

中国外商投资指引

(2022 版)



INvest in China

中华人民共和国商务部

前言

2021年11月，中华人民共和国主席习近平在第四届中国国际进口博览会主旨演讲中指出：“中国扩大高水平开放的决心不会变，同世界分享发展机遇的决心不会变，推动经济全球化朝着更加开放、包容、普惠、平衡、共赢方向发展的决心不会变。”2022年3月，国务院总理李克强在政府工作报告中指出，中国将“扩大高水平对外开放，推动外贸外资平稳发展。充分利用两个市场两种资源，不断拓展对外经贸合作，以高水平开放促进深层次改革、推动高质量发展”。

中国坚持对外开放的基本国策，实施高水平的贸易和投资自由化便利化政策，深入实行准入前国民待遇加负面清单管理制度，实施更大范围、更宽领域、更深层次的全面开放，在制造业、服务业、农业等多个领域放宽外商投资限制，保护外商投资合法权益，营造内外资企业一视同仁、公平竞争的市场环境，不断增强对外国投资者的吸引力。2021年以来，面对复杂严峻的国内外形势和诸多风险挑战，中国统筹疫情防控和经济社会发展，在重要领域和关键环节推出一批重大改革举措，供给侧结构性改革深入推进，“放管服”改革取得新进展；优化和落实助企纾困政策，新增减税降费超过1万亿元；深化改革扩大开放，加大稳外贸稳外资力度，发布新版全国和自贸试验区外资准入负面清单，成功举办进博会、广交会、服贸会、消博会、投洽会等重大展会，新增4个服务业扩大开放综合试点，推出海南自由贸易港开放新举措，全国实际使用外资规模突破一万亿元人民币，实现了“十四五”良好开局。

为了增强营商环境透明度，促进贸易投资便利化，商务部外国投资管理与投资促进事务局对《中国外商投资指引》进行了更新。本次修订保留了2021年版的基本框架，即走进中国、投资中国、外商在华投资的法律制度、外商投资办事流程和外籍人士在华生活五部分；并在征求外商投资企业意见的基础上，增加了数字经济、加快建设全国统一大市场、对接国际规则、金融业对外开放等内容，细化了碳达峰碳中和、重点外资项目工作专班等内容，对各类数据、办事流程、机构名录等也做了相应更新。本书中文版、英文版线上线下同步发布，全方位展现中国市场化、法治化、国际化的营商环境。希望此举对外国企业和投资者了解中国、投资中国有所裨益！

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1. 走进中国

1.1 中国概览

1.1.1 自然环境

中国位于亚洲东部、太平洋的西岸。地大物博，物产丰饶。陆地面积约 960 万平方公里，居世界第 3 位。中国陆地边界长达 2.28 万公里，同 14 国接壤，与 8 国海上相邻。东部和南部大陆海岸线 1.8 万多公里，拥有 1.1 万多个海岛。

中国气候复杂多样。东部地区为典型性季风气候，而西北部地区则属温带大陆性气候，冬寒夏热，气温差大，青藏高原为高原高山气候。按照温度指标，从南向北可划分为热带、亚热带、暖温带、中温带、寒温带和特殊的青藏高原区六个温度带。依据水分条件，从东南至西北可依次划分为湿润、半湿润、半干旱、干旱四类区域。

1.1.2 社会与人文

中国作为世界人口第一大国，至 2020 年 11 月 1 日零时，全国人口（指中国大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和现役军人的人口，不包括居住在 31 个省、自治区、直辖市的港澳台居民和外籍人员）为 141178 万人¹。

中国有 34 个省级行政区，包括 23 个省、5 个自治区、4 个直辖市、2 个特别行政区。

中国自古以来就是一个统一的多民族国家，各民族在 5000 多年的历史长河中，互相融合成为伟大的中华民族。中华民族积淀了深厚的文化底蕴，也形成了独具特色、丰富多彩的民俗。

1949 年后，通过识别并经中央政府确认的民族有 56 个。汉族为第一大民族，由于汉族以外的 55 个民族相对人口较少，习惯上被称为“少数民族”。各族人民之间形成了平等互助、团结合作、共同繁荣的关系。

在长期的民族融合中，中国人民形成了海纳百川的开放心态，对外来文化抱以兼容并包的价值取向。

¹ 《第七次全国人口普查公报（第二号）》（http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zxfb/202105/t20210510_1817178.html）。

中国是个多宗教的国家。中国政府实行宗教信仰自由政策，保障公民宗教信仰自由权利，维护宗教和睦与社会和谐。

中国的官方语言是普通话。普通话是现代标准汉语的另一个称呼，是以北京语音为标准音、以北方话为基础方言、以典范的现代白话文著作作为语法规范的通用语。

1.1.3 基本制度

人民代表大会制度是中国的根本政治制度。中华人民共和国全国人民代表大会是最高国家权力机关，它的常设机关是全国人民代表大会常务委员会。全国人民代表大会和全国人民代表大会常务委员会行使国家立法权，选举或罢免国家主要国家领导人等。

中华人民共和国主席代表中华人民共和国进行国事活动，接受外国使节；根据全国人民代表大会常务委员会的决定，派遣和召回驻外全权代表，批准和废除同外国缔结的条约和重要协定。

国务院（即中央人民政府）是中国最高国家权力机关的执行机关，是最高国家行政机关，对全国人民代表大会及其常务委员会负责并报告工作，其下设26部、委、行、署。

最高人民法院及地方各级人民法院是审判机关，人民法院依照法律规定独立行使审判权，不受行政机关、社会团体和个人的干涉。最高人民检察院及地方各级人民检察院是法律监督机关，人民检察院依照法律规定独立行使检察权，不受行政机关、社会团体和个人的干涉。

中国的政治体系和司法体制长期保持稳定，保证了社会的繁荣发展，促成了良好的治安环境，保障了各项社会制度的平稳运行。

中国现行基本经济制度是，公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展，按劳分配为主体、多种分配方式并存，社会主义市场经济体制等社会主义基本经济制度。着力构建市场机制有效、微观主体有活力、宏观调控有度的经济体制，实现产权有效激励、要素自由流动、价格反应灵活、竞争公平有序、企业优胜劣汰，努力形成市场作用和政府作用有机统一、相互补充、相互协调、相互促进的格局。在市场化的管理模式下，劳动力在市场中可以自由流动。市场主体依法享有经营自主权。对依法应当由市场主体自主决策的各类事项，任何单位和个人不得干预。

1.2 中国经济

1.2.1 开放型经济

■ 开放是当代中国的鲜明标识

中国国家主席习近平多次强调，中国开放的大门不会关闭，只会越开越大。

在第四届中国国际进口博览会开幕式上，习近平主席发表了题为《让开放的春风温暖世界》的主旨演讲，表示中国扩大高水平开放的决心不会变，同世界分享发展机遇的决心不会变，推动经济全球化朝着更加开放、包容、普惠、平衡、共赢方向发展的决心不会变。

在 2022 年世界经济论坛视频会议上，习近平主席强调，中国将坚定不移推进改革开放，中国改革开放永远在路上，不论国际形势发生什么变化，中国都将高举改革开放的旗帜。中国将建设统一开放、竞争有序的市场体系，确保所有企业在法律面前地位平等、在市场面前机会平等。中国欢迎各种资本在中国合法依规经营，为中国发展发挥积极作用。中国将继续扩大高水平对外开放，稳步拓展规则、管理、标准等制度型开放，落实外资企业国民待遇，推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展。

在博鳌亚洲论坛 2022 年年会上，习近平主席指出，不论世界发生什么样的变化，中国改革开放的信心和意志都不会动摇。中国将扩大高水平对外开放，深入实施外资准入负面清单，扩大鼓励外商投资范围，优化外资促进服务，增设服务业扩大开放综合试点。中国将扎实推进自由贸易试验区、海南自由贸易港建设，对接国际高标准经贸规则，推动制度型开放。中国将全面实施《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》，推动同更多国家和地区商签高标准自由贸易协定，积极推进加入《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》和《数字经济伙伴关系协定》。中国将坚持高标准、可持续、惠民生的目标，积极推进高质量共建“一带一路”。中国将始终不渝坚持走和平发展道路，始终做世界和平的建设者、全球发展的贡献者、国际秩序的维护者。

■ 总体规模

中国已成为世界第二大消费市场、货物贸易第一大国、服务贸易第二大国、外汇储备第一大国、利用外资第二大国，经贸大国地位不断巩固，成为推动和引领经济全球化的中坚力量。

2021 年，中国货物进出口总额 391009 亿元，比上年增长 21.4%，连续

5年蝉联全球货物贸易第一位。其中，出口217348亿元，增长21.2%；进口173661亿元，增长21.5%。高技术、高附加值产品出口快速增长，机电产品出口增长20.4%，新能源汽车出口量增长3倍。中国有序开展防疫物资出口，是全球对外提供疫苗最多的国家，超过20亿剂。

2021年，中国服务进出口总额52983亿元，比上年增长16.1%，连续8年位居全球第二。其中，服务出口25435亿元，增长31.4%；服务进口27548亿元，增长4.8%。

2021年，中国实际使用外资1809.6亿美元，增长21.2%，新设外资企业4.8万家，增长23.5%，实现引资规模和质量“双提升”。高技术产业引资增长22.1%，占比提升至28.8%。21家自贸试验区实际使用外资322.9亿美元，占吸收外资总额的18.6%。截至2021年底，外商累计在华投资企业超过108.8万家，全国累计吸收外资超过2.6万亿美元。外资企业以占全国企业总数约2%的比重，贡献了全国约2/5的进出口、1/6的税收、1/5的工业增加值，还带动了约1/10的城镇就业。

2021年，中国对外直接投资9366.9亿元，增长2.2%。一是对“一带一路”沿线国家投资增长较快。对“一带一路”沿线国家非金融类直接投资203亿美元，同比增长14.1%。二是对外承包工程大项目增多。新签合同额上亿美元项目560个，较上年增加46个，主要集中在交通运输等基础设施领域。三是境外经贸合作区建设成效显著。截至2021年末，纳入商务部统计的境外经贸合作区分布在46个国家，累计投资507亿美元，上缴东道国税费66亿美元，为当地创造39.2万个就业岗位。

联合国贸发会议（UNCTAD）《2022年世界投资报告》有关数据显示，2021年中国吸引外国直接投资1809.6亿美元，同比增长21%，列全球国家（地区）排名的第2位。

■ 对世界经济贡献

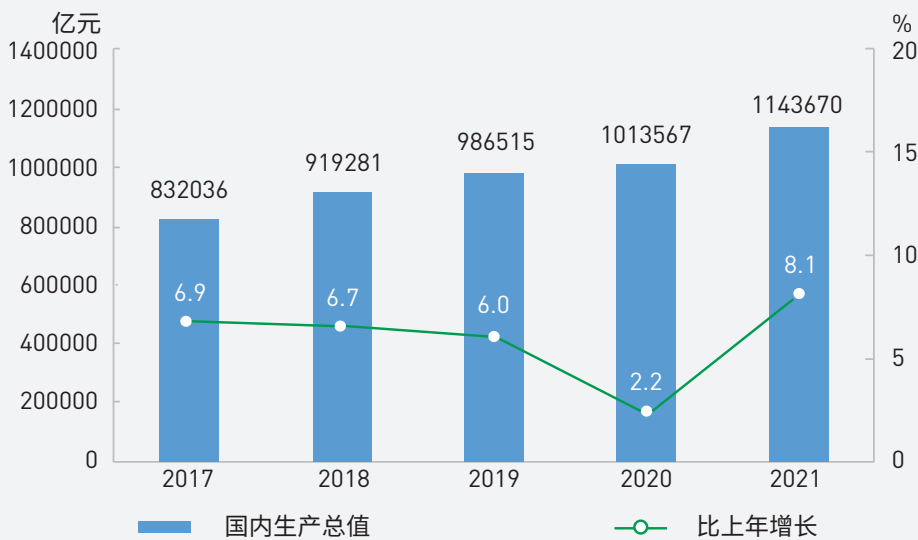
中国加入世界贸易组织的20年来，对全球经济增长的年均贡献率接近30%。2021年中国经济增长对世界经济增长贡献率达到25%左右。投资中国能够获得与中国经济同步增长的收益。《中华人民共和国2021年国民经济和社会发展统计公报》显示，2021年，外商及港澳台商投资规模以上工业企业利润22846亿元，增长21.1%。中国国家外汇管理局发布的《2021年中国国际收支报告》显示，按国际收支统计口径，2021年，各类来华投资合计净增

加 6616 亿美元，其中，外商来华直接投资（负债净增加）3340 亿美元，增长 32%，创历史新高，表明中国经济增长保持全球领先优势，对外资吸引力增强。

1.2.2 经济发展

改革开放以来，中国经济持续快速增长。经过“十三五”时期的发展，中国经济实力、科技实力、综合国力跃上新的台阶，经济运行总体平稳，经济结构持续优化。2021 年，中国沉着应对百年变局和世纪疫情，构建新发展格局迈出新步伐，高质量发展取得新成效，实现了“十四五”良好开局。

根据《中华人民共和国 2021 年国民经济和社会发展统计公报》，2021 年全年国内生产总值 1143670 亿元，比上年增长 8.1%。全年人均国内生产总值 80976 元，比上年增长 8.0%。国民总收入 1133518 亿元，比上年增长 7.9%。



2017-2021 年国内生产总值及其增长速度

资料来源：国家统计局

1.2.3 经济结构

■ 服务业为主

2008 年全球经济危机以来，中国经济发生结构性变化。2015 年，服务业在国内生产总值中的比重首次超过 50%，占据国民经济半壁江山。2021 年，服务业增加值 609680 亿元，比上年增长 8.2%，占国内生产总值比重为 53.3%。服务业增长对经济增长贡献率为 54.9%，高于第二产业 16.5 个百分点；信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业增加值增长 17.2%。

■ 制造业转型升级

中国拥有 41 个工业大类、207 个工业中类、666 个工业小类，形成了独立完整的现代工业体系，是全世界唯一拥有联合国产业分类当中全部工业门类的国家。中国创新型国家建设成果丰硕，在载人航天、探月工程、深海工程、超级计算、量子信息等领域取得一批重大科技成果。2021 年，高技术制造业增加值比上年增长 18.2%，占规模以上工业增加值的比重为 15.1%；装备制造业增加值增长 12.9%，占规模以上工业增加值的比重为 32.4%。

■ 新业态重构经济发展模式

近年来，互联网、大数据、人工智能与实体经济深度融合，智能零售、产能共享等新热点持续涌现。移动通信、物联网、区块链、智能穿戴、人工智能等领域的技术创新活跃，在交通、医疗、旅游、智慧城市等方面的应用场景不断成熟。2021 年，全年网上零售额 130884 亿元，比上年增长 14.1%，其中实物商品网上零售额 108042 亿元，比上年增长 12.0%，占社会消费品零售总额的比重为 24.5%。

■ 数字经济稳步发展

中国深入实施数字经济发展战略，不断完善数字基础设施，加快培育新业态新模式，推进数字产业化和产业数字化取得积极成效。2020 年，中国数字经济核心产业增加值占国内生产总值（GDP）比重达到 7.8%，数字经济为经济社会持续健康发展提供了强大动力。“十四五”时期，中国数字经济转向深化应用、规范发展、普惠共享的新阶段。到 2025 年，数字经济迈向全面扩展期，数字经济核心产业增加值占 GDP 比重达到 10%，数字化创新引领发展能力大幅提升，智能化水平明显增强，数字技术与实体经济融合取得显著成效，数字经济治理体系更加完善，数字经济竞争力和影响力稳步提升。

1.2.4 市场潜力

中国大陆总人口超过 14 亿人，中等收入群体规模世界最大，是全球最具成长性的消费市场。2011—2019 年，中国的消费率平均为 53.4%。2021 年，尽管受到新冠肺炎疫情的冲击，社会消费品零售总额实现 440823 亿元，比上年增长 12.5%，最终消费支出拉动国内生产总值增长 5.3 个百分点，对经济增长贡献率为 65.4%，比资本形成总额高 51.7 个百分点，消费成为经济增长第一拉动力。同时，消费发展进入新阶段，居民消费能力快速提升，消费升级

态势更加明显，中高端消费需求不断释放，服务消费较为活跃。2021年，全国居民人均消费支出比上年增长12.6%，人均服务性消费支出比上年增长17.8%，占居民人均消费支出的比重为44.2%。全国居民恩格尔系数为29.8%。2021年末，全国常住人口城镇化率为64.72%，比上年末提高0.83个百分点，将为投资增长和消费扩容创造巨大空间。

1.3 国家战略

1.3.1 总体战略

改革开放之后，中国对社会主义现代化建设作出战略安排，提出“三步走”战略目标。跨入21世纪，中国进入全面建设小康社会、加快推进社会主义现代化的新的发展阶段。中国提出：到2020年建成经济更加发展、民主更加健全、科教更加进步、文化更加繁荣、社会更加和谐、人民生活更加殷实的小康社会；再到21世纪中叶，基本实现现代化，把中国建成社会主义现代化国家。在此基础上，综合分析国际国内形势和发展条件，于2017年提出从2020年到21世纪中叶分两个阶段：第一阶段，从2020年到2035年，在全面建成小康社会的基础上，基本实现社会主义现代化；第二阶段，从2035年到21世纪中叶，在基本实现现代化的基础上，把中国建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化强国。

从全面建成小康社会到基本实现现代化，再到全面建成社会主义现代化强国，是新时代中国特色社会主义发展的战略安排。

2017年，中国提出到本世纪中叶“全体人民共同富裕基本实现”的目标；2020年，提出到2035年“全体人民共同富裕取得更为明显的实质性进展”。2021年中央经济工作会议指出，要正确认识和把握实现共同富裕的战略目标和实践途径。实现共同富裕目标，首先要通过全国人民共同奋斗把“蛋糕”做大做好，然后通过合理的制度安排把“蛋糕”切好分好。这是一个长期的历史过程，要稳步朝着这个目标迈进。要在推动高质量发展中强化就业优先导向，提高经济增长的就业带动力。要发挥分配的功能和作用，坚持按劳分配为主体，完善按要素分配政策，加大税收、社保、转移支付等的调节力度。支持有意愿有能力的企业和社会群体积极参与公益慈善事业。要坚持尽力而为、量力而行，

完善公共服务政策制度体系，在教育、医疗、养老、住房等人民群众最关心的领域精准提供基本公共服务。

中国坚持稳中求进工作总基调，贯彻落实创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的新发展理念，统筹推进经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设、生态文明建设，坚定实施科教兴国战略、人才强国战略、创新驱动发展战略、乡村振兴战略、区域协调发展战略、可持续发展战略等，逐步实现由高速增长向高质量发展的转变。2020年，决胜全面建成小康社会取得决定性成就，为开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程奠定了坚实基础。2021年，中国进入“十四五”时期，全面建设社会主义现代化国家正式进入起步阶段。

1.3.2 “十四五”规划和2035年远景目标纲要

2021年3月12日，《中华人民共和国国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和2035年远景目标纲要》（以下简称规划纲要）对外公布。规划纲要是指导中国今后5年及15年国民经济和社会发展的纲领性文件，明确了“十四五”时期经济社会发展的指导思想、主要目标、重点任务、重大举措。

贯穿规划纲要的逻辑主线是“三个新”：新发展阶段、新发展理念、新发展格局。新发展阶段是开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程。新发展理念是贯彻创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的新发展理念。新发展格局是构建以国内大循环为主体、国内国际双循环相互促进的新发展格局。

2035年远景目标：基本实现社会主义现代化。

“十四五”时期经济社会发展主要目标：经济发展取得新成效；改革开放迈出新步伐；社会文明程度得到新提高；生态文明建设实现新进步；民生福祉达到新水平；国家治理效能得到新提升。

主要举措：坚持创新驱动发展，全面塑造发展新优势；加快发展现代产业体系，巩固壮大实体经济根基；形成强大国内市场，构建新发展格局；加快数字化发展，建设数字中国；全面深化改革，构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制；坚持农业农村优先发展，全面推进乡村振兴；完善新型城镇化战略，提升城镇化发展质量；优化区域经济布局，促进区域协调发展；推动绿色发展，促进人与自然和谐共生；实行高水平对外开放，开拓合作共赢新局面；增进民生福祉，提升共建共治共享水平等。

1.3.3 “十四五”商务发展规划

2021年6月30日，中国商务部印发《“十四五”商务发展规划》，展望了2035年商务发展前景，提出了“十四五”时期商务发展目标，着眼推进市场相通、产业相融、创新相促、规则相联，从畅通国内大循环、促进国内国际双循环、推动高水平对外开放、加快数字化发展、推进绿色发展等5个方面，对商务工作服务构建新发展格局作出总体安排。

2035年商务发展目标：消费大国地位进一步稳固，商品和服务消费品质更好满足人民美好生活需要，商贸流通现代化水平显著提升。形成对外开放新格局，参与国际经济合作和竞争新优势明显增强，贸易高质量发展跃上新台阶，利用外资和对外投资合作水平明显提高。商务数字化、绿色、安全发展达到更高水平。成为全球经济治理的重要贡献者和引领者。

“十四五”时期商务发展目标：建设强大国内市场取得新成效；推动高水平开放迈出新步伐；参与全球经济治理彰显新担当；防范化解风险能力得到新提升。

主要举措：促进形成强大国内市场；推进对外贸易创新发展；提高利用外资质量；推动自贸区港高质量发展；优化区域开放布局；提升对外投资和经济合作水平；深化“一带一路”经贸合作；积极参与全球经济治理；完善商务领域风险防控体系。

1.3.4 “十四五”利用外资发展规划

2021年10月12日，商务部对外发布了《“十四五”利用外资发展规划》，明确提出“十四五”时期利用外资的指导思想、发展目标和重点任务，为外国投资者投资经营活动提供了有效参考。

《“十四五”利用外资发展规划》提出了中国2035年利用外资发展目标：吸引外商投资的综合竞争优势更加明显，利用外资水平显著提高、质量大幅提升，营商环境国际一流，成为跨国投资主要目的地，打造东亚地区创新和高端制造中心，参与国际经济合作和竞争新优势明显增强。

《“十四五”利用外资发展规划》提出了中国“十四五”时期利用外资发展目标：外商投资准入范围进一步扩大，利用外资结构进一步改善，开放平台作用进一步提升，外商投资管理体制进一步健全，外商投资环境进一步优化。利用外资规模位居世界前列，利用外资大国地位稳固，与对外投资、对外贸易、

促进消费的联动作用进一步加强，为促进国内经济大循环、联接国内国际双循环发挥更加积极作用。

《“十四五”利用外资发展规划》提出了实现发展目标的主要举措：推进更高水平对外开放，优化利用外资结构，强化开放平台功能，提升外商投资促进服务水平，完善外商投资管理体制，优化外商投资环境，促进国际投资自由化便利化。

1.3.5 区域发展战略

当前，中国正在推动建立更加有效的区域协调发展新机制，立足发挥各地区比较优势和缩小区域发展差距，深化改革开放，推动国家重大区域融合发展，促进区域协调向更高水平和更高质量迈进。

“十四五”规划纲要指出，优化区域经济布局，促进区域协调发展。深入实施区域重大战略、区域协调发展战略、主体功能区战略，健全区域协调发展机制，构建高质量发展的区域经济布局和国土空间支撑体系。

