coordinating China’s epidemic control and economic and social development, President Xi stressed that “We must continue to optimize the business environment, successfully attracting, securing, and stabilizing businesses, and strengthen the confidence of foreign investors in long-term investment management.” In September 2020, at a national teleconference on deepening administrative reform and optimizing the business environment, Premier Li Keqiang expressed, “China should build a more sound and open environment to reassure foreign investors of its determination in opening up and how opening up policies are to bring them benefit.”

China is committed to its national policy of opening up. The country’s opening to the outside world has continuously progressed, improved and made breakthroughs. China’s open economy indicators now rank among the best in the world. According to \textit{Doing Business 2020} released by the World Bank, China moved up to the 31\textsuperscript{st} place in the “Ease of Doing Business” rankings — a jump of 15 spots from 2019. China will introduce high-level trade and investment liberalization and facilitation policies, fully enforce the system for “pre-establishment national treatment and negative list management”, broaden the range and expand the scale of opening up on all fronts, relax restrictions on foreign investment in different fields including manufacturing, services and agriculture, protect the legal rights and interests of foreign investors, and create a level playing field in which domestic and foreign enterprises are treated equally and fair competition is encouraged, thus continuously enhancing China’s attractiveness to foreign investors.

Since the beginning of this year, to effectively respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and stabilize the fundamentals of foreign trade and investment, China has introduced a range of policies to bail out enterprises facing difficulties and to offer tremendous support to market entities of all kinds, including enterprises with foreign investment, as they resume work. China, as a pathfinder for effective pandemic prevention and control across the world, has also been a frontrunner in resuming production and restoring normalcy. Meanwhile, China has put the new \textit{Foreign Investment Law} and its Implementation Regulations into effect. It has released two revised negative lists, one for pilot free trade zones and one for the rest of the country. It has also established the Hainan Free Trade Port, added three new members (Beijing, Hunan and Anhui) to the group of pilot free trade zones, and relaxed control over market access to services such as finance. As the actual national use of foreign capital rises, bucking the trends, China has become a haven of transnational investment.

To build a more transparent business environment and facilitate trade and investment, the Department of Foreign Investment Administration and Investment Promotion Agency, MOFCOM, co-compiled the \textit{Foreign Investment Guide of the People’s Republic of China} with the guidance of its editorial board. The guidelines, composed of five chapters — “Meeting China,” “Investing in China,” “The Legal System for Foreign Investment in China,” “Foreign Nationals in China” and “Procedures for Business Operation” — will be simultaneously released in English, Japanese and Korean, online and offline, to comprehensively introduce the international market-oriented and law-based business environment of China. It is hoped that the guidelines will be instructive for foreign enterprises and investors. This being its first compilation and release, it is bound to have some deficiencies. Your comments and suggestions will be much appreciated. These guidelines will be revised and improved regularly according to each year’s changes in regulations, policies and statistics.

Editorial Board of the Foreign Investment Guide of the People’s Republic of China
November 2020
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1. Meeting China

1.1 Country Overview

1.1.1 Natural Environment
Located in eastern 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 territorially. 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, with enclosed sea and near-shore seas exceeding 4.7 million square kilometers in area. More than 7,600 islands of different sizes are scattered across this area, among which Taiwan is the largest, with an area of 35,798 square kilometers.

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. In the west, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has a distinct high-altitude 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 end of 2019, Chinese Mainland had a total population of 1,400,050,000 [excluding citizens in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), Macao Special Administrative Region (Macao SAR) and Taiwan, as well as overseas Chinese].

China is composed of 34 provincial-level administrative regions, including 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities, and 2 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 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 (For specific function and power, please visit http://www.gov.cn/test/2010-07/20/content_18181.htm for reference).

The 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, 3 commissions, 1 central bank, and 1 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 the law, 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 the law, 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. Market-oriented 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 the law.

1.2 The Economy

1.2.1 Economic Development

Since the beginning of reform and opening up, China has seen sustained and rapid economic growth. From 2013 to 2018, China sustained an average annual growth rate of 7.0%, significantly higher than the global average growth rate of 2.9% in the corresponding period. Additionally, over that same period, China contributed an average of 28.1% to global economic growth yearly, ranking first in the world.

According to the Statistical Communiqué of the People’s Republic of China on 2019 National Economic and Social Development, the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 was RMB 99,086.5 billion (USD 14.4 trillion converted with yearly average exchange rate), a year-on-year growth of 6.1%. National per capita disposable income was RMB 30,733, a year-on-year growth of 8.9%, or 5.8% in real terms (after adjustment for inflation).

1.2.2 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 2019, the added value of the services sector reached RMB 53,423.3 billion, an increase of 6.9% over the previous year. The services sector’s added value accounted for 53.9% of GDP, 14.9 percentage points higher than the secondary industry; the services sector also contributed 59.4% to national GDP.

![China GDP, 1999-2019 (unit: RMB 100 million)](chart.png)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
economic growth, 22.6 percentage points higher than the secondary industry. Within the services sector, key contributors to its stable growth were information transmission, software, and information technology, which registered a year-on-year growth of 20.4%, driving the combined index up by 1.8 percentage points. Leasing and business services also experienced rapid growth, with a growth of 9.2%. Also notable was the financial sector, its growth accelerating significantly compared with the previous year.

■ 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). In a number of high-tech industries, including aerospace, satellite navigation, smartphones, computers, and electro-communication, China has established a systematic, fully-equipped, and powerful industrial ecology moving towards the middle and high end of the global industrial chain. The high-end manufacturing industry represented by high-speed railway and large passenger aircraft, as well as the high-tech industry represented by information technology, have maintained trends of rapid growth. From 2013 to 2018, value-added output in China’s high-tech industry and equipment manufacturing industry grew at annual average rates of 11.7% and 9.5% respectively. In 2019, these values saw respective growth of 8.8% and 6.7% over the previous year.

■ 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. New hotspots 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. From 2015 to 2018, China’s trading volume in e-commerce and online retail experienced average annual growths of 17.8% and 28.8%, respectively. In 2018, the online retail of physical commodities accounted for 18.4% of the total consumer goods sales. From 2014 to 2018, average annual growth rates in the business income of the Internet and of software/IT/Internet service enterprises above designated size were 32.8% and 21.2%, respectively, far exceeding business income growth of service sector enterprises above designated size (11.1%).

1.2.3 Open Economy

■ 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 use of foreign capital. Continuously strengthening its status as an economic and trade powerhouse, China has become the backbone and leader of economic globalization. In 2018, China’s value of trade in goods hit RMB 30,505 billion, or 11.8% of the global total, ranking
first in the world. In 2019, trade in goods reached RMB 31,544.6 billion, a rise of 3.4% over the previous year. In 2018, China’s value of trade in services reached RMB 5,240.2 billion, ranking second in the world. In 2019, China’s total value of trade in services reached RMB 5,415.3 billion, up 2.8% over the previous year. In the same year, foreign investment in China increased to RMB 941.52 billion, up by 5.8% over the previous year, setting a new record. By this metric, China is now the largest economy in developing countries and the second-largest economy in the world.

**Contribution to the World Economy**

From 2013 to 2018, China contributed an average of 28.1% to global economic growth every year, ranking first in the world. In 2018, China contributed 27.5% of the global economic growth, up 24.4 percentage points from 1978, becoming the world economy’s largest engine for growth. Investing in China will generate profits that grow apace with China’s economy and foreign-invested enterprises’ returns on investments in China are higher than the world average. The statistics from the United States Department of Commerce showed that the rate of return of the US’s direct investments in China was 11.2% in 2018, higher than the world average of 8.9% that same year.

**1.2.4 Market Potential**

In 2019, the total population on the Chinese Mainland was 1.4 billion. With the largest middle-income population in the world, China is the world’s most promising consumer market. In the same year, final consumption expenditures contributed to 57.8% of economic growth, 26.6 percentage points higher than gross capital formation. Meanwhile, consumption entered a new stage of development characterised 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 2019, China’s per capita spending on services accounted for 45.9% of per capita consumption expenditures, up 1.7 percentage points over the previous year; the Engel’s coefficient (the proportion of total personal consumption expenditures going into food) was 28.2%, down 0.2 percentage point. Urbanization progressed, with the permanent resident urbanization rate over 60% for the first time by late 2019, 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. The first two steps were to ensure that people’s basic needs were met and that they enjoyed a moderate level of prosperity. These two goals have already been accomplished ahead of schedule.

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 terms of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, China is currently at a decisive stage. Working to coordinate economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological advancement, China is implementing 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 the sustainable development. These actions can gain the people’s approval and ensure that our moderately prosperous society stands the test of time.

1.3.2 Regional Development Strategy

China is advancing the implementation of its regional development strategies. The State Council’s 2020 government work report stresses that China will continue to promote large-scale development in the western region, the full revitalization of the northeast, the rise of the central region, and the trailblazing development of the eastern region. China will move forward with the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta. Well-coordinated environmental conservation in the Yangtze Economic Belt will be advanced. An overall plan will be formulated for ecological protection and high-quality development in the Yellow River basin. Development of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle will be promoted. Accelerated development in old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas, border areas, and poor areas will be encouraged and the maritime economy will be developed.

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.

Please refer to Appendix I for strategic regional development planning.
2. Investing in China

2.1 Infrastructure

2.1.1 Transportation Infrastructure Network

China is building an efficient transportation network in line with international standards. In recent years, China’s integrated three-dimensional transportation infrastructure has improved significantly in both scale and quality. During the 13th Five-year Plan period, transportation development entered a new stage of modernization. China 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.

- **Aviation Network**

As of the end of 2019, China had 238 licensed airports, among which 106 had an annual passenger throughput of over one million. In 2019, Beijing Capital International Airport achieved a 100-million passenger throughput, ranking second in the world for the tenth consecutive year; the cargo throughput of Shanghai Pudong International Airport stood at 3,634,200 tons, ranking third worldwide for the twelfth consecutive year.

By the end of 2019, China had 5,521 scheduled air routes, including 953 international routes. Air China, the flag carrier of the People’s Republic of China, operates regular flights to 234 domestic cities (excluding HKSAR, Macao SAR, and Taiwan), and 167 international cities across 65 countries. China has signed 127 bilateral air transport agreements with other countries or regions.

Over the 13th Five-year Plan period, China has continued to build world-class airports across the country, from the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region to the Yangtze River Delta to the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and accelerate the construction of international and regional aviation hubs. Specifically, China is planning the construction, renovation, and expansion of feeder-line airports in a scientific manner so as to increase the number of airports in central and western China, and to expand the coverage of aviation services.

- **Shipping Network**

China has gradually improved the classification and increased the mileage and harbour capacities of its inland waterways. As of the end of year 2019, inland waterways came to 127,300 kilometers in total, up to 13,800 kilometers of which ranked third class or above. All of the country’s ports had 2,520 berths at or above the 10,000-ton level, including 2,076 coastal port berths, giving China the world’s largest throughput.

- **Land Transportation Network**

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

(1) Regular-speed rail. By the end of 2019, China’s rail network had grown

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to 193,000 kilometers, road density reaching 145.5 kilometers per 10,000 square kilometers. Passenger volume hit 3.66 billion trips and passenger turnover reached 1,470.664 billion person-kilometers. Both the number of railway trips and the turnover of passengers show steady annual increases.

(2) High-speed rail. China is one of the few countries in the world equipped with high-speed railways, leading in high-speed rail construction with an increase in operational high-speed rail mileage every year. In 2019, China’s high-speed rail network exceeded 35,000 kilometers, amounting to more than two-thirds of the world total.

(3) Highways. By the end of 2019, China’s total mileage of highways had reached 5,012,500 kilometers and highway density had reached 52.22 kilometers per 100 square kilometers. China’s expressways totaled 149,600 kilometers, ranking No.1 worldwide. In addition, China’s road passenger turnover was 885.708 billion person-kilometers; its road freight turnover stood at 5,963.639 billion ton-kilometers. The rapid development of road infrastructure has significantly improved road traffic capacity, transport efficiency, and logistics development.

2.1.2 Energy Supply

In 2018, China’s total investment in energy reached USD 381 billion, ranking first in the world. Supplies of water, power, gas, and other energy were all stable.

■ Power Supply Capacity

In 2019, China’s power generating capacity was 7,503.43 billion kilowatt-hours, accounting for one-fourth of the world’s total generating capacity. In the first half of 2019, the average reliability of the national power grid in urban areas was 99.95%; in rural areas, it was 99.82%. Adequate power capacity and reliable power supply are strong guarantees for enterprise operation and development.

■ Water Supply

China actively promotes water conservancy construction. So far, China has built 98,822 reservoirs of various types, with the total capacity reaching 895.3 billion cubic meters.

■ Gas Market

In 2019, China generated 173.62 billion cubic meters of gas, marking the eighth consecutive year with production over 100 billion cubic meters. To ensure a steady 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 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 2018. Among them, copper, nickel, tungsten, platinum, lithium, fluorspar, graphite, and wollastonite have particularly abundant reserves. Meanwhile, China’s territorial seas cover an area of 4.73 million square kilometres; in 2019, China’s gross output of marine products hit RMB 8,941.5 billion, up 6.2% over the previous year, accounting for 9% of China’s GDP.

2.1.4 Communication Infrastructure and Network Coverage

China has built up a strong information communication industry from scratch. The scale of communication infrastructure and the capacity for independent innovation have improved significantly. China has already established the world's largest 4G network, with more than 98% of administrative villages connected by optical fiber. Meanwhile, China is steadily advancing the construction of 5G infrastructure and 5G commercial applications. In the course of such projects, China will also complete the construction of a new-generation backbone transmission network, which will feature a massive capacity, fast internet speeds, and flexible management to achieve a relatively complete system of commercial satellite communication services.

2.2 Innovation

2.2.1 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, the New-generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan, the 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 among All the People", and...
the Opinions on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protection.

2.2.2 Scientific Research Input

Giving a high priority to scientific research, China has continuously increased its investments in R&D. From 1992 to 2018, China’s R&D spending increased by an average of 20.1% annually, higher than the rate of GDP growth for the same period. In 2018, China’s R&D input came to RMB 1,967.79 billion; and in 2019, that figure jumped to RMB 2,173.7 billion (including basic research expenditures of RMB 120.9 billion), accounting for 2.19% of GDP.

2.2.3 Human Resources for Science & Technology Development

According to 2019’s Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the full-time equivalent of R&D researchers on the Chinese Mainland in 2017 was 1.74 million man-years, ranking first in the world. This figure moved up from 18.5% of the global total in 2009 to 22.5% in 2017 (“global total” includes 44 countries and regions).

2.2.4 Scientific Research Institutes

On June 19, 2019, Quacquarelli Symonds, a British company and leading provider of analytical data and insight into global higher education, published its 2020 QS World University Rankings. Of the 42 ranked universities on the Chinese Mainland, six made them into the top 100, including Tsinghua University, Peking University, Fudan University, Zhejiang University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, and the University of Science and Technology of China.

On the same day, Nature Index released its Nature Index 2019 Annual Tables, ranking institutions and countries from around the world that had dominated

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natural science research the previous year. Among the top 100 universities or scientific research institutions listed, 16 were in China. Moreover, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) took the top spot overall.

As of the end of 2019, China had 515 national key laboratories in operation and had established 133 national engineering research centers and 217 national engineering laboratories.

### 2.2.5 Scientific and Technological Innovation

In recent years, China has adopted a series of measures to create a culturally and ecologically enabling environment for innovation and entrepreneurship in such areas as pilot reforms for across-the-board innovation, deepening of the reform of the business system, fiscal and tax policy optimization for investment and financing, and support platform building for creativity and entrepreneurship. With joint efforts of government at all levels and society, market entities are becoming more active and dynamic, leading to continuous progress in terms of innovation and entrepreneurship.

In 2016, Chinese Mainland ascended into the top 25 of the Global Innovation Index (GII); in 2019, it moved up to the 14th place (in 2018 China was at the 17th place).

#### Research Publications

In 2018, three citation indices, namely, the Science Citation Index (SCI), Engineering Index (EI), and Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI), respectively included 418,000, 266,000, and 59,000 research papers authored by Chinese researchers, ranking Chinese output second, first, and second in the world by each index respectively. This demonstrates how significantly the quality of China’s academic papers has improved. According to the Essential Science Indicators (ESI) citation figures, in 2018, Chinese research papers had the second-highest number of citations in the world.

#### Patents and Inventions

On March 18, 2019, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) released its statistics on 2018 international patent applications (Patent Cooperation Treaty, or PCT), which showed that Chinese applicants had submitted 53,345 PCT applications, ranking second in the world.

![Top 10 Countries in Applications for International PCT Patents](image)
In 2019, the number of applications submitted for national and international patents reached 4.38 million, up 1.3% over the previous year; among these, 2,592,000 patents were granted, marking an increase of 5.9%; China filed 61,000 international patent applications accepted by the PCT. As of the end of 2019, China had 9,722,000 valid patents, including 1,862,000 valid national patents. There was an average of 13.3 patents per 10,000 persons. Annual trademark applications came to 7,837,000, an increase of 6.3% over the previous year. Trademark registrations hit 6,406,000, up by 27.9%. Throughout the year, 484,000 technical contracts were signed, with a contract value of RMB 2,239.8 billion and a growth of 26.6% over the previous year.

■ “Unicorn”

According to the Hurun Global Unicorn List 2019, there were 494 unlisted companies in the world valued at or beyond USD 1 billion. China had 206 of these “Unicorns”, ranking first in the world with 41.70% of the total.

■ Commercialization of Scientific and Technological Achievements

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 29,512 commercialized projects filed in the national database.