2022 年政府工作报告提出，深入实施区域重大战略和区域协调发展战略。推进京津冀协同发展、长江经济带发展、粤港澳大湾区建设、长三角一体化发展、黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展，高标准高质量建设雄安新区，支持北京城市副中心建设。推动西部大开发形成新格局，推动东北振兴取得新突破，推动中部地区高质量发展，鼓励东部地区加快推进现代化，支持产业梯度转移和区域合作。支持革命老区、民族地区、边疆地区加快发展。发展海洋经济，建设海洋强国。

■ 区域重大战略

京津冀协同发展：包括北京、天津、河北三省、直辖市，面积约 21.6 万平方公里。疏解北京非首都功能，实施一批标志性疏解项目。高标准高质量建设雄安新区，推动管理体制创新。高质量建设北京城市副中心，促进与河北省三河、香河、大厂三县市一体化发展。推动天津滨海新区高质量发展，支持张家口首都水源涵养功能区和生态环境支撑区建设。提高北京科技创新中心基础研究和原始创新能力，发挥中关村国家自主创新示范区先行先试作用，推动京津冀产业链与创新链深度融合。基本建成“轨道上的京津冀”，提高机场群港口群协同水平。

长江经济带发展：覆盖上海、江苏、浙江、安徽、江西、湖北、湖南、重庆、四川、云南、贵州等 11 个省、直辖市，面积 205 万平方公里。坚持生态优先、绿色发展和共抓大保护、不搞大开发，协同推动生态环境保护和经济发展，打造人与自然和谐共生的美丽中国样板。持续推进生态环境系统保护修复。深入开展绿色发展示范和生态产品价值实现机制试点。实施长江十年禁渔。围绕建设长江大动脉，整体设计综合交通运输体系，疏解三峡枢纽瓶颈制约，加快沿江高铁和货运铁路建设。发挥产业协同联动整体优势，构建绿色产业体系。保护好长江文物和文化遗产。

粤港澳大湾区建设：包括香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区和广东省广州市、深圳市、珠海市、佛山市、惠州市、东莞市、中山市、江门市、肇庆市，面积 5.6 万平方公里。加强粤港澳产学研协同发展，完善广深港、广珠澳科技创新走廊和深港河套、粤澳横琴科技创新极点“两廊两点”架构体系，推进综合性国家科学中心建设，便利创新要素跨境流动。加快城际铁路建设，统筹港口和机场功能布局，优化航运和航空资源配置。深化通关模式改革，促进人员、货物、车辆便捷高效流动。扩大内地与港澳专业资格互认范围，深入推进重点领域规则衔接、机制对接。便利港澳青年到大湾区内地城市就学就业创业，打造粤港澳青少年交流精品品牌。

长三角一体化发展：包括上海、江苏、浙江、安徽四个省、直辖市，面积 35.8 万平方公里。瞄准国际先进科创能力和产业体系，加快建设长三角 G60 科创走廊和沿沪宁产业创新带，提高长三角地区配置全球资源能力和辐射带动全国发展能力。加快基础设施互联互通，实现长三角地级及以上城市高铁全覆盖，推进港口群一体化治理。打造虹桥国际开放枢纽，强化上海自贸试验区临港新片区开放型经济集聚功能，深化沪苏浙皖自贸试验区联动发展。加快公共服务便利共享，优化优质教育和医疗卫生资源布局。推进生态环境共保联治，高水平建设长三角生态绿色一体化发展示范区。

黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展：覆盖青海、四川、甘肃、宁夏、内蒙古、陕西、山西、河南、山东 9 个省、自治区，面积 130.6 万平方公里。加大上游重点生态系统保护和修复力度，筑牢三江源“中华水塔”，提升甘南、若尔盖等区域水源涵养能力。创新中游黄土高原水土流失治理模式，推动下游二级悬河治理和滩区综合治理，加强黄河三角洲湿地保护和修复。合理控制煤炭开发强度，推进能源资源一体化开发利用，加强矿山生态修复。优化中心城市和城

市群发展格局，统筹沿黄河县城和乡村建设。实施黄河文化遗产系统保护工程，打造具有国际影响力的黄河文化旅游带。建设黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展先行区。

■ 区域协调发展战略

西部大开发：包括重庆、四川、贵州、云南、西藏、陕西、甘肃、青海、宁夏、新疆、内蒙古、广西等 12 个省、自治区、直辖市，面积为 685 万平方公里。深入实施一批重大生态工程，开展重点区域综合治理。积极融入“一带一路”建设，强化开放大通道建设，构建内陆多层次开放平台。加大西部地区基础设施投入，支持发展特色优势产业，集中力量巩固脱贫攻坚成果，补齐教育、医疗卫生等民生领域短板。推进成渝地区双城经济圈建设，打造具有全国影响力的重要经济中心、科技创新中心、改革开放新高地、高品质生活宜居地，提升关中平原城市群建设水平，促进西北地区与西南地区合作互动。支持新疆建设国家“三基地一通道”²，支持西藏打造面向南亚开放的重要通道。

东北全面振兴：包括辽宁省、吉林省、黑龙江省和内蒙古自治区呼伦贝尔市、兴安盟、通辽市、赤峰市和锡林郭勒盟（蒙东地区），面积 145 万平方公里。加快转变政府职能，深化国有企业改革攻坚，着力优化营商环境，大力发展民营经济。打造辽宁沿海经济带，建设长吉图开发开放先导区，提升哈尔滨对俄合作开放能级。加快发展现代农业。加大生态资源保护力度。改造提升装备制造等传统优势产业，培育发展新兴产业，大力发展寒地冰雪、生态旅游等特色产业，打造具有国际影响力的冰雪旅游带，形成新的均衡发展产业结构和竞争优势。实施更具吸引力的人才集聚措施。深化与东部地区对口合作。

中部地区崛起：包括山西、安徽、江西、河南、湖北、湖南六省，面积 102.8 万平方公里。着力打造重要先进制造业基地，提高关键领域自主创新能力，建设内陆地区开放高地，巩固生态绿色发展格局。做大做强先进制造业，在长江、京广、陇海、京九等沿线建设一批中高端产业集群，积极承接新兴产业布局 and 转移。推动长江中游城市群协同发展，加快武汉、长株潭都市圈建设，打造全国重要增长极。夯实粮食生产基础，不断提高农业综合效益和竞争力，加快发展现代农业。加强生态环境共保联治，着力构筑生态安全屏障。支持淮河、

² 新疆“三基地一通道”主要指油气生产加工和储备基地、大型煤炭煤电煤化工基地、大型风电基地，以及国家能源资源陆上大通道。

汉江生态经济带上下游合作联动发展。加快对外开放通道建设，高标准高水平建设内陆地区开放平台。

东部地区率先发展：发挥创新要素集聚优势，加快在创新引领上实现突破。加快培育世界级先进制造业集群，引领新兴产业和现代服务业发展，提升要素产出效率，率先实现产业升级。更高层次参与国际经济合作和竞争，打造对外开放新优势，率先建立全方位开放型经济体系。支持深圳建设中国特色社会主义先行示范区、浦东打造社会主义现代化建设引领区、浙江高质量发展建设共同富裕示范区。深入推进山东新旧动能转换综合试验区建设。

1.3.6 碳达峰与碳中和

2020年9月22日，习近平主席在第75届联大一般性辩论上宣布，中国将提高国家自主贡献力度，采取更加有力的政策和措施，二氧化碳排放力争于2030年前达到峰值，努力争取2060年前实现碳中和。

“十四五”规划纲要中指出：“落实2030年应对气候变化国家自主贡献目标，制定2030年前碳排放达峰行动方案。完善能源消费总量和强度双控制度，重点控制化石能源消费。实施以碳强度控制为主、碳排放总量控制为辅的制度，支持有条件的地方和重点行业、重点企业率先达到碳排放峰值。推动能源清洁低碳安全高效利用，深入推进工业、建筑、交通等领域低碳转型。加大甲烷、氢氟碳化物、全氟化碳等其他温室气体控制力度。提升生态系统碳汇能力。锚定努力争取2060年前实现碳中和，采取更加有力的政策和措施。”

2021年中央经济工作会议指出，要正确认识和把握碳达峰碳中和。要坚持全国统筹、节约优先、双轮驱动、内外畅通、防范风险的原则。传统能源逐步退出要建立在新能源安全可靠的替代基础上。要立足以煤为主的基本国情，抓好煤炭清洁高效利用，增加新能源消纳能力，推动煤炭和新能源优化组合。要科学考核，新增可再生能源和原料用能不纳入能源消费总量控制，创造条件尽早实现能耗“双控”向碳排放总量和强度“双控”转变，加快形成减污降碳的激励约束机制。要狠抓绿色低碳技术攻关。要确保能源供应，大企业特别是国有企业要带头保供稳价。要深入推动能源革命，加快建设能源强国。

2021年9月22日，《中共中央 国务院关于完整准确全面贯彻新发展理念做好碳达峰碳中和工作的意见》³印发。意见明确了碳达峰碳中和工作重点任务：

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

一是推进经济社会发展全面绿色转型，二是深度调整产业结构，三是加快构建清洁低碳安全高效能源体系，四是加快推进低碳交通运输体系建设，五是提升城乡建设绿色低碳发展质量，六是加强绿色低碳重大科技攻关和推广应用，七是持续巩固提升碳汇能力，八是提高对外开放绿色低碳发展水平，九是健全法律法规标准和统计监测体系，十是完善政策机制。

2021年10月24日，国务院印发《2030年前碳达峰行动方案》⁴。《方案》指出，到2025年，非化石能源消费比重达到20%左右，单位国内生产总值能源消耗比2020年下降13.5%，单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放比2020年下降18%，为实现碳达峰奠定坚实基础；到2030年，非化石能源消费比重达到25%左右，单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放比2005年下降65%以上，顺利实现2030年前碳达峰目标。《方案》要求，将碳达峰贯穿于经济社会发展全过程和各方面，重点实施能源绿色低碳转型行动、节能降碳增效行动、工业领域碳达峰行动、城乡建设碳达峰行动、交通运输绿色低碳行动、循环经济助力降碳行动、绿色低碳科技创新行动、碳汇能力巩固提升行动、绿色低碳全民行动、各地区梯次有序碳达峰行动等“碳达峰十大行动”，并就开展国际合作和加强政策保障作出相应部署。

为发挥标准在推进工业领域碳达峰碳中和工作中的引领和规范作用，工信部于2021年9月公开征集对《石油和化工行业碳排放核查技术规范》等197项碳达峰相关行业标准计划项目的意见。2021年12月22日，工信部发布《关于印发2021年碳达峰碳中和专项行业标准制修订项目计划的通知》⁵，要求标准起草单位注重做好标准制定与技术创新、试验验证和应用推广的统筹协调。

全国碳排放权交易市场于2021年7月16日正式启动上线，发电行业成为首个纳入全国碳市场的行业。截至2021年12月31日，全国碳市场已累计运行114个交易日，碳排放配额累计成交量1.79亿吨，累计成交额76.61亿元。

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

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

2. 投资中国

2.1 基础设施完善

2.1.1 交通基础设施网络发达

中国致力于建设与国际接轨的高效交通网络。近年来，中国综合立体交通网的规模和质量得到了极大提升。“十四五”期间，中国交通运输发展开启了加快建设交通强国新征程，将更加注重优化网络布局、提质增效、消除瓶颈制约、切实提高国际通道保障能力和互联互通水平。

■ 陆运网络

中国不断发展的铁路网络和公路网络共同构建了纵横南北、横贯东西、四通八达的多层次交通网络。

（1）铁路。2021 年末，中国铁路营业里程 15 万公里，路网密度达到 156.7 公里 / 万平方公里。全年铁路旅客发送量 26.12 亿人，旅客周转量 9567.81 亿人公里。2021 年，铁路货运总发送量完成 47.74 亿吨，总周转量完成 33238.00 亿吨公里。中国高速铁路建设居世界前列，为世界少数拥有高速铁路的国家之一，并且高速铁路营运里程数逐年增长。2021 年，高速铁路营业里程达到 4 万公里。

（2）公路。2021 年末，中国公路总里程达 528.07 万公里，公路密度达 55.01 公里 / 百平方公里。其中，高速公路里程达 16.91 万公里。2021 年，全国公路旅客周转量为 3627.54 亿人公里，公路货物周转量为 69087.65 亿吨公里。公路基础设施的快速发展，大幅提高了公路的通行能力和运输效率，加快了物流业发展。

■ 航运网络

中国内河航道里程规模逐步扩大，航道等级稳步提高，港口吞吐能力持续增强，全球海运连接度持续位居世界第一。截至 2021 年末，中国内河航道通航里程 12.76 万公里，其中，三级及以上航道里程 1.45 万公里，全国港口万吨级及以上泊位 2659 个，其中，沿海港口万吨级及以上泊位 2207 个。

■ 航空网络

2021 年，中国境内运输机场（不含港、澳、台）共有 248 个。全年飞机起降 977.7 万架次。全国民用运输机场旅客吞吐量 90748.3 万人次，货邮吞吐量 1782.8 万吨。年旅客吞吐量 1000 万人次以上的运输机场 29 个，年旅客吞吐量 200-1000 万人次运输机场 32 个；年货邮吞吐量 10000 吨以上的运输机场 61 个。

2021 年，中国定期航班航线共 4864 条，国内航线 4585 条（其中，港澳台航线 25 条），国际航线 279 条。定期航班国内通航城市（或地区）244 个（不含港、澳、台）。航空公司国际定期航班通航 41 个国家的 60 个城市，内地航空公司定期航班从 8 个内地城市通航香港、从 8 个内地城市通航澳门，大陆航空公司从 8 个大陆城市通航台湾地区。截至 2021 年底，中国与其他国家或地区签订双边航空运输协定 128 个。

中国将加快建成以世界级的机场群和国际航空枢纽为核心、区域枢纽为骨干、非枢纽机场和通用机场为重要补充的国家综合机场体系，运输机场的数量将达到 400 个左右，重点建设京津冀、长三角、粤港澳大湾区、成渝四大世界级机场群，巩固 10 大国际航空枢纽地位，推进郑州、天津、合肥、鄂州等四个国际航空货运枢纽建设，将布局 40 个左右的区域航空枢纽，构建起四通八达、联通全球的空中运输网络。

2.1.2 能源供应稳定充足

2021 年，能源产业链供应链基本稳定，能源体系清洁低碳发展持续推进，能源结构不断调整优化，能源生产企业克服疫情不利影响，积极推动复工复产增产，全年规模以上工业能源生产稳定增长，有力保障了能源供应和安全。

■ 电力供应充足可靠

截至 2021 年底，全国发电装机容量 23.8 亿千瓦，同比增长 7.9%。其中，非化石能源装机容量 11.2 亿千瓦，同比增长 13.4%，占总装机容量的 47.0%，占比同比提高 2.3%。分类型看，水电 3.9 亿千瓦，占全部装机容量的 16.4%；并网风电 3.3 亿千瓦，占全部装机容量的 13.8%；并网太阳能发电 3.1 亿千瓦，占全部装机容量的 12.9%。

■ 供水平稳

2021 年，全国水资源总量为 29638.2 亿立方米，比多年平均值偏多 7.3%。

全国供水总量为 5920.2 亿立方米，占当年水资源总量的 20.0%，比 2020 年增加 107.3 亿立方米。

■ 天然气市场稳定

2021 年，中国天然气总产量达 2075.8 亿立方米，同比增长 7.8%，连续五年增产超过 100 亿立方米。中国油气企业正积极采取优化国产气资源配置、统筹和扩大天然气进口、加大天然气储运设施建设、推进管网互联互通等举措，以确保市场稳定。

2.1.3 物产资源丰富

中国拥有丰富的物产资源。矿产资源方面，截至 2020 年底，中国已发现 173 种矿产。2021 年，全国海洋经济总量再上新台阶，首次突破 9 万亿元，达 90385 亿元，比上年增长 8.3%，对国民经济增长的贡献率为 8.0%，占沿海地区生产总值的比重为 15.0%。

2.1.4 通信基础设施发达和网络广覆盖

中国实现了信息通信产业从无到有、由弱到强的转变。通信基础设施不断完善，自主创新能力大幅提升。目前，中国已经建成全球最大的 4G 网络，超过 99% 的行政村实现光纤和 4G 通达。与此同时，5G 也开始步入商业化的道路，5G 基础设施建设稳步推进。中国将继续加大固定移动“双千兆”的基础网络设施建设，深化电信普遍服务，大力推进应用创新。

2.2 创新水平领先

2.2.1 科技创新重要政策

近年来，国务院先后印发了《国家创新驱动发展战略纲要》《国家信息化发展战略纲要》《“十三五”国家科技创新规划》《新一代人工智能发展规划》《关于全面加强基础科学研究的若干意见》《关于推动创新创业高质量发展打造“双创”升级版的意见》《关于强化知识产权保护的意见》等政策文件，为推动科技创新提供了重要依据和支持。

“十四五”规划纲要指出：完善技术创新市场导向机制，强化企业创新主

体地位，促进各类创新要素向企业集聚，形成以企业为主体、市场为导向、产学研用深度融合的技术创新体系。贯彻尊重劳动、尊重知识、尊重人才、尊重创造方针，深化人才发展体制机制改革，全方位培养、引进、用好人才，充分发挥人才第一资源的作用。

2.2.2 科研投入不断加大

中国高度重视科研投入，研发经费持续增加。2021 年中国全社会研究与试验发展（R&D）经费投入为 27864 亿元，比上年增长 14.2%；R&D 经费与国内生产总值（GDP）之比达到 2.44%，创历史新高。其中，基础研究经费为 1696 亿元，增长 15.6%，持续保持较快增长。2021 年，国家自然科学基金共资助 4.87 万个项目。截至 2021 年末，正在运行的国家重点实验室 533 个，纳入新序列管理的国家工程研究中心 191 个，国家企业技术中心 1636 家，大众创业万众创新示范基地 212 家。国家科技成果转化引导基金累计设立 36 支子基金，资金总规模 624 亿元。

2.2.3 科技人力资源持续增长

根据《中国科技人才发展报告（2020）》，“十三五”期间，中国 R&D 人员全时当量快速增长，年均增速超过 7%，从 2016 年的 387.8 万人年，增至 2020 年的 509.2 万人年，连续多年居世界第一。

2.2.4 科研机构国际影响不断提升

Nature Index 发布的 2022 自然指数年度榜单（Nature Index 2022 Annual Tables）⁶ 显示，中国 4 家机构位居全球 10 强。在 2020-2021 年上升最快的 50 家机构中，前 31 家机构都来自中国。中国科学院已连续 10 年位列该排行榜全球第一。

2.2.5 科技创新水平持续提升

近年来，中国先后颁布实施了一系列政策措施，推动全面创新改革试验、深化商事制度改革、完善财税和投融资政策支持、建设创新创业支撑平台、构

⁶ Nature Index 2022 自然指数年度榜单（<https://www.nature.com/nature-index/annual-tables/2022>）。

建创新创业文化生态，推进创新创业创造的政策氛围和社会氛围逐步形成。在各级政府和全社会的共同努力下，中国创新创业创造生态环境日益优化，市场主体活力不断增强，创新创业成果大量涌现。

2021年9月世界知识产权组织发布的《2021年全球创新指数报告》显示，中国位列全球创新指数（GII）排名第12，比上年提高2位，连续三年位居世界前15行列，是跻身综合排名前30的唯一中等收入经济体。自2013年起，中国排名连续9年稳步上升。

■ 专利发明量大幅提升

《中华人民共和国2021年国民经济和社会发展统计公报》显示，2021年全年授予专利权460.1万件，比上年增长26.4%；PCT专利申请受理量7.3万件。截至2021年末，有效专利1542.1万件，其中，境内有效发明专利270.4万件。每万人口高价值发明专利拥有量7.5件。全年商标注册773.9万件。全年共签订技术合同67万项，技术合同成交金额37294亿元，比上年增长32.0%。

2022年2月世界知识产权组织（WIPO）公布的2021年国际专利（专利合作条约—PCT）申请统计数据显示，中国是通过PCT提交专利国际申请最多的国家，共69540件申请。

■ 科技成果转化制度环境日益完善

在促进科技成果转化的进程中，相关法规政策相继出台，科技成果转化引导基金先后设立，科技成果转化服务平台顺利构建，科技报告制度和科技成果信息系统不断完善，共同为科技成果转化构建了良好的制度环境。在日渐完善的制度环境下，目前国家科技成果转化项目库中已有成果34585项。

■ 创业孵化体系建设日趋完善

科技部对中国创业孵化发展的统计数据显示，2021年，中国共有孵化器6227家，孵化面积13388万平方米，孵化器总收入576.3亿元，实现纳税额39.1亿元。孵化器内拥有24.4万家在孵企业，吸纳就业309.6万人。孵化器管理人员8.0万人，举办创新创业活动11.2万场。在孵企业当年获得融投资1226.5亿元，拥有有效知识产权91.1万件，研发支出831.5亿元，R&D强度6.7%。

2021年，中国新设市场主体2887万户。截至2021年底，经国家备案的众创空间达2251家，国家级科技企业孵化器1287家。

2.3 人力资源丰富

2.3.1 人力资源素质提升

■ 劳动者技能水平持续提升

中国专业技术人才队伍建设持续发展，高技能人才队伍培训力度加大，是为企业提供高素质人力资源的重要保障。

- 专业技术人员：截至 2021 年底，全国累计有 3935 万人取得各类专业技术人员资格证书。
- 技能培训：2021 年末，全国共有就业训练中心 940 所，民办培训机构近 3 万所。全年组织补贴性职业培训超过 3000 万人次。
- 职业技能鉴定：截至 2021 年底，全国共有职业技能鉴定机构 6894 个，职业技能等级评价机构 13431 个，职业技能鉴定和职业技能等级认定考评人员 41.2 万人。全年共有 1078.4 万人次参加职业技能鉴定和职业技能等级认定，898.8 万人次取得职业资格证书或职业技能等级证书（其中，30.2 万人次取得技师、高级技师职业资格证书或职业技能等级证书）。
- 技工院校：2021 年末，全国共有技工院校 2492 所，在校生 426.7 万人。全国技工院校共招生 167.2 万人，毕业生 108.7 万人，面向社会开展培训 600.7 万人次。

2.3.2 人力资源服务逐步完善

■ 人力资源服务法律法规逐步健全

2018 年，国务院颁布实施了人力资源要素市场领域的第一部行政法规《人力资源市场暂行条例》，从立法层面明确了国家提高人力资源服务业发展水平的法定职责。

■ 人力资源服务走向专业化、市场化

2021 年，全行业共有各类人力资源服务机构 5.91 万家，从业人员 103.15 万人。全年共为 5099 万家次用人单位提供人力资源服务，帮助 3.04 亿人次劳动者实现就业、择业和流动。