■ Business Incubation

According to 2019 figures from the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People’s Republic of China, there were 5,206 incubators in China, including 1,477 specialized incubators, for a total incubating area of 129.27 million square meters. Total incubator income came to RMB 44.98 billion, contributing RMB 3.91 billion in tax revenue. All together, the incubators supported 217,000 enterprises and provided 2.95 million jobs. In addition, incubator

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6. Unicorn companies are those unlisted companies valued at more than USD 1 billion each, and those which are in possession of unique core technologies or overturning business models. The development of unicorn companies reflects a country’s application of scientific and technological innovation.
managerial staff totalled 73,000, and 105,000 innovation and entrepreneurship activities were held. That same year, incubated enterprises obtained RMB 54.55 billion of venture investment, held 563,000 valid patents, and invested RMB 70.5 billion in R&D, with an R&D intensity of 8.6%.

In 2019, China had 21.79 million new market players, with an average of 20,000 new enterprises established every day. By the end of 2019, the government’s database catalogued 1,888 maker spaces, 1,177 state-level technology business incubators, and 1,540 accredited state-level enterprise technology centers.

2.3 Human Resources

2.3.1 Human Resource Quality

■ Employee Educational Levels

2018 statistics showed that among the nation’s employed, 1.1% had obtained a higher vocational education degree; 9.7% had a junior college degree; 8.5% had a bachelor’s degree; and 0.9% held a master’s degree. The latter three figures had increased compared with 2017.

■ Employee Skills

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

- Professional technical personnel: By the end of 2018, 29.13 million persons had obtained various professional qualification certificates, 2.93 million more than the previous year.

- Skill training: In 2018, 16.51 million persons were provided with vocational training (8.53 million were given pre-employment training, 5.52 million on-the-job training for skill improvement, 2.01 million entrepreneurship training, and 450,000 trained in other areas).

- Occupational skill certification: As of the end of 2018, China had 8,912 professional skill certifying agencies and 250,000 professional skill appraisers. Throughout the year, 11.35 million people applied for occupation skill accreditation, with 9.03 million obtaining professional certificates (among them, 350,000 obtained technician or senior technician certificates).

- Technical schools: As of the end of 2018, there were 3,416,000 students registered at 2,379 technical schools across the country. Throughout the year, technical schools provided training for 4,206,000 trainees.

2.3.2 Human Resource Services

■ Laws and Regulations on Human Resources

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 2019, China had 39,600 human resource service agencies of various types. They offered 32,700 sites for regular talent fairs and set up 15,000 online job hunting websites, providing 255 million job opportunities and 42.11 million instances of employer services.

2.3.3 Human Resource Services for Foreign Talent

Actively introducing foreign talent is an important part of China’s international talent strategy. The total number of foreign experts working in China increased from 350,000
in 2002 to 623,500 in 2015. Since August 1, 2019, China has implemented 12 preferential policies on immigration, entry and exit, including expanding the range of foreigners qualified to apply for long-term visas and residence permits, broadening the scope of foreign talent recruitment, and improving services to foreign talent, so as to further encourage, support, and assist foreign talent, outstanding foreign youth, 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 customized services to meet their needs for working and living in China.

Taking Beijing as an example:

- Beijing has signed cooperation agreements with seven international schools, granting the children of high-level foreign talent priority admission;
- Beijing has launched the High-end Medical Insurance Plan for Foreign Nationals included in the "Beijing Overseas Talent Pooling Program", encouraging employers to fund commercial medical insurance for their foreign experts with government subsidies;
- 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 there are more foreign employees.

2.4 Government Services via "Reform to Delegate Power, Streamline Administration, and Optimize Government Services"

2.4.1 Overview of Relevant Policies

■ Regulation on Optimizing the Business Environment

On October 8, 2019, the 66th Executive Meeting of the State Council adopted the Regulation on Optimizing the Business Environment (hereinafter referred to as the “Regulation”), which came into force on January 1, 2020. The Regulation clarifies that the principle of being market-oriented, law-based, and internationalized shall be followed for the optimization of the business environment. It stipulates that the optimization of the business environment shall be able to meet the demands of main market players and the departments concerned shall take transformations of government functions as the priority to innovate systems and mechanisms, facilitate joint action, improve legal system, and benchmark international standards to create a fairer, more stable, transparent, and predictable business environment for various market entities.

The Regulation transforms government requirements for the comprehensive building of an open economic system into laws and regulations. It makes it clear the requirement to further opening up to the outside world and provides legal guarantees for the expansion of foreign capital market access and the building of an open economy at a higher level.

- First, for the optimization of the business environment, the principle of following a market-oriented and law-based practice that aligns with international standard should be adhered to and equal treatment should be accorded to foreign and domestic-invested enterprises and other market entities to actively promote foreign investment.
- Second, a unified open market system with orderly competition shall be established to encourage the free flow of various production factors in accordance with the law, and ensure a level playing field for various market entities.
Third, market entities shall follow internationally-recognized rules in their cross-border trade and economic activities.

In recent years, regional and local departments have advanced reforms regarding the delegation of power, streamlining of administration, and optimization of government services in accordance with the decisions and actions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council and public expectations. China’s business environment has seen remarkable improvements mainly in four aspects.

First, approval procedures have been streamlined, the number of required materials reduced, and market access eased. A large number of administrative licensing items have been successively canceled and replaced with the list-based management system.

- In February 2019, the National Development and Reform Commission, in collaboration with 15 other national departments, issued the List of Unified Names and Standard Application Materials for Approval Management Items on the National Online Approval & Supervision Platform for Investment Programs.
- As for the negative list for market access, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China have issued the Negative List for Market Access (2019 Edition), which reduced the number of items from 151 to 131.

Second, regulation has been made more open and transparent; supervision is more equitable and just.

- A multi-department joint supervision system has been rolled out in accordance with the principle of oversight conducted through the random selection of both inspectors and inspection targets and the prompt release of results.
- "Big data" supervision has been explored and rolled out.

Third, burdens have been eased and efforts strengthened to serve and support medium-sized, small, and micro enterprises.

- Property rights now have stronger juridical protection. Administrative regulations and normative documents that violate the principles of property rights have been annulled.
- Taxes and administrative fees have been dramatically reduced.

Fourth, handling procedures and times have been reduced for market entities.

- Steps for review and approval have been simplified with the support of information technology. The former series of review and approval has been transformed into a parallel review/approval process ("single-window inter-agency services").
- Building a government comprehensive online service platform is making progress. Whether for enterprise registration, water and electricity supply application, or property registration, the e-government “one-stop online service” cuts handling time by more than half.

2.4.2 Liberalization and Facilitation of Investment

Promoting trade and investment liberalization and facilitation is an important part of China’s economic globalization and liberalization. Since the beginning of the reform and opening up, China has been actively engaged in bilateral and multilateral cooperation to promote the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment. In recent years, the Chinese government has taken
effective measures to promote high-quality economic development through foreign investment, implement high-level policy for investment liberalization and facilitation, comprehensively enforce the pre-entry national treatment and negative list management system, relax market access, and improve the foreign investment environment, specifically including:

First, investment liberalization through the implementation of the negative list system and the easing of foreign investment access in several fields.

Second, the facilitation of investment through deregulation. Reforms to delegate power, streamline administration, and optimize government services have been introduced continuously to attract foreign investment. The record-filing administration of the incorporation and change of foreign-invested enterprises have been cancelled and an information reporting system for foreign investment has been implemented nationwide.

Third, the protection of investments through legislative improvement. The Foreign Investment Law of the People’s Republic of China and its implementing regulations have been formulated and implemented to continuously improve the foreign investment legal system and protect foreign investments’ legitimate interests and rights.

Fourth, the promotion of investment through service optimization. The foreign investment service system and regional layout will be continuously optimized, promotion will be conducted for foreign investments in modern agriculture, advanced manufacturing, energy conservation and environmental protection, the modern service industry, and high-tech fields, and full support will be given to foreign investment for its positive role in China’s industrial development, technological progress, and structural optimization.

Fifth, the construction of high-quality pilot free trade zones to demonstrate the full potential of reform and opening up. The pre-entry national treatment and the negative list management system for foreign investment has been explored and enacted, a historical milestone in the foreign investment management system 40 years after the commencement of reform and opening up.

Sixth, the building of development zones and high-level open platforms. Innovations and upgrades have been implemented in development zones to promote the reform of management system and development of the open economy.

In addition, China is committed to long-term investment liberalization and facilitation, and will move forward with the development of an open system for mutually beneficial collaboration.

### 2.4.3 Measures for Business Environment Optimization

#### Relaxed Market Access

- Expand Access for Foreign Investment

China continues to expand market access, simplifies procedures for handling administrative licensing, and implements nationwide a unified negative list system for market access. Various market entities may, in accordance with the law, engage in fields not included in the negative list on an equal basis.

The negative list for foreign investment access, revised in 2020 further eased or lifted restrictions on foreign investment access in fields including financial services, infrastructure, commercial vehicle manufacturing, radioactive materials smelting and processing, nuclear fuel
production, and the crop seed industry. Pilot free trade zones roll out more pilot projects for further opening up. Foreign investors are now allowed to invest in Traditional Chinese Medicine decoction pieces and establish wholly foreign-owned school-length vocational training institutions, thus creating a more open, convenient and fair investment environment and for more cooperation in the global industrial chain.

• Reduce Restrictions on Business Operations

Since December 1, 2019, China has conducted the reform of "separating permits from business licenses" throughout its pilot free trade zones, involving 523 enterprise-related business licensing items arranged at the central government level. Once the program matures in pilot zones, the reform will be launched nationwide.

The reform of "separating permits from business licenses" facilitates the access to acquisition of market operation qualifications for enterprises and entrepreneurs, thus further reducing access restrictions on business operations. The approval procedures for all enterprise-related 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.

• Deepen Investment Facilitation Reforms

Making it easier for foreign nationals to work in China. Regions are supported to properly relax restrictions 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; 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 foreign-invested enterprises are allowed to engage in equity investment in China with capital in accordance with the law, 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.

■ Enhance Fair Supervision

• Promotion of Fair Competition
  ✓ Transparency improvement on administrative normative documents for foreign investment;
  ✓ Ensuring that foreign-invested enterprises engage in standard setting in accordance with the law; and
Ensuring that foreign-invested enterprises participate in government procurement through fair competition in accordance with the law.

• Improving the Regulatory Rules and Standards

Efforts are made to standardize implementation of supervision policy, 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.

✓ Oversight conducted through the random selection of both inspectors and inspection targets and the prompt release of results

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

Accommodative and prudential regulation refers to the sufficient space for development of new technologies, new industries, new business formats, and new modes. The guiding principle is to encourage innovation while safeguarding the bottom line of quality and safety. This form of regulation is available to new industries and new business formats including the sharing economy, digital economy, and artificial intelligence, thus promoting the sustainable and healthy development of emerging industries.

✓ "Internet Plus Supervision"

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.

■ More Efficient 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, 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.
• Providing one-stop, single-visit, online and remote processing service on site within a specific timeframe.
• Accelerating the building of a national online government service platform. Unless otherwise specified by laws or regulations, or under special circumstances involving state secrets, government service 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 the law, 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.

Regulate 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. Since 2013, the number of administrative charges levied by the central government has been reduced by 73%, and 30% of government-managed funds and fees have been cut. 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 corporate 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.

2.4.4 Practices for Business Environment Optimization

Beijing and Shanghai

As sample cities to evaluate China’s business environment, Beijing and Shanghai adopted various reform measures between May 2, 2018 and May 1, 2019, creating a more convenient business environment for enterprises. On September 3, 2019, the General Office of the State Council issued the Circular on Fulfilling the Work of Replicating, Promoting, and Learning from the Reform Measures in Optimizing the Business Environment, rolling out nationwide the reform measures on business environment optimization adopted in Beijing and Shanghai. A total of 13 reform measures have been replicated and 23 measures recommended nationwide.

The main measures of reform that have been replicated nationwide include:

• Enterprise establishment: all procedures are handled online to cut time for registration. Electronic business licenses have been fully rolled out, official seal engraving services optimized, and social security and employment information combined;
• Electricity supply: application and installation procedures for power supply are handled online;
• Property registration: "single-window inter-agency" services are provided for the registration, transaction, and tax payment related to immovable
properties, and information on property registration can be accessed both online and via on-site self-service;

- Fees and taxes payment: “One Visit at Most” reform is carried out for the handling of tax affairs;
- Cross-border trade: rolling out the “Single Window” practice for international trade; publishing lists of port charges, and allowing customs clearance declaration in advance;
- Contract performance: a mechanism of collaboration is established for the smooth performance of contracts.

Business Environment Optimization Measures adopted at the local level

On August 3, 2018, to encourage exchange and mutual learning among regions and departments and foster a more favourable environment for localities to compete in optimizing the business environment, the General Office of the State Council issued the Circular on Typical Practices of Certain Local Governments in Improving the Business Environment, which covers 28 typical approaches for business environment optimization.

- Eight measures for the reform of the investment review and approval system: the reform to recognize business commitments on invested projects; the reform to integrate multiple regulations into one and improve the approval system for construction projects; the reform to carry out parallel reviews and approvals and to take multiple design drafts in one review; the reform of regional assessments; the reform of "standard plots"; the reform to carry out joint acceptance inspection within a specified timeframe; the reform to decentralize power and reinvigorate the market; and the formulation of a list of government departments’ internal approval items.
- Three measures for facilitating the incorporation and operation of enterprises: the reform to allow businesses to run on multiple premises with one business license or one permit; unified citywide tax-related services; and "online interaction between banking and taxation" to help enterprises raise funds.
- Three measures for further facilitating trade: adopting a list of clearly marked service charges; the one-stop handling of trade affairs; and the Special Customs Supervision Area’s mode of supervision based on "four self-initiated actions and the simplification of business approval procedures".
- Four concepts and approaches regarding innovative supervision: classified supervision on credit risks, the formulation of a guiding catalogue on emerging industry classification, big data supervision, and collaborative supervision on cross-region online market.
- Four measures for providing quality public services: Internet Plus Healthcare, Internet Plus Education and Internet Plus Medical Insurance initiatives; incorporating public service enterprises into government service centers; and the reform to make it easier for businesses to get electricity.
- Six measures for government service reform to enable more matters to be processed on one website, and to see that things requiring presence in person get done in one place and without the need for a second trip: providing access to government services on one website; standardizing review and approval services; providing integrated package services; providing livelihood services via mobile phone applications; the reform of real property registration; and the establishment of a unified government service platform for inquiries, complaints, and tip-offs.
2.5 Professional 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.

According to the division of labour under the State Council, the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) serves as the competent authority for commerce, responsible for the overall coordination and guidance of foreign investment promotion around China. 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, 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.

For the contact information of commercial departments and investment promotion agencies, please refer to Appendix II.

2.5.2 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

As the world's first large-scale national expo themed on import, the China International Import Expo (CIIE) has been successfully held in Shanghai, China for two sessions. It consists of exhibitions (the Country Exhibition and the Business Exhibition) and the Hongqiao International Economic Forum.

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. Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the opening ceremonies and delivered keynote speeches at the previous two sessions, which fully demonstrates the great importance attached to the CIIE by the Chinese government and China's consistent support to the multilateral trading system and its commitment to trade liberalization and facilitation. President Xi’s attendance and speeches also embody the concrete action taken by China to contribute to the building of an open world economy and a community of shared future for mankind.

The CIIE is not only a trade cooperation platform gathering buyers and sellers from all over the world. It is also an open cooperation platform with the feature of international public goods. It is a platform where trade, investment, diplomatic, and cultural activities are held. With this platform, countries are able to expand their markets in China through trade, investment and industrial cooperation. The second CIIE held in 2019 saw the participation of a total of 181 countries, regions, and international organizations. Over 3,800 exhibitors were scattered in an exhibition area of 366,000 square meters and over 500,000 domestic and foreign buyers attended the expo and entered into intended transactions worth USD 71.13 billion in cumulative terms. More than 380 supporting activities were successfully held; dozens of policy interpretation meetings were held by relevant ministries and commissions; reports were released by international organizations; hundreds of new technologies and new products were launched; over 170 items of intangible cultural heritage and time-honoured Chinese brands were presented. In addition, a number of countries and localities introduced their investment and tourist environment and presented projects, providing opportunities for dynamic interaction between trade and investment, culture, tourism and industries.

Foreign investors from more countries are welcome to attend the third CIIE to be held in 2020 to better understand and invest in China.

Official website: www.ciie.org

China International Fair for Investment & Trade

With the themes of "attracting FDI" and "going global", the China International Fair for Investment & Trade (CIFIT) is an international event held at the state level. It provides opportunities for investment negotiation and investment policy presentation. It aims to promote coordinated national and regional economic development, as well as trade and economic exchanges with the Taiwan region. As China's only international investment promotion event targeting two-way investment, the CIFIT is also the largest global investment exhibition...
recognized by the Union of International Fairs (UFI).

More than 30 years of development has made the CIFIT the largest global investment exhibition. In recent years, each session of the CIFIT attracted exhibitors from over 50 countries and regions around the world, as well as over 100,000 buyers from more than 120 countries and regions. Cumulatively, more than 30,000 projects were signed at the CIFIT, introducing over USD 340 billion into China and bringing over USD 50 billion from China to the world.

Official website: 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 exchange 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 market, 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, Shanxi) since 2006.

Official website: expocentralchina.mofcom.gov.cn

2.5.3 Convenient Online Service Platforms

■ Invest in China

Invest in China (www.fdi.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.

As of August 2020, Invest in China had released more than 392,000 pieces of information, including 12,000 items on foreign investment laws and regulations, over 2,400 reports on investment research, and over 200,000 pieces of enterprise data available for inquiry.