2.3.3 外籍人力资源服务水平提高

为外籍人才来华工作营造良好的政策氛围是中国国际人才战略的重要组成

部分。自 2019 年 8 月 1 日起，中国开始在全国范围内推广 12 条移民与出入境政策措施，涵盖放宽签发长期签证和居留许可的对象范围、拓宽外籍人才认定的对象范围、提高外国人服务管理水平等方面，进一步鼓励、支持、便利外籍人才、外国优秀青年和外籍华人来华在华创新创业、投资兴业、学习工作。各省市同步推出多项政策，采取多形式、个性化的精准服务更好地解决外国人才在华工作、生活的实际需求。

以北京为例：

- 推出“融智北京”外籍人士高端医疗险项目，鼓励用人单位为外籍人才缴纳商业医疗保险。
- 推进外国人来华工作许可证受理权限下放，在外籍人才集中的朝阳区、海淀区、顺义区设立区级办事窗口等。
- 实现外国人工作许可和居留许可“一窗受理、同时取证”的服务大厅——北京经济技术开发区国际人才服务厅，实现工作许可、居留许可等业务一站式服务。

2.4 营商环境持续优化

2.4.1 出台《优化营商环境条例》

2019 年 10 月 8 日，国务院常务会议通过了《优化营商环境条例》，自 2020 年 1 月 1 日起施行。《优化营商环境条例》认真总结近年来中国优化营商环境的经验和做法，将实践证明行之有效、人民群众满意、市场主体支持的改革举措用法规制度固化下来，重点针对中国营商环境的突出短板和市场主体反映强烈的痛点难点堵点问题，对标国际先进水平，从完善体制机制的层面作出相应规定。

2.4.2 多措并举优化营商环境

1. 进一步简政放权

- 放宽市场准入门槛

从 2018 年 12 月正式发布全国统一的市场准入负面清单以来，通过三年落地实施，已经在全国范围确立了市场准入环节的负面清单管理模式，清单之外的行业、领域、业务等，市场主体可以依法平等进入，实现了“非禁即入”。

2022年3月12日,国家发展改革委、商务部印发《市场准入负面清单(2022年版)》(以下简称《清单(2022年版)》),自发布之日起施行,2020年12月10日发布的《市场准入负面清单(2020年版)》同时废止。《清单(2022年版)》列有禁止准入事项6项,许可准入事项111项,共计117项,相比《市场准入负面清单(2020年版)》减少6项。《清单(2022年版)》明确,严格落实“全国一张清单”管理要求,切实履行政府监管责任,建立违背市场准入负面清单案例归集和通报制度,并开展市场准入效能评估。进一步畅通市场主体意见反馈渠道,多方面归集违背清单要求案例,完善处理回应机制并定期通报,有关信息在国家发展改革委门户网站和“信用中国”网站上公示。

● 降低企业准营门槛

自2019年12月1日起,在自贸试验区开展“证照分离”改革全覆盖试点,中央层面设定的523项涉企经营许可事项全部纳入改革范围,对所有涉企经营许可事项按照直接取消审批、审批改为备案、实行告知承诺、优化审批服务四种方式分类推进审批制度改革。2021年7月1日起,中国在全国范围内实施涉企经营许可事项全覆盖清单管理,同时在自贸试验区进一步加大改革试点力度。“证照分离”改革为企业、创业者取得参与市场经营的资格提供便利,进一步降低了企业准营门槛。

● 深化投资便利化改革

提高来华工作便利度。支持各地区根据本地经济发展需要,对急需的创新创业人才、专业技术人才、技能人才,合理设置年龄、学历或工作经历等条件。

优化外资项目规划用地审批程序。持续深化规划用地“放管服”改革,加快外资项目落地进度,合并规划选址和用地预审,合并建设用地规划许可和用地批准,优化审批流程,推进多规合一、多验合一,推进信息共享,简化报件审批材料。

降低资金跨境使用成本。支持外商投资企业扩大人民币跨境使用。扩大资本项目收入支付便利化改革试点范围。推进企业发行外债登记制度改革,支持外商投资企业自主选择借用外债模式,降低融资成本。允许非投资性外商投资企业在不违反现行外商投资准入特别管理措施(负面清单)且境内所投项目真实、合规的前提下,依法以资本金进行境内股权投资。

2. 健全监管规则

提升监管政策执行规范性,优化监管方式,科学合理设定环境保护、安全生产等监管执法检查频次,降低外商投资企业合规成本。推行信用监管、“双

随机、一公开”监管、包容审慎监管、“互联网+监管”，落实行政执法公示、行政执法全过程记录、重大行政执法决定法制审核制度等。“双随机、一公开”要求随机抽取检查对象、随机选派执法检查人员，及时向社会公开抽查检查结果。抽查项目基本涵盖市场监管领域相关部门日常监管涉及的主要事项。包容审慎监管对新技术、新产业、新业态、新模式，按照鼓励创新原则，留足发展空间，同时坚守质量和安全底线。政府及其有关部门将充分运用互联网、大数据等技术手段，依托国家统一建立的在线监管系统，加强监管信息归集共享和关联整合，推行以远程监管、移动监管、预警防控为特征的非现场监管，提升监管的精准化、智能化水平。

2021年12月14日，国务院印发《“十四五”市场监管现代化规划》（以下简称《规划》）。《规划》明确了“十四五”时期市场监管现代化的基本原则，提出营商环境持续优化、市场运行更加规范、市场循环充分畅通、消费安全保障有力、质量水平显著提升、监管效能全面提高等目标。《规划》提出六项重点任务：一是持续优化营商环境，充分激发市场主体活力；二是加强市场秩序综合治理，营造公平竞争市场环境；三是维护和完善国内统一市场，促进市场循环充分畅通；四是完善质量政策和技术体系，服务高质量发展；五是坚守安全底线，强化消费者权益保护；六是构建现代化市场监管体系，全面提高市场综合监管效能。

3. 提升政务服务效率

根据《优化营商环境条例》，中国将推进全国一体化在线政务服务平台建设、精简行政许可和优化审批服务、优化工程建设项目审批流程、规范行政审批中介服务、减证便民、促进跨境贸易便利化、建立政企沟通机制等。相关措施包括：

- 推进政务服务标准化，按照减环节、减材料、减时限的要求，编制并向社会公开政务服务事项标准化工作流程和办事指南。
- 根据实际情况，推行当场办结、一次办结、限时办结等制度，实现集中办理、就近办理、网上办理、异地可办。
- 加快建设全国一体化在线政务服务平台，推动政务服务事项在全国范围内实现“一网通办”。除法律、法规另有规定或者涉及国家秘密等情形外，政务服务事项将按照国务院确定的步骤，纳入一体化在线平台办理。
- 促进跨境贸易便利化，依法削减进出口环节审批事项，取消不必要的监管要求，优化简化通关流程，提高通关效率，清理规范口岸收费，降

低通关成本，推动口岸和国际贸易领域相关业务统一通过国际贸易“单一窗口（www.singlewindow.cn）”办理。

- 持续减少和规范证明事项，全面推广证明事项告知承诺制。

4. 全面推广实施国际贸易“单一窗口”

2019年8月7日，世界贸易组织根据《贸易便利化协定》规定，正式公布中国“单一窗口”措施已于2019年7月19日提前实施。2020年1月，中方向世贸组织通报提前实施《贸易便利化协定》中“确定和公布平均放行时间”等措施，中国对《贸易便利化协定》规定的各类措施实施率已达到100%。

中国国际贸易单一窗口已实现与商务部、市场监管总局、税务总局等25个部门的系统对接，建成上线货物申报、舱单申报、运输工具申报、检验检疫、许可证件、原产地证、企业资质办理、税费办理、出口退税、加工贸易、跨境电商、物品通关、口岸物流、金融服务、服务贸易、海南自贸港、查询统计、移动应用、收费公示等19大类基本服务功能，提供服务事项780余项，服务覆盖全国所有口岸，以及自贸试验区、跨境电商综试区等各类区域，惠及生产、贸易、仓储、物流、电商、金融等各类企业，基本满足国际贸易“一站式”“全链路”业务办理需求。截至2021年底，平台累计注册用户500余万家，日申报业务量1400余万票，《自动进口许可证》《出口许可证》《民用爆炸物品审批单》等30余种监管证件全部实现了网上申请、联网核查和无纸通关。企业使用“单一窗口”申报完全免费，普惠服务程度不断提高。

5. 规范各类收费行为

大力推进减税降费，落实国家各项减税降费政策，确保减税降费政策全面、及时惠及市场主体，进一步降低企业运营成本。2019年，大规模减税降费措施落地，进一步降低了制造业、交通运输业等行业增值税税率，放宽小微企业所得税优惠政策条件并加大优惠力度，进一步清理政府部门下属单位、商业银行、行业协会商会、中介机构等涉企收费，减轻企业负担。2020年以来，实施助企纾困税费优惠政策。2016—2021年新增减税降费累计超8.8万亿元，实现90%的涉税事项、99%的纳税申报业务都可网上办、线上办、掌上办。

2.4.3 服务“六稳”“六保”进一步做好“放管服”改革有关工作

2021年4月，国务院办公厅印发《关于服务“六稳”“六保”进一步做好“放

管服”改革有关工作的意见》（以下简称《意见》）。《意见》指出，深化“放管服”改革，打造市场化法治化国际化营商环境，是做好“六稳”工作、落实“六保”任务的重要抓手。《意见》提出了七个方面政策措施。

一是进一步推动优化就业环境。梳理压减准入类职业资格数量，持续动态优化国家职业资格目录。建立职业技能培训补贴标准动态调整机制。落实和完善高校毕业生、退役军人、返乡农民工等重点群体创业就业的支持政策。完善适应灵活就业人员的社保政策措施。

二是进一步推动减轻市场主体负担。精简享受税费优惠政策的办理流程 and 手续。提升金融、社保等惠企政策覆盖度、精准性和有效性。从严查处行政机关为特定中介机构垄断服务设定隐性壁垒等违规行为。规范改进认证服务。优化涉企审批服务，大力推进减环节、减材料、减时限、减费用。

三是进一步推动扩大有效投资。持续提高投资审批效率，简化、整合投资项目报建手续，推进实施企业投资项目承诺制。深化工程建设项目审批制度改革，加强全过程审批行为和时间管理，规范预先审查、施工图审查等环节。

四是进一步推动激发消费潜力。着力打破行业垄断和地方保护，有序取消一些行政性限制消费购买的规定。清理违规设置的二手车迁入限制。对市场急需、消费需求大的新技术新产品，优先适用国家标准制定快速程序。加快推进内外贸产品“同线同标同质”。

五是进一步推动稳外贸稳外资。持续优化外商投资环境，完善外商投资准入前国民待遇加负面清单管理制度。推进进出口商品检验监管模式改革。清理规范口岸收费，减并港口收费项目，实行口岸收费项目目录清单制度。

六是进一步推动优化民生服务。推进公办养老机构公建民营改革。运用大数据等现代信息技术建立困难群众主动发现和动态调整机制。实施证明事项清单管理制度。推动更多服务事项“跨省通办”。

七是进一步加强事中事后监管。坚持放管结合、并重，把有效监管作为简政放权的必要保障。完善“双随机、一公开”监管、“互联网+监管”等方式，实施更加精准、更加有效的监管。严格规范行政执法，推行规范行政执法裁量权基准制度。

2.4.4 六大城市开展营商环境创新试点

2021年9月8日，国务院常务会议决定，在实施好《优化营商环境条例》、

推动在全国打造市场化法治化国际化营商环境的同时，选择北京、上海、重庆、杭州、广州、深圳 6 个市场主体数量较多的城市，聚焦市场主体和群众关切，对标国际先进水平，进一步深化“放管服”改革，开展营商环境创新试点。11 月 25 日，国务院公开发布《关于开展营商环境创新试点工作的意见》，部署在上述 6 个城市开展营商环境创新试点，加快打造市场化法治化国际化的一流营商环境，更大力度利企便民。

一是进一步破除区域分割和地方保护，推动建设统一开放、竞争有序的市场体系。取消对企业跨区域经营不合理限制。破除政府采购等领域对外地企业的隐性壁垒。推进 7 类客货运输电子证照跨区域互认与核验。

二是进一步方便市场主体准入和退出。在发放实体证照同时，同步发放电子营业执照等，便利企业网上办事。精简银行开户程序，压缩开户时间。推进市场监管、社保、税务等年报“多报合一”。探索适应新业态新模式发展的准入准营标准。破产案件受理后，允许破产管理人依法查询有关机构掌握的破产企业信息，在处置被查封财产时无需办理解封手续。

三是提升投资和建设便利度。在土地供应前由政府部门开展地质灾害、水土保持等一揽子评估，强化责任。企业拿地后即可开工，不搞重复论证。对水电气暖等市政接入工程施工许可，实施告知承诺管理和在线并联办理。

四是提升对外开放水平。推动与部分重要贸易伙伴口岸间相关单证联网核查。简化港澳投资者商事登记手续。支持开展国际航行船舶保税加油业务。

五是创新和完善监管。在食品、药品、疫苗、安全等关系人民群众生命健康领域，实行惩罚性赔偿制度。健全遏制乱收费、乱罚款、乱摊派的长效机制。纠正中介机构垄断经营、强制服务等行为，清理取消企业在资质资格获取、招投标、权益保护等方面的差别化待遇，维护公平竞争。

六是优化涉企服务。建立因政策变化、规划调整等造成企业合法利益受损的补偿救济机制。完善动产和权利担保统一登记制度。加快打破信息孤岛，扩大部门和地方间系统互联互通和数据共享范围，推动解决市场主体反复多处提交材料问题，促进更多事项网上办、一次办。

2.4.5 推进要素市场化配置综合改革试点

2021 年 12 月 21 日，国务院办公厅印发《要素市场化配置综合改革试点总体方案》（以下简称《方案》），推动要素市场化配置改革向纵深发展。《方

案》提出八方面试点任务，包括：进一步提高土地要素配置效率，推动劳动力要素合理畅通有序流动，推动资本要素服务实体经济发展，大力促进技术要素向现实生产力转化，探索建立数据要素流通规则，加强资源环境市场制度建设，健全要素市场治理，进一步发挥要素协同配置效应。

《方案》明确，围绕推动国家重大战略实施，根据不同改革任务优先考虑选择改革需求迫切、工作基础较好、发展潜力较大的城市群、都市圈或中心城市等，开展要素市场化配置综合改革试点，严控试点数量和试点范围。党中央、国务院授权实施以及有关方面组织实施的涉及要素市场化配置的改革探索任务，原则上优先在试点地区开展。试点期限为 2021—2025 年。

按照《方案》部署，2022 年上半年，完成试点地区布局、实施方案编制报批工作。到 2023 年，试点工作取得阶段性成效，力争在土地、劳动力、资本、技术等要素市场化配置关键环节上实现重要突破，在数据要素市场化配置基础制度建设探索上取得积极进展。到 2025 年，基本完成试点任务，要素市场化配置改革取得标志性成果，为完善全国要素市场制度作出重要示范。

2.4.6 加快建设全国统一大市场

2022 年 4 月 10 日，《中共中央 国务院关于加快建设全国统一大市场的意见》公布。根据意见，加快建设全国统一大市场的主要目标是：持续推动国内市场高效畅通和规模拓展，加快营造稳定公平透明可预期的营商环境，进一步降低市场交易成本，促进科技创新和产业升级，培育参与国际竞争合作新优势。意见从六个方面明确了加快建设全国统一大市场的重点任务：一是强化市场基础制度规则统一；二是推进市场设施高标准联通；三是打造统一的要素和资源市场；四是推进商品和服务市场高水平统一；五是推进市场监管公平统一；六是进一步规范不当市场竞争和市场干预行为。

2.5 投资促进服务体系 and 平台健全

2.5.1 完备的外商投资促进服务体系

改革开放以来，中国逐步建立了较为系统的外商投资促进服务体系，基本

形成了以政府部门为指导，投资促进机构执行，社会各方共同参与的投资促进服务模式。

根据外商投资法规定国务院部门分工，商务部作为商务主管部门、国家发展改革委作为投资主管部门以及其他有关部门按照职责分工，共同做好外商投资促进、保护和管理的工作。在吸纳国际先进经验的基础上，商务部努力打造具有中国特色的外商投资促进体系，建设全国性服务网络，鼓励和指导各地区建设外商投资促进机构，形成了多层次的外商投资促进格局。

在国家层面，商务部投资促进事务局作为国家级投资促进机构，负责执行国家对外开放政策，宣传中国投资环境，搭建跨境产业投资促进平台，开展全国性投资促进相关工作。中国外商投资企业协会、中国国际投资促进会等社会团体，中国国际贸易促进委员会等组织也积极参与外商投资促进的相关工作。

中国各省、自治区、直辖市和各主要城市中，大部分设立了专门的投资促进部门。各地投资促进机构在名称上有一定差异，但普遍具有地方形象宣传、组织协调活动、引进跟踪项目等职能。各地投资促进机构设置不断优化，队伍日益稳定、不断壮大，更加注重结合地区优势以各具特色的方式开展投资促进工作。

2.5.2 重点外资项目工作专班

疫情以来，为贯彻落实习近平主席关于稳住外贸外资基本盘的重要指示精神，经国务院领导批准，在外贸外资协调机制（办公室设在商务部）下，组建了重点外资项目工作专班，全面加强服务保障，帮助外商投资企业和重点外资项目协调解决生产经营和落地建设中遇到的困难问题。

专班持续加大对企服务力度，2021 年举办外资企业、商协会交流活动 75 场，指导各地开展 1800 多场对话活动，与 4 万多家外资企业沟通交流，宣讲政策、回应关切。协调解决外资企业人员入境、货物通关、疫苗接种等困难问题 1000 多项，有效稳定了企业经营。

服务热线电话：（86）010-85093600

邮箱：fdiservice@mofcom.gov.cn

2.5.3 具有影响力的展会平台

全国各类型外商投资促进活动日益丰富多样。国家和地方政府都在积极搭建展会平台，拓展外商投资促进工作渠道。在国家层面，商务部积极推进中国国际进口博览会、中国国际投资贸易洽谈会和中国中部投资贸易博览会等投资

贸易展会建设，充分发挥展会的综合效应，广泛聚集政府、机构、企业等资源，为外商了解中国各地投资环境、开展洽谈合作提供平台。

■ 中国国际进口博览会

中国国际进口博览会（以下简称进博会）是世界上第一个以进口为主题的大型国家级展会。举办进博会是中国着眼于推进新一轮高水平对外开放作出的重大决策，是中国主动向世界开放市场的重大举措，有利于促进世界各国加强经贸交流合作，促进全球贸易和世界经济增长，推动开放型世界经济发展。

进博会包括展会和论坛两个部分，即国家综合展、企业商业展和虹桥国际经济论坛。进博会已在中国上海成功举办4届，累计成交额超过2700亿美元，成为国际采购、投资促进、人文交流、开放合作的四大平台，成为全球共享的国际公共产品。第五届进博会企业商业展将于2022年11月5日至10日举行，继续设置食品及农产品、汽车、技术装备、消费品、医疗器械及医药保健、服务贸易六大展区，首次设立农作物种业、人工智能等新专区。

官方网站：<http://www.ciie.org>

■ 中国进出口商品交易会

中国进出口商品交易会，又称广交会，创办于1957年春，每年春秋两季在广州举办，是中国目前历史最长、规模最大、商品种类最全、到会采购商最多且分布国别地区最广、成交效果最好、信誉最佳的综合性国际贸易盛会，已成功举办131届。

广交会加强了中国与世界的贸易往来，展示了中国形象和发展成就，是中国企业开拓国际市场的优质平台，是贯彻实施我国外贸发展战略的引导示范基地。经过多年发展，广交会已成为中国外贸第一促进平台，被誉为中国外贸的晴雨表和风向标，是中国对外开放的窗口、缩影和标志。

官方网站：<http://www.cantonfair.org.cn>

■ 中国国际服务贸易交易会

为增强服务业和服务贸易国际竞争力，充分发挥服务业和服务贸易在加快转变经济发展方式中的作用，2012年起，商务部、北京市人民政府共同主办中国（北京）国际服务贸易交易会（简称京交会），2019年更名为中国国际服务贸易交易会。随着中国经济发展进入新时代，京交会的发展也进入了提质升级的新阶段，2020年，中国国际服务贸易交易会简称由“京交会”更名为“服贸会”。

服贸会（包括原京交会）已成功举办 9 届，成为国际服务贸易领域传播理念、衔接供需、共享商机、共促发展的重要平台，是全球服务贸易领域规模最大的综合性展会之一和中国服务贸易领域的龙头展会。

官方网站：<http://www.ciftis.org>

■ 中国国际消费品博览会

中国国际消费品博览会（以下简称消博会）是全国首个以消费精品为主题的国家级展会，已于 2021 年 5 月、2022 年 7 月在海南举办两届。消博会围绕建设海南国际旅游消费中心定位，聚焦“高、新、优、特”消费精品，邀请全球知名消费品品牌参与，打造多业态、多品类、高端的全球消费精品展示交易平台。

官方网站：<http://www.hainanexpo.org.cn>

■ 中国国际投资贸易洽谈会

中国国际投资贸易洽谈会（以下简称投洽会）以“引进来”和“走出去”为主题，是中国目前唯一以促进双向投资为目的的国际投资促进活动，也是通过国际展览业协会（UFI）认证的全球规模最大的投资性展览会。

投洽会已成功举办 21 届，成为具有全球影响力的国际投资盛会。近年来，投洽会着力建设双向投资促进、权威信息发布和投资趋势研讨三大平台，致力于打造国际化、专业化、品牌化的精品，办成中国高水平对外开放的重要平台。平均每届投洽会吸引全球 50 多个国家和地区的机构和企业参展，120 多个国家和地区的 10 万多客商参会。

官方网站：<http://www.chinafair.org.cn>

■ 中国中部投资贸易博览会

中国中部投资贸易博览会（以下简称中部博览会）以产业升级转型和投资贸易促进为主线，以投资贸易展览、主旨论坛及系列专题研讨会、投资项目对接为主要内容，为中外客商搭建经济技术交流与合作平台，促进中部地区与国内外市场、资本、资源全面对接。

经国务院批准，中部博览会自 2006 年起在中国中部六省（湖南、河南、湖北、安徽、江西、山西）轮流举办，目前已举办 12 届，成为推动中部六省扩大对外开放和加强区域及国际交流合作的重要平台。展会为境内外贸易、投资商全面了解中国中部地区投资政策、获取重点项目信息，开展贸易往来和兴业发展提供机会，同时也为世界各地尤其是发展中国家和地区的企业搭建了展示平台。

官方网站：<http://expocentralchina.mofcom.gov.cn>

2.5.4 便捷的网上服务平台

■ 中国投资指南网

中国投资指南网（<http://fdi.mofcom.gov.cn/>）是中国开展投资促进工作的网上公共服务平台，致力于服务境内外政府、机构和企业，旨在利用互联网更加高效、便捷地为外商来华投资和中国企业走出去提供线上服务。网站主要栏目包括动态资讯、投资项目信息库、投资环境、法律法规、统计数据、投资服务机构等。

■ 投资项目信息库

投资项目信息库（<http://project.mofcom.gov.cn/>）是“引进来”和“走出去”并重的双向投资促进项目信息系统。该项目信息库具有覆盖面广、信息量大、影响广泛、查询便捷等特点，是各级政府招商引资、企业投资合作以及国内外投资商展示与推介投资项目的高效网络服务平台。