■ Investment Project Information Database

The Investment Project Information Database (project.fdi.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 now, the database has released nearly 70,000 pieces of information in both Chinese and English on projects launched by 446 localities in 32 provinces (or autonomous regions or municipalities)
and municipalities with independent planning status, and by 226 economic and commercial offices of Chinese embassies (or consulates) abroad. In 2019, the Investment Project Information Database posted over 4,600 projects and processed nearly 1,500 effective interactions on projects.

2.6 Open and Innovative Special Economic Areas

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 opening up in the new era. PFTZs are established for pioneering institutional innovations that can be replicated nationwide for the purpose of transforming government roles, exploring the possibility of institutional innovation, and facilitating investment and trade, as well as exploring new approaches and accumulating 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. By September 2020, a total of 21 PFTZs had been established in Shanghai, Guangdong, Tianjin, Fujian, LiaoNing, Zhejiang, Henan, Hubei, Chongqing, 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. An innovative pattern of reform and opening up with nationwide coverage is taking shape. (See Appendix IV for the list of information on PFTZs)

So far, the State Council has issued 28 master plans, step wise development schemes, and proposals for the expansion of PFTZs, assigned over 3,000 tasks to 21 PFTZs with focuses on different aspects such as investment and trade facilitation, financial opening and innovation, and registration and post-registration oversight. PFTZs have already taken the lead in a round of ground-breaking reforms, including drafting the first negative list for foreign investment access, setting up the first free trade account, carrying out the first reform to “separate permits from business licenses”, and formulating the first risk control list in China. Up to now, 260 institutional innovation outcomes have been replicated and scaled up nationwide, creating an enabling environment for the sharing of the benefit of reform and opening up.

As the pioneers for further opening-up, PFTZs enjoy the highest degree of openness in China. For instance, the original 190 items on the negative list on the market access of foreign investment for PFTZs have been reduced to just 30 in 2020. On top of the opening-up measures adopted nationwide, PFTZs have lifted restrictions on foreign investment in such fields as fishing and the printing of publications, which has intensified the stress test for opening up. Based on their available resources endowment and factors of production, PFTZs have formulated their own overall plans for industrial development. At present, a higher concentration of targeted industries and fruitful innovation results both upstream and downstream in the industrial chain have positive rippling
effects on neighboring areas. For the next step, the full advantages of institutional innovation will be brought into play to accelerate the integration of industrial chains of key industries for faster concentration of competitive, distinctive industries, for fostering new strengths for international competition, and for high-quality development.

The favourable institutional environment of the PFTZs has effectively invigorated market entities and accelerated the clustering of export-oriented entities. In 2019, approximately 319,000 new enterprises were established in 18 PFTZs, including 6,242 foreign-invested enterprises; paid-in foreign investment amounted to RMB 143.55 billion, and the total import and export volume stood at RMB 4.6 trillion. With an area equal to no more than 0.4% of China’s total land area, PFTZs nonetheless accounted for 15.2% of foreign investment and 14.6% of import and export volume in the country.

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 the building of 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.

Trade liberalization and facilitation. Trade in goods (featuring “zero tariffs”) and trade in services (characterized by “letting firms in and letting them do business”) are a very important part of high-standard international trade rules. An innovative customs regulation system will be adopted to establish a management system on the whole island under the principle of “front-line liberalization, second-line control and freedom on the island”. Measures will be taken to build an internationally influential and competitive special customs supervision area where smooth entry and exit of overseas goods can be achieved in the Hainan Free Trade Port, on the premise of ensuring security at borders and effectively preventing and controlling risks. A negative list system will be applied to cross-border trade in services to grant national treatment to overseas service providers and advance liberalization and facilitation of cross-border services trade in accordance with laws and regulations.

Investment liberalization and facilitation. An open, transparent, and predictable investment environment is key to industrial agglomeration. Market access and foreign investment access to Hainan Free Trade Port will be eased significantly and enterprises will be granted access to the market as long as they make commitments. The policy of "entry unless on the list" will be fully implemented and
the investment system featuring minimal review and approval will be adopted across the board. New and improved investment liberalization systems will be established to facilitate the procedures for the incorporation, operation, deregistration, and bankruptcy of enterprises. Market entities will be more dynamic and innovative along with the acceleration of the building of an enabling environment featured by fair competition and property rights protection.

Liberalization and facilitation of cross-border capital flows. An international free trade port, especially in the context of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, requires a 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 up Hainan’s financial sector. The financial sector must serve the real economy. By phasing in the liberalization of the capital account, more policies will be adopted to facilitate cross-border investment and financing. Hainan will become a launch pad for policies on opening up 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 high-end sectors in order to turn itself into a cluster of talents. With an effective risk prevention and control system in place, Hainan will allow more convenient visa-free entries and relax restrictions on the entry and exit of people. Great efforts will be made to speedily improve the talent service and management system and create a favourable environment for talent development.

Liberalization and facilitation of transportation. A high-level free trade port benefits greatly from efficient and open transportation policies. Developing Yangpu Port as the port of registry is an opportunity to accelerate Yangpu’s opening up and development and the building of a new international shipping hub in the new land-sea 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 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 cross-border 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 adopt the “zero-tariff” policy
on imported goods, optimized corporate and individual income tax policies, and a simplified tax system 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 transfer prevented to avoid Hainan becoming a “haven of tax evasion”.

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 free trade port will be developed with the Free Trade Port Law as the foundation and local regulations and mechanisms for commercial dispute resolution as a very important 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 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 218 NETDZs (107 in the east, 63 in the central region and 48 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. Today, the total GDP and fiscal and tax revenue of the 218 NETDZs account for more than 10% of the national total, while their industrial added value, total export and import volume, and utilization of foreign capital account for 20% of the national totals. 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 have played a positive role in Hainan’s endeavour to pursue higher-level cooperation and higher-quality economic development, as well as to create a new
high ground for reform and opening up. (See Appendix V: Contact Information for China National Economic and Technical Development Zones)

2.6.4 State-level New Areas

State-level new areas are established in certain administrative regions and areas with comprehensive yet specific functions. They undertake major strategic tasks for national development or reform and opening up. 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). The most longstanding 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. After 30 years of development, more state-level new areas with larger scales have been established as dynamic areas with faster growth.

In 2019, the regional GDP of the state-level new areas went up to RMB 4.6 trillion, accounting for approximately 4.6% of China’s total GDP. A number of industry agglomerations are taking shape, with automotive, electronic information, equipment manufacturing, chemical engineering, and modern service industries in the lead as key industries contributing to GDP growth at provincial and national levels.

In December 2019, the General Office of the State Council issued the Guiding Opinions on Supporting State-level New Areas in Deepening Reform and Innovation and Accelerating High-quality Development, which put forward supporting measures to five ends: more technological innovations in key areas, accelerated development of the real economy, continuous progress in building system and mechanism advantageousness, higher-level opening up, 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.

2.6.5 Border (Cross-border) Economic Cooperation Zones

China has set up border economic cooperation zones as comprehensively functional economic zones in border cities (or counties) that integrate production, processing, logistics, border trade, tourism, etc. They constitute an important platform for further opening up, development of industries with unique characteristics, and in-depth cooperation with neighboring countries. China has already established 17 border economic cooperation zones in seven border provinces and autonomous regions. In 2019, these zones’ total industrial output value came to RMB 63.8 billion; their import and export value was RMB 138.2 billion; 15,000 enterprises were involved in the program and 180,000 jobs were created.

Cross-border economic cooperation zones are special economic zones demarcated by China and its neighboring countries, located in the border areas of each, for the purpose of joint development and construction, and mutual benefit. 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.
2.6.6 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 development reform, National High-tech Zones boast the nation’s most fruitful high-tech industrialization, highest concentrations of high-tech enterprises, most active private technology enterprises, and strongest atmosphere of entrepreneurship. They are focal points for the influx of innovation and financial resources.

China currently has 169 national high-tech zones. In 2019, the total GDP of the national high-tech zones reached up to RMB 12.1 trillion, an increase of 9.7% year on year, and 3.6 percentage points higher than national GDP growth. The total GDP of the national high-tech zones accounted for 12.3% of the national GDP, an increase of 0.3 percentage point over the previous year.

As of 2019, national high-tech zones had concentrated more than 70% of the national engineering research centers, state key laboratories, and national engineering laboratories. They are home to 1,085 new industrial technology research and development institutions at or above the provincial level, 639 state-level technology business incubators, 912 maker spaces filed by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China, and 81,000 certified high-tech enterprises.

2.6.7 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 the end of June 2020, a total of 155 Special Customs Supervision Areas had been set up in 31 provinces (including autonomous regions and municipalities), among them are 134 comprehensive bonded zones, eight bonded port areas, one bonded logistics park, nine bonded areas, one export processing zone, the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone (Zhuhai Park), and a coordination area on the Chinese side for the China-Kazakhstan Khorgos International Border Cooperation Center.

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 2019, the import and export value of all Special Customs Supervision Areas nationwide came to RMB 5.52 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 7.17%. The import and export growth rate was 3.77 percentage points higher than the national foreign trade growth rate, accounting for 17.49% of the national foreign trade import and export value.
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 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 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 the law 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 the law, the administrative and local regulations of their provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities.

Judicial interpretation is also an important source of law in China. Judicial interpretation of Chinese law 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. Judicial interpretation has legal effect, but it shall not contravene the Constitution and the law. Courts can directly quote judicial interpretations as the basis for judgment.

Although China is not a country that practices case law, some judicial cases nevertheless 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 International Economic and Trade Agreements

Economic ties between China and the rest of the world are closer than ever. As of now, China has signed bilateral investment agreements already in effect with 109 countries. As of December 2, 2018, China had signed 107 agreements on the prevention of double taxation. As of October 17, 2019, China had signed 17 free trade agreements.

3.2 The Legal System for Foreign Investment

3.2.1 Overview

China encourages foreign investors to invest in China in accordance with the law. China also protects the legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises in accordance with the law. China has always followed the rule of law in utilizing foreign investment. In the early stage of reform and opening up, 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 Regulation 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 Investment Promotion

- **Catalogue of Encouraged Foreign Investment Industries**

  China implements policies to encourage and guide foreign investment. Up to now, the latest industry catalogue for guiding foreign investment is the *Catalogue of Industries for Encouraging Foreign Investment* (2019 Version), jointly issued by the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce on June 30, 2019, and was taken into effect on July 30, 2019.

- **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 specific regulatory measures, all relevant provisions of the *Company Law of the People’s Republic of China* and *Law of the People’s Republic of China on Partnerships* shall be applied to both domestic and foreign-invested enterprises.

  The government treats domestic and foreign-invested enterprises equally in procurement activities. Foreign-invested 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. Nor should any organization discriminate or restrict them in any form, nor should they obstruct or restrict foreign-invested enterprises 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 ownership or organization, ownership structure,
investor nationality, and product/service brand. The above regulations guarantee the right of foreign-invested enterprises to participate in Chinese government procurement on an equal footing.

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 the law) 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 foreign-invested enterprises. No differential or discriminatory treatment shall be allowed, and 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 the law. Foreign-invested enterprises may formulate enterprise standards either by themselves or jointly with other enterprises as needed.

3.2.3 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 investments of foreign parties in accordance with the law. 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 clarify that for the expropriation of foreign parties’ investments 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 the law.

■ 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 the law 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 the law (“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 administrative region, change of government, adjustment of 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 the law.

- **Complaint Channels for Foreign-invested Enterprises**

  China, in accordance with *Foreign Investment Law* and its Implementing Regulations, has established a mechanism for foreign-invested enterprises' complaints and settlements to handle problems raised by foreign-invested enterprises or their investors more promptly and to coordinate and improve relevant policies and measures.

  **Should a foreign-invested enterprise or 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 foreign-invested enterprises or report to the relevant departments through other legal channels, and thereby apply for administrative reconsideration or file administrative litigation pursuant to the law. No unit or individual may suppress or retaliate against the act of filing complaint.**

  Competent commercial departments and relevant departments of the State Council have established the interministerial joint conference system for the complaints of foreign-invested enterprises to coordinate and facilitate the handling of complaints of foreign-invested enterprises at the central level, and guide and supervise the complaint handling by local authorities.

  According to the *Rules on Handling Complaints of Foreign-Invested Enterprises*, foreign-invested enterprises or their investors may complain to those departments or institutions designated by the Ministry of Commerce and the local people's governments at and above the county level for accepting complaints from foreign-invested enterprises.

  - **The Ministry of Commerce** has established a National Center for Complaints of Foreign-Invested Enterprises (hereinafter referred to as the “National Center”), which is responsible for handling such complaints as: when the matter is related to the administrative actions of relevant departments under the State Council, provincial people's governments, or the staff thereof; when suggestions
are made for relevant departments under the State Council and provincial people's governments to improve relevant policies and measures; when the matter has a significant national or international impact and may be handled by the National Center as it deems fit.

- All local governments have established institutions that handle the complaints of foreign-invested enterprises, which shall perform due functions according to responsibilities assigned to different levels.

(Contact information of the National Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises and provincial institutions that handle complaints of foreign-invested enterprises is provided in the Appendix III.)

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: 5.4 Complaint Management for Foreign-invested Enterprises)

### 3.2.4 Investment Management

**Pre-establishment National Treatment plus Negative List Management**

China is implementing a management system of “pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list” for foreign investment in accordance with the *Foreign Investment Law*.

"Pre-establishment national treatment" means foreign investors and investments are treated no less favorably than domestic investors and investments during the establishment stage.

The "Negative List" refers to the special entry management measures for foreign investment in specific fields 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 access, foreign investors must meet the conditions set out by the negative list. Fields not included on the negative list for foreign investment access shall be managed in accordance with the principle of consistent treatment for domestic and foreign investment.

The latest version of the *Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Foreign Investment Access (2020 Edition)* (hereinafter referred to as the “Negative List 2020 Edition”) was released on June 24, 2020, and came into force on July 23, 2020. The Negative List 2020 Edition lists 33 fields subject to special administrative measures for foreign investment. In addition to the Negative List 2020 Edition for nationwide application, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce also issued the *Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Foreign Investment Access in Pilot Free Trade Zones (2020 Edition)* on the same day. This negative list reduces entries from 37 to 30. Experimental areas continue to be put into operation in pilot free trade zones, where foreign investors are allowed to invest in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) decoctions and establish wholly foreign-owned school-length vocational training institutions. The two negative lists respectively list the industries for which foreign investors are forbidden from investing in China (outside of the pilot free trade zones) as well as the industries for which investment is forbidden within pilot free trade zones, industries for which investment is restricted, and the corresponding special administrative measures (including requirements for equity and senior executives). Please
check the original negative lists for these details.

In addition to the negative list for foreign investment access, foreign investors and foreign-invested companies should also follow the **Negative List of Market Access (2019 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 law-based administrative measures. The list contains two categories: prohibited and licensed. For prohibited areas, market entities are not allowed to enter, administrative organs are not allowed to approve and review, and relevant procedures are not allowed to progress. For licensed areas, including market entities must apply in accordance with qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements, and administrative organs are to make decisions on whether to grant access or not (in accordance with the law and regulations), or market entities shall gain access in compliance with the access conditions and methods stipulated by governments. For industries, fields, and businesses not included on the negative list of market access, all kinds of market entities shall be granted entry on an equal footing and in accordance with the law. If project approval and filing are required, they shall be carried out in accordance with relevant national regulations.

**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 the law shall be considered as the final decision.

**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.

Supporting documents including the *Measures for Reporting Foreign Investment Information*, the *Announcement on Matters Related to the Information Report on Foreign Investment and the 2019 Announcement on Launching the Annual Report on Foreign Investment Information Report* came into effect on 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 above-mentioned 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
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 is one of the cases of foreign investment stipulated in the Foreign Investment Law. 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 Organizational Structures of Foreign-invested Enterprises
Foreign-invested enterprises in China mainly have two organizational forms: companies and partnerships. The provisions of the Company Law of the People’s Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the “Company Law”) and the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Partnerships (hereinafter referred to as the “Law on Partnerships”) are respectively applied to the organizational form, organizational structure, and norms of conducts of foreign-invested enterprises established after January 1, 2020. Foreign-invested enterprises are no longer divided into Sino-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 Administration of Company Registration.

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 Office of Foreign Enterprise 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 investments 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 foreign-invested 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 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 fixed-term 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, employers are entitled to dispatch labor for temporary, auxiliary, or substitutable posts of duty.

3.5.2 Working Hours

On the whole, China adopts a system of eight-hour workdays and 40-hour work weeks. If the system cannot be implemented due to limitations resulting from the nature of the work or the characteristics of production, the implementation of other systems is allowed in accordance with the relevant provisions of China; that is, systems of irregular working hours and comprehensive working hour calculation are permissible.

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 to the health of employees. Laborers are entitled to overtime pay. Overtime pay is equivalent to at least 150% of normal salary on weekdays, 200% of normal salary on rest days (usually Saturdays and Sundays), and 300% on statutory holidays.

3.5.3 Holidays and Vacations
China has 11 statutory paid holidays every year. They are: 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. Statutory minimum annual leave for laborers is as follows: if a laborer has worked for one year but 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.

3.5.4 Social Insurance
China's social insurance 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 the law to ensure that their employees can receive material assistance from the government and society in cases of old age, illness, work injury, unemployment, and childbirth.

When foreign-invested enterprises recruit foreign nationals, candidates shall be approved by the competent authority of the relevant industry and the labor administration department. They must also go through relevant formalities, including for the work permit, according to the Regulations on the Management of Employment of Foreigners in China. Foreign nationals employed in China shall be covered by China's social insurance in accordance with the law.