投资项目信息库针对投资促进机构、开发区、企业等不同主体发布的投资项目进行栏目分类，方便用户根据项目主体类型进行查询和筛选。截至 2022 年 6 月，累计收录国内外中英文项目信息 7.2 万余条。2021 年 1 月—2022 年 6 月，投资项目信息库共发布项目 4969 条，其中，招商引资项目 4790 条，对外投资项目 179 条。

2.6 高水平开放平台完备

2.6.1 自由贸易试验区

建设自由贸易试验区（以下简称自贸试验区）是以习近平同志为核心的党中央在新时代推进改革开放的重要战略举措，在我国改革开放进程中具有里程碑意义。主要目的是以制度创新为核心，以可复制可推广为基本要求，在贸易投资自由化便利化、金融服务实体经济、加快政府职能转变等方面先行先试，加大对外开放压力测试力度，为全面深化改革和扩大开放探索新途径、积累新经验。按照党中央、国务院决策部署，2013 年 8 月设立上海自贸试验区，截至目前，已逐步扩大到广东、天津、福建、辽宁、浙江、河南、湖北、重庆、四川、陕西、海南、山东、江苏、广西、河北、云南、黑龙江、北京、湖南、安徽等 21 个自贸试验区，增设上海自贸试验区临港新片区，拓展浙江自贸试

验区区域，形成了覆盖东西南北中的试点格局，推出了一大批高水平制度创新成果，建成了一批世界领先的产业集群，为高质量发展作出了重要贡献。

截至目前，国务院共印发了 28 个关于自贸试验区的总体方案、深化方案及扩展区域方案，赋予 21 个自贸试验区 3400 多项试点任务。推进了一大批重要的基础性改革与高水平开放举措，包括推出了全国第一张外商投资准入负面清单，上线第一个国际贸易“单一窗口”，推出自由贸易账户系统，率先试验“证照分离”改革等，有效引领和带动了全国范围的改革开放进程。截至 2021 年底，自贸试验区已累计向全国或特定区域复制推广 278 项制度创新成果，形成了改革红利共享、开放成果普惠的良好局面。

自贸试验区作为对外开放高地，开放水平高于全国，自贸试验区外商投资准入负面清单从最初的 190 条缩减至 2021 年版的 27 条，在全国开放措施的基础上，进一步放开了中药材、增值电信等领域对外商投资的限制，增强了对外开放压力测试力度。下一步，将深入推进高水平制度型开放，赋予自贸试验区更大改革自主权，加强改革创新系统集成，统筹开放和安全，及时总结经验并复制推广，努力建成具有国际影响力和竞争力的自由贸易园区，发挥好改革开放排头兵的示范引领作用。

自贸试验区结合自身战略定位、区位条件、产业基础，深入开展差别化探索，破解发展难题，优势产业集群不断培育壮大，新产业、新业态、新模式不断聚集，市场活力不断激发，成为高质量发展的示范者和引领者。

自贸试验区良好的制度环境有效激发了市场主体活力，不断加速外向型经济集聚。2021 年，21 家自贸试验区实际使用外资 2130 亿元，实现进出口总额 6.8 万亿元，同比分别增长 19% 和 29.5%。以不到全国千分之四的国土面积，实现了占全国 18.5% 的外商投资和 17.3% 的进出口，为稳外贸、稳外资作出积极贡献。

2.6.2 海南自由贸易港

2018 年 4 月 13 日，习近平总书记在海南建省办经济特区 30 周年大会上宣布：“支持海南全岛建设自由贸易试验区，支持海南逐步探索、稳步推进中国特色自由贸易港建设，分步骤、分阶段建立自由贸易港政策和制度体系。”这是习近平总书记亲自谋划、亲自部署、亲自推动的重大国家战略，是党中央着眼于国际国内发展大局，深入研究，统筹考虑，科学谋划作出的重大决策。

2020年6月1日，中共中央、国务院正式公布《海南自由贸易港建设总体方案》，明确了海南自由贸易港建设的制度设计和分步骤分阶段安排。

2021年6月10日，十三届全国人大常委会第二十九次会议表决通过了《中华人民共和国海南自由贸易港法》，自公布之日起施行。贸易投资自由化、便利化是《海南自由贸易港法》的重要内容。

在贸易自由化便利化方面，对货物贸易，实行以“零关税”为基本特征的自由化便利化制度安排。对服务贸易，实行以“既准入、又准营”为基本特征的自由化便利化政策措施。

在投资自由化便利化方面，全面推行极简审批投资制度，完善投资促进和投资保护制度，强化产权保护，适用专门的外商投资准入负面清单和放宽市场准入特别清单，逐步实施市场准入承诺即入制。特别适用于海南自由贸易港的外商投资准入负面清单由国务院有关部门会同海南省制定，报国务院批准后发布。海南自由贸易港放宽市场准入特别清单（特别措施）由国务院有关部门会同海南省制定。

2020年12月，国家发展改革委、商务部发布《海南自由贸易港外商投资准入特别管理措施（负面清单）（2020年版）》，自2021年2月1日起施行。2020年版自由贸易港负面清单共27条，开放水平全国最高。主要开放领域包括：一是推进增值电信业务、教育等重点领域开放；二是扩大商务服务对外开放；三是放宽制造业、采矿业准入。2021年4月，国家发展改革委、商务部发布《关于支持海南自由贸易港建设放宽市场准入若干特别措施的意见》，从创新医药卫生领域市场准入方式、优化金融领域市场准入和发展环境、促进文化领域准入放宽和繁荣发展、推动教育领域准入放宽和资源汇聚、放宽其他重点领域市场准入五大方面共22条支持海南自由贸易港建设。

在实施跨境资金流动自由便利方面。资金自由便利进出是国际自由贸易港的重要特征，也是实现贸易投资自由化便利化的重要条件。要以国内现有本外币账户和自由贸易账户为基础，构建多功能自由贸易账户体系，建设海南金融对外开放的基础平台。要坚持金融服务实体经济，分阶段开放资本项目，试点改革跨境证券投融资政策，优化跨境投融资汇兑管理，支持金融业对外开放政策在海南自由贸易港率先实施。

在实施人员进出自由便利方面。自由便利的人员进出政策是吸引国际各类人才的重要手段。要根据海南自由贸易港发展需要，针对高端产业人才，实行

更加开放的人才和停居留政策，打造人才集聚高地。要在安全可控的前提下，进一步放宽人员自由进出限制，实施更加便利的免签入境措施。全面提升人才服务水平，营造良好的人才发展环境。

在实施运输来往自由便利方面。高效开放的运输政策是高水平自由贸易港建设的重要支撑。建设“中国洋浦港”国际船舶港，推动建设西部陆海新通道国际航运枢纽。要进一步放宽空域管制与航路航权限制，试点开放第七航权，鼓励国内外航空公司增加运力投放。要加强海南自由贸易港与内地其他地区间运输、通关便利化相关设施设备建设，提升运输来往自由便利水平。

在实施数据安全有序流动方面。数字经济已经成为引领经济增长的先导力量，实现数据充分汇聚和跨境安全有序流动是海南自由贸易港稳步发展的战略需要。要有序扩大通信资源和业务开放，探索开展国际互联网数据交互试点，积极培育发展数字经济。要创新制度设计，在国家数据跨境传输安全管理制度框架下，探索形成既能便利数据流动又能保障安全的有效机制。

在实施具有国际竞争力的税收政策方面。建立与高水平自由贸易港相适应的税收制度，是更好吸引全球贸易和投资、增强海南自由贸易港国际竞争力的客观要求。要积极创造条件，分步骤实施进口商品“零关税”政策，优化税收政策安排。要结合我国税制改革方向，探索推进简化税制。要强化偷漏税风险识别，严格税收征管，防范税基侵蚀和利润转移，避免成为“避税天堂”。

在实施有力有效的制度保障方面。为确保《海南自由贸易港建设总体方案》的顺利实施，必须进一步提高社会治理水平，健全完善法治制度，为海南自由贸易港建设提供有力支撑。要深入推进政府机构改革和政府职能转变，加强和创新社会治理，创新生态文明体制机制，构建系统完备、科学规范、运行有效的治理体系。要建立以自由贸易港法为基础，以地方性法规和商事纠纷解决机制为重要组成的自由贸易港法治体系，营造国际一流的法治环境。

海南自由贸易港官网：<http://www.hnftp.gov.cn>

2.6.3 跨境电子商务综合试验区

设立跨境电子商务综合试验区（以下简称综试区）是国务院做出的重大决策。2015年起，国务院先后分六批批准设立132个综试区，已基本覆盖全国，形成陆海内外联动、东西双向互济的发展格局。各综试区通过制度创新、管理创新和服务创新，建立了以信息共享、金融服务、智能物流、电商诚信、统计

监测和风险防控“六体系”，以及线上综合服务平台和线下产业园区“两平台”为核心的制度框架，探索形成了近 70 项成熟经验做法，并面向全国复制推广。综试区内适用跨境电商零售出口增值税、消费税免征不退、所得税核定征收等政策措施。适应跨境电商发展的产业链和生态圈不断完善。据海关统计，中国跨境电商进出口 5 年增长近 10 倍，2021 年，规模达 1.98 万亿元，增长 15%。

2.6.4 国家服务业扩大开放综合试点示范

开展服务业扩大开放综合试点是党中央、国务院实行高水平开放的重要部署。2015 年 5 月，综合试点在北京率先启动，至今已开展了 7 年 5 轮的持续探索。2020 年，国务院批复北京在前三轮试点基础上，创建国家示范区。2021 年 4 月，试点首次扩围到天津、上海、海南、重庆，形成了“1+4”的布局。

截至目前，北京示范区方案 123 项试点举措已实施 95%，天津等 4 个试点省市 203 项试点任务总体实施率超过 50%，在政策先行先试、项目落地实施、特色园区发展、国际和区域合作等方面均取得积极成效，已向全国推广 7 批 35 项经验案例，为全国服务业开放积累了经验、探索了路径。

2021 年，上述 5 省市实现服务业增加值 9.3 万亿元，占地区生产总值的 69.6%，服务业实际使用外资共 456.5 亿美元，同比增长 17.3%，占全国服务业实际使用外资的 33.4%，占全国实际使用外资的 26.3%，对全国服务业开放发展的引领和示范作用日益显现。

2.6.5 国家级经济技术开发区

自 1984 年国务院批准在沿海设立首批 14 个国家级经济技术开发区（以下简称国家级经开区）以来，截至目前，全国 31 个省（区、市）共计设立国家级经开区 230 个（其中，东部地区 112 个，中部地区 68 个，西部地区 50 个）。国家级经开区是中国对外开放的重要载体，通过划定专门区域，集中力量建设完善的基础设施，创建符合国际水准的投资环境。通过吸收利用外资，形成以先进制造业、现代服务业为主的产业体系，已形成汽车、电子信息、智能制造等主导产业，成为所在城市及周围地区经济发展的重点区域。2019 年 5 月 18 日，国务院发布《关于推进国家级经济技术开发区创新提升打造改革开放新高地的意见》，从提升开放型经济质量、赋予更大改革自主权、打造现代产业体系、完善对内对外合作平台功能、加强要素保障和资源集约利用五方面提出 22 条支持举措，通过推进国家级经开区开放创新、科技创新、制度创新，提升对外

合作水平，提升经济发展质量，打造改革开放新高地。根据初步统计，2021年，国家级经开区实现地区生产总值13.7万亿元，较上年增长15.4%，增速高于全国平均增速7.3个百分点，占国内生产总值比重11.9%；进出口总额8.7万亿元，同比增长21.9%，占全国进出口总额比重为22.3%；实际使用外资和外商投资企业再投资684亿美元，同比增长14%。

2.6.6 国家高新技术产业开发区

国家高新技术产业开发区（以下简称国家高新区）是为发展高新技术产业、调整产业结构、推动传统产业改造、增强国际竞争力而建设的。国家高新区以创新为动力，以改革促发展，已经成为中国高新技术产业化成果丰硕、高新技术企业集中、民营科技企业活跃、创新创业氛围浓厚、金融资源关注并进入的区域。

2021年，169家国家高新区园区生产总值15.3万亿元，同比名义增长12.8%，相当于全国GDP的13.4%。目前中国共有173家国家高新区。

2020年，高新区集聚了全国70%以上的国家工程研究中心、国家重点实验室、国家工程实验室；拥有省级及以上新型产业技术研发机构1085家，国家级科技企业孵化器739家，科技部备案的众创空间1147家，经认定的高新技术企业10.1万家。

2020年7月，国务院发布《关于促进国家高新技术产业开发区高质量发展的若干意见》，提出着力提升自主创新能力、进一步激发企业创新发展活力、推进产业迈向中高端、加大开放创新力度、营造高质量发展环境、加强分类指导和组织管理等六个方面任务举措。

2.6.7 国家级新区

国家级新区是承担国家重大发展和改革开放战略任务，以相关行政区、特殊功能区为基础，在特定城市的相关区域内批准设立的国家级综合功能区。自20世纪90年代初上海浦东新区设立，到2017年4月，中共中央、国务院印发通知，决定设立河北雄安新区。截至目前，国家级新区数量达到19个（其中，东部地区8个，中部地区2个，西部地区6个，东北地区3个）。经过近30年的建设发展，新区数量逐步增加、规模不断扩大，创造了新区速度，激发了新区活力，塑造了新区形象。

2020年1月，国务院办公厅发布《关于支持国家级新区深化改革创新加

快推动高质量发展的指导意见》，从着力提升关键领域科技创新能力、加快推动实体经济高质量发展、持续增创体制机制新优势、推动全方位高水平对外开放、高标准推进建设管理五方面提出支持措施，促进国家级新区努力成为高质量发展引领区、改革开放新高地、城市建设新标杆。

2.6.8 海关特殊监管区域

海关特殊监管区域是指经国务院批准，设立在中国境内、赋予特殊功能和政策、由海关实施封闭监管的特定区域。截至 2022 年 5 月，全国 31 个省（区、市）共设立海关特殊监管区域 168 个。其中，综合保税区 156 个，保税区 8 个，保税港区 2 个，出口加工区 1 个，珠澳跨境工业区（珠海园区）1 个。全国海关特殊监管区域总规划面积约 450 平方公里。随着中国改革开放的逐步深入，海关特殊监管区域已发展成为中国开放型经济发展的先行区、加工贸易转型升级的集聚区，为承接国际产业转移、推进区域经济协调发展、促进对外贸易和扩大就业等发挥了重要作用。2021 年全年，全国海关特殊监管区域共实现进出口总值 7.80 万亿元，同比增长 22.9%。

2.6.9 沿边重点开发开放试验区

沿边重点开发开放试验区是经国务院批准设立的沿边综合开发开放平台，是共建“一带一路”六大国际经济合作走廊的重要支撑。截至目前，国务院已批准设立了广西东兴、凭祥、百色、云南瑞丽、勐腊（磨憨）、新疆塔城、内蒙古满洲里、二连浩特、黑龙江绥芬河—东宁 9 个沿边重点开发开放试验区。2015 年，国务院出台《关于支持沿边沿边重点地区开发开放若干政策措施的意见》，明确了稳边兴边、人员往来、加工物流、旅游、基础设施建设等 8 方面 31 条政策措施，支持包括重点开发开放试验区在内的沿边重点地区加快发展。各试验区根据国务院批复要求和国家发展改革委印发的实施方案，坚持以制度创新为核心，以形成可复制可推广的经验为基本要求，大胆探索创新跨境经济合作新模式、促进沿边地区发展新机制、实现兴边富民新路径，已成为中国沿边地区重要的经济增长极和对外开放合作的重要平台窗口。2021 年，9 个重点开发开放试验区地区生产总值达 4518 亿元，进出口总额 4576 亿元，工业总产值 4891 亿元，实现就业 16 万人，为构建以国内大循环为主体、国内国际双循环相互促进的新发展格局提供了重要支撑。

2.6.10 边境（跨境）经济合作区

建设边境（跨境）经济合作区是党中央、国务院就扩大沿边开放作出的重要决策。经过 30 年的建设，边境（跨境）经济合作区经济实力不断扩大、发展水平逐步提升，日益成为深化与周边国家和地区合作的重要平台、沿边地区经济社会发展的重要支撑。

边境经济合作区设立在中方边境一侧。目前，中国共有 18 个边境经济合作区，分布在 8 个沿边省区。

跨境经济合作区是中国与毗邻国家在边境区域各自划出一片区域，相互协作、联动发展的园区。目前，中国已与毗邻国家共建了中国—哈萨克斯坦霍尔果斯国际边境合作中心、中国老挝磨憨—磨丁经济合作区等 2 个跨境经济合作区。

2021 年，边境（跨境）经济合作区共实现进出口总额近 1300 亿元，工业总产值 747 亿元，实现就业 19.8 万人，已成为沿边开放的重要平台、沿边地区经济社会发展的重要支撑。

3. 外商在华投资的法律制度

3.1 中国法律体系介绍

3.1.1 中国的法律体系

新中国成立 70 多年来，特别是改革开放 40 多年以来，经过各方面坚持不懈的共同努力，中国特色社会主义法律体系已经形成，法治政府建设稳步推进，司法体制不断完善，全社会法治观念明显增强。

中国的法律体系，是以宪法为统帅，以法律为主干，以行政法规、地方性法规为重要组成部分，由宪法相关法、民法商法、行政法、经济法、社会法、刑法、诉讼与非诉讼程序法等多个法律部门组成的有机统一整体。宪法是国家的根本法，在中国特色社会主义法律体系中居于统帅地位。各族人民、一切国家机关和武装力量、各政党和各社会团体、各企业事业组织，都必须以宪法为根本的活动准则，并负有维护宪法尊严、保证宪法实施的职责。中国宪法在中国特色社会主义法律体系中具有最高的法律效力，一切法律、行政法规、地方性法规的制定都必须以宪法为依据，不得与宪法相抵触。

全国人大及其常委会行使国家立法权。全国人大及其常委会制定的法律，确立了国家经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设以及生态文明建设各个方面重要的基本的法律制度，构成了中国特色社会主义法律体系的主干，行政法规和地方性法规不得与法律相抵触。

国务院根据宪法和法律，可制定行政法规。行政法规可以就执行法律的规定和履行国务院行政管理职权的事项作出规定。对应当由全国人大及其常委会制定法律的事项，国务院可以根据全国人大及其常委会的授权决定先制定行政法规。

根据宪法和法律，省、自治区、直辖市和设区的市、自治州的人民代表大会及其常委会可以制定地方性法规。民族自治地方的人民代表大会有权依照当地民族的政治、经济和文化特点，制定自治条例和单行条例。经济特区所在地的省、市的人民代表大会及其常委会根据全国人民代表大会的授权决定，制定法规，在经济特区范围内实施。

国务院各部、委员会、中国人民银行、审计署和具有行政管理职能的直属机构，可以根据法律和国务院的行政法规、决定、命令，在本部门的职权范围内，制定规章。省、自治区、直辖市和设区的市、自治州的人民政府，可以根据法律、行政法规和本省、自治区、直辖市的地方性法规，制定规章。

司法解释也是中国重要的法律渊源。中国的司法解释特指由最高人民法院和最高人民检察院根据法律赋予的职权，对审判和检察工作中具体适用法律所作的具有普遍司法效力的解释。司法解释具有法律效力，但是不可以与其上位法即宪法和法律相冲突。法院可以直接引用司法解释作为判决依据。

中国虽然不是判例法国家，但部分司法案例对司法实践具有指导意义。中国的司法案例称为指导性案例，由最高人民法院及最高人民检察院发布。指导性案例尚不属于正式的法律渊源，但对于法官在处理同类案件时有重要参考作用。

3.1.2 对接国际规则

中国积极参与全球治理体系改革和建设，维护和完善多边经济治理机制，深化多双边与区域合作，推动世界开放发展。

中国始终是多边贸易体制的坚定支持者、积极参与者和重要贡献者。2001年12月11日，中国正式加入世界贸易组织（WTO）。二十年来，中国全面加强同多边贸易规则的对接，切实履行货物和服务领域开放承诺，强化知识产权保护，对外开放政策的稳定性、透明度、可预见性显著提高。在加强与世贸组织规则对接方面，中国中央政府清理法律法规2300多件，地方政府清理19万多件，已经建立起符合世贸组织规则的法律法规和政策体系。在开放市场方面，中国大幅度降低关税，2010年加入世界贸易组织的关税减让承诺履行完毕，关税总水平从2001年的15.3%降至2010年的9.8%，经过进一步自主降税和履行世界贸易组织《信息技术协定》扩围协议关税减让承诺，2021年7月关税总水平降至7.4%。中国广泛开放服务市场，到2007年服务领域承诺开放的9大类100个分部门的开放承诺已经完全履行，现在中国实际开放接近120个分部门。在遵守规则方面，中国持续加强知识产权保护执法力度，积极履行透明度义务，始终尊重并认真执行争端解决机制裁决。中国积极参与世贸组织改革，提出“三项原则”和“五

项主张”⁷，向世贸组织提交关于改革的建议文件，推动电子商务、投资便利化等新兴领域规则制定。

中国实施自由贸易区提升战略，已与 26 个国家和地区签署 19 个自贸协定，自贸伙伴覆盖亚洲、大洋洲、拉丁美洲、欧洲和非洲，与自贸伙伴的贸易额占对外贸易总额 35% 左右。《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》（RCEP）已于 2022 年 1 月 1 日正式生效。这是目前全球最大规模的自贸区，包括世界排名第二和第三的两大经济体，15 个成员国总的人口、GDP 总量、贸易总额均占全球约 30%。

2021 年 9 月 16 日，中国正式提出申请加入《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》（CPTPP）。中方愿通过改革，努力全面达到 CPTPP 规则标准，并在市场准入领域作出超过中方现有缔约实践的高水平开放承诺，向各成员提供具有巨大商业利益的市场准入机会。2021 年 11 月 1 日，中国正式提出申请加入《数字经济伙伴关系协定》（DEPA）。中方愿为 DEPA 成员企业提供合作机遇和广阔市场，拉近相互的数字经济合作纽带，为促进成员间创新和可持续发展作出贡献。

随着与世界经济联系日益紧密，中国已和 108 个国家之间有生效的双边投资协定；截至 2022 年 5 月底，避免双重征税协定网络已覆盖 112 个国家和地区（含内地与香港、澳门的税收安排，以及大陆与台湾的税收协议）。

3.2 外商投资法律制度

3.2.1 概述

中国鼓励外国投资者依法在中国境内投资，并依法保护外国投资者和外商投资企业的合法权益。中国的利用外资一直坚持在法治轨道上行进。改革开放初期，中国先后制定了《中华人民共和国中外合资经营企业法》《中华人民共和国外资企业法》《中华人民共和国中外合作经营企业法》（统称“外资三法”），

7 “三项原则”：一是世贸组织改革应该维护多边贸易体制的核心价值；二是世贸组织改革应该保障发展中成员的发展利益；三是世贸组织改革应该遵循协商一致的决策机制。

“五项主张”：一是世贸组织改革应维护多边贸易体制的主渠道地位；二是世贸组织改革应该优先处理危及世贸组织生存的关键问题；三是世贸组织改革应解决规则的公平问题，并且回应时代的需要；四是世贸组织改革应保证发展中成员的特殊与差别待遇；五是世贸组织改革应该尊重成员各自的发展模式。