3.5.5 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 the law, 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 does not 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.

In most cases of labor contract termination, the employer must compensate the laborer economically. 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.

3.6 Intellectual Property Protections

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

China adopts a system of intellectual property protection covering both administrative and judicial channels. With the Outline of the National Intellectual Property Strategy as the core, and support from the Outline of the Judicial Protection of Intellectual Property in China (2016-2020) currently in place, China’s judicial protection system for intellectual property has seen continuous improvement. In 2014, special courts for intellectual property rights (IPR) cases in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou all conducted special trials on IPR. 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 IPR cases across the nation. Since then, these courts have gradually unified IPR cases’ standards of adjudication. The overall efficiency of the intellectual property examination and approval mechanism, as well as the level of judicial protection, is seeing continuous improvement in China.

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, registration, and administrative adjudication of intellectual property rights; this includes the review and defeasance of patents, trademarks, and layout designs of integrated circuits. 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 IPR.

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 law protects the following categories of IPR: patents (including inventions, utility models, and appearance designs), trademarks (including well-known 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 Administration

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 governments (including provincial-level 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”.

■ 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 five categories according to the object of taxation:

✓ Income taxes: corporate 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 taxes: resources tax
✓ Special-purpose taxes: 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) Corporate Income Tax

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

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7. This section cannot cover all the stipulations 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 action.
or non-resident enterprises. Resident enterprises refer to enterprises established within Chinese territory in accordance with the law of China or those established in accordance with the law of foreign countries (or overseas regions) with actual management bodies in China. Non-resident enterprises refer to enterprises established in accordance with the law of foreign countries (or overseas regions) with actual management organs outside China but with other establishments or sites within China, or those enterprises without establishments or sites within China but have incomes obtained from China. The statutory tax rate for resident enterprise income obtained both within and outside Chinese territory is 25%. For non-resident enterprises that have establishments or sites within Chinese territory, the statutory tax rate of 25% applies to the income of those establishments or sites obtained within the Chinese territory, as well as to the income obtained from outside Chinese territory but in actual relation to the establishments or sites within China. Meanwhile, non-resident enterprise income that has no actual relation to the establishments or sites within China shall be taxed at the statutory rate of 20% (an actual discount of 10% due to preferential policies). (If a tax agreement is signed, the tax rate agreed upon shall be effective and enforced.) Corporate income tax is calculated according to the tax year, beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31 of the Gregorian calendar. Payments of corporate income tax shall be declared and submitted in advance, either monthly or quarterly, 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 scientific than its predecessor. It has clarified the definition of and criteria for “resident individual”, adjusted income items, optimized tax rates, raised deduction standards for the comprehensive income tax, canceled additional deductions, set up special expense deductions, adjusted the tax reporting system, set up the departure tax settlement system and credit mechanism, and introduced the anti-tax avoidance clause for individuals. An individual who has a residence in Chinese territory, or one who does not have a residence in Chinese territory but has resided in China for 183 days or more within a tax year, is a “resident individual”. The income of resident individuals, both obtained within and outside the territory of China, is subject to the individual income tax in accordance with the law. An individual who does not have a residence in Chinese territory and has not resided in China, or one who does not have a residence in Chinese territory but has resided in China for fewer than 183 days within a tax year, is a “non-resident individual”. The income of non-resident individuals obtained within the territory of China is subject to the individual income tax in accordance with the law. The tax year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31 of the Gregorian calendar. Comprehensive income is subject to a seven-level progressive tax rate in excess of specific amounts ranging from 3% to 45%; business income is subject to a five-level progressive tax rate in excess of specific amounts ranging from 5% to 35%; income from interests, dividends, bonuses, the lease of property, the transfer of property, and contingent income is subject to a proportional tax rate of 20%.

For foreign nationals, the following
categories of income are temporarily exempted from the individual income tax: (1) stock dividends and bonuses obtained from foreign-invested enterprises; (2) wages and salaries that are paid to foreign experts in accordance with relevant regulations in China; (3) optionally, foreign persons who qualify as resident individuals may apply for tax exemptions on housing subsidies, language training fees, child education expenses, food allowances, relocation expenses, laundry fees, travel allowances, and family visit expenses; alternatively, they may opt to enjoy special expense deductions from the individual income tax, (effective 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. Then, effective January 1, 2022, individual foreign nationals will no longer be entitled to exemption from taxes on housing subsidies, language training fees, or child education expenses, and will enjoy special expense deductions in accordance with relevant regulations.

(3) Value-added Tax (VAT)

On May 1, 2016, China’s business tax was altogether replaced by the value-added 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. Taxpayers fall into two categories: general taxpayers and small-scale taxpayers. For general taxpayers, tax rates of 13%, 9%, and 6% are applicable to their VAT taxable sales and imports. For small-scale taxpayers, meanwhile, a simplified taxation method applies at a 3% rate. Customs is responsible for collecting VAT on imports. The assessable periods for VAT payment are one day, three days, five days, ten days, fifteen days, one month or one quarter. From 2017 to 2019, China introduced a series of reform measures and supporting policies to reduce VAT rates and simplify the rate structure, including input deductions for domestic passenger transport services, additional deductions for production and consumer-oriented services, and a pilot incremental retention VAT rebate system.

(4) Tariffs

China Customs imposes tariffs on goods and articles imported to and exported from China. Tariff payers include the consignees of imported goods, the consignors of goods for export, and the owners of inbound and outbound articles. Regarding 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 MFN import tariff rate, making substantial tax reductions on pharmaceuticals, automobiles and auto parts, high-demand consumer goods, and certain industrial products. Since January 1, 2020, China has implemented a provisional import tax rate that is lower than the MFN import tariff rate on over 850 commodities.

(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 the law. Commodities subject to the consumption tax fall into 15 major categories: cigarettes, liquor,
high-end cosmetics, precious stones and jewelry, 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 proportional or quota-based. 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 Corporate 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." Enterprises engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery projects, public infrastructure projects, environmental protection projects, energy conservation projects and water saving projects corporate income 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%; 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. Small, low-profit enterprises enjoy a preferential tax rate of 20%. Where the taxable income is less than RMB 1 million and between RMB 1-3 million, the corporate income tax shall be collected at the reduced rates of 25% and 50%, respectively.

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" corporate income tax incentive.

5. Enterprises engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, or fishery projects shall pay corporate 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" corporate 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.

(8) Corporate income from technology transfer not exceeding RMB 5 million within a tax year shall be exempted from the corporate income tax; that which exceeds RMB 5 million shall be taxed at half of the rate.

(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" corporate 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 corporate 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 corporate income tax at a reduced rate of 15%.

3.7.3 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 Co-operation and Development (OECD), the State Taxation Administration issued its own announcements and management measures. Based on the tax authorities’ Action Plan, taxation practices and technological conditions in the field of transfer pricing in recent years, the State Taxation Administration set down its three-document requirements for the transfer pricing concurrent data report (the document revealing the overall global business of the enterprise group to which the ultimate holding enterprise belongs, the document disclosing details of related party transactions, and the document regarding special matters that apply 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 party transactions), it shall prepare the relevant documents and observe regulations on the object of exemption, the preparation deadline, and the submission deadline.

An eligible resident enterprise should submit an annual report on related business transactions (including the Country-by-Country Reporting Form) before the date of the final settlement of corporate income following the end of an accounting year. The reporting form adopts a form numbering system similar to that of the annual corporate income tax return, has 14 categories in total requiring enterprises to fill in the relevant information. Chinese tax authorities' special tax adjustment management is becoming more comprehensive, real time and dynamic. Proactive risk management will be ramped up, and a shift made from post-event investigation to pre-event analysis and active compliance, focusing on concurrent data, annual declaration of corporate income tax, risk analysis and assessment, and autonomous tax payment adjustments.
3.7.4 Tax Conventions

China is actively establishing an international tax governance system aligned with China’s new opening-up 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 June 2020, China had signed tax conventions with 108 countries and regions; the Chinese Mainland had finalized tax arrangements with Hong Kong and Macao and had signed a tax convention with Taiwan. In addition, China has signed three multilateral tax conventions and 10 tax information exchange agreements. Bilateral tax conventions 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, 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, and alternative dispute resolution (e.g., mediation and reconciliation). Disputes with administrative organs can be settled through administrative reconsideration and administrative litigation. Mediation is recommended in the process of litigations and arbitrations.

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 whereby arbitration is carried out by arbitration committees at the provincial-capital level. The China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) is one of the world’s major standing commercial arbitration bodies, well-known both nationally and internationally for its independence, impartiality, and efficiency.
4. Foreign Nationals in China

4.1 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. Visa-issuing authorities in China 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 Ministry of Public Security 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, visits, tourism, business, or as talents 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.

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 or apply for an extension prior to the expiration of their visas or residence permits. Those whose visas or residence permits have expired and are unable to leave China should apply to the exit/entry administration under the local public security organ for extension/renewal of the visa or residence permit depending on the reason behind their stay. 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.

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/bzzy/; http://cs.mfa.gov.cn/wgrlh/.

4.2 Housing

According to 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, foreign nationals are only allowed to purchase one residence in China for their own use. To purchase said residence, foreign nationals must meet the following conditions: (1) the foreign national (excluding overseas Chinese and residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) shall have worked in China for over one year; (2) the foreign national shall provide a written promise that he/she has no other residence in China under his/her name. Foreign nationals in cities where there are policy restrictions on housing purchase shall abide by the local policies and regulations when purchasing a house.

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

4.3 Education

Foreign nationals can enroll their children either in schools specifically built for their children or ordinary primary/secondary schools and kindergartens. 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. In addition, ordinary kindergartens and primary/secondary schools can also enroll foreign students in their regular classes according to policies formulated by corresponding provincial-level education authorities.

4.4 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 civil organizations (including foreign-invested medical institutions). Foreign nationals can seek medical treatment at institutions of their choice with 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 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 human resources and social security bureau 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.

4.5 Travel

China is endowed with rich natural and cultural tourism resources. 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 the websites of tourist attractions.
5. Procedures for Business Operation

5.1 Enterprise Incorporation/Modification

5.1.1 Enterprise Incorporation

Procedures for pre-establishment approval items

No

Submit materials

Involves project approval and filing

Yes

Approval or filing of the State Council and the National Development and Reform Commission

Prohibited: investment is prohibited
Limited: review of the competent departments or market regulation administrations is required

Approval of competent industrial regulators

Other approval procedures:
1. National security review
2. Anti-monopoly review

Public security department: Official seal
Tax department: Invoice application and receipt
Commercial department: Information report
Social insurance: Registration
Foreign exchange: Registration
Account opening

Administration for Market Regulation - Submit materials at the service window or by the online enterprise registration system to apply for registration and business license

Application form, copy of the business license, approval documents, etc.
Application form, business license, certificates of relevant personnel, and other account-opening certificates

One-stop services

Obtain approval documents

1. Application form for incorporation registration;
2. Designated or entrusted agent certificate;
3. Articles of incorporation;
4. Shareholder qualification certificate or natural person identification certificate;
5. Senior management employment certificate;
6. Certificate of appointment and identification certificate of the legal representative;
7. Certificate of place of operation;
8. Power of attorney for legal document service;
9. Initial report;
10. Other documents.

Operation
5.1.2 Enterprise Modification

Modification to enterprise registration items

Involves pre-establishment approval items

Yes

Go through the procedures for approval

Submit

No

Market regulation administrations

Review

Involves negative list items

Yes

Comply with provisions of negative list or not

No

Go through the procedures for modification to registration items

Information synchronization

Commercial departments’ information report

Refuse modification

No

Involves negative list items

Go through the procedures for modification to registration items

Required materials

Materials to be submitted:
1. Application form for modification to registration items;
2. Resolution/decision on the modification to registration items;
3. Other documents required by the competent departments;
4. Revised articles of incorporation or amendment to the articles of incorporation (if applicable);
5. Approval documents for the modification to registration items (if applicable);

Other items involved in the modification of registration items

Basic information, investment information, business mergers & divisions, enterprise migration, currency, etc.

Place of operation, financial administrator, accounting method, tax officer information, etc.

Name of the enterprise

Account-opening documents

Modification of foreign exchange information

Modification of tax information

New official seal

Modification of bank account

Registration complete
5.1.3 Information Report

Approaches for submission

1. Enterprise registration system (initial report, modification report, and deregistration report);

Content for submission

1. Basic information of the enterprise;
2. Information of investors and actual controllers;
3. Basic information of merger and acquisition deals (if applicable);
4. Basic information of strategic investment deals (if applicable);
5. Other information.

Content for submission

1. Modification to the basic information of the enterprise;
2. Modification to information of investors and actual controllers;
3. Basic information of strategic investment deals (if applicable);
4. Other modifications.

Content for submission

1. Information of enterprise operations;
2. Information of investors and actual controllers;
3. Information of operations, assets, and liabilities;
4. Information of domestic investment and branches of the enterprise;
5. Information of relevant industrial licenses the enterprise obtained (such as business scope-involved negative lists);
6. Other information.

If an enterprise is deregistered or converted into a domestic-funded enterprise, it is considered as having submitted a deregistration report following its deregistration or registration modification, and no additional submission is required.

Submit investment information through the system

Initial report

Modification report

Annual report

Deregistration report
5.2 Taxation

- The enterprise has completed the industrial and commercial registration.
- Confirm registration items for those with “one code for one business certificate”
- Complete simultaneously
- First instance of tax obligation
- File tax information
- After modification to industrial and commercial registration items
  - Yes: The agent’s citizen ID card original
  - No: The agent’s citizen ID card original and copies of modification-related documents
- Confirm modification to registration items for those with “one code for one business certificate”
- Involves modification to industrial and commercial registration items
  - Yes: Required materials:
  - No: Registration of tax cancellation
- Registration of tax cancellation
  - 1. Application form for tax clearance;
  - 2. The agent’s citizen ID card original;
  - 3. Approval documents of the supervisory departments or copy of the resolution of the board of directors (if applicable);
  - 4. Invoice register (if applicable);
  - 5. Copies of the project completion certificate and acceptance certificate, or other relevant documents (if applicable).
### 5.3 Foreign Exchange

**Pre-establishment remittance**

- **Filing basic information for pre-establishment expenses**
- **List of materials**
  1. Written application, with the “Operation Registration Certificate” attached;
  2. Application Form for Filing Basic Information of Domestic Direct Investment;
  3. The enterprise submits application through the self-declaration system for enterprises’ names of the market regulation department, and downloads and prints out the “Notification on the Self-declaration of the Enterprise’s Name” (the actual name may differ depending on different provincial systems), unless the submission is not required, as otherwise provided.
  4. If a foreign investor of intends to remit start-up funds to an enterprise under paid-in capital registration system, other supporting materials from competent authorities of the relevant industry shall be provided as well.

**Newly-established enterprises, or foreign acquisition of domestic enterprises**

- **Filing basic information for foreign-invested enterprises**
- **List of materials**
  1. Written application, with the “Application Form for Filing Basic Information of Domestic Direct Investment” attached;
  2. Copy of the business license, or the modified business license;
  3. The modified business license, unless reissuance is not required, as otherwise provided;
  4. Foreign investors using their domestic legal income to invest in a new foreign-invested enterprise in China shall also submit tax voucher originals issued by competent tax authorities (e.g. “Tax Filing Record for Outbound Payments under Trade in Services and Other Items”); in areas where electronic tax filing has been implemented, banks may examine relevant electronic tax vouchers through the competent tax authority’s online tax system, unless the submission is not required, as otherwise provided;
  5. Enterprises under the paid-in registered capital registration system shall also provide approval documents or other supporting materials from competent authorities of the relevant industry.

**Modifications of registration items, including capital increase, capital reduction, transfer of equity, and change of place of registration**

- **Registration of modifications to the basic information of the foreign-invested enterprise**
- **List of materials**
  1. Written application, with the "Application Form for Filing Basic Information of Domestic Direct Investment" attached;
  2. Application Form for Filing Basic Information of Domestic Direct Investment;
  3. The modified business license, unless reissuance is not required, as otherwise provided;
  4. Foreign investors increasing their investment in a foreign-invested enterprise in China using their own domestic legal income shall also submit tax voucher originals issued by competent tax authorities (such as the "Tax Filing Record for Foreign Payments under Trade in Services and Other Items"); in areas where electronic tax filing has been implemented, banks may examine relevant electronic tax vouchers through the competent tax authority’s online tax system, unless the submission is not required, as otherwise provided;
  5. Enterprises under the paid-in registered capital registration system shall also provide approval documents or other supporting materials from competent authorities of the relevant industry.

**Deregistration of foreign-invested enterprises, or the conversion of foreign-invested enterprises into non-foreign-invested enterprises**

- **Deregistration of the basic information of the foreign-invested enterprise**
- **List of materials**
  1. Written application, with the "Operation Registration Certificate" attached;
  2. Application Form for Filing Basic Information of Domestic Direct Investment;
  3. If an enterprise has not yet completed the deregistration at the market regulation department, it shall submit a liquidation announcement (in accordance with the Corporate Law of the People’s Republic of China and the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Partnerships), and a letter of commitment that it has completed liquidation of creditor’s rights and liabilities and that its equity (investment interest) has not been frozen, pledged, or mortgaged, or the announcement of the market regulation department revoking the enterprise’s business license (or evidence); or any relevant supporting documents of the people’s court’s judgment on the company’s dissolution. If an enterprise has completed deregistration at the market regulation department, it shall provide the "Notice on Approval of Deregistration" issued by the market regulation department;
  4. Certificate of tax deregistration, unless otherwise exempted;
  5. A liquidation audit report issued by an accounting firm (unless deregistration is due to merger or there is no income after liquidation), or the liquidation results as determined by the people’s court.
5.4 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 of filing; 2. The Complainee’s name, correspondence address, postcode, relevant contacts and contact information thereof; 3. Specific issues and claims of complaint; 4. Relevant facts, evidence, and reasoning, together with relevant legal basis, if any; 5. Explanation of whether the following circumstances exist: (a) the same complaint matter has been accepted or the complaint handling process has been terminated by agencies handling complaint at higher level; (b) the same complaint matter has been accepted or the respective procedure has been terminated by public complaints and proposals administration and etc.; (c) the same complaint matter has been referred to, or settled by, administrative reconsideration, administrative litigation and etc. 6. For an entrusted complaint, the Complainant’s identity certificate, the power of attorney, and the identity certificate of the entrusted party shall also be provided, in addition to the above materials. The power of attorney shall clearly indicate the entrusted matter, authority, and validity.

With respect to complaints against the protection of rights and interests, the materials required are as follows:
1. The Complainant’s name, correspondence address, postcode, relevant contacts and contact information, relevant entity certificate, the date of filing, issues concerning investment environment, and specific recommendations on policies and measures.

Note:
The complaint materials shall be written in Chinese. If relevant evidence and original documents are written in foreign languages, Chinese translations shall be submitted.

Methods of handling:
1. Seek understanding;
2. Consult with the complainee;
3. Submit recommendations on improving relevant policies and measures;
4. Other methods deemed appropriate.

1. Agencies handling complaints consult to handle the complaints and the Complainant agrees to terminate the process;
2. The Complaint lacks factual basis; or if the Complainant refuses to provide materials, which makes it impossible to examine relevant facts;
3. The Complainant’s claim lacks legal basis;
4. The Complainant requests to withdraw the complaint;
5. The Complainant no longer meets the entity qualification;
6. The Complainant does not participate in the complaint handling process for 30 consecutive days after being contacted by the agency handling complaints without justifiable reasons;
7. Circumstances for which the complaint shall be deemed as withdrawn in writing by the Complainant occur.

Notify the Complainant of the result in writing within 3 working days

A complaint occurs

Submission

On-site or online submission

A decision will be made within 7 working days

Complete complaint materials

Complete complaint materials

Accepted or rejected

Issuance of notice of rejection with explanation

Yes

Issuance of notice of acceptance

Processing

Complete within 60 working days

Time limit can be extended as appropriate

Under conditions including

Termination

Complete within 60 working days

Make supplementation or corrections within 15 working days

Incomplete materials

Notes:
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.
2. “Complaints” include:
   (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 or commercial disputes with other natural persons, legal persons, or other organizations.
3. “Agencies Handling Complaints” include:
   (a) 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.
Appendix I

Strategic Regional Development Planning

■ 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.

For details, please visit: http://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2001/content_60854.htm

■ 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 Xilin Gol League (eastern Inner Mongolia) in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, which have a combined area of 1.45 million square kilometers.

For details, please visit: http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2016-04/26/content_5068242.htm

■ 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.

For details, please visit:

■ 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.

For details, please visit: www.jingjinjicn.com/skwx_3j/sublibrary?SiteID=46&ID=9555

■ Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta
The Yangtze River Delta includes Shanghai Municipality and three provinces (Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Anhui), which together cover an area of 358,000 square kilometers.

For details, please visit: http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2019-12/01/content_5457442.htm

■ 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.

For details, please visit: www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/b/g/201904/20190402851396.shtml
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 2,052,300 square kilometers.
For details, please visit: http://cjjjd.ndrc.gov.cn/

Ecological Conservation and High-quality 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.
For details, please visit: http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-10/15/content_5440023.htm
Appendix II

Contact Information for 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://www.fdi.gov.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: 300040
Tel.: +86-22-58665620
Fax: +86-22-23390187

Shanghai Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 7, 300 Shibocun Road, Shanghai, China
Postal Code: 200125
Tel.: +86-21-23110740
Fax: +86-21-62751960
Website: http://sww.sh.gov.cn/
Shanghai Foreign Investment Development Board
Address: 15-16F, New Town Mansion, 83 Loushanguan Road, Shanghai
Postal Code: 200336
Tel.: +86-21-62368800/62368361
Fax: +86-21-62368026/62368024
Website: http://www.investsh.org.cn/

Chongqing Municipal Commission of Commerce
Address: Building 2, Energy Mansion, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan’an District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 400061
Tel.: +86-23-62669917
Fax: +86-23-62662591
Website: http://sww.cq.gov.cn/

Chongqing Investment Attraction and Promotion Bureau
Address: 12F, Building 12, Digital Economy Industrial Park, Liangjiang New Area, Chongqing
Postal Code: 401120
Tel.: +86-23-63366582
Fax: +86-23-63366619
WeChat: invest_Chongqing

Hebei Provincial Department of Commerce
Address: 334 Heping West Road, Qiaoxi District, Shijiazhuang
Postal Code: 050071
Tel.: +86-311-87909727
Fax: +86-311-87909727
Website: http://swt.hebei.gov.cn/nx_html/index.html

Hebei Investment Promotion Service Center
Address: 334 Heping West Road, Qiaoxi District, Shijiazhuang
Postal Code: 050071
Tel.: +86-311-87800712
Fax: +86-311-87800712

Department of Commerce of Shanxi Province
Address: 15 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan
Postal Code: 030001
Tel.: +86-351-4675033
Fax: +86-351-4675000
Website: http://swt.shanxi.gov.cn/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bureau/Center</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Postal Code</th>
<th>Tel.</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Website</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shanxi Investment Promotion Bureau</td>
<td>53 Yingze West Avenue, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province</td>
<td>030001</td>
<td>96301/+86-351-4675260</td>
<td>+86-351-4675399</td>
<td><a href="http://www.shanxiinvest.com">http://www.shanxiinvest.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Commerce Department of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region</td>
<td>Courtyard 63, Xinhua Street, Xincheng District, Hohhot</td>
<td>010050</td>
<td>+86-471-6945756</td>
<td>+86-471-6610893</td>
<td><a href="http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/">http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Investment Promotion Center of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region</td>
<td>Courtyard 63, Xinhua Street, Hohhot</td>
<td>010050</td>
<td>+86-471-6946025</td>
<td>+86-471-6610893</td>
<td><a href="http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/index.shtml">http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/index.shtml</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce of Liaoning Province</td>
<td>17 Taishan Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang</td>
<td>110032</td>
<td>+86-24-86892225</td>
<td>+86-24-86895130</td>
<td><a href="http://swt.ln.gov.cn/">http://swt.ln.gov.cn/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce of Jilin Province</td>
<td>3855 Renmin Street, Changchun, Jilin Province</td>
<td>130061</td>
<td>+86-431-85627011</td>
<td>+86-431-88787600</td>
<td><a href="http://swt.jl.gov.cn/">http://swt.jl.gov.cn/</a></td>
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<td>Department of Commerce of Heilongjiang Province</td>
<td>173 Heping Road, Xiangfang District, Harbin</td>
<td>150040</td>
<td>+86-451-82621704</td>
<td>+86-451-82622111</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ccpithlj.org.cn">http://www.ccpithlj.org.cn</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce of Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Address: 29 Beijing East Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province</td>
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<td>Tel.: +86-25-57710349</td>
<td>Postal Code: 210008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax: +86-25-57712072</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://swt.jiangsu.gov.cn/">http://swt.jiangsu.gov.cn/</a></td>
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<th>Jiangsu International Investment Promotion Center</th>
<th>Address: International Trade Building, 50 Zhonghua Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tel.: +86-25-57710063</td>
<td>Postal Code: 210001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax: +86-25-57710266</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.iinvest.org.cn">http://www.iinvest.org.cn</a></td>
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<th>Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province</th>
<th>Address: 468 Yan’an Road, Xiacheng District, Hangzhou</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tel.: +86-571-87058214</td>
<td>Postal Code: 310006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax: +86-571-87051984</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://wwwzjfdi.com">http://wwwzjfdi.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tel.: +86-571-87050875/28995002</td>
<td>Postal Code: 310006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax: +86-571-28939305</td>
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<td>Tel.: +86-551-63540058</td>
<td>Postal Code: 230062</td>
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<td>Fax: +86-551-62831272</td>
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<th>Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Governmental and Cultural New Developed Area of Hefei, Hefei, Anhui Province</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tel.: +86-551-63540168</td>
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<td>Fax: +86-551-63540237</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://anhui.mofcom.gov.cn/">http://anhui.mofcom.gov.cn/</a></td>
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Department of Commerce of Fujian Province
Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou
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/fjsgjtzcjjzx/

Department of Commerce of Jiangxi Province
Address: 69 Beijing West Road, Donghu District, Nanchang
Postal Code: 330046
Tel.: +86-791-86246238
Fax: +86-791-86246544
Website: http://swt.jiangxi.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Jiangxi Province
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Postal Code: 330046
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Fax: +86-791-86246806
Website: http://swt.jiangxi.gov.cn/tswz/zsyz/

Department of Commerce of Shandong Province
Address: 6 Liyang Street, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 250002
Tel.: +86-531-89013350
Fax: +86-531-89013606
Website: http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/

International Investment Promotion Agency of Shandong Province
Address: 6 Liyang Street, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 250002
Tel.: +86-531-89013333
Fax: +86-531-89013602
Website: http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/col/col16916/index.html
Henan Provincial Commerce Department
Address: Room 219, Henan Provincial Commerce Department, 115 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province
Tel.: +86-371-63576220
Fax: +86-371-63945422
Website: http://www.hncom.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Henan Province
Address: Room 403, Block B, Jinmao Building, 115 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou
Postal Code: 450002
Tel.: +86-371-63576972
Fax: +86-371-63939134
Website: http://www.hntc.gov.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: 98 Wuyi Avenue, Furong District, Changsha
Tel.: +86-731-82289519
Fax: +86-731-82289519
Website: http://swt.hunan.gov.cn/

Hunan Commercial Service Center
Address: 98 Wuyi Avenue, Furong District, Changsha
Postal Code: 410001
Tel.: +86-731-85281314
Website: http://swt.hunan.gov.cn/

Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province
Address: Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou
Postal Code: 510620
Tel.: +86-20-38802397
Fax: +86-20-38802397
Website: http://com.gd.gov.cn/
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<td>Department of Commerce of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region</td>
<td>Address: 137 Qixing Road, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Agency of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce of Hainan Province</td>
<td>Address: 2F, Seat of the People’s Government of Hainan Province, 9 Guoxing Avenue, Haikou, Hainan Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tel.: +86-898-65201132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://dofcom.hainan.gov.cn/">http://dofcom.hainan.gov.cn/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hainan International Business Council</td>
<td>Address: 4F, Annex Building of Hainan Tower, Guoxing Avenue, Haikou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postal Code: 570203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tel.: 4008-413-413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: +86-898-66538983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan Provincal Department of Commerce</td>
<td>Address: 7 Chenghua Street, Chengdu, Sichuan Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tel.: +86-28-8322372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: +86-28-83224675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://swt.sc.gov.cn/">http://swt.sc.gov.cn/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau/Department Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan Provincial Bureau of Economic Cooperation</td>
<td>25 Yongling Road, Chengdu, Sichuan Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guizhou Provincial Department of Commerce</td>
<td>Room 2105, Zone B, World Trade Plaza, 48 Yan’an Middle Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce of Yunnan Province</td>
<td>175 Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Promotion Bureau of Yunnan Province</td>
<td>Zhengtong Building, 309 Guomao Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce of Tibet Autonomous Region</td>
<td>56 Jinzhu West Road, Lhasa, Tibet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Attraction Bureau of the Development and Reform Commission of Tibet Autonomous Region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: 22 Beijing Middle Road, Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Code: 850000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel.: +86-891-6335237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax: +86-891-6335237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://drc.xizang.gov.cn/">http://drc.xizang.gov.cn/</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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.: +86-29-63913981/63913982/63913984/63913987 |
| Fax: +86-29-87291618 |
| Website: http://sxdofcom.shaanxi.gov.cn/ |

| Department of Commerce of Gansu Province |
| Address: 28 Dingxi Road, Lanzhou, Gansu Province |
| Postal Code: 730000 |
| Tel.: +86-931-8620269 |
| Website: https://swt.gansu.gov.cn/ |

| Economic Cooperation Bureau of Gansu Province |
| Address: 35 Guangyang South Road, Lanzhou, Gansu Province |
| Postal Code: 730000 |
| Tel.: +86-931-8873608 |
| Fax: +86-931-8811567 |
| Website: https://swt.gansu.gov.cn/gsinvest/ |

| 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/ |

<p>| 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: <a href="http://dofcom.nx.gov.cn/">http://dofcom.nx.gov.cn/</a> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Promotion Bureau of the Department of Commerce of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> Block A, Lantai Square, 435 Minzu North Street, Yinchuan, Ningxia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 750001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong> +86-951-5960728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong> +86-951-5960725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website:</strong> <a href="http://dofcom.nx.gov.cn/">http://dofcom.nx.gov.cn/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department of Commerce of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> 1292 Xinhua South Road, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 830049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong> +86-991-2855575/2850407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong> +86-991-2860255/2865720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website:</strong> <a href="https://swt.xinjiang.gov.cn/">https://swt.xinjiang.gov.cn/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commerce Bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> 516 Nanhu North Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 830049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong> +86-991-2896421/2896423/2896456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong> +86-991-2896451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website:</strong> <a href="http://swj.xjbt.gov.cn">http://swj.xjbt.gov.cn</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix III

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> 3F, Building 1, 28 Andingmen Outer East Back Alley, Dongcheng District, Beijing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 100731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong> +86-10-64404523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong> +86-10-64515310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E-mail:</strong> <a href="mailto:fiecomplaint@fdi.gov.cn">fiecomplaint@fdi.gov.cn</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beijing Investment Promotion Service Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> Room 406, 3F, Block F, Fuhua Mansion, 8 Chaoyangmen North Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 100027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Complaint Hotline:</strong> +86-10-65544209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong> +86-10-65543161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website:</strong> <a href="http://invest.beijing.gov.cn/">http://invest.beijing.gov.cn/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Complaints Receiving E-mail Address:</strong> <a href="mailto:cbfie@invest.beijing.gov.cn">cbfie@invest.beijing.gov.cn</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tianjin Municipal Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> 158 Dagu North Road, Heping District, Tianjin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 300040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong> +86-22-58665583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong> +86-22-58683700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E-mail:</strong> <a href="mailto:sswjwgc@tj.gov.cn">sswjwgc@tj.gov.cn</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office for Handling Complaints of Foreign Investors of Hebei Province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 050071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong> +86-311-87909310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong> +86-311-87909710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E-mail:</strong> <a href="mailto:swtfaguichu@163.com">swtfaguichu@163.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanxi Investment Promotion Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Investment Promotion Center of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaoning 8890 Platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce of Jilin Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau for Business Environment Construction and Supervision of Heilongjiang Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Coordination Center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
E-mail: zhangqingzhong@docjs.gov.cn

Zhejiang Provincial Service Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises
Address: 468 Yan’an Road, Xiacheng District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 310006
Tel.: +86-571-28939319
Fax: +86-571-28065055
E-mail: fyj@zjfdi.com

Department of Commerce of Anhui Province
Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Governmental and Cultural New Developed Area of 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

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

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
Henan Provincial Commerce Department
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, Jinmao Building, 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, Furong District, Changsha
Postal Code: 410001
Tel.: +86-731-85281334
Fax: +86-731-85281334
E-mail: tszx@swt.hunan.gov.cn

Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises of Guangdong Province
Address: 6F, Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 510620
Tel.: +86-20-38819399
Fax: +86-20-38802234
E-mail: touzi@gdcom.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.: +86-771-5885010
Fax: +86-771-5861612
E-mail: fwc@gxipn.gov.cn

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

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.: +86-851-88555704
Fax: +86-851-88555704
E-mail: 554146162@qq.com

Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises of Yunnan Province

Address: 6F, Foreign Trade Building, 175 Beijing Road, Guanhu District, 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, Xi’an, Shaanxi Province
Postal Code: 710004
Tel.: +86-29-63913999
Fax: +86-29-63913900
E-mail: dy00163@163.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Postal Code</th>
<th>Tel.</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce of Gansu Province</td>
<td>532 Dingxi Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou, Gansu Province</td>
<td>730000</td>
<td>+86-931-8613300</td>
<td>+86-931-8618083</td>
<td><a href="mailto:1421351985@qq.com">1421351985@qq.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce of Qinghai Province</td>
<td>Room 1405, Guomao Building, 2 Haiyan Road, Chengxi District, Xining, Qinghai Province</td>
<td>810001</td>
<td>+86-971-6321731</td>
<td>+86-971-6321712</td>
<td><a href="mailto:26149056@qq.com">26149056@qq.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Promotion Bureau of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region</td>
<td>Block A, Lantai Square, Minzu North Street, Xingning District, Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region</td>
<td>750001</td>
<td>+86-951-5960728</td>
<td>+86-951-5960727</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fan.hf@163.com">fan.hf@163.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</td>
<td>1292 Xinhua South Road, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</td>
<td>830049</td>
<td>+86-991-2855560</td>
<td>+86-991-2850407</td>
<td><a href="mailto:627155412@qq.com">627155412@qq.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce Bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps</td>
<td>516 Nanhui North Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</td>
<td>830049</td>
<td>+86-991-2896413</td>
<td>+86-991-2896213</td>
<td><a href="mailto:xjbtzs7@126.com">xjbtzs7@126.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix IV