奠定了国家吸引外资的法律基础。此后，为适应利用外资的发展需要，中国不断建立健全外商投资法律制度，对稳定外国投资者信心、改善投资环境起到了十分重要的作用。

2019年3月15日，十三届全国人大二次会议表决通过《中华人民共和国外商投资法》（以下简称外商投资法），取代“外资三法”成为中国外商投资领域新的基础性法律。该法确立了中国新型外商投资法律制度的基本框架，明确对外商投资实行“准入前国民待遇加负面清单”的管理制度，进一步强化投资促进和投资保护。2019年12月，国务院制定公布《中华人民共和国外商投资法实施条例》，细化了外商投资法确定的主要法律制度。外商投资法及其实施条例已经于2020年1月1日起施行，外商投资将拥有更加稳定、透明、可预期和公平竞争的市场环境。

3.2.2 外资市场准入

外商投资法规定，国家对外商投资实行准入前国民待遇加负面清单管理制度。

“准入前国民待遇”，是指在投资准入阶段给予外国投资者及其投资不低于本国投资者及其投资的待遇。

“负面清单”，是指国家规定在特定领域对外商投资实施的准入特别管理措施。外商投资准入负面清单规定禁止投资的领域，外国投资者不得投资。外商投资准入负面清单规定限制投资的领域，外国投资者进行投资应当符合负面清单规定的条件。外商投资准入负面清单以外的领域，按照内外资一致的原则实施管理。

《外商投资准入特别管理措施（负面清单）（2021年版）》和《自由贸易试验区外商投资准入特别管理措施（负面清单）（2021年版）》于2021年12月27日发布，自2022年1月1日起施行。2021年版全国和自贸试验区外商投资准入负面清单进一步缩减至31条、27条，压减比例分别为6.1%、10%。主要变化包括进一步深化制造业开放，在自贸试验区拓展服务业开放试点范围，提高外资准入负面清单管理的精准度，优化外资准入负面清单管理。其中，自贸试验区负面清单制造业条目实现清零。

外商投资准入负面清单之外，外国投资者和外商投资企业还需遵循《市场准入负面清单（2022年版）》。国务院在该清单中明确列出在中国境内禁止、

限制投资经营的行业、领域、业务等，各级政府依法采取相应管理措施。该清单包含禁止和许可两类事项。对禁止准入事项，市场主体不得进入，行政机关不予审批、核准，不得办理有关手续；对许可准入事项，包括有关资格的要求和程序、技术标准和许可要求等，由市场主体提出申请，行政机关依法依规作出是否予以准入的决定，或由市场主体依照政府规定的准入条件和准入方式合规进入；对市场准入负面清单以外的行业、领域、业务等，各类市场主体皆可依法平等进入。

金融业对外开放有序推进。2020年11月1日起实施的《合格境外机构投资者和人民币合格境外机构投资者境内证券期货投资管理办法》及其配套规则，新增允许QFII、RQFII投资全国中小企业股份转让系统挂牌证券、私募投资基金、金融期货、商品期货、期权等，允许参与债券回购、证券交易所融资融券、转融通证券出借交易。2021年3月19日公布的《关于修改〈中华人民共和国外资保险公司管理条例实施细则〉的决定》，明确外国保险集团公司和境外金融机构准入条件，完善股东变更及准入要求，取消外资股比的限制性规定。2021年12月3日，中国银保监会发布《关于明确保险中介市场对外开放有关措施的通知》，允许有实际业务经验并符合银保监会相关规定的境外保险经纪公司在华投资设立的保险经纪公司经营保险经纪业务，允许外国保险集团公司、境内外资保险集团公司在华投资设立的保险专业中介机构经营相关保险中介业务。2021年12月10日，中国银保监会发布关于《保险资产管理公司管理规定（征求意见稿）》，不再限制外资保险公司持有保险资产管理公司股份的比例上限，同时设置境内外股东统一适用的股东资质条件。

3.2.3 投资促进

■ 鼓励外商投资产业目录

国家针对外商投资方向实施鼓励和引导政策。外商投资《鼓励外商投资产业目录》中的领域，符合条件的，可享受税收等优惠政策；在西部地区投资鼓励类领域外资企业，可减按15%征收企业所得税；对于集约用地的鼓励外商投资制造业项目，可优先供应土地，在确定土地出让底价时可按不低于所在地土地等别相对应全国工业用地出让最低价标准的70%执行。

2022年，中国将修订发布《鼓励外商投资产业目录（2022年版）》。与2020年版相比，2022年版将进一步增加鼓励外商投资条目，扩大鼓励范围，

持续鼓励外资投向先进制造业、生产性服务业，以及中西部和东北地区。2022年版公开征求意见稿总条目 1435 条，比 2020 年版增加 200 条，全国范围增加 36 条，中西部地区增加 164 条，增幅超过 15%。

■ 平等参与竞争

对于国家支持企业发展的各项政策，包括但不限于政府资金安排、土地供应、税费减免、资质许可、标准制定、项目申报、人力资源政策等，外商投资企业 and 内资企业依法平等享受。外商投资企业组织形式、组织机构及其活动准则，和内资企业一样，均适用《中华人民共和国公司法》《中华人民共和国合伙企业法》等法律的规定。

在政府采购活动中平等对待外商投资企业。外商投资企业可以依法和内资企业一样，公平参与中央和地方政府组织的政府采购活动；任何单位和部门不得在政府采购方面对外商投资企业在中国境内生产的产品、提供的服务与内资企业区别对待，予以任何形式的歧视或者限制，也不得阻挠和限制外商投资企业自由进入本地区和本行业的政府采购市场；任何单位和部门不得在政府采购信息发布、供应商条件确定和资格审查、评标标准等方面对外商投资企业实行差别待遇或者歧视待遇，也不得以所有制形式、组织形式、股权结构、投资者国别、产品或者服务品牌以及其他不合理的条件对供应商的资格和条件予以限定。上述规定保障外商投资企业依法通过公平竞争参与中国政府采购的权利。2021 年 10 月 13 日，财政部发布《关于在政府采购活动中落实平等对待内外资企业有关政策的通知》，要求保障内外资企业平等参与政府采购，在政府采购活动中落实平等对待内外资企业的要求，平等维护内外资企业的合法权益；并要求对于违反通知规定的规定和做法，以及违规设立产品、供应商等各类备选库、名录库、资格库等规定和做法，各地要及时予以清理纠正。

在各类标准制定和适用方面公平对待外商投资企业。国家保障外商投资企业依法平等参与标准制定工作，强化标准制定的信息公开和社会监督，国家制定的强制性标准平等适用于外商投资企业和内资企业，不得专门针对外商投资企业适用高于强制性标准的技术要求。外商投资企业依法和内资企业平等参与国家标准、行业标准、地方标准和团体标准的制定、修订工作。外商投资企业可以根据需要自行制定或者与其他企业联合制定企业标准。

3.2.4 投资保护

■ 征收及补偿

外商投资法规定：国家对外国投资者的投资不实行征收；在特殊情况下国家为了公共利益的需要，可以依照法律规定对外国投资者的投资实行征收或征用；征收、征用应当依照法定程序进行，并及时给予公平、合理的补偿。

外商投资法实施条例进一步明确：在特殊情况下，国家为了公共利益的需要依照法律规定对外国投资者的投资实行征收的，应当依照法定程序、以非歧视性的方式进行，并按照被征收投资的市场价值及时给予补偿；外国投资者对征收、征用决定不服的，可以依法申请行政复议或者提起行政诉讼。

■ 技术合作自由

技术合作是外商投资企业投资各方的一种重要合作方式，对于发挥各自优势、实现投资目的起着重要的作用。

外商投资法及其实施条例规定，中国鼓励在外商投资过程中基于自愿原则和商业规则开展技术合作。技术合作的条件由投资各方遵循公平原则平等协商确定，行政机关（包括法律、法规授权的具有管理公共事务职能的组织）及其工作人员不得利用实施行政许可、行政检查、行政处罚、行政强制以及其他行政手段，强制或者变相强制外国投资者、外商投资企业转让技术。

《中华人民共和国行政许可法》第三十一条第二款规定，行政机关及其工作人员不得以转让技术作为取得行政许可的条件；不得在实施行政许可的过程中，直接或者间接地要求转让技术。

■ 地方政府守约践诺

地方各级人民政府及其有关部门应当履行向外国投资者、外商投资企业依法作出的政策承诺（指地方各级人民政府及其有关部门在法定权限内，就外国投资者、外商投资企业在本地区投资所适用的支持政策、享受的优惠待遇和便利条件等作出的书面承诺）以及依法订立的各类合同，不得以行政区划调整、政府换届、机构或者职能调整以及相关责任人更替等为由违约毁约。如果因国家利益和社会利益需要，政府部门改变政策承诺、合同约定的，应当依照法定权限和程序进行，并依法对外国投资者、外商投资企业因此受到的损失及时予以公平、合理的补偿。

■ 外商投资企业投诉渠道畅通

外商投资法及其实施条例规定，国家建立外商投资企业投诉工作机制，及

时处理外商投资企业或者其投资者反映的问题，协调完善相关政策措施。外商投资企业或者其投资者认为行政机关及其工作人员的行政行为侵犯其合法权益的，可以通过外商投资企业投诉工作机制申请协调解决或通过其他合法途径向有关部门反映。

2020 年修订出台《外商投资企业投诉工作办法》（以下简称办法）。办法明确规定，商务部会同有关部门建立外商投资企业投诉工作部际联席会议制度，商务部负责处理涉及国务院有关部门和省、自治区、直辖市人民政府的投诉事项，以及在全国范围内或者国际上有重大影响的投诉事项，商务部设立全国外商投资企业投诉中心具体负责处理。同时，县级以上地方人民政府应当指定有关部门或者机构负责本地区投诉工作，根据分级负责原则开展工作。上述投诉机构受理以下外商投诉事项：一是认为行政机关及其工作人员的行政行为侵犯其合法权益的，可以申请投诉工作机构协调解决；二是可以向投诉工作机构反映投资环境方面存在的问题，建议完善有关政策措施。

办法高度重视保护投诉人权益，规定投诉不影响投诉人依法提起行政复议和行政诉讼的权利；要求投诉工作机构采取有效措施保护投诉处理过程中知悉的投诉人的商业秘密、保密商务信息和个人隐私；任何单位和个人不得压制和打击报复通过外商投资企业投诉工作机制反映或者申请协调解决问题的投诉人。

截至 2021 年底，全国已设立各级外资投诉工作机构共计 2500 余个，26 个省份制定或修订外资投诉制度，26 个省级投诉工作机构制定并公布外资投诉办事指南，19 个省份建立体系完备的地方外资投诉工作网络，17 个省份完成全域机构名录公开，基本形成全方位外资权益保护格局。中央与各地方外资投诉工作机构形成信息共享、相互协同的工作机制，为投诉人提供更便捷、高效的服务。

投诉的提出、受理与处理相关规定详见《外商投资企业投诉工作办法》。（流程图详见 4.5 外商投资企业投诉办事流程。）

3.2.5 投资管理

■ 外商投资项目管理

国家发展改革委制定并实施宏观经济发展战略和计划，统筹和监督国民经济发展。如果外商投资项目涉及固定资产投资项目，则需要办理投资项目核准、备案。

■ 国家安全审查

外商投资法规定，在中国境内进行投资活动的外国投资者、外商投资企业，应当遵守中国法律法规，不得危害中国国家安全、损害社会公共利益。国家建立外商投资安全审查制度，对影响或者可能影响国家安全的外商投资进行安全审查。依法作出的安全审查决定为最终决定。

经国务院批准，《外商投资安全审查办法》于2020年12月19日发布，自2021年1月18日起施行。该办法明确规定了应当进行安全审查的外商投资范围，主要包括两个方面：一是投资军工、军工配套等关系国防安全的领域，以及在军事设施和军工设施周边地域投资；二是投资关系国家安全的重要农产品、重要能源和资源等9个领域，并取得所投资企业的实际控制权。外商投资安全审查申报由国家发展改革委政务大厅接收，咨询方式参见国家发展改革委2019年第4号公告。

■ 信息报告制度

国家建立外商投资信息报告制度。外国投资者或者外商投资企业应当通过企业登记系统以及国家企业信用信息公示系统向商务主管部门报送投资信息。外国投资者或者外商投资企业报送的投资信息应当真实、准确、完整。

《外商投资信息报告办法》《关于外商投资信息报告有关事项的公告》已于2020年1月1日起施行，外国投资者或者外商投资企业应当按照上述文件的要求，向商务主管部门报送初始、变更、注销和年度报告。

3.3 企业登记

3.3.1 投资主体

外国投资者主体包括外国的自然人、企业或者其他组织。

3.3.2 外国投资者并购境内企业

外国投资者通过兼并、收购或其他方式取得中国境内企业的股份、股权、财产份额或者其他类似权益，属外商投资法规定的外商投资情形。目前，外国投资者并购主要由外商投资法及其实施条例、《关于外国投资者并购境内企业的规定》《外国投资者对上市公司战略投资管理办法》等法律法规予以规范。

3.3.3 外商投资企业组织形式

在中国的外商投资企业主要采取两种形式：公司和合伙企业。2020 年 1 月 1 日以后设立的外商投资企业的组织形式、组织机构及其活动准则，分别适用《中华人民共和国公司法》《中华人民共和国合伙企业法》等法律的规定，不再将外商投资企业区分为中外合资企业、中外合作企业以及外商独资企业。

■ 公司

外国投资者可在中国境内设立有限责任公司和股份有限公司。

有限责任公司是指由五十个以下的股东出资设立，每个股东以其所认缴的出资额为限对公司承担有限责任，公司以其全部资产对公司债务承担有限责任的经济组织。股份有限公司是指公司的全部注册资本由等额股份构成、并通过发行股票(或股权证)筹集资本，每个股东以其认购的股份为限对公司承担责任，公司以其全部资产对公司债务承担有限责任的经济组织。有限责任公司和股份有限公司均需根据《中华人民共和国市场主体登记管理条例》规定登记注册。

■ 合伙企业

外国投资者可在中国境内设立普通合伙企业和有限合伙企业。

普通合伙企业由普通合伙人组成，合伙人对合伙企业债务承担无限连带责任。有限合伙企业由普通合伙人和有限合伙人组成，普通合伙人对合伙企业债务承担无限连带责任，有限合伙人以其认缴的出资额为限对合伙企业债务承担责任。

■ 外国企业常驻代表机构

外国企业在中国设立的外国企业常驻代表机构（以下简称代表处）应遵守中国的法律法规（《外国企业常驻代表机构登记管理条例》等）。

代表处是在中国境内设立的从事与外国企业业务有关的非营利性活动的办事机构，不具有法人资格，且代表处不得从事营利性活动，仅可从事与外国企业产品或者服务有关的市场调查、展示、宣传活动，以及与外国企业产品销售、服务提供、境内采购、境内投资有关的联络活动。

3.4 外汇管理

在中国，人民币经常项下可自由兑换，资本项下仍有一定管理。经常项目，指本国与外国进行经济交易而经常发生的项目，包括对外贸易收支、非贸易往

来和无偿转让三个项目。资本项目，是指国际收支中因资本输出和输入而产生的资产负债的增减项目，所反映的是本国和外国之间以货币表示的债权债务的变动，包括居民和非居民间资产或金融资产的转移。其主要包括直接投资、证券投资及跨境借贷三大类。

目前，中国的资本项目开放正逐步推进，可兑换的项目数量逐步增加，可兑换的程度不断提高。具体而言，直接投资已实现较高水平开放，跨境证券投资渠道不断拓展，外债实现宏观审慎管理，仅有跨境证券投资和个人资本项下少数项目未完全开放。

国家外汇管理局及地方外汇局负责外汇监管。根据外汇管理相关规定，国家对外国投资者境内直接投资实行外汇登记管理，境内直接投资活动涉及的机构和个人办理外汇登记，方可进行外汇交易。自 2015 年 6 月起，外商投资企业可自主选择在其注册地的银行完成外汇登记。

外商投资企业资本金及结汇所得人民币资金使用应在经营范围内遵循真实、自用原则并符合外汇管理相关规定。外国投资者在境内出资、利润、资本收益等，可以依法以人民币或者外汇自由汇入、汇出。

3.5 劳动用工

外商投资企业在中国境内的劳动用工应遵守《中华人民共和国劳动法》《中华人民共和国劳动合同法》《中华人民共和国社会保险法》以及其他法律法规规章。

3.5.1 劳动合同

外商投资企业可以根据生产经营的需要，自行确定机构设置和人员需要，并自行或委托专业服务机构在中国招聘员工。对于录用的员工，外商投资企业应当与员工签订书面劳动合同，劳动合同应当具备以下内容：用人单位的名称、住所和法定代表人或者主要负责人；劳动者的姓名、住址和居民身份证或者其他有效身份证件号码；劳动合同期限；工作内容和工作地点；工作时间和休息休假；劳动报酬；社会保险；劳动保护、劳动条件和职业危害防护等。除上述必备内容外，用人单位与劳动者还可在劳动合同当中约定试用期、培训、保守秘密、补充保险和福利待遇等其他事项。

劳动合同分为固定期限劳动合同、无固定期限劳动合同、以完成一定工作任务为期限的劳动合同。劳动合同期限三个月以上、不满一年的，试用期不得超过一个月；劳动合同期限一年以上、不满三年的，试用期不得超过二个月；三年以上固定期限劳动合同、无固定期限的劳动合同，试用期不得超过六个月。

此外，外商投资企业也可以在临时性、辅助性或者替代性工作岗位实施劳务派遣用工，劳务派遣用工比例不得超过用工总量的 10%。

3.5.2 工作时间

中国主要执行职工每日工作 8 小时、每周工作 40 小时的标准工时制度。因工作性质或者生产特点限制，不能实行标准工时制度的，经审批，可以实行不定时工作制或综合计算工时工作制。

用人单位应当保证劳动者每周至少休息一日。用人单位由于生产经营需要，经与工会和劳动者协商后可以延长工作时间，一般每日不得超过一小时；因特殊原因需要延长工作时间的，在保障劳动者身体健康的条件下延长工作时间每日不得超过三小时，但是每月不得超过三十六小时。劳动者有权获得加班工资，依法安排劳动者在日法定标准工作时间以外延长工作时间的，应按照不低于劳动合同规定的劳动本人小时工资标准的 150% 支付劳动者工资；依法安排劳动者在休息日（通常为周六和周日）工作，又不能安排补休的，应按照不低于劳动合同规定的劳动者本人日或小时工资标准的 200% 支付劳动者工资；依法安排劳动者在法定休假日工作，应按照不低于劳动合同规定的劳动者本人日或小时工资标准的 300% 支付劳动者工资。

3.5.3 休假制度

在中国，每年有 11 天法定带薪节假日，即新年（1 天）、春节（3 天）、清明节（1 天）、劳动节（1 天）、端午节（1 天）、中秋节（1 天）、国庆节（3 天）。

连续工作满 12 个月的劳动者有权享受带薪年假。劳动者累计工作满 1 年不满 10 年的，年休假 5 天；已满 10 年不满 20 年的，年休假 10 天；已满 20 年的，年休假 15 天。国家法定休假日、休息日不计入年休假的假期。此外，劳动者还依法享有婚假、丧假等。

3.5.4 社会保险

中国的社会保险主要包括基本养老保险、基本医疗保险、工伤保险、失业保险、生育保险。外商投资企业及其员工应当依法缴纳社会保险费，以保障员工能够在年老、疾病、工伤、失业、生育等情况下依法从国家和社会获得物质帮助。有条件的外商投资企业可以按规定建立企业年金，进一步提高员工的保障水平。

在中国境内就业的外国人，应当依法参加中国的社会保险。

具有与中国签订社会保险双边或多边协议国家国籍的人员在中国境内就业的，其参加社会保险的办法按照协议规定办理。

3.5.5 劳动合同解除、终止及经济补偿

用人单位与劳动者协商一致，可以解除劳动合同。劳动者在以下情况下可以单方解除劳动合同：提前三十日以书面形式通知用人单位，试用期内提前三日通知用人单位；或者用人单位存在过错，例如未及时足额支付劳动报酬的、未依法为劳动者缴纳社会保险费的等等。用人单位单方解除劳动合同需满足法定条件，例如劳动者在试用期被证明不符合录用条件，劳动者存在重大过错，用人单位经济性裁员等。

出现劳动合同期满、劳动者开始依法享受基本养老保险待遇、用人单位决定提前解散等情形的，劳动合同终止。

用人单位提出并与劳动者协商一致解除劳动合同以及因劳动者不能胜任工作、经济性裁员等法定情形与劳动者解除、终止劳动合同的，用人单位应当向劳动者支付经济补偿。经济补偿按劳动者在单位工作的年限，每满一年支付一个月工资的标准向劳动者支付。六个月以上、不满一年的，按一年计算；不满六个月的，向劳动者支付半个月工资的经济补偿。

3.5.6 工作许可

外商投资企业聘用外国人，应当依法办理外国人来华工作许可等有关手续。2017年起，按照“鼓励高端，控制一般，限制低端”原则，中国实施统一的外国人来华工作许可制度。来华工作外国人凭《中华人民共和国外国人工作许可通知》和《外国人工作许可证》办理相关签证和在华居留手续。外国高端人才可享受“告知+承诺”、容缺受理、开通绿色通道等多项便利化政策。

科技部、人力资源社会保障部、国家移民管理局负责外国人来华工作政策

制定与组织实施。许可的受理审批由地方外国人工作管理部门通过统一的外国人来华工作管理服务系统（<https://fuwu.most.gov.cn/lhgzweb/>）属地化办理。

相关分类标准、办理流程参见《国家外国专家局关于印发外国人来华工作许可服务指南（暂行）的通知》（外专发〔2017〕36号）。

3.6 知识产权保护

中国拥有完善的知识产权法律制度，提供广泛的救济和执法渠道。中国国内相关的法规体系较为完备，同时中国也是大多数国际知识产权公约的缔约国。

2021年，中共中央、国务院印发《知识产权强国建设纲要（2021-2035年）》，提出到2025年，知识产权强国建设取得明显成效，知识产权保护更加严格，社会满意度达到并保持较高水平，知识产权市场价值进一步凸显，品牌竞争力大幅提升；到2035年，中国知识产权综合竞争力跻身世界前列，中国特色、世界水平的知识产权强国基本建成。按照纲要部署，国务院印发《“十四五”国家知识产权保护和运用规划》，部署全面加强知识产权保护激发全社会创新活力、提高知识产权转移转化成效支撑实体经济创新发展、构建便民利民知识产权服务体系促进创新成果更好惠及人民、推进知识产权国际合作服务开放型经济发展、推进知识产权人才和文化建设夯实事业发展基础等5个方面重点任务。围绕“加强保护”，提出了商业秘密保护、数据知识产权保护、知识产权保护机构建设、植物新品种保护体系建设、地理标志保护、一流专利商标审查机构建设等6个专项工程。