List of Pilot Free Trade Zones

The Department of Pilot Free Trade Zone and Free Trade Port of the Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China: http://zmqgs.mofcom.gov.cn

• China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on September 27, 2013)
  For details, please visit: www.china-shftz.gov.cn/Homepage.aspx

• China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on April 20, 2015)
  For details, please visit: http://ftz.gd.gov.cn/

• China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on April 20, 2015)
  For details, please visit: http://www.china-tjftz.gov.cn/html/cntjzymyqn/portal/index/index.htm

• China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on April 20, 2015)
  For details, please visit: http://www.china-fjftz.gov.cn/

• China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
  For details, please visit: http://www.china-lnftz.gov.cn/cn/

• China (Zhejiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
  For details, please visit: http://china-zsftz.zhoushan.gov.cn/

• China (Henan) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
  For details, please visit: http://www.china-hnftz.gov.cn/

• China (Hubei) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
  For details, please visit: https://www.china-hbftz.gov.cn/index.html

• China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
  For details, please visit: http://www.liangjiang.gov.cn/2017/cqzmq.htm

• China (Sichuan) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
  For details, please visit: http://www.scftz.gov.cn/
• China (Shaanxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
For details, please visit: http://www.shanxi.gov.cn/zw/zfcbw/zfgb/2017nzfgb_17000/201720dq__1720/szfbgtwj/201710/t20171027_344765.shtml

• China (Hainan) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on October 16, 2018)
For details, please visit: http://www.hainan.gov.cn/hn/zt/szrdl/zymyq/

• China (Shandong) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: http://ftz.sdcom.gov.cn/

• China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: http://www.zgjssw.gov.cn/yaowen/201908/t20190831_6317907.shtml

• China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: http://gxftz gxzf.gov.cn/

• China (Hebei) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: http://ftz.hebei.gov.cn/

• China (Yunnan) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: http://yunnan.ynmaker.com/

• China (Heilongjiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2019-08/26/content_5424522.htm

• China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Lin-gang Special Area (established with the approval of the State Council on August 6, 2019)
For details, please visit: https://www.lgxc.gov.cn/index.html

• China (Beijing) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on September 21, 2020)
Tel.: 010-55579510

• China (Hunan) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on September 21, 2020)
Tel.: 0731-82287208

• China (Anhui) Pilot Free Trade Zone (established with the approval of the State Council on September 21, 2020)
Tel.: 0551-63540088
Appendix V

Contact Information for China National Economic and Technical Development Zones

Business Cooperation Bureau of Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area
Address: 15 Ronghua Middle Road, Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area
Postal Code: 100176
Tel.: 010-67881316
Website: http://kfqgw.beijing.gov.cn/

Business and Investment Promotion Office of Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area
Address: 30F, Baoxin Building, Rongyi Road, Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area, Binhai New Area, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300450
Tel.: 022-25203007
Fax: 022-25202770
Website: https://www.teda.gov.cn/

Tianjin Xiqing Economic Development Co., Ltd.
Address: 8 Xinghua Qizhi Road, Xiqing Economic -Technological Development Area, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300385
Tel.: 022-83967901
Fax: 022-83967905
Website: http://xeda.tjxq.gov.cn

Tianjin New Technology Industrial Park Wuqing Development Area General Company
Address: 18 Fuyuan Road, Wuqing Development Area , Tianjin
Postal Code: 301700
Tel.: 022-82115688
Fax: 022-82116325
Website: http://www.tjuda.com/

Tianjin Ziya Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 9 Beijing Road, Tianjin Ziya Economic and Technological Development Zone
Postal Code: 301605
Tel.: 022-68711208
Fax: 022-68856272
Website: http://www.tjjh.gov.cn/zyjkq/
Tianjin Beichen Economic and Technological Development Zone General Corporation
Address: 88 Yongjin Road, Beichen District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300400
Tel.: 022-26974909, 022-86896920, 022-2695167
Fax: 022-26974909
Website: http://www.bceda.com

Tianjin Dongli Economic and Technological Development Area General Corporation
Address: 1 Yijing Road, Tianjin Dongli Economic and Technological Development Area
Postal Code: 300300
Tel.: 022-88957533
Fax: 022-88957533

Investment Promotion Bureau of Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Taisheng Business Building, 369 Qinhuang West Street, Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 066000
Tel.: 0335-3926288
Fax: 0335-3926184
Website: http://wwwqetdz.gov.cn/

Economic Development Bureau of Langfang Economic & Technical Development Zone
Address: Room 305, Langfang International Convention and Exhibition Center, Youyi Road, Langfang Economic & Technical Development Zone, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 065001
Tel.: 0316-6078217
Fax: 0316-6087222
Website: http://wwwlfldqgwh.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Cangzhou
Address: Circular Economy Promotion Center Building, Zhongjie Beijing Avenue, Cangzhou, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 061108
Tel.: 0317-7559817
Fax: 0317-7559817
Website: http://wwwczcip.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Shijiazhuang Economic-Technological Development Area
Address: 1 Kaifa Street, Shijiazhuang Economic-Technological Development Area, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 052160
Tel.: 0311-88086336
Fax: 0311-88086007
Website: www.sjzjjjskfq.com
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<th>Investment Promotion Bureau of Caofeidian District, Tangshan</th>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>5F, Zhiye Building, Industrial Zone, Caofeidian District, Tangshan, Hebei</td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>7F, 21 Longsheng Street, Comprehensive Reform Demonstration Zone, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province</td>
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<td>3F, Innovation Exhibition Hall, National Datong Economic-Technological Development Zone, East, Wenyi Lake, Datong, Shanxi Province</td>
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<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Fax:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0354-3368753</td>
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<td><strong>Fax:</strong></td>
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<th>Industrial Promotion Service Center of Jincheng Economic and Technological Development Area</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>1199 Lanhua Road, Downtown, Jincheng, Shanxi Province</td>
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<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0356-2193050</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong></td>
<td>0356-2193040</td>
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Investment Promotion and Enterprise Service Bureau of Hohhot Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Wing, Ruyi Building, Tengfei Road, Ruyi Park, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia
Postal Code: 010010
Tel.: 0471-4616551
Fax: 0471-4616551
Website: www.hetdz.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of Bayannur Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Fuyuan North Road, Linhe District, Bayannur, Inner Mongolia
Postal Code: 15000
Tel.: 0478-7991618
Fax: 0478-7950900
Website: http://www.bynrkfq.gov.cn

Investment Development Bureau of Hulunbuir Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Office Building, Hulunbuir Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hailar District, Hulunbuir, Inner Mongolia
Postal Code: 021000
Tel.: 0470-8575517
Fax: 0470-8575699
Website: http://kfq.hlbe.gov.cn/

Bureau of Commerce of Dalian Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 199 Jinma Road, Dalian Economic and Technological Development Zone, Dalian, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 116600
Tel.: 0411-87612005
Fax: 0411-87530036
Website: https://www.dljp.gov.cn/

Bureau of Commerce of Yingkou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: District Government, 8 Riyue Avenue, Baoyuquan District, Yingkou, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 115007
Tel.: 0417-6169643, 0417-6251533
Fax: 0417-6169642
Website: http://www.ykdz.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Center of Shenyang Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee

Address: 27 Central Street, Shenyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 110020
Tel.: 024-25335373
Fax: 024-25812748
Dalian Changxing Island Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 600 Changxing Road, Dalian Changxing Island Economic and Technological Development Zone, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 116317
Tel.: 0411-85282399
Fax: 0411-85282681
Website: http://www.ccxi.gov.cn/

Economic Cooperation Bureau of Jinzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 2 Kunlunshan Road, Binhai New Area, Jinzhou, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 121007
Tel.: 0416-3588297
Fax: 0416-3588297
Website: http://www.jzbhxq.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Department of Panjin Liaobin Coastal Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee
Address: New District of Liaodong Gulf, Panjin, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 124221
Tel.: 0427-3406117
Fax: 0427-3400017
Website: http://ldwxq.panjin.gov.cn

Bureau of Commerce of Shenyang Huishan Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 18-12 Yaoyang Road, Shenbei New Area, Shenyang, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 110000
Tel.: 024-88085330
Fax: 024-88041159
Website: http://www.nsy.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Tieling Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Management Committee Building of Tieling Economic and Technological Development Zone, 77 South Section of Chaihe Street, Tieling, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 112616
Tel.: 024-72690254
Fax: 024-72690254

Investment Promotion Bureau of Lvshun Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 01 Shunda Road, Lvshun Economic and Technological Development Zone, Dalian, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 116052
Tel.: 0411-86202600
Fax: 0411-86201887
Website: http://www.lsk.gov.cn/lsedz/
Bureau of Commerce of Changchun Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 7299 Airport Road, Changchun Economic and Technological Development Zone, Changchun, Jilin Province

Postal Code: 130000
Tel.: 0431-81880197
Fax: 0431-81880390
Website: http://www.cetdz.gov.cn/

Economic and Technical Cooperation Bureau of Jilin Economic & Technological Development Area

Address: 516-1 Jiuzhan Street, Jilin, Jilin Province
Postal Code: 132101
Tel.: 0432-63451947
Fax: 0432-63451947
Website: http://www.jleda.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Siping Hongzui Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Xinghong Road, North Yingbin Street, Tiexi District, Siping, Jilin Province
Postal Code: 136000
Tel.: 0434-3200306
Fax: 0434-3200306
Website: http://hzeda.siping.gov.cn/

Economic Development Bureau of Changchun Automobile Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 7766 Dongfeng Street, Changchun, Jilin Province
Postal Code: 130000
Tel.: 0431-81501739, 0431-81501751
Fax: 0431-81501749
Website: http://www.caida.gov.cn/

Bureau of Commerce of Songyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 4089 Qingnian Street, Songyuan, Jilin Province
Postal Code: 138000
Tel.: 0438-2162017
Fax: 0438-2162013
Website: http://jkq.jsygov.cn/

Enterprise and Investment Service Bureau of Harbin Economic-Technological Development Zone

Address: 2 Xinjiang West Road, Pingfang District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 150060
Tel.: 0451-82305542
Investment Promotion Bureau of Binxi Economic and Technological Development Zone
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Tel.: 0451-56150777
Fax: 0451-57950199
Website: http://www.chinabx.gov.cn/col/col20227/index.html

Management Committee of Hailin Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 999 Beiping Street, Hailin Town, Hailin, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 157199
Tel.: 0453-7330985

Harbin Limin Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Service Co., Ltd.
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Fax: 0451-87138989

Management Committee of Daqing Economic and Technological Development Zone
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Fax: 0459-5058777

Management Committee of Suihua Economic-Technological Development Zone
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Fax: 0455-8776100
Website: www.0455kfq.com

Mudanjiang Development Zone Investment Service Co., Ltd.
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Postal Code: 157022
Tel.: 0453-6172130, 6172025
Website: http://www.mdjkfq.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Shuangyashan Economic and Technological Development Zone
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Postal Code: 155100
Tel.: 0469–6688160
Website: Http://www.syskfq.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Center of Shanghai Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 268 Wenjing Road, Minhang District, Shanghai
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Tel.: 021-64300888
Fax: 021-64300789
Website: www.smudc.com

Asset Management Department of Shanghai Real Estate Hongqiao Construction Investment (Group) Co., Ltd.
Address: 7 F, 719 Shengui Road, Minhang District, Shanghai
Postal Code: 201106
Tel.: 021-34733503
Fax: 021-34733872

Investment Management Center of Shanghai Caohejing Hi-tech Park Development Corporation
Address: 868 Yishan Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai
Postal Code: 200233
Tel.: 021-34180662
Fax: 021-64850523
Website: chj.shlingang.com

Industrial Promotion Office of the Management Committee of Jinqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Building 14, 27 Xinjinqiao Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai
Postal Code: 201206
Tel.: 021-68800000
Fax: 021-50304605
Website: http://www.pudong.gov.cn/ejinqiao/

Shanghai Chemical Industry Park Development Co., Ltd.
Address: 201 Muhua Road, Shanghai Chemical Industry Park
Postal Code: 201507
Tel.: 6712-0000
Fax: 6712-2222
Website: www.scip.com.cn

Investment Promotion Department of Songjiang Economic and Technology Development Zone
Address: 112 Lane 4855, Guangfulin Road, Songjiang District, Shanghai
Postal Code: 201616
Tel.: 021-37031111
Fax: 021-67754380
Website: www.sjetdz.com
Investment Promotion Bureau of Nantong Economic and Technological Development Area

Address: 9 Hongxing Road, Nantong Economic and Technological Development Area, Nantong, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 226009
Tel.: 0513-83597916
Fax: 0513-83597916
Website: http://www.netda.gov.cn/

Comprehensive Bonded Zone Administration of Lianyungang Economic & Technological Development Area

Address: 601 Huaguoshan Avenue, Lianyungang Economic & Technological Development Area, Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 222069
Tel.: 0518-82342541
Fax: 0518-85881559
Website: http://wwwelda.gov.cn/

Economic Development Promotion Bureau of Kunshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 4F and 5F, Shidai Building, 369 Qianjin East Road, Kunshan, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215300
Tel.: 0512-50197594, 0512-50197580
Fax: 0512-57329291

Investment Promotion Committee of Suzhou Industrial Park

Address: 15F, Xiandai Building, 999 Xiandai Avenue, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215028
Tel.: 0512-66681527, 0512-66681568
Fax: 0512-66681599
Website: http://wwwsipac.gov.cn/szgzyqtzyq/index.shtml

Investment Promotion Bureau (Investment Promotion Center) of Nanjing Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee

Address: Room 722, 100 Xingang Avenue, Qixia District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 210038
Tel.: 025-85800970
Fax: 025-85800800
Website: http://jjkfq.nanjing.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Yangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 108 Weiyang Road, Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 225009
Tel.: 0514-87862925
Fax: 0514-87922339
Website: http://kfq.yangzhou.gov.cn/
Investment Promotion Bureau of Xuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Room 912, Science Building, 9 Chengdong Avenue, Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 221000
Tel.: 0516-83255217
Fax: 0516-87793408
Website: http://wwwxedz.gov.cn/kstore/tzzn/zsjg/list1.html

Investment Promotion Center (Investment Promotion Bureau) of Zhenjiang Economic and
Technological Development Zone
Address: 98 Jingang Avenue, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 212132
Tel.: 0511-83377600
Fax: 0511-83172928
Website: www.zjna.gov.cn/zjxqgb/index.html#1

Investment Promotion Bureau of Wujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 4F, 1688 Yunli Road, Wujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Wujiang District, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215200
Tel.: 0512-63960535
Fax: 0512-63960534
Website: http://www.suzhourlt.com/thermodynamic-diagram/index.html

Investment Promotion Bureau of Jiangning Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 166 Jiangjun Avenue, Jiangning District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 210000
Tel.: 025-52101039
Fax: 025-52106455
Website: https://www.jndz.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Changshu Economic & Technological Development Zone
Address: 11F, Riverside International Building, Changshu Economic & Technological Development Zone, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215513
Tel.: 0512-52656573
Fax: 0512-52699807
Website: http://www.changshu-china.com/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Huai’an Economic &Technological Development Zone
Address: Room 503, 8 Yingbin Avenue, Huai’an Economic &Technological Development Zone, Huai’an, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 223005
Tel.: 0517-83181218
Fax: 0517-83181218
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<td>Investment Promotion Service Center of National Xishan</td>
<td>88 Youyi South Road, Xishan District, Wuxi, Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>214101</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Center of Taicang Port Economic &amp;</td>
<td>Address: 9 Guotai South Road, Yangshe Town, Zhangjiagang, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province</td>
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<td>0512-58172130</td>
<td>0512-58173220</td>
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<td>Technological Development Zone</td>
<td>Address: R&amp;D Building, Hai’an Software Park, 69 Donghai Avenue East, Chengdong Town, Hai’an, Nantong, Jiangsu Province</td>
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<td>214513</td>
<td>0523-89109516</td>
<td>0523-89109810</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Bureau of Wuzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone</td>
<td>Address: East Building 3 and Building 4, Management Committee of Suzhou Wuzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone, 2 North Xijiang Road, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Postal Code: 215000</td>
<td>Tel.: 0512-66565073, 0512-66565078</td>
<td>Fax: 0512-66565888</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Bureau of Suqian Economic and Technological Development Area</td>
<td>Address: 888 Renmin Avenue, Suqian, Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Postal Code: 223800</td>
<td>Tel.: 0527-88859000</td>
<td>Fax: 0527-88859111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment Promotion Bureau of Haimen Economic and Technological Development Zone</td>
<td>Address: Jianghai Building, 999 Guangzhou Road, Haimen Economic and Technological Development Zone, Haimen District, Nantong, Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Postal Code: 226100</td>
<td>Tel.: 0513-81288006</td>
<td>Fax: 0513-68061006</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Bureau of Rugao Economic and Technological Development Zone</td>
<td>Address: Room 1109, Shidai Building, 799 Haiyang North Road, Rugao, Nantong, Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Postal Code: 226578</td>
<td>Tel.: 0513-68778048</td>
<td>Fax: 0513-87506695</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Bureau of Yixing Economic and Technological Development Zone</td>
<td>Address: 16 Wenzhuang Road, Yixing Economic and Technological Development Zone, Yixing, Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Postal Code: 214213</td>
<td>Tel.: 0510-87860088</td>
<td>Fax: 0510-87660888</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Bureau of Suzhou Xushuguan Economic and Technological Development Zone</td>
<td>Address: 19 Datong Road, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Postal Code: 215151</td>
<td>Tel.: 0512-68016180</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://scrvice.snd.cn/szxzspj/">http://scrvice.snd.cn/szxzspj/</a></td>
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Investment Promotion Bureau of Shuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 611 Yingbin Avenue, Shuyang County, Suqian, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 223600
Tel.: 0527-83595111
Fax: 0527-83595555

Investment Promotion Bureau of Xiangcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 2F, Building 2, 900 Litanghe Road, Xiangcheng District, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215143
Tel.: 0512-66183388
Fax: 0512-66731113
Website: http://www.szxckfq.cn/

Investment Cooperation Bureau and Investment Promotion Center of Ningbo Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 4 F, Block A, Administrative Building, 775 Simingshan Road, Beilun District, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315800
Tel.: 0574-89383844
Fax: 0574-89383866
Website: www.bl.gov.cn

Wenzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 11F, South Zhejiang Economic Headquarters Building, 350 Binhai 17th Road, Wenzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 325025
Tel.: 0577-86996635
Fax: 0577-86995519
Website: http://www.wetdz.gov.cn/

Economic Development Bureau of Ningbo Daxie Development Zone
Address: 12F, East Administrative Committee Building, 111 Binhai South Road, Daxie Development Zone, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315812
Tel.: 0574-89285160

Investment Promotion and Talent Bureau of Hangzhou Qiantang New Area
Address: 7899, Jiangdong 1st Road, Qiantang New Area, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 311225
Tel.: 0571-86911467
Fax: 0517-89098797
Website: http://qt.hangzhou.gov.cn/
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Investment Promotion Bureau of Xiaoshan Economic and Technological Development Zone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>9F Management Committee Building, 99 Shixin North Road, Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province</td>
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<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>1 Zhanwang Road, Chengnan Sub-district, Nanhu District, Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
<td>314034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0573-83680738</td>
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<td><strong>Fax:</strong></td>
<td>0573-82208333</td>
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<td><a href="http://jxedz.jiaxing.gov.cn">http://jxedz.jiaxing.gov.cn</a></td>
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<th>Investment Promotion Bureau of Management Committee of South Taihu New Area</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>1366 Hongfeng Road, Huzhou, Zhejiang Province</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0572-2112307, 0572-2102754</td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>98 Nanbin Road, Lihai Sub-district, Shangyu District, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0575-81199001</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong></td>
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<th>Investment Promotion Center Under the Management Committee of Jinhua Economic &amp; Technological Development Zone</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>620 Shuangxi West Road, Wucheng District, Jinhua, Zhejiang Province</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0579-89150088, 0579-89150085</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Website:</strong></td>
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<th>Management Committee of Changxing National-level Economic &amp; Technological Development Zone</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>508 Xianqian East Street, Changxing County, Zhejiang Province</td>
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<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0572-6050093, 0572-6129185</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Website:</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cxetdz.com">http://www.cxetdz.com</a></td>
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Management Committee of Ningbo Petrochemical Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: 266 Beihai Road, Xiepu Town, Zhenhai District, Ningbo
Postal Code: 315204
Tel.: 0574-89288088
Fax: 0574-89288099
Website: www.chemzone.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Service Bureau Under the Management Committee of Jiashan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 18 Dongsheng Road, Jiashan County, Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 314100
Tel.: 0573-84251777
Fax: 0573-84252200

Investment Promotion Department of Quzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 677 Century Avenue, Quzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 324000
Tel.: 0570-8767529
Fax: 0570-3851550
Website: http://jjq.qz.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Yiwu Economic-technological Development Area

Address: 300 Yangcun Road, Choujiang Sub-district, Yiwu, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 322000
Tel.: 0579-85236028
Fax: 5079-85236000
Website: http://www.yw.gov.cn/

Industrial Investment Promotion Bureau of Hangzhou Yuhang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 2 Chaofeng East Road, Yuhang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 311100
Tel.: 0571-89027007
Fax: 0571-86226590

Investment Promotion Division of Shaoxing Keqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 961 Kebei Avenue, Keqiao District, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 312000
Tel.: 0575-85642828
Fax: 0575-85629492
Website: http://wz.kq.gov.cn/col/col1618687/index.html
Investment Promotion Service Bureau of Fuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Building 12, Yinhu Innovation Center, Fuyang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 311402
Tel.: 0571-62050000
Fax: 0571-61706135
Website: www.fuyang.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Service Office Under the Management Committee of National-level Pinghu Economic-Technological Development Zone
Address: Economic Development Building, 1000 Yongxing Road, Pinghu, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 314200
Tel.: 0573-85620108
Fax: 0573-85620508
Website: www.pinghu.com

Investment Promotion Service Center of Hangzhou Bay Shangyu Eco-tech Development Area
Address: Science and Technology Innovation Center, 88 Kangyang Avenue, Hangzhou Bay Shangyu Eco-tech Development Area, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 312369
Tel.: 0575-82736069, 0575-82733222
Fax: 0575-82733491

Investment Cooperation Bureau of Ningbo Hangzhou Bay New Zone
Address: 1 Xingci 1st Road, Hangzhou Bay New Zone, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315336
Tel.: 0574-89280491
Fax: 0574-89280231
Website: www.nbhzw.cn

Investment Promotion Department of Lishui Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: (Management Committee of Lishui Economic and Technological Development Zone) 238 Logan Avenue, Liandu District, Lishui, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 323000
Tel.: 0578-2990099
Fax: 0578-2990099
Website: http://kfq.lishui.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Wuhu Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 39 Yinhu North Road, Wuhu, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 241009
Tel.: 0553-5841768, 0553-5963818, 0553-5842987, 0553-5772002
Fax: 0553-5841046, 0553-5840726, 0553-5961011, 0553-5772016
Website: http://weda.wuhu.gov.cn/
Investment Promotion Bureau of Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 2203, Block B, 398 Feicui Road, Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 230601
Tel.: 0551-63811070, 18956009570
Fax: 0551-63812940
Website: http://hetda.hefei.gov.cn/

Management Committee of Ma’anshan Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 2 Hongqi South Road, Ma’anshan, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 243071
Tel.: 0555-8323188, 15605553330, 15605551902
Fax: 0555-8323702
Website: http://jkq.mas.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Anqing Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 8 F, Building C1, Management Committee of Incubation Center, Laofeng Town, Yingjiang District, Anqing, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 246000
Tel.: 0556-5322220, 0556-5332320, 0556-5321161
Fax: 0556-5354110
Website: http://aqdz.anqing.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Tongling Economic and Technological Development Area
Address: 1258 Cuihu 2nd Road, Tongguan District, Tongling, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 244000
Tel.: 0562-2820682, 0562-2819312, 0562-2819205
Fax: 0562-2819301
Website: http://jjjskfq.tl.gov.cn/

Investment Cooperation Promotion Bureau of Chuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 155 Quanjiao Road, Nanqiao District, Chuzhou, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 293000
Tel.: 0550-3210640
Fax: 0550-3218310
Website: http://kfq.chuzhou.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Chizhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 5 F, Management Committee of Chizhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, 695 Qingxi Avenue, Chizhou, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 247000
Tel.: 0566-2120689
Fax: 0566-2125306
Website: http://czfdq.chizhou.gov.cn/
Investment Promotion Bureau of Lu’an Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 8 Yingbin Avenue, Lu’an Economic and Technological Development Zone, Lu’an, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 237161
Tel.: 0564-3636091, 0564-3690315, 0564-3626135
Fax: 0564-3631277
Website: http://jkq.luan.gov.cn/

Management Committee of Huainan Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 1 Zhenxing North Road, Huainan, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 232007
Tel.: 0554-3310762 (Investment Promotion), 0554-3316312 (Economic and Trade Development Bureau), 0554-3316109 (Investment Service Center)
Fax: 0554-3310762 (Investment Promotion), 0554-3316312 (Economic and Trade Development Bureau), 0554-3313392 (Investment Service Center)
Website: http://jkq.huainan.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Ningguo Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 23 Diaoyutai Road, Nanshan Sub-district, Ningguo, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 242300
Tel.: 0563-4189608
Fax: 0563-4189608
Website: http://www.ningguo.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Center of Tongcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 1 Tongxiang Road, Tongcheng, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 231400
Tel.: 0556-6566606
Fax: 0556-6566088
Website: http://newwcyahxf.gov.cn/Skin2/index/tcjkqfw

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Xuancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 299 Baocheng Road, Feicai Sub-district, Xuanzhou District, Xuancheng, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 242000
Tel.: 0563-2625972
Fax: 0563-2626897
Website: http://xceda.xuancheng.gov.cn/

Bureau of Commerce of Fuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 2 Xingda Road, Mawei District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 350015
Tel.: 0591-63150501
Fax: 0591-63150360
### Xiamen Haicang Taiwanese Investment Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>16 F, Block E, Xiamen Center, 567 Haicang Avenue, Haicang District, Xiamen, Fujian Province</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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### Planning and Finance Division of Fuqing Rongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

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### Economic Development Bureau Under the Management Committee of Dongshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Address</th>
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### Economic Development Bureau of Zhangzhou Investment Promotion Bureau Economic and Technological Development Zone

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### Investment Promotion Service Center of Quanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Investment Promotion Division Under the Economic Development Bureau of Zhangzhou Taiwan Entrepreneurs Investment Zone

Address: 1 Wenpu Avenue, Jiaomei Town, Zhangzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone, Zhangzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 363107
Tel.: 0596-6772576
Fax: 0596-6770236
Website: http://tiz.zhangzhou.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Quanzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone

Address: Executive Office Building of Quanzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 362121
Tel.: 0595-27559803
Fax: 0595-27399976
Website: www.qzts.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Center of Longyan National Economic & Technological Development Zone (Longyan National High-tech Industrial Development Zone)

Address: 16 Longteng South Road, Longyan, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 364000
Tel.: 0597-2961520
Fax: 0597-2961520

Bureau of Commerce of Dongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Room 521, Dongqiao Administrative Service Center Building, 66 Funing North Road, Jiaocheng District, Ningde, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 352100
Tel.: 0593-2868776
Fax: 0593-2868776
Website: http://www.fjdq.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Nanchang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: (568 Fenglin West Avenue, Changbei Economic and Technological Development Zone, Nanchang) Management Committee of Nanchang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 330013
Tel.: 0791-83823978
Fax: 0791-83823978
Website: http://ncjk.nc.gov.cn/
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<td>69 Huajian South Road, Ganzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province</td>
<td>341000</td>
<td>0797-8371030</td>
<td>0797-8378089</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Service Bureau of Jinggangshan Economic and Technological Development Zone</td>
<td>236 Shenzhen Avenue, Ji’an County, Jiangxi Province</td>
<td>343100</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Bureau of National Shangrao Economic and Technical Development Zone</td>
<td>Dengfeng Building, Fenghuang West Avenue, Shangrao, Jiangxi Province</td>
<td>334199</td>
<td>0793-8462912, 0793-8462528</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Bureau of Pingxiang National Economic &amp; Technological Development Zone</td>
<td>Trade Mansion, 2 Yuhu East Road, Pingxiang, Jiangxi Province</td>
<td>337000</td>
<td>0799-6761716</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Bureau of Nanchang Xiaolan Economic and Technological Development Zone</td>
<td>1168 Fushan Avenue, Nanchang Xiaolan Economic and Technological Development Zone, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province</td>
<td>330052</td>
<td>0791-85988951, 0791-85989088</td>
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<td>Investment Promotion Service Bureau of Yichun Economic &amp; Technological Development Zone</td>
<td>1 Chunfeng Road, Yichun Economic &amp; Technological Development Zone, Jiangxi Province</td>
<td>336000</td>
<td>0795-3668086</td>
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<td>jkq.yichun.gov.cn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment Promotion and Enterprise Service Bureau of Longnan Economic-Technological Development Area</td>
<td>Room 1520, Administrative Center, Longnan, Jiangxi Province</td>
<td>341700</td>
<td>0797-3573909</td>
<td>0797-3529598</td>
<td><a href="http://lnjkq.ganzhou.gov.cn/">http://lnjkq.ganzhou.gov.cn/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bureau of Commerce of Ruijin Economic-Technological Development Area</td>
<td>Northeastern Junction of Chuangye Avenue and Hongjing Road, Ruijin, Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province</td>
<td>342500</td>
<td>0797-2509919</td>
<td>0797-2509919</td>
<td><a href="http://rjjkq.ganzhou.gov.cn/">http://rjjkq.ganzhou.gov.cn/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment Promotion Department of Qingdao Economic and Technological Development Zone</td>
<td>Room 0851, 369 Changjiang Middle Road, Huangdao District, Qingdao, Shandong Province</td>
<td>266500</td>
<td>0532-86988725</td>
<td>0532-86988725</td>
<td><a href="http://qda.qingdao.gov.cn/">http://qda.qingdao.gov.cn/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment Promotion Agency of Yantai Economic &amp; Technological Development Area</td>
<td>1 Changjiang Road, Yantai Economic &amp; Technological Development Area, Yantai, Shandong Province</td>
<td>264006</td>
<td>0535-6377777</td>
<td>0535-6396666</td>
<td><a href="http://wwwinvestsource.org.cn/">http://wwwinvestsource.org.cn/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bureau of Commerce of Weihai Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Room 1616, Century Building, 106 Qingdao Middle Road, Weihai, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 264205
Tel.: 0631-5980992
Fax: 0631-5991132
Website: www.eweihai.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department of Dongying Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 59 Fuqian Street, Dongcheng Sub-district, Dongying, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 257091
Tel.: 0546-8300037
Website: http://www.dydz.gov.cn/

Economic Development Bureau of Rizhao Economic-Technological Development Area

Address: Management Committee of Rizhao Economic-Technological Development Area, 1 Wenzhou Road, Rizhao, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 276826
Tel.: 0633-8352827
Fax: 0633-2959200
Website: kdfj@rz.shandong.cn

Technology Business and Investment Promotion Bureau of Weifang Binhai Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Room 1501, Weilai Building, Yangzi Sub-district, Binhai District, Weifang, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 261108
Tel.: 0536-5315555
Fax: 0536-5315555
Website: http://www.wfbinhai.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of Zouping Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: 17 Huixian 2nd Road, Zouping, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 256200
Tel.: 0543-4299068, 0543-4299069
Fax: 0543-4299051

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Linyi Economic & Technological Development Area

Address: 1 Yihe Road, National Linyi Economic & Technological Development Area, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 276023
Tel.: 0539-6018552
Fax: 0539-8785011
Website: www.leda.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department of Zhaoyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 1 Jinhui Road, Zhaoyuan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 265400
Tel.: 0535-8155762
Fax: 0535-8131716
Website: www.zykfqsh.com

Economic Development Department of Dezhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 587 Jinghua Avenue, Dezhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Dezhou, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 253000
Tel.: 0534-8100775, 0534-8100773, 0534-8100399
Website: jjjskfq.dezhou.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Center of Mingshui Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 107 Xinghe Road, Zhangqiu District, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 250200
Tel.: 0531-83328866, 83316986
Fax: 0531-83328866
Website: http://www.jnzq.gov.cn/

Two-way Investment Service Center of Jiaozhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 1 Changjiang Road, Jiaozhou, Qingdao, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 266322
Tel.: 0532-85279887
Fax: 0532-85279887
Website: http://xinjiaozhou.com.cn/jzkfq/

Investment Promotion Center of Liaocheng Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 107 Dongchang East Road, Liaocheng, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 252000
Tel.: 0635-8513297
Fax: 0635-8513645
Website: lckfq.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of Binzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: China Overseas Building, 667 Bohai 18th Road, Binzhou, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 256600
Tel.: 0543-3122717
Fax: 0543-3186361
Website: http://www.bzkf.gov.cn
Bureau of Commerce of Weihai International Port Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 1 Jiangsu East Road, Lingang District, Weihai, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 264200
Tel.: 0631-5581990
Fax: 0631-5581971
Website: http://www.wip.gov.cn/index.html

National Zhengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Management Committee of Hanghai East Road and the 8th Avenue of Zhengzhou, Henan Province
Postal Code: 450016
Tel.: 0371-86558681
Fax: 0371-86558767
Website: http://www.zzjkq.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Luohe Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Management Committee of National Luohe Economic and Technological Development Zone at the intersection of Xiangjiang East Road and Zhongshan Road, Luohe, Henan Province
Postal Code: 462000
Tel.: 0395-2636357
Fax: 0395-2620331
Website: http://www.lhjk.gov.cn/

Bureau of Commerce (Investment Promotion Bureau) of Hebi National Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 193 Qibin Avenue, Hebi, Henan Province
Postal Code: 458030
Tel.: 0392-3311296
Fax: 0392-3321753
Website: http://kfq.hebi.gov.cn/

Bureau of Commerce of Kaifeng Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Management Committee of Kaifeng Economic and Technological Development Zone, 159 Jiying Street, Kaifeng, Henan Province
Postal Code: 475004
Tel.: 0371-23929226
Fax: 0371-23919226
Website: http://www.kfxq.gov.cn/
### Investment Promotion Bureau of National Xuchang Economic and Technological Development Zone

**Address:** Management Committee of National Xuchang Economic and Technological Development Zone, 1969 Ruixiang Road, Xuchang, Henan Province  
**Postal Code:** 461000  
**Tel.:** 0374-8586888  
**Fax:** 0374-8585639  
**Website:** [http://gjxckq.xuchang.gov.cn/](http://gjxckq.xuchang.gov.cn/)

### Investment Promotion Bureau of Luoyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

**Address:** Science Building, 1 Kaiyuan Avenue, Luoyang, Henan Province  
**Postal Code:** 471000  
**Tel.:** 0379-60232108  
**Fax:** 0379-67566917  
**Website:** [www.hnlyfq.gov.cn](http://www.hnlyfq.gov.cn)

### Bureau of Commerce Under the Management Committee of National Xinxiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