中国实行行政保护、司法保护两条途径并行的知识产权保护制度。目前，以《知识产权强国建设纲要（2021-2035）》为核心，以《最高人民法院关于加强新时代知识产权审判工作为知识产权强国建设提供有力司法服务和保障的意见》（2021年10月29日发布）为依托，中国知识产权司法保护体系不断完善。2014年，北京、上海、广州三地知识产权专门法院相继推行知识产权专门审判，2019年最高人民法院知识产权法庭开始对全国范围内专业技术性较强的知识产权上诉案件进行审理，逐步统一起知识产权案件的裁判尺度标准。截至目前，人民法院建立了由最高人民法院知识产权法庭，北京、上海、广州、海南自由贸易港知识产权法院，以及南京、苏州、武汉等26个知识产权法庭组成的知识产权专门审判体系。2021年4月22日，最高人民法院发布《人民法院知识

产权司法保护规划（2021—2025 年）》，明确中国“十四五”时期知识产权司法保护目标、任务、举措和实施蓝图。当下，中国的知识产权审批机制不断完善，司法保护水平不断提升，促进着知识产权保护制度整体效能的发挥。根据《中华人民共和国反不正当竞争法》规定，市场监管总局、县级以上地方市场监管部门负责商业秘密保护行政执法。

2018 年，中国重新组建国家知识产权局，实现专利、商标、地理标志、集成电路布图设计集中统一管理。中国国家知识产权局负责保护知识产权，实施商标注册、专利审查、集成电路布图设计登记，负责商标、专利、集成电路布图设计复审和无效等行政裁决，拟定地理标志统一认定制度并组织实施。在知识产权保护方面，商标、专利行政执法工作由市场监管综合执法队伍承担。中国国家知识产权局负责对商标专利执法工作的业务指导，国家市场监督管理总局负责组织指导商标专利执法工作，知识产权行政执法机制更加优化。根据《中华人民共和国著作权法》等法律、法规和政策规定，国家版权局、省级版权局和地方文化市场综合执法机构负责著作权行政执法，构成全国著作权行政执法体系。

中国法律保护以下类别的知识产权：专利（包括发明、实用新型、外观设计）、商标、地理标志、著作权（包括计算机软件）及邻接权、集成电路布图设计、植物新品种、商业秘密等。

3.7 税收管理⁸

3.7.1 税制简介

■ 税收环境

中国税务主管部门为国务院直属的国家税务总局，主管全国税收征收管理工作，下设省、市、县、乡四级税务机构，由国家税务总局领导在所属管理范围内进行税收征收管理工作。2018 年 10 月，全国省级和省级以下国税局、地税局正式完成合并，实行以国家税务总局为主与省（区、市）人民政府双重领导的管理体制。自 2019 年 1 月 1 日起，机关事业单位和城乡居民社保费全部

⁸ 本部分并未涵盖税法规定的所有内容，而且在实务中，由于可能的法律法规变动，建议企业即时咨询专业服务机构后采取或不采取某项行动。

划转税务部门征收，企业职工基本养老保险和企业职工其他险种缴费原则上暂按现行征收体制继续征收，合理确定征管职责划转到税务部门的非税收入范围。国家税务总局接连发布多项优化税收营商环境和便民办税缴费的新举措，进一步简化办税手续，推进降费减税政策落地实施，进一步深化税务系统“简政放权、放管结合、优化服务”改革。

中华人民共和国海关是国家的进出关境监督管理机关，依法对准许进出口的货物、进出境物品征收关税和其他税费。国务院设立海关总署，统一管理全国海关。进口环节海关代征税由海关依法征收，适用关税征收管理的规定。

■ 税种简介

中国与当代世界各国一样，实行由多税种组成的复合税制。现行税制下共有 18 个税种，按照征税对象可分为以下几类：

- ✓ 所得税类：企业所得税、个人所得税
- ✓ 流转税类：增值税、消费税、关税
- ✓ 财产和行为税类：房产税、契税、车船税、印花税、城镇土地使用税、土地增值税、船舶吨税、资源税、城市维护建设税、车辆购置税、耕地占用税、烟叶税、环境保护税

本投资指引将对比较重要的五个税种进行概要介绍。

1. 企业所得税

在中国境内，企业和其他取得收入的组织为企业所得税的纳税人，应按规定缴纳企业所得税。

企业分为居民企业和非居民企业。居民企业是指依法在中国境内成立，或者依照外国（地区）法律成立但实际管理机构在中国境内的企业。非居民企业是指依照外国（地区）法律成立且实际管理机构不在中国境内，但在中国境内设立机构、场所的，或者在中国境内未设立机构、场所，但有来源于中国境内所得的企业。

居民企业来源于中国境内、境外的所得，法定税率为 25%。非居民企业在中国境内设立机构、场所的，应当就其所设立机构、场所取得的来源于中国境内的所得，以及发生在中国境外但与其所设机构、场所有实际联系的所得，缴纳企业所得税，法定税率为 25%；非居民企业在中国境内未设立机构、场所的，或者设立机构、场所但取得的所得与其所设立机构、场所没有实际联系的，应当就其来源于中国境内的所得，缴纳企业所得税，减按 10% 征收（如适用的

税收协定税率更低或有免税规定，依照协定的规定执行）。

企业所得税按纳税年度计算，纳税年度自公历1月1日起至12月31日止。企业纳税申报采取分月或分季预缴，年终进行汇算清缴的方式。

2. 个人所得税

中国自2019年1月1日起建立了综合与分类相结合的个人所得税制度，进一步明确居民个人定义和判断标准、调整优化税率结构、提高基本减除费用标准、设立专项附加扣除、调整纳税申报制度、建立信用机制、引入个人反避税条款等，更具科学性、公平性。

在中国境内有住所，或者无住所而一个纳税年度内在中国境内居住累计满183天的个人，为居民个人。居民个人从中国境内和境外取得的所得，依法缴纳个人所得税。此外，个人所得税法实施条例规定，在中国境内无住所的个人，在中国境内居住累计满183天的年度连续不满六年的，经向主管税务机关备案，其来源于中国境外且由境外单位或者个人支付的所得，免于缴纳个人所得税；在中国境内居住累计满183天的任一年度中有一次离境超过30天的，其在中国境内居住累计满183天的年度的连续年限重新起算。

在中国境内无住所又不居住，或者无住所而一个纳税年度内在中国境内居住累计不满183天的个人，为非居民个人。非居民个人从中国境内取得的所得，依法缴纳个人所得税。个人所得税法实施条例规定，在中国境内无住所的个人，在一个纳税年度内在中国境内居住累计不超过90天的，其来源于中国境内的所得，由境外雇主支付并且不由该雇主在中国境内的机构、场所负担的部分，免于缴纳个人所得税。

个人所得税纳税年度为公历1月1日起至12月31日止。综合所得适用3%至45%的7级超额累进税率；经营所得适用5%至35%的5级超额累进税率；利息、股息、红利所得、财产租赁所得、财产转让所得和偶然所得，适用比例税率，税率为20%。（如适用的税收协定税率更低或有免税规定，依照协定的规定执行。）

外籍人士的下列所得，暂免征收个人所得税：（1）从外商投资企业取得的股息、红利所得；（2）符合国家规定的外籍专家的工资、薪金所得；（3）2019年1月1日至2021年12月31日期间，外籍个人符合居民个人条件的，可以选择享受个人所得税专项附加扣除，也可以选择享受住房补贴、语言训练费、子女教育费等津补贴免税优惠政策，但不得同时享受。外籍个人一经选择，

在一个纳税年度内不得变更。2021 年 12 月 31 日，《财政部 税务总局关于延续实施外籍个人津补贴等有关个人所得税优惠政策的公告》（财政部 税务总局公告 2021 年第 43 号）发布，规定外籍个人有关津补贴等优惠政策执行期限延长至 2023 年 12 月 31 日。

3. 增值税

自 2016 年 5 月 1 日起，中国全面完成营业税改征增值税。单位和个人在中华人民共和国境内销售货物或者加工、修理修配劳务，销售服务、无形资产、不动产以及进口货物应缴纳增值税。除零税率外，增值税税率分为三档，分别为 13%、9%、6%。除另有规定外，小规模纳税人增值税征收率为 3%。进口环节增值税由海关代征收。增值税的纳税期限分别为 1 日、3 日、5 日、10 日、15 日、1 个月或者 1 个季度。

自 2017 年至 2022 年，中国相继出台了简并增值税税率结构、降低增值税税率等一系列改革措施，并配套实施了国内旅客运输服务纳入进项抵扣，生产、生活性服务业加计抵减，实施留抵退税制度等政策。此后，逐步加大留抵退税力度，自 2022 年 4 月 1 日起，对小微企业及“制造业”、“科学研究和技术服务业”、“电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业”、“软件和信息技术服务业”、“生态保护和环境治理业”和“交通运输、仓储和邮政业”按月全额退还增值税增量留抵税额、一次性退还存量留抵税额；自 2022 年 7 月 1 日起，将按月全额退还增值税增量留抵税额、一次性退还存量留抵税额的政策范围，扩大至“批发和零售业”、“农、林、牧、渔业”、“住宿和餐饮业”、“居民服务、修理和其他服务业”、“教育”、“卫生和社会工作”和“文化、体育和娱乐业”企业。

4. 关税

中华人民共和国准许进出口的货物，海关依照法律、行政法规相关规定征收进出口关税。进出口货物关税的纳税义务人是进口货物收货人、出口货物发货人。

以下重点介绍进口关税。近年来，中国陆续出台了一系列自主降低进口关税的新措施。2018 年，中国先后四次自主降低进口关税的最惠国税率，对药品、汽车及其零部件、人民群众需求旺盛的日用消费品以及部分工业品实施了较大幅度的降税，关税总水平从 2010 年的 9.8% 降至 7.5%。2021 年 7 月，中国履行世界贸易组织《信息技术协定》扩围协议关税减让承诺，关税总水平降至

7.4%。此外，中国对部分进口商品实施低于最惠国税率的暂定税率。自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起，中国对 954 项商品实施进口暂定税率。

5. 消费税

在中华人民共和国境内生产、委托加工和进口应税消费品的单位和个人，以及国务院确定的销售应税消费品的其他单位和个人为消费税的纳税人，应当依法缴纳消费税。应税商品包括烟、酒、高档化妆品、贵重首饰及珠宝玉石、鞭炮焰火、成品油、摩托车、小汽车、高尔夫球及球具、高档手表、游艇、木制一次性筷子、实木地板、电池、涂料共 15 大类商品。消费税税率分为比例税率和定额税率。消费税实行从价计税、从量计税，或者从价和从量复合计税的办法计算应纳税额。进口的应税消费品的消费税由海关代征。纳税人进口应税消费品，应当自海关填发海关进口消费税专用缴款书之日起 15 日内缴纳税款。

3.7.2 企业所得税税收优惠

目前实行“产业优惠为主、区域优惠为辅”的税收优惠体系，主要包括：对企业从事农林牧渔项目、公共基础设施项目、环境保护、节能节水项目的所得给予减免税优惠；高新技术企业减按 15% 税率征收企业所得税；西部地区鼓励类产业企业减按 15% 税率征收企业所得税；研究开发费用加计扣除企业所得税优惠；小型微利企业所得税优惠等。本指引重点介绍中国近年来值得关注的鼓励外商投资的税收优惠政策。对涉及各税种的相关税收优惠政策，建议企业查询具体的法规。

包括：

（1）高新技术企业享受 15% 的优惠税率。

（2）2021 年 1 月 1 日至 2022 年 12 月 31 日，对小型微利企业应纳税所得额不超过 100 万元的部分，减按 12.5% 计入应纳税所得额，按 20% 的税率缴纳企业所得税。2022 年 1 月 1 日至 2024 年 12 月 31 日，对小型微利企业年应纳税所得额超过 100 万元但不超过 300 万元的部分，减按 25% 计入应纳税所得额，按 20% 的税率缴纳企业所得税。

（3）西部地区鼓励类产业企业享受 15% 的优惠税率，时间延续到 2030 年 12 月 31 日。

（4）企业从事国家重点扶持的公共基础设施项目的投资经营所得，自取得第一笔生产经营收入所属纳税年度起，享受企业所得税“三免三减半”优惠。

(5) 企业从事农林牧渔业项目的所得可减征或免征企业所得税。

(6) 企业从事符合条件的环境保护、节能节水项目的所得，自取得第一笔生产经营收入所属纳税年度起，享受企业所得税“三免三减半”优惠。企业购置用于环境保护、节能节水 and 安全生产等专用设备，该专用设备的投资额的10%可以抵免企业应纳税额。

(7) 企业研发支出在按照规定据实扣除的基础上，按照研发费用的75%加计扣除，形成无形资产的，按照无形资产成本的175%摊销。同时，将制造业、科技型中小企业研发费用加计扣除比例由75%提到至100%。科技型中小企业开展研发活动中实际发生的研发费用，未形成无形资产计入当期损益的，在按规定据实扣除的基础上，自2022年1月1日起，再按照实际发生额的100%在税前加计扣除；形成无形资产的，自2022年1月1日起，按照无形资产成本的200%在税前摊销。

(8) 企业在一个纳税年度内技术转让所得不超过500万元的部分免征企业所得税，超过500万元的部分减半征税。2020年1月1日起，在中关村国家自主创新示范区特定区域内注册的居民企业，符合条件的技术转让所得，在一个纳税年度内不超过2000万元的部分，免征企业所得税；超过2000万元部分，减半征收企业所得税。

(9) 5个经济特区和上海浦东新区新设立的高新技术企业，自取得第一笔生产经营收入所属纳税年度起，享受企业所得税“两免三减半”优惠。

(10) 创业投资企业从事符合条件的创业投资，可按投资额的一定比例抵扣应纳税所得额。

(11) 对国债利息收入、居民企业之间的股息红利等权益性投资收益和非营利组织特定收入免税。

(12) 对境外投资者以分配利润在境内再投资，暂不征收预提所得税。

(13) 全国范围内符合条件的技术先进型服务企业减按15%的税率征收企业所得税。

3.7.3 支持科技创新进口税收政策

根据《财政部 海关总署 税务总局关于“十四五”期间支持科技创新进口税收政策的通知》（财关税〔2021〕23号），自2021年1月1日至2025年12月31日，对科学研究机构、技术开发机构、学校等进口国内不能生产或性

能不能满足需求的科学研究、科技开发和教学用品，免征进口关税和进口环节增值税、消费税。符合条件的外资研发中心可享受这一政策。

根据《财政部 中央宣传部 国家发展改革委 教育部 科技部 工业和信息化部 民政部 商务部 文化和旅游部 海关总署 税务总局关于“十四五”期间支持科技创新进口税收政策管理办法的通知》（财关税〔2021〕24号），省级商务主管部门会同省级财政、税务部门 and 外资研发中心所在地直属海关核定外资研发中心名单，核定结果由省级商务主管部门函告外资研发中心所在地直属海关，抄送省级财政、税务部门，并报送商务部。享受政策的外资研发中心条件见该通知附件2《享受“十四五”期间支持科技创新进口税收政策的外资研发中心条件》。

3.7.4 转让定价

随着经济合作与发展组织（OECD）发布了税基侵蚀和利润转移（BEPS）行动计划的最终成果，国家税务总局相继发布了相关公告和管理办法，结合中国税务机关近些年在转让定价领域的税务实践及相关技术立场，完善了关联交易同期资料的报送要求（包括主体文档、本地文档和适用于某些特定类型交易的特殊事项文档），并提出国别报告表的申报要求。企业在达到主体文档、本地文档或特殊事项文档的准备门槛时（含关联交易金额），应分别准备相关文档，同时应注意对豁免对象、准备期限和提交期限等方面的规定。

与关联方发生业务往来的企业，应当在企业会计年度终了次年的企业所得税汇算清缴日前报送年度关联业务往来报告表。此外，符合一定条件的企业还应填报国别报告。报告表采用与企业所得税年度纳税申报表相近的表单编号体系，要求企业填写相关信息。中国税务机关的特别纳税调整管理将向更全面、实时和动态的方向发展，更加重视前置性风险管理，从重事后调查向更关注年度关联申报、同期资料、风险分析评估等事前分析转变，促进纳税人主动遵从。

3.7.5 税收条约

中国积极构建与对外开放新格局相适应的国际税收治理体系，对内升级完善中国国际税收制度和征管体制，对外深度参与全球税收合作。截至2022年5月底，中国避免双重征税协定网络已覆盖112个国家和地区（含内地与香港、澳门的税收安排，以及大陆与台湾的税收协议）。此外，还签署了3个多边税

收条约和 10 个税收信息交换协定。税收征管合作伙伴越来越多，已覆盖世界上绝大多数经济体。

避免双重征税协定为缔约双方跨境纳税人避免双重征税，提高税收确定性，进一步推动两国间经济合作与资本、技术、人员往来，加强税收合作，促进经贸发展产生了积极作用。2019 年 10 月 14 日，中国国家税务总局发布了《非居民纳税人享受协定待遇管理办法》，简化了非居民纳税人享受协定待遇的程序，将资料由“申报时报送”改为“留存备查”（“自行判断、申报享受、相关资料留存备查”），大幅减轻非居民纳税人和扣缴义务人的申报负担。

3.8 争议解决

争端解决方式主要包括诉讼、仲裁、调解、和解等，与行政机关产生的行政争议还可以通过行政复议、行政诉讼解决。此外，提倡在诉讼、复议或仲裁过程中进行调解。

中国的法院分为最高人民法院、地方各级人民法院（包括高级人民法院、中级人民法院、基层人民法院）和专门人民法院（军事法院和海事法院、知识产权法院、金融法院等）。

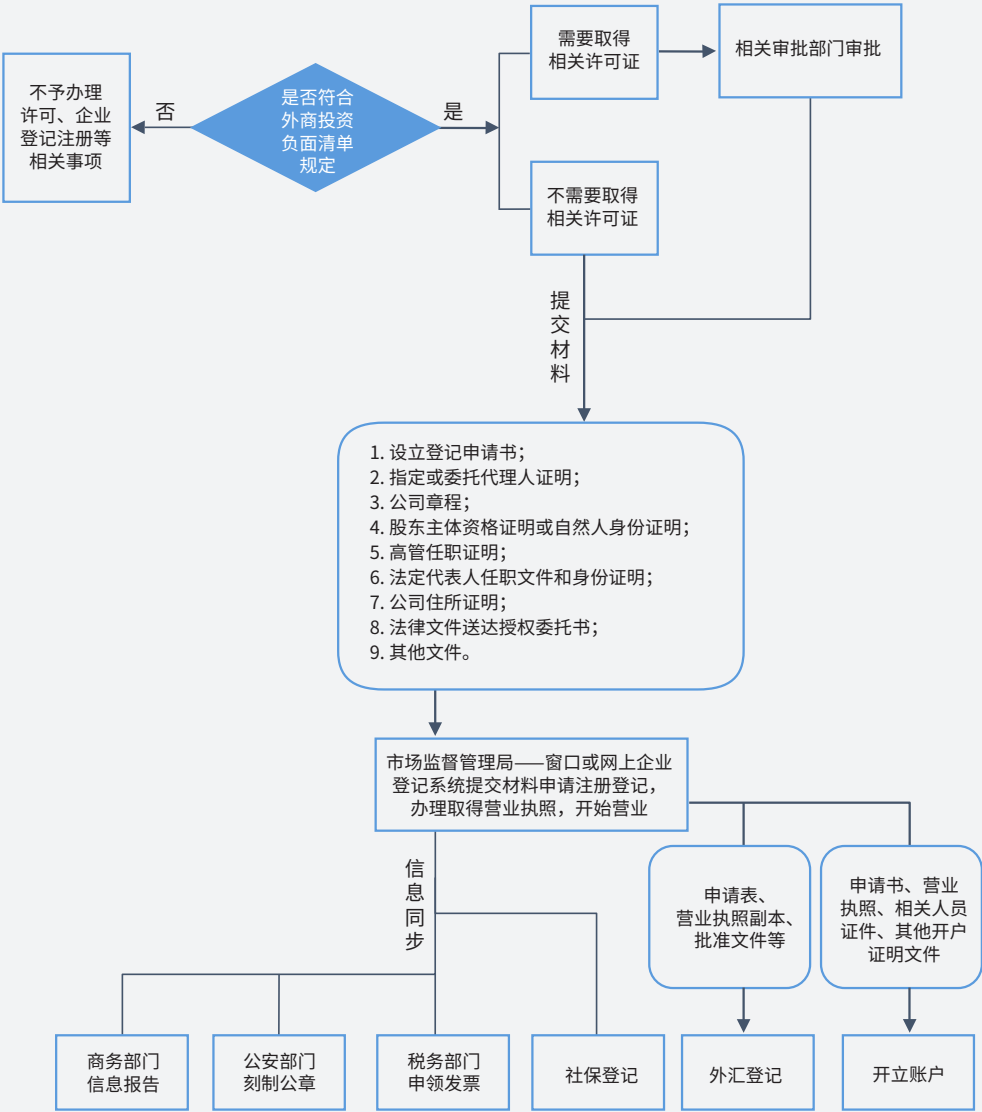
中国拥有完善的仲裁机制。中国的仲裁由在直辖市、省会市和其他设区的市设立组建的仲裁委员会进行。中国国际经济贸易仲裁委员会（CIETAC）和中国海事仲裁委员会（CMAC）是世界上主要的常设商事仲裁机构，以独立、公正和高效在国内外享有盛誉。

中国的调解机制包括人民调解、行政调解、行业调解、商事调解等，调解组织遍布全国城乡社区和重点行业、专业领域，具有灵活便捷、成本低、效率高、保密性强等优势特点，在化解各类民商事争端方面发挥了重要作用。