**Address:** 1 Xinchang North Road, Xinxiang, Henan Province  
**Postal Code:** 453006  
**Tel.:** 0373-3686138  
**Fax:** 0373-3686138  
**Website:** [http://www.xxjkq.gov.cn/](http://www.xxjkq.gov.cn/)

### Investment Promotion Bureau of Hongqiqu Economic and Technological Development Zone

**Address:** 6 Huanbei Road, Lingyang Town, Linzhou, Henan Province  
**Postal Code:** 456550  
**Tel.:** 0372-6189001  
**Fax:** 0372-6189002

### Investment Promotion Bureau of National Puyang Economic & Technological Development Zone

**Address:** Management Committee of National Puyang Economic & Technological Development Zone, 440 Zhongyuan Middle Road, Puyang, Henan Province  
**Postal Code:** 457000  
**Tel.:** 0393-6685029  
**Fax:** 0393-4616457  
**Website:** [http://www.pyjkq.gov.cn/](http://www.pyjkq.gov.cn/)
Investment Promotion Service Center of Wuhan Economic & Technological Development Zone (Hannan)
Address: 88 Dongfeng Avenue, Wuhan Economic & Technological Development Zone (Hannan), Wuhan, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 430056
Tel.: 027-84891934
Fax: 027-84891934
Website: http://www.whkfq.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Huangshi Economic & Technological Development Area
Address: 189 Jinshan Avenue, Huangshi Economic & Technological Development Area, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 435000
Tel.: 0714-6398034
Website: http://www.hsdz.gov.cn/

Economic Service Bureau of Xiangyang Economic and Technological Development Zone (Dongjin New District)
Address: Dawanqu Industrial Park, Dongjin Town, Xiangyang, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 441106
Tel.: 0710-3352852
Fax: 0710-3352852
Website: http://djxq.xiangyang.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Wuhan Airport Economic Development Zone (Dongxihu District)
Address: Taishang Building, Jinghe Street, Dongxihu District, Wuhan
Postal Code: 430040
Tel.: 027-83370495
Fax: 027-83892079

Investment Promotion Bureau of Jingzhou Economic & Technological Development Zone
Address: Building 12, 58 Chihu Road, Shashi District, Jingzhou, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 434000
Tel.: 0716-8333668
Website: www.jing-zhou.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Economic and Technological Development Zone in Gedian, China
Address: 1 Guangchang West Road, National Economic and Technological Development Zone in Gedian, China, Ezhou
Postal Code: 436070
Tel.: 027-53080036
Fax: 027-53080000
Website: http://gdkfq.ezhou.gov.cn/
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<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 442000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong> 0719-8255878</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Fax:</strong> 0719-8255878</td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong> 2 Sanyi Road, Xingsha Town, Changsha, Hunan Province</td>
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<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 410100</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong> 0731-84020185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong> 0731-84020060</td>
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<td><strong>Website:</strong> <a href="http://www.cetz.gov.cn">http://www.cetz.gov.cn</a></td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong> 9 Yueyang Avenue, Yueyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Yueyang, Hunan Province</td>
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<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 414000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong> 0730-8727306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong> 0730-8720989</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Website:</strong> <a href="http://wwwyykfq.gov.cn">http://wwwyykfq.gov.cn</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> 369 Deshan Avenue, Changde, Hunan Province</td>
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<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 415001</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong> 0736-7323808</td>
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<th>Investment Promotion Bureau of Ningxiang National Economic and Technological Development Zone</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> Chuangye Building, west of Jinzhou Bridge, Jinzhou Avenue, Ningxiang County, Hunan Province</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong> 410600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong> 0731-88981777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong> 0731-88981509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website:</strong> <a href="http://nxdz.changsha.gov.cn">http://nxdz.changsha.gov.cn</a></td>
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Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Xiangtan Jiuhua Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Jiuhua Building, 98 Liancheng Avenue, Yuhu District, Xiangtan, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 411202
Tel.: 0731-52379351
Fax: 0731-57511456
Website: http://xtjkq.xiangtan.gov.cn

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Liuyang National Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 9 Kangning Road, Liuyang National Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410331
Tel.: 0731-83218338
Fax: 0731-83218338
Website: http://letz.changsha.gov.cn

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Loudi National Economic & Technical Development Zone
Address: 577 Xinxing North Road, Loudi, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 417009
Tel.: 0738-8652888
Fax: 0738-8651122
Website: http://www.ldkf.gov.cn

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of National Wangcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 1 Tongxin Road, Baishazhou Sub-district, Wangcheng District, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410200
Tel.: 0731-89812019
Fax: 0731-88079191
Website: http://wedz.changsha.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Working Team of Zhanjiang Economic & Technological Development Zone
Address: North Building 6, Bureau of Finance of Zhanjiang Economic & Technological Development Zone, 34 Renmin Avenue Middle, Zhanjiang
Postal Code: 524022
Tel.: 0759-3616019
Fax: 0759-3616019
Website: http://www.zetdz.gov.cn/
Investment Promotion Bureau of Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development District
Address: Building E, 1 Xiangxue 3rd Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou
Postal Code: 510530
Tel.: 021-82118734; 021-82113273 (Investment promotion)
Fax: 021-82113337
Website: http://wwwhp.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Service Center of Nansha Economic and Technological Development Zone (Nansha Development Zone)
Address: 4F, Building E, Fenghuang Avenue, Nansha District, Guangzhou
Postal Code: 511400
Tel.: 4008816123
Fax: 020-84986699
Website: http://ftz.gzns.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Huizhou Daya Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Huizhou Daya Bay High-tech Park
Postal Code: 516083
Tel.: 0752-5562139, 0752-5562189
Fax: 0752-5562301
Website: http://www.dayawan.gov.cn/qzsj/

Investment Promotion Center of Zengcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 2 Xiangshan Avenue, Ningxi Street, Zengcheng District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 511340
Tel.: 020-32893281
Fax: 020-32893282

Modern Industry Development Bureau Under the Management Committee of National Zhuhai Economic & Technological Development Area
Address: Room 1201, Gaolangang Building, Nanshui Town, Zhuhai, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 519050
Tel.: 0756-7268538
Fax: 0756-7268789
Website: www.zhdz.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Nanning Economic & Technological Development Area
Address: 230 Xingguang Avenue, Jiangnan District, Nanning
Postal Code: 530031
Tel.: 0771-4518883
Fax: 0771-4518883
Website: http://jkq.nanning.gov.cn
### Investment Promotion Service Center of the Qinzhou Port Area of China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone

**Address:** 1 Zhongma Street, China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park, Qinnan District, Qinzhou, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region  
**Postal Code:** 535008  
**Tel.:** 0777-5988848  
**Website:** [http://qzftz.qinzhou.gov.cn/](http://qzftz.qinzhou.gov.cn/)

### Industrial Service Center of Qinzhou Port Area of China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone

**Address:** 1F, Building 6, Electronic Information Industrial Park, about 200 meters southeast at the junction of Zhongma Street and Danlan Road, Qinnan District, Qinzhou, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region  
**Postal Code:** 535008  
**Tel.:** 0777-5988056  
**Website:** [http://qzftz.qinzhou.gov.cn/](http://qzftz.qinzhou.gov.cn/)

### Investment Promotion Bureau of Guangxi-ASEAN Economic and Technological Development Zone (GAETDZ)

**Address:** 5F, GAETDZ Administrative Committee Building, 37 Wuhua Avenue, GAETDZ  
**Postal Code:** 530105  
**Tel.:** 0771-6336366  
**Fax:** 0771-6336366  
**Website:** [http://gxdmjkq.nanning.gov.cn/](http://gxdmjkq.nanning.gov.cn/)

### Investment Promotion Bureau of Yangpu Economic Development Zone (YEDZ)

**Address:** Room 1601, 16F, Yangpu Tower, YEDZ, Hainan Province  
**Postal Code:** 578101  
**Tel.:** 0898-28826502  
**Fax:** 0898-28812697  
**Website:** [www.yic-china.com](http://www.yic-china.com)

### Investment Promotion Bureau of Chongqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

**Address:** 1 Jiangqiao Road, Tongjiang Avenue, Nan’an District, Chongqing  
**Postal Code:** 401336  
**Tel.:** 023-62457762  
**Fax:** 023-62900253  
**Website:** [http://jkq.cq.gov.cn/](http://jkq.cq.gov.cn/)

### Investment Promotion Bureau of Wanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

**Address:** 588 Airport Road, Wanzhou District, Chongqing  
**Postal Code:** 404000  
**Tel.:** 023-58133017  
**Fax:** 023-58327416  
**Website:** [http://www.wz.gov.cn/jkq/wzjkq/](http://www.wz.gov.cn/jkq/wzjkq/)
Economic and Trade Cooperation Bureau Under the Management Committee of Changshou Economic and Technological Development Area

Address: 20 Qixin Avenue, Yanjia Sub-district, Changshou District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 401254
Tel.: 023-40716018
Fax: 023-40716018
Website: http://www.cqcs.gov.cn/jkq/csjkq/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 79 East Street, Longquanyi District, Chengdu
Postal Code: 610100
Tel.: 028-84857966
Fax: 028-84860672
Website: http://www.longquanyi.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Guang’an Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Qinggang Street, Kuige Sub-district, Qianfeng District, Guang’an
Postal Code: 638100
Tel.: 0826-2670567
Fax: 0826-2350910
Website: http://gajkq.guang-an.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Deyang National Economic Technological Development Area

Address: 733 Second Section of Taishan South Road, Deyang
Postal Code: 618300
Tel.: 0838-2692066
Fax: 0838-2910100
Website: http://jkq.deyang.gov.cn/

Economic Cooperation Bureau of Suining Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 151 Mingque Road, Jiahe Sub-district, Chuanshan District, Suining
Postal Code: 629000
Tel.: 0825-5182718
Fax: 0825-2311917
Website: http://snjkq.suining.gov.cn/

Economic Cooperation Bureau of Mianyang Economic and Technological Development Area

Address: 39 Sanjiang Avenue, Mianyang Economic and Technological Development Area
Postal Code: 621000
Tel.: 0816-8130123
Fax: 0816-8130110
Website: http://jkq.my.gov.cn/
| Economic Cooperation Bureau of Guangyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone |
| Address: 5 Mingde Road, Xiaxiba Sub-district, Guangyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone |
| Postal Code: 628000 |
| Tel.: 0839-3501050 |
| Fax: 0839-3507176 |
| Website: [http://jkq.cngy.gov.cn/](http://jkq.cngy.gov.cn/) |

| Investment Promotion Bureau of Yibin Lingang Economic & Technological Development Zone |
| Address: 9 Shaping Road, Guoxing Avenue, Baishawan Sub-district, Yibin Lingang Economic & Technological Development Zone |
| Postal Code: 644600 |
| Tel.: 0831-2108902 |
| Fax: 0831-5108812 |
| Website: [http://www.yblg.gov.cn/](http://www.yblg.gov.cn/) |

| Economic Cooperation Bureau of Neijiang National Economic and Technological Development Zone |
| Address: 488 Hanchen Road, Shizhong District, Neijiang |
| Postal Code: 641000 |
| Tel.: 15196719902 |
| Fax: 0832-2265156 |
| Website: [http://kfq.neijiang.gov.cn/](http://kfq.neijiang.gov.cn/) |

| Guiyang Economic and Technological Development Zone |
| Address: 443 Huanghe Road, Guiyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Guiyang, Guizhou Province |
| Postal Code: 550009 |
| Tel.: 0851-83836743 |
| Fax: 0851-83836743 |
| Website: [http://jkq.guiyang.gov.cn/](http://jkq.guiyang.gov.cn/) |

| Investment Promotion Department of Zunyi Economic and Technological Development Zone |
| Address: Zunyi V Valley, Huichuan Avenue, Huichuan District, Zunyi, Guizhou Province |
| Postal Code: 563000 |
| Tel.: 0851-28680247 |
| Fax: 0851-28680247 |
Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of State Level Kunming Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 7F, 16 Chunman Avenue, State Level Kunming Economic and Technological Development Zone, Kunming, Yunnan Province
Postal Code: 650101
Tel.: 0871-68163527
Fax: 0871-68163531
Website: www.ketdz.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Qujing Economic and Technological Development Area

Address: 83 Cuifeng Road, Qilin District, Qujing, Yunnan Province
Postal Code: 655000
Tel.: 0874-3334566
Fax: 0874-3334566

Economic Development (Investment Promotion) Bureau of Mengzi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Office Building of the Management Committee of Mengzi Economic and Technological Development Zone, South Middle Section of Honghe Avenue, Mengzi, Yunnan Province
Postal Code: 665500
Tel.: 0873-3666081
Fax: 0873-3666081

Economic Development Bureau of Songming Yanglin Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 8 Tianchuang Road, Songming Yanglin Economic and Technological Development Zone, Kunming, Yunnan Province
Postal Code: 651701
Tel.: 0871-67926251
Fax: 0871-67926183

Investment Promotion Department of Dali Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: Block A, Dali Pioneer Park, Yulong Avenue, Manjiang Sub-district Office, Dali, Yunnan Province
Postal Code: 6710000
Tel.: 0872-2310093
Fax: 0872-2310093

Economic Development Bureau of Lhasa Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Gesang Road, Chengguan District, Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 850000
Tel.: 0891-6516849
Fax: 0891-6516838
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| **Tel.:** | Investment Promotion Bureau I: 029-86857221; 13572163210;  
Investment Promotion Bureau II: 029-86857208; 13891865110 |
| **Fax:** | 029-86855309 |
| **Website:** | http://caib.xa.gov.cn/ |

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Economic Development Bureau Under the Management Committee of Lanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zones at the National Level

Address: 13F, Economic Development Bureau, Tower B, New City Technology Incubation Building, 70 Jiuzhoutang West Road, Anning District, Lanzhou, Gansu Province
Postal Code: 730070
Tel.: 0931-7702655
Fax: 0931-7604542,0931-7702655
Website: http://lzedz.lanzhou.gov.cn/

Investment Service Bureau Under the Management Committee of Jinchang National Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 68 Xinhua East Road, Jinchuan District, Jinchang, Gansu Province
Postal Code: 737100
Tel.: 0935-5995555
Fax: 0935-5995605
Website: http://kfq.jcs.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau Under the Management Committee of National Tianshui Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: Jingkai South Road, Shetang Industrial Park, National Tianshui Economic & Technological Development Zone
Postal Code: 741024
Tel.: 0938-6835358
Fax: 0938-6835333
Website: http://kfq.tianshui.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau Under the Management Committee of Zhangye Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Pioneer Building, Kunlun Avenue, Ganzhou District, Zhangye, Gansu Province
Postal Code: 734000
Tel.: 0936-8558600
Fax: 0936-8558601
Website: www.zhangye.gov.cn/jjkfq/

Development Reform and Economic Cooperation Office Under the Management Committee of Xining (National) Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 18 Wei'er Road, Chengbei District, Xining, Qinghai Province
Postal Code: 810000
Tel.: 0971-5316402
Fax: 971-5318232
Website: xnjkq.qinghai.gov.cn
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<th>Investment Promotion Bureau Under the Management Committee of Golmud Industrial Park (Kunlun Economic and Technological Development Zone)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>6 Tuanjiehu Road, Golmud</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
<td>816099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0979-8428250</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Fax:</strong></td>
<td>0979-8420829</td>
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<th>Investment Promotion Bureau Under the Management Committee of Yinchuan Economic and Technological Development Zone</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>108 Ning’an East Alley, Jinfeng District, Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0951-5062890</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong></td>
<td>0951-5062845</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Website:</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ycda.gov.cn/">http://www.ycda.gov.cn/</a></td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>3 Xinghui Road, Huinong District, Shizuishan</td>
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<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0952-3096930</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>Weitai Building, 1 Weitai South Road, Urumqi</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
<td>830000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0991-3756183</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>21 Shihezi 8th Road, Shihezi, Xinjiang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
<td>832014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0993-2611695, 0993-2656357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong></td>
<td>0993-2611868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website:</strong></td>
<td>kfqzwfw.shz.gov.cn</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>1866 Kaifa Avenue, National Korla Economic and Technological Development Zone, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postal Code:</strong></td>
<td>841000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tel.:</strong></td>
<td>0996-2119711, 0996-2119076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax:</strong></td>
<td>0996-2119361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website:</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.kelkfq.cn">www.kelkfq.cn</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investment Promotion Bureau of Kuitun-Dushanzi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 17 Kashgar East Road, Kuitun, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 833200
Tel.: 0992-3275010, 0992-3232139
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Investment Promotion Center of Alaer Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Alaer Economic and Technological Development Zone, east of Talimu Avenue, Alaer, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
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Investment Promotion Bureau of Wujiaqu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 3092 Renmin North Road, Wujiaqu, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
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Economic Development Bureau of National Xinjiang Zhundong Economic-Technological Development Park

Address: 101 Wucai Road, Wucaiwan New Town, National Xinjiang Zhundong Economic-Technological Development Park, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang
Postal Code: 831700
Tel.: 0994-6733319
Fax: 0994-6738626
Website: http://zd.cj.cn/

Investment Promotion Service Center of Urumqi Ganquanpu Economic Development Zone

Address: 2345 Hanhai West Street, Urumqi Ganquanpu Economic Development Zone, Urumqi
Postal Code: 831408
Tel.: 0991-6970527
Fax: 0991-6970311
Website: http://wwwgqp.gov.cn/

Investment Promotion Bureau of Kuqa Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: A1615, Business Mansion, 65 Xingfu Road, Kuqa
Postal Code: 842000
Tel.: 0997-6691562
Fax: 0997-6691562
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