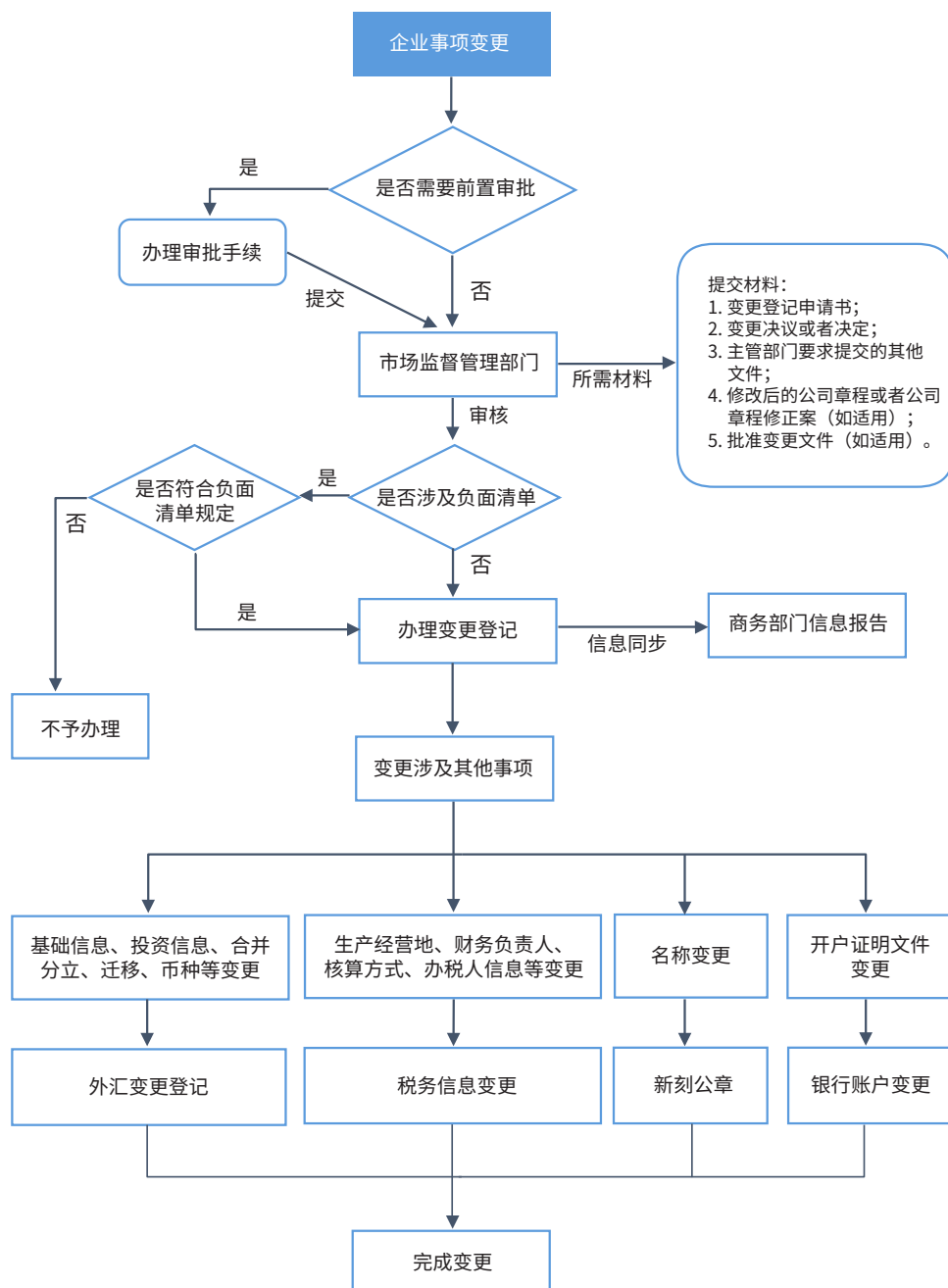
4. 外商投资办事流程

4.1 企业设立、变更流程

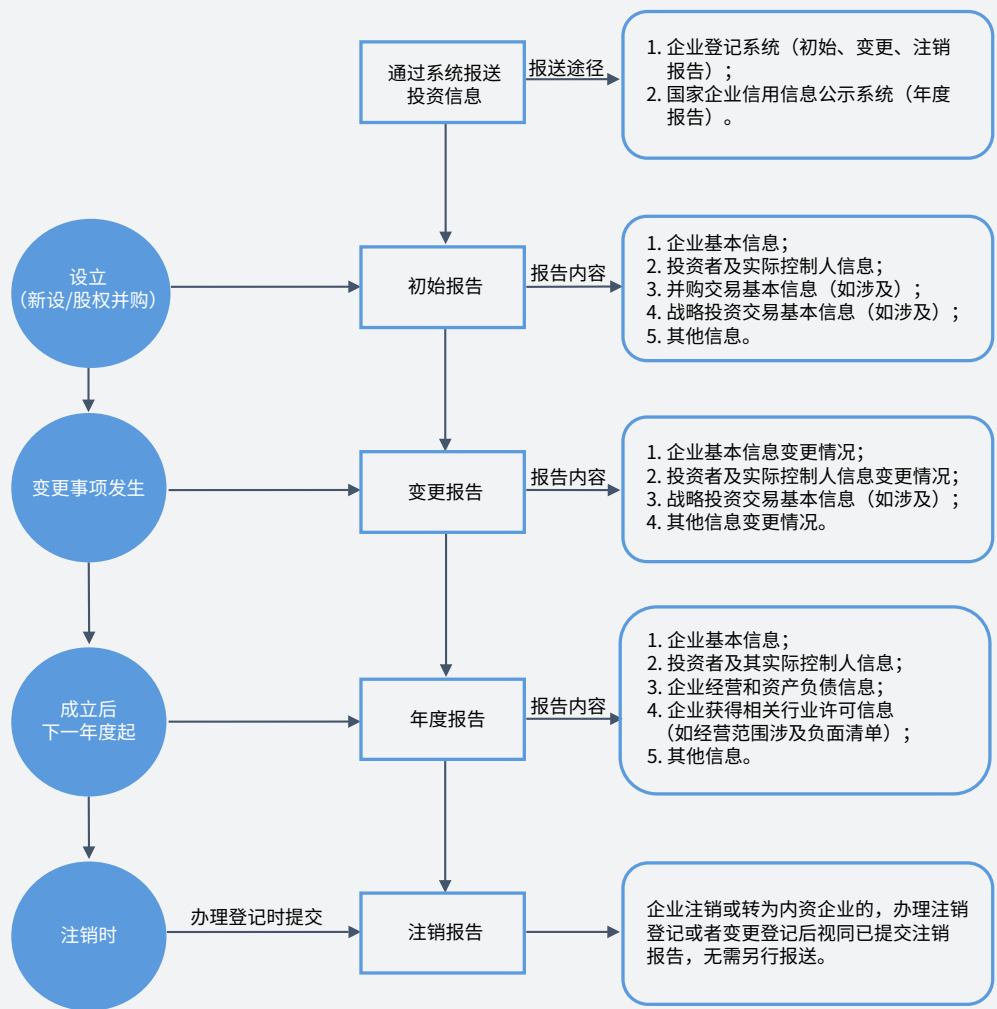
4.1.1 企业设立



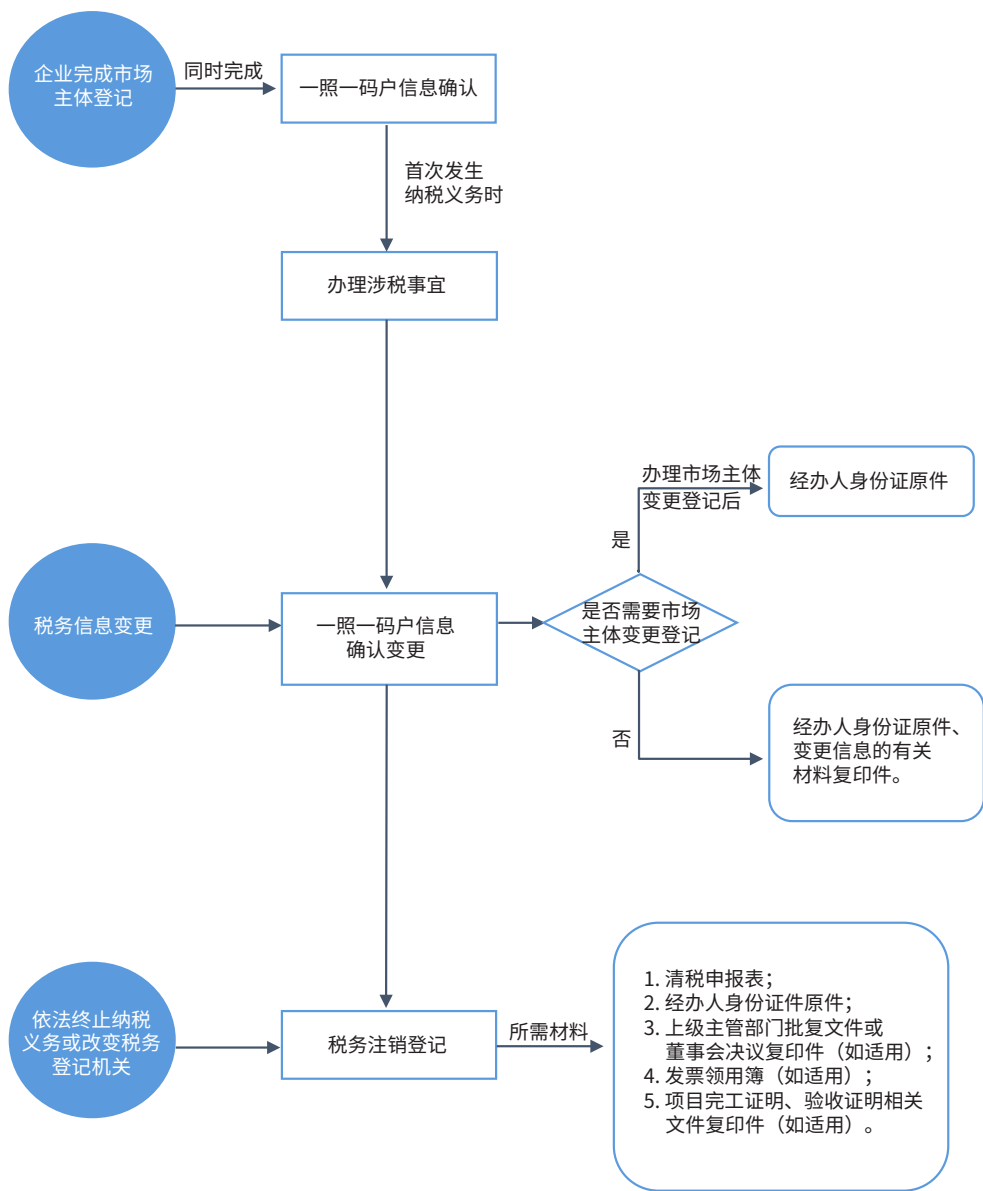
4.1.2 企业变更



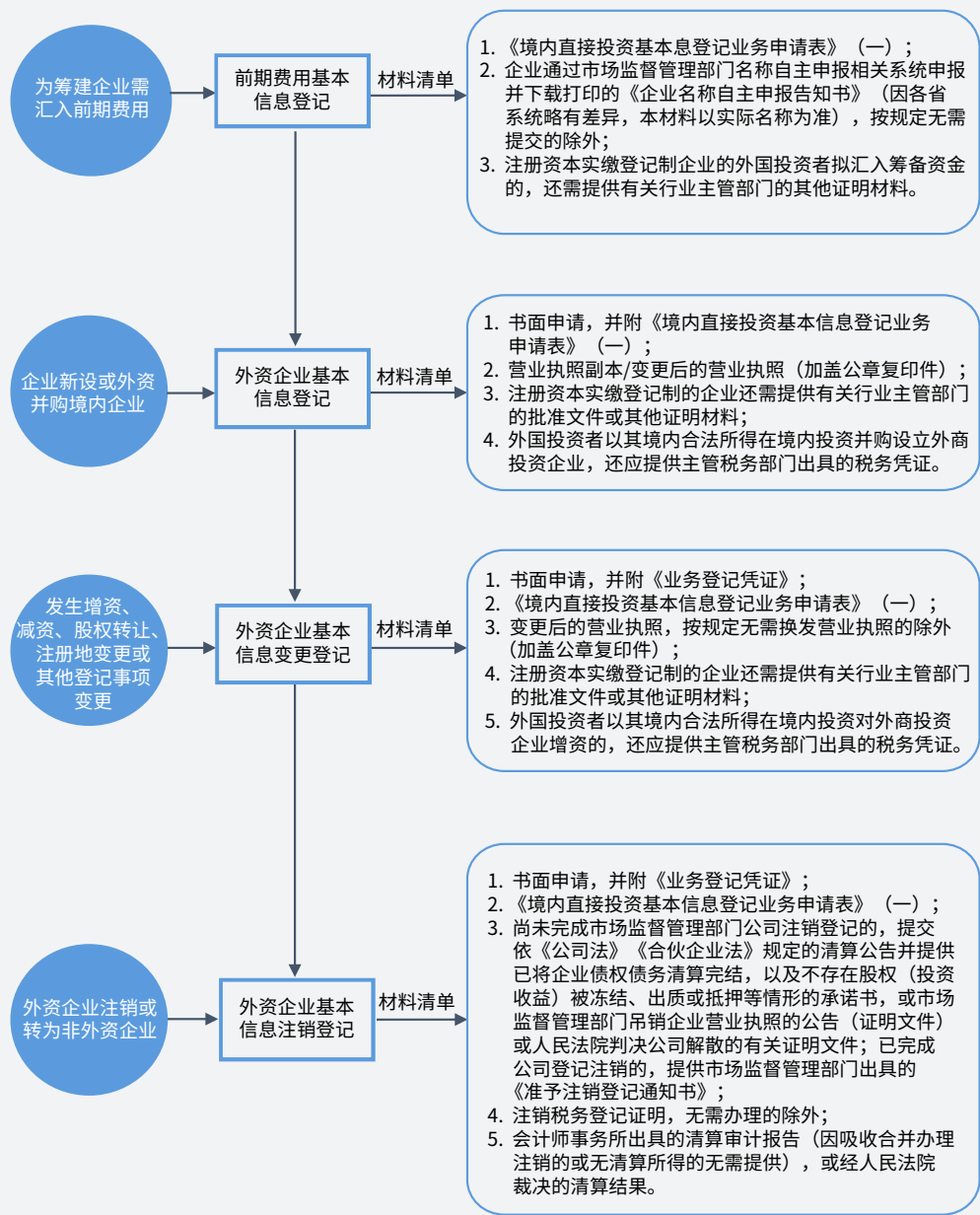
4.1.3 企业信息报告



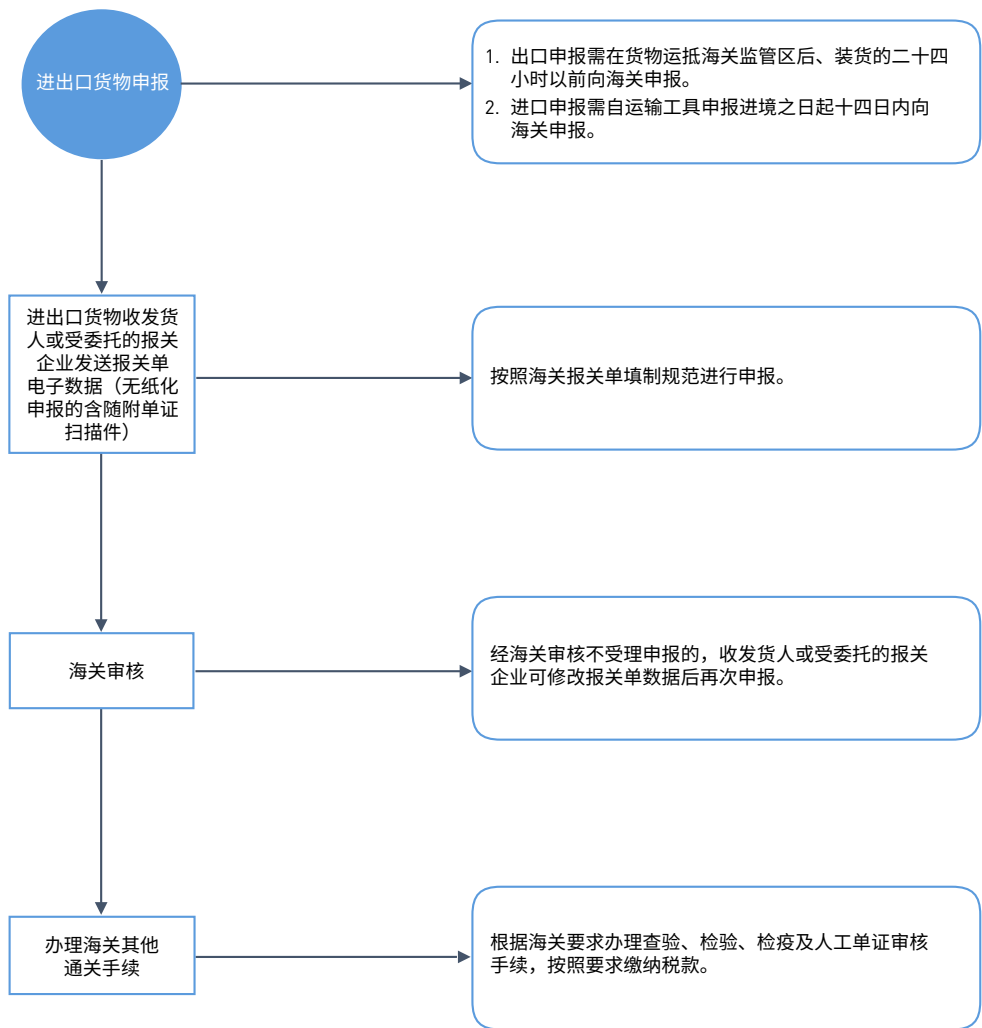
4.2 税务办事流程



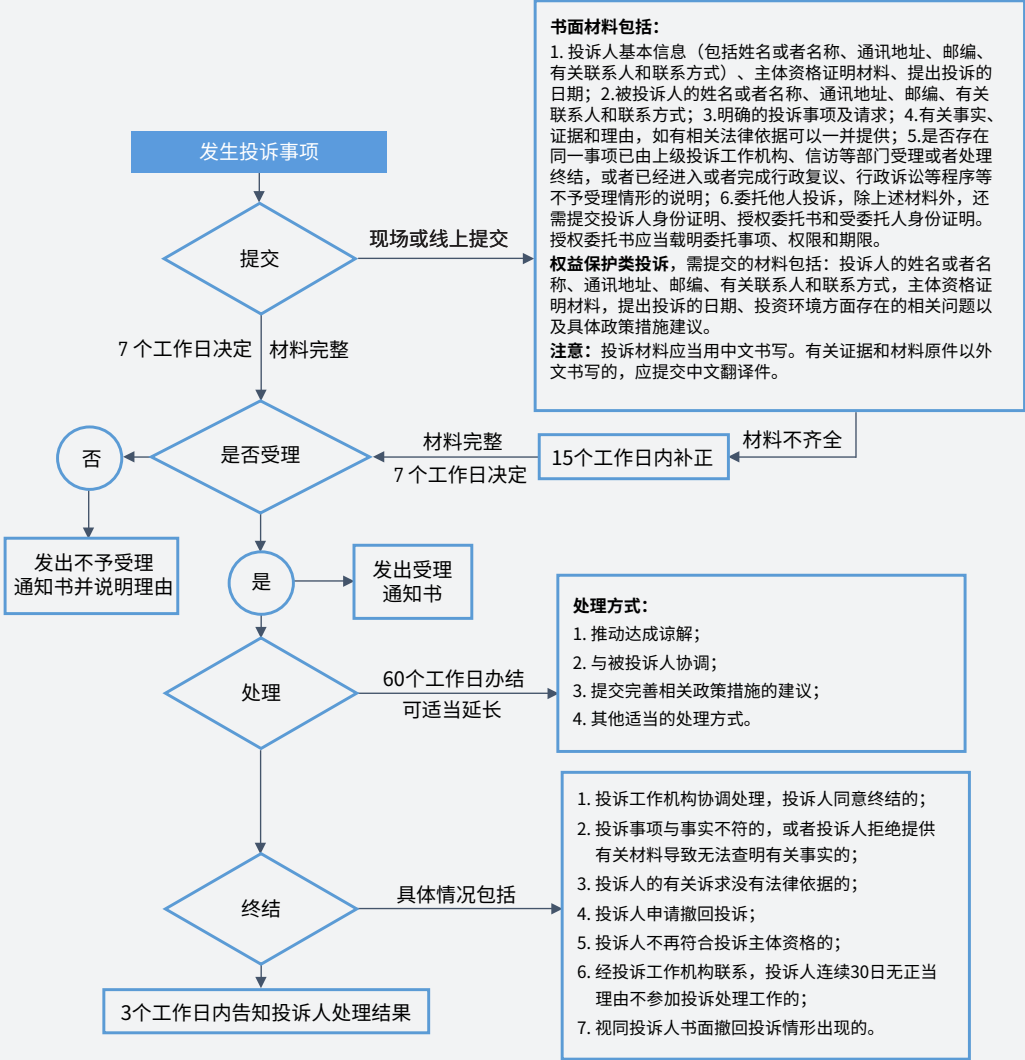
4.3 外汇办事流程



4.4 海关办事流程



4.5 外商投资企业投诉办事流程



说明：

流程制定依据：《外商投资企业投诉工作办法》

1. “投诉人”是指外商投资企业、外国投资者。

2. “投诉事项”包括以下情形：

- (1) 投诉人认为行政机关及其工作人员的行政行为侵犯其合法权益；
- (2) 投诉人向投诉工作机构反映在投资环境方面存在的问题、建议完善有关政策措施。

投诉事项不包括：投诉人申请协调解决与其他自然人、法人或者其他组织之间的民商事纠纷。

3. “投诉工作机构”包括：

- (1) 全国外商投资企业投诉中心；
- (2) 县级以上政府指定的负责受理外商投资企业投诉的部门或机构。

5. 外籍人士在华生活

5.1 入境及居留

外籍人士入出境和停留居留适用的法律是《中华人民共和国出境入境管理法》。中国签证签发机关根据相关规定，决定颁发签证的种类、次数、有效期和停留期，有权拒绝外籍人士的签证申请或注销或收缴已经签发的签证。

国家移民管理局、外交部按照各自职责负责有关出境入境事务的管理。中华人民共和国驻外使馆、领馆或者外交部委托的其他驻外机构负责在境外签发外国人入境签证。出入境边防检查机关负责实施出境入境边防检查。县级以上地方人民政府公安机关及其出入境管理机构负责外国人停留居留管理。

中国签证种类分为外交签证、礼遇签证、公务签证、普通签证。普通签证细分为十二类十六种，适用于因工作、学习、探亲、旅游、商务活动、人才引进等非外交、公务事由入境的外籍人士。外籍人士可根据来中国的目的，选择申请适用的签证，符合条件的，也可以免签入境。出于人道原因需要紧急入境，应邀入境从事紧急商务、工程抢修或者具有其他紧急入境需要并持有有关主管部门同意在口岸办理签证的证明材料的外国人，可以申请办理口岸签证入境。旅行社按照国家有关规定组织入境旅游的，可以向口岸签证机关申请办理团队旅游签证。

外籍人士入境时，应接受出入境边防检查机关相应的查验和海关的卫生检疫，履行规定的手续，经查验准许后，方可入境。外国人携带动植物、货币等物品进入中国须遵守中国相关法律，以及海关、金融监管部门的有关规定。除禁止入境的货品外，海关准许进入境的外籍人士自用的合理数量范围的行李物品免税入境。

外国人所持签证注明入境后需要办理居留证件的，必须自入境之日起 30 日内向拟居留地县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构申请办理外国人居留证件。居留证件的有效期即为准许持证人在中国居留的期限。外籍人士须在所持签证注明的停留期限或居留证件有效期届满前离境。需延长签证停留期限的，应当在签证注明的停留期届满七日前向停留地县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构申请；需要延长居留期限的，应当在居留证件有效期

届满三十日前向居留地县级以上地方人民政府公安机关出入境管理机构提出申请。外国人工作类居留证件的有效期最短为 90 日，最长为 5 年；非工作类居留证件的有效期最短为 180 日，最长为 5 年。对中国经济社会发展作出突出贡献，或者符合其他在中国境内永久居留条件的外国人可申请在华永久居留。

外国人在中国境内工作，应当按照规定取得工作许可和工作类居留证件。

新冠肺炎疫情期间，中国政府动态调整外国来华人员入境政策，并将充分照顾当事人的合理关切，提供必要的保障和协助。签证事项请关注中国驻各国使领馆通知，并按其有关要求办理。

搭乘航班赴华人员须凭新冠病毒核酸检测及血清抗体检测双阴性证明乘机，入境后请遵守中方检验检疫和疫情防控相关规定。

针对外籍人士的签证申请、通关、在华居留证件及出境问题，中国政府发布了相应的办事指南，具体可见：<http://s.nia.gov.cn/mps/bszy/> 及 <http://cs.mfa.gov.cn/wgrlh/>。亦可通过当地公安机关出入境管理机构服务窗口、“12367”国家移民管理局 24 小时服务热线或国家移民管理局政府网站咨询了解相关政策，准确掌握信息。

5.2 房屋

根据《关于调整房地产市场外资准入和管理有关政策的通知》《关于进一步规范境外机构和个人购房管理的通知》等规定，境外机构在境内设立的分支、代表机构（经批准从事经营房地产的企业除外）和在境内工作、学习的境外个人可以购买符合实际需要的自用、自住商品房。对于实施住房限购政策的城市，境外个人购房应当符合当地政策规定。境外个人在境内只能购买一套用于自住的住房。在境内设立分支、代表机构的境外机构只能在注册城市购买办公所需的非住宅房屋。

此外，中国不禁止外籍人士出租以及出售房屋。

5.3 教育

外籍人士可根据所在地省级教育行政部门制定的相关政策，选择外籍人员子女学校或普通中小学校、幼儿园解决子女入学问题。外籍人员子女学校主要

招收对象为所在省、自治区、直辖市行政区域内合法居留的外籍人员的随行子女（外籍），可实施学前教育和普通中小学教育，采用外国教育教学模式。

5.4 医疗

中国的医疗服务体系由综合医院、专科医院、社区卫生服务中心、社区卫生服务站、门诊部、诊所、急救中心等医疗机构组成，医疗机构类别多样、规模不同、功能完善。既有政府举办的非营利性公立医疗机构，也有社会力量举办的社会办医疗机构（包括中外合资合作医疗机构）。外籍人士可以自行选择到医疗机构就医，费用标准与中国居民相同。

在中国各地还设有“120”呼叫号码请求院前医疗急救，提供医疗机构外的现场急救、转运途中紧急救治以及监护为主的医疗服务。几乎所有综合医院都设有急诊科，为需要的病人提供紧急医疗救治。

根据《中华人民共和国社会保险法》及《在中国境内就业的外国人参加社会保险暂行办法》要求，在中国合法就业的外国籍职工应当参加城镇职工医疗保险（以下简称“医保”），并与其他参保职工享受同等的医保待遇。外籍人士可以在当地的医疗保障行政部门网站上查询医保定点医院名单、医保报销范围和比例。

外籍人士（或其雇主）还可以购买商业医疗保险，以便保障医保范围外的风险。

5.5 旅游

中国旅游资源丰富，自然与人文景观众多。绝大多数市、县对外籍人士开放。对外籍人士开放的旅游景点，外籍人士持有效护照和中国的签证或居留证件可自由前往，不必办理旅行许可。外籍人士前往不对其开放的旅游景点，须事先向所在地市、县公安局申请旅行证。外籍人士未经允许，不得进入不对外开放的场所。外籍人士旅游办事指南参见：<http://www.gov.cn/banshi/wjrs/lygg.htm>。

中国有多家具有资质的旅行社、车辆租赁公司以及提供机票、酒店预订的服务机构，为外籍人士在中国境内的旅游提供便利。详见各类旅游类书籍、旅游门户网站。

附件一

全国商务部门和投资促进机构名录

中华人民共和国商务部投资促进事务局

地址：北京市东城区安定门外东后巷 28 号 1 号楼三层
邮编：100731
电话：+86-10-64404512/64404514
传真：+86-10-64515315
网址：中国投资指南：<http://fdi.mofcom.gov.cn/>
商务部投资促进事务局：<http://www.cipainvest.org.cn/>

北京市商务局

地址：北京市通州区运河东大街 57 号院 5 号楼
邮编：100743
电话：+86-10-55579532
传真：+86-10-55579538
网址：<http://sw.beijing.gov.cn/>

北京市投资促进服务中心

地址：北京市东城区朝阳门北大街 8 号富华大厦 F 座三层
邮编：100027
电话：+86-10-65541880
传真：+86-10-65543161
网址：<http://invest.beijing.gov.cn/>

天津市商务局

地址：天津市和平区大沽北路 158 号
邮编：300401
电话：+86-22-58665762
传真：+86-22-23390187
网址：<http://shangwujw.tj.gov.cn>

上海市商务委员会

地址：上海市世博村路 300 号 7 号楼
邮编：200125
电话：+86-21-23110742
传真：+86-21-62751960
网址：<http://sww.sh.gov.cn/>

上海市外国投资促进中心（上海市对外投资促进中心）

地址： 上海市娄山关路 83 号新虹桥中心大厦 15 楼

邮编： 200336

电话： +86-21-62368800

传真： +86-21-62368026

网址： <http://www.investsh.org.cn/>

重庆市商务委员会

地址： 重庆市南岸区南滨路 162 号 2 栋

邮编： 400060

电话： +86-23-62662711

传真： +86-23-62663011

网址： www.cq.gov.cn

重庆市招商投资促进局

地址： 重庆市渝北区云杉南路涉外商务区 6 栋 5、6 楼

邮编： 401120

电话： +86-23-63366615/18108305800

传真： +86-23-63366619

网址： <http://zs.j.cq.gov.cn>

重庆市外商投资促进中心

地址： 重庆市建新北路 65 号外经贸大厦 9 楼

邮编： 400020

电话： +86-23-67862888

传真： +86-23-67960698

网址： www.cqipa.com

河北省商务厅

地址： 河北省石家庄市新华区和平西路 334 号

邮编： 050071

电话： +86-311-87909396

传真： +86-311-87909350

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

河北省投资促进服务中心

地址： 河北省石家庄市新华区和平西路 334 号

邮编： 050071

电话： +86-311-87909195

传真： +86-311-87909683

山西省商务厅

地址： 山西省太原市小店区龙盛街 15 号
邮编： 030000
电话： +86-351-4063393
传真： +86-351-4082950
网址： <http://swt.shanxi.gov.cn/>

山西省投资促进局

地址： 山西省太原市小店区龙盛街 15 号
邮编： 030000
电话： +86-351-96301/4675007
传真： +86-351-4675000
网址： <http://www.shanxiinvest.com>

内蒙古自治区商务厅

地址： 内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市新城区新华大街 63 号院
邮编： 010050
电话： +86-471-6945904
传真： +86-471-6610893
网址： <http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/>

内蒙古自治区博览中心

地址： 内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市新城区诚信数码大厦 7 楼
邮编： 010050
电话： +86-471-6610056
传真： +86-471-6610893
网址： <http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/>

辽宁省商务厅

地址： 辽宁省沈阳市皇姑区泰山路 17 号
邮编： 110032
电话： +86-24-86892225
传真： +86-24-86893858
网址： <http://swt.ln.gov.cn/>

大连市商务局

地址： 辽宁省大连市西岗区唐山街 2-6 号
邮编： 116011
电话： +86-411-83686665
传真： +86-411-83686426
网址： <https://www.boc.dl.gov.cn/>

吉林省商务厅

地址： 吉林省长春市人民大街 3855 号
邮编： 130061
电话： +86-431-88787630/88787629/88787661
传真： +86-431-81962570
网址： <http://swt.jl.gov.cn/>

黑龙江省商务厅

地址： 黑龙江省哈尔滨市香坊区和平路 173 号
邮编： 150040
电话： +86-451-82622111
传真： +86-451-82623585
网址： <http://sswt.hlj.gov.cn>

江苏省商务厅

地址： 江苏省南京市北京东路 29 号
邮编： 210008
电话： +86-25-57710349
传真： +86-25-57712072
网址： <http://swt.jiangsu.gov.cn/>

江苏省国际投资促进中心

地址： 江苏省南京市中华路 50 号国际经贸大厦
邮编： 210001
电话： +86-25-57710464
传真： +86-25-57710266
网址 <http://www.iinvest.org.cn>

浙江省商务厅

地址： 浙江省杭州市拱墅区延安路 468 号浙江省商务厅
邮编： 310006
电话： +86-571-87058222
传真： +86-571-87051984
网址： <http://www.zcom.gov.cn/>

浙江省国际投资促进中心

地址： 浙江省杭州市延安路 466 号
邮编： 310006
电话： +86-571-28939319
传真： +86-571-28939305
网址： <http://www.zjfdi.com>

宁波市商务局

地址： 浙江省宁波市灵桥路 190 号宁波市商务局大厦
邮编： 315000
电话： +86-574-89387100
传真： +86-874-89387199
网址： <http://swj.ningbo.gov.cn/>

宁波市投资促进中心

地址： 浙江省宁波市灵桥路 190 号宁波市商务局大厦 15 楼
邮编： 315000
电话： +86-574-89180404
传真： +86-574-89180400
网址： <https://www.ningbochina.com/>

安徽省商务厅

地址： 安徽省合肥市政务区祁门路 1569 号
邮编： 230062
电话： +86-551-63540168
传真： +86-551-63540373
网址： <http://commerce.ah.gov.cn/>

安徽省外商投资促进事务局

地址： 安徽省合肥市政务文化新区祁门路 1569 号
邮编： 230062
电话： +86-551-63540213
传真： +86-551-63540162
网址： <http://commerce.ah.gov.cn/>

福建省商务厅

地址： 福建省福州市鼓楼区铜盘路 118 号
邮编： 350003
电话： +86-591-87853616
传真： +86-591-87856133
网址： <http://swt.fujian.gov.cn/>

福建省国际投资促进中心

地址： 福建省福州市鼓楼区铜盘路 118 号福建省商务厅 3 号楼 5 层
邮编： 350003
电话： +86-591-87810615
传真： +86-591-83839780
网址： <http://swt.fujian.gov.cn/fjsgjtzcjzx/>

厦门市商务局

地址： 福建省厦门市思明区湖滨北路 15 号外贸大厦
邮编： 361012
电话： +86-592-5302555
传真： +86-592-2855777
网址： <http://swj.xm.gov.cn/>

厦门市招商中心

地址： 福建省厦门市思明区湖滨北路 15 号外贸大厦
邮编： 361012
电话： +86-592-5365324
传真： +86-592-2855944
网址： <http://swj.xm.gov.cn/investxiamen.org.cn>

江西省商务厅

地址： 江西省南昌市东湖区北京西路 69 号
邮编： 330046
电话： +86-791-86246238
传真： +86-791-86246544
网址： <http://swt.jiangxi.gov.cn/>

江西省投资促进中心

地址： 江西省南昌市东湖区八一大道 415 号 4 楼
邮编： 330046
电话： +86-791- 86246543
传真： +86-791- 86246806
网址： <http://swt.jiangxi.gov.cn/col/col36205/index.html>

山东省商务厅

地址： 山东省济南市市中区历阳大街 6 号
邮编： 250002
电话： +86-531-51763350
传真： +86-531-51763211
网址： <http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/>

山东省国际投资促进中心

地址： 山东省济南市历下区泉城路 319 号
邮编： 250011
电话： +86-531-51763325
传真： +86-531-51763576
网址： <http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/col/col16916/index.html>

青岛市商务局

地址： 山东省青岛市市南区香港中路 6 号世贸中心 A 座

邮编： 266071

电话： +86-532-85918108

传真： +86-532-83836036

网址： <http://bofcom.qingdao.gov.cn/>

青岛市招商促进中心

地址： 山东省青岛市市南区香港中路 12 号丰合广场

邮编： 266000

电话： +86-532-85026005

传真： +86-532-85026251

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

河南省商务厅

地址： 河南省郑州市文化路 115 号

邮编： 450003

电话： +86-371-63576220

传真： +86-371-63945422

网址： <http://hnsswt.henan.gov.cn>

河南省投资促进中心

地址： 河南省郑州市文化路 115 号金茂大厦 B 座

邮编： 450003

电话： +86-371-63576907/63576997

网址： <http://www.hninvest.org.cn>

湖北省商务厅

地址： 湖北省武汉市江汉北路 8 号 7 楼

邮编： 430022

电话： +86-27-85752535

传真： +86-27-85773924

网址： <http://swt.hubei.gov.cn/>

湖南省商务厅

地址： 湖南省长沙市芙蓉区五一大道 98 号 1 号楼 8 层

邮编： 410001

电话： +86-731-85281388

传真： +86-731-85281388

网址： <http://swt.hunan.gov.cn/>

湖南省商务服务中心

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网址： <http://swt.hunan.gov.cn/>

广东省商务厅

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邮编： 510620

电话： +86-20-38802165

传真： +86-20-38802219

网址： <http://com.gd.gov.cn/>

广东省投资促进局

地址： 广东省广州市天河路 351 号外经贸大厦 6 层

邮编： 510620

电话： +86-20-38819378/38896910

传真： +86-20-38802234

深圳市商务局

地址： 广东省深圳市福田区福华一路 1 号大中华国际交易广场 12 楼

邮编： 518034

电话： +86-755-88107023

传真： +86-755-88107008

网址： <http://commerce.sz.gov.cn/>

广西壮族自治区商务厅

地址： 广西壮族自治区南宁市良庆区平乐大道 10 号，中国—东盟经贸中心 3 号楼

邮编： 530221

电话： +86-0771-2211629

网址： <http://swt.gxzf.gov.cn/>

广西壮族自治区投资促进局

地址： 广西壮族自治区南宁市民族大道东段 91 号兴桂大厦

邮编： 530022

电话： +86-771-5853562

传真： +86-771-5861612

网址： <http://tzcjj.gxzf.gov.cn/>

海南省商务厅

地址： 海南省海口市国兴大道 9 号省政府办公大楼 2 楼

邮编： 570203

电话： +86-898-65330249

网址： <http://dofcom.hainan.gov.cn/>

海南省国际经济发展局

地址： 海南省海口市国兴大道 5 号海南大厦副楼四层

邮编： 570203

电话： 4008-413-413

传真： +86-898-66538983

四川省商务厅

地址： 四川省成都市成华街 7 号

电话： +86-28-83222372

传真： +86-28-83224675

网址： <http://swt.sc.gov.cn/>

四川省经济合作局

地址： 四川省成都市金牛区永陵路 25 号

邮编： 610031

电话： +86-28-66469949/65515077

传真： +86-28-66469900

网址： <http://jhj.sc.gov.cn/>

贵州省商务厅

地址： 贵州省贵阳市延安中路 48 号世贸广场 B 区

电话： +86-851-88592925

传真： +86-851-88665170

网址： <http://swt.guizhou.gov.cn/>

贵州省投资促进局

地址： 贵州省贵阳市云岩区中华北路 242 号省政府五号楼 12 楼

邮编： 550004

电话： +86-851-86859984/86817037

传真： +86-851-86817037

网址： <http://www.invest.guizhou.gov.cn>

云南省商务厅

地址： 云南省昆明市北京路 175 号
邮编： 650011
电话： +86-871- 63210060/63136997/63166890
传真： +86-871- 63149574
网址： <http://swt.yn.gov.cn/>

云南省投资促进局

地址： 云南省昆明市国贸路 309 号政通大厦
邮编： 650031
电话： +86-871-67195654/67195610/67195586/67195603
传真： +86-871-67195605
网址： <http://invest.yn.gov.cn/>

西藏自治区商务厅

地址： 西藏自治区拉萨市金珠西路 56 号
电话： +86-891-6811759
传真： +86-891-6862170
网址： <http://swt.xizang.gov.cn/>

西藏自治区招商引资局

地址： 西藏自治区拉萨市北京中路 22 号
邮编： 850000
电话： +86-891-6363156
传真： +86-891-6335237
网址： <http://drc.xizang.gov.cn/>

陕西省商务厅

地址： 陕西省西安市新城大院省政府院内陕西省商务厅 6 楼
邮编： 710006
电话： +86-29-63913991/63913992/63913999
传真： +86-29-63913900
网址： <http://sxdofcom.shaanxi.gov.cn/>

甘肃省商务厅

地址： 甘肃省兰州市城关区定西路 532 号
邮编： 730030
电话： +86-931-8619767
网址： <https://swt.gansu.gov.cn/>

甘肃省经济合作局

地址： 甘肃省兰州市城关区广场南路 35 号
邮编： 730030
电话： +86-931-8846623
网址： <http://swt.gansu.gov.cn/swt/c116786/invest.shtml>

青海省商务厅

地址： 青海省西宁市城西区海晏路 2 号国贸大厦 14-18 楼
邮编： 810001
电话： +86-971-6321731
传真： +86-971-6321712
网址： <http://swt.qinghai.gov.cn/>

宁夏回族自治区商务厅

地址： 宁夏回族自治区银川市民族北街 435 号蓝泰广场 A 座
邮编： 750001
电话： +86-951-5960745
传真： +86-951-5960744
网址： <http://dofcom.nx.gov.cn/>

宁夏回族自治区商务厅招商引资局

地址： 宁夏回族自治区银川市民族北街 435 号蓝泰广场 A 座
邮编： 750001
电话： +86-951-5960728
传真： +86-951-5960725
网址： <http://dofcom.nx.gov.cn/>

新疆维吾尔自治区商务厅

地址： 新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市天山区新华南路 1292 号
邮编： 830049
电话： +86-991-2850655/2850407/2855560
传真： +86-991-2850407
网址： <https://swt.xinjiang.gov.cn/>

新疆生产建设兵团商务局

地址： 新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区南湖北路 516 号
邮编： 830049
电话： +86-991-2896426
传真： +86-991-2896458
网址： <http://swj.xjb.gov.cn>

附件二

全国外商投资企业投诉工作机构名录

全国外商投资企业投诉中心

地址：北京市东城区安定门外东后巷 28 号 1 号楼 3 层
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传真：+86-10-64515310
工作邮箱：fiecomplaint@cipainvest.org.cn

北京市商务局

地址：北京市通州区运河东大街 57 号院 5 号楼 320 室
邮编：100743
投诉事务咨询电话：+86-10-55579291
传真：+86-10-55579284
工作邮箱：gyt@sw.beijing.gov.cn

北京市投资促进服务中心

地址：北京市东城区朝阳门北大街 8 号富华大厦 F 座三层
邮编：100027
投诉事务咨询电话：+86-10-65544915
传真：+86-10-65543161
网址：<http://invest.beijing.gov.cn/>
工作邮箱：cbfic@invest.beijing.gov.cn

天津市商务局

地址：天津市和平区大沽北路 158 号
邮编：300040
投诉事务咨询电话：+86-22-58665787
传真：+86-22-23028280
工作邮箱：sswjwsts@tj.gov.cn

天津市外商投资企业投诉中心

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河北省外商投诉服务办公室

地址：河北省石家庄市新华区和平西路 334 号
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传真：+86-311-87909710
工作邮箱：swtfaguichu@163.com

山西省商务厅

地址：山西省太原市小店区龙盛街 15 号山西转型综改示范区科技创新孵化基地 1 号楼 7 层
邮编：030000
电话：+86-351-4082630
传真：+86-351-4082950
工作邮箱：waisichu_225@163.com

山西省投资促进局

地址：山西省太原市小店区龙盛街 15 号山西转型综改示范区科技创新孵化基地 1 号楼 4 层
邮编：030032
投资服务热线：+86-351-96301
电话：+86-351-4675010
传真：+86-351-4675000
工作邮箱：sxts666666@163.com

内蒙古自治区博览中心

地址：内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市新城区新华大街 63 号院 5 号楼
邮编：010050
电话：+86-471-6946794
传真：+86-471-6946907
工作邮箱：nmgwstczx@163.com

辽宁省 12345 政务服务便民热线平台（投诉电话 024-12345）

地址：辽宁省沈阳市皇姑区崇山中路 103 号 2012 室
辽宁省沈阳市皇姑区崇山东路 19 号
邮编：110032
电话：+86-24-86903186
传真：+86-24-86903186
工作邮箱：lnwsts@ln.gov.cn

大连市大数据中心

地址：辽宁省大连市甘井子区东北北路 101 号
邮编：116092
电话：+86-411-65851403
传真：+86-411-65851403
工作邮箱：372630373@qq.com

吉林省商务厅

地址：吉林省长春市康平街 4 号
邮编：130061
吉林省外商投诉受理服务热线电话：+86-431-12312
电话：+86-431-81951102
传真：+86-431-81951102
工作邮箱：jilincujin@163.com

黑龙江省营商环境建设监督局

地址：黑龙江省哈尔滨市道里区高谊街 65 号
邮编：150010
电话：+86-451-51522515
传真：+86-451-51522111
工作邮箱：ysjtssl@163.com

上海市外商投资企业投诉中心

地址：上海市黄浦区淮海中路 138 号上海广场 29 层
邮编：200125
电话：+86-21-62199546
传真：+86-21-62751423
工作邮箱：elisectang@shfia.cn

江苏省商务厅

地址：江苏省南京市秦淮区中华路 50 号江苏国际经贸大厦 34 层 008 室
邮编：210008
电话：+86-25-57710377
传真：+86-25-57710266
工作邮箱：fiecomplaint@doc.js.gov.cn

浙江省商务厅

地址：浙江省杭州市延安路 466 号
邮编：310006
电话：+86-571-87050893
传真：+86-571-87059284
工作邮箱：1140997896@qq.com

浙江省外商投资企业投诉中心

地址：浙江省杭州市延安路 466 号
邮编：310006
电话：+86-571-28995006
传真：+86-571-28065055
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宁波市外商投资企业投诉协调中心

地址：浙江省宁波市海曙区灵桥路 190 号
邮编：315000
电话：+86-574-89387151
传真：+86-574-89387154
工作邮箱：wzqytsxtzx@ningbochina.com

安徽省商务厅

地址：安徽省合肥市政务文化新区祁门路 1569 号
邮编：230062
电话：+86-551-63540042
商务举报投诉热线：+86-551-12312
传真：+86-551-63540373
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福建省商务厅

地址：福建省福州市鼓楼区铜盘路 118 号
邮编：350003
电话：+86-591-87270207
传真：+86-591-87270197
工作邮箱：wzc@swt.fujian.gov.cn

厦门市商务局

地址：福建省厦门市思明区湖滨北路 15 号外贸大厦 616 室
邮编：361000
电话：+86-592-2855827
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江西省商务厅

地址：江西省南昌市东湖区北京西路 69 号
邮编：330046
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山东省商务厅

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邮编：250002
电话：+86-531-51763570
传真：+86-531-89013608
工作邮箱：bizumin@shandong.cn

山东省外商投诉中心

地址：山东省济南市市中区经四路 158 号
邮编：250001
电话：+86-531-86168384
传真：+86-531-86868383
工作邮箱：ccpitsdcomplaint@163.com

青岛商务局

地址：山东省青岛市香港中路 6 号世贸大厦 A2806
邮编：266071
电话：+86-532-85918123
传真：+86-532-85918112
工作邮箱：swjwzc@qd.shandong.cn

河南省人民政府外商台商投诉权益保护中心

地址：河南省郑州市文化路 115 号省商务厅 217 室
邮编：450014
电话：+86-371-63576213
传真：+86-371-63576213
工作邮箱：hncom_wtzc@sina.com

湖北省商务厅

地址：湖北省武汉市江汉北路 8 号 9 层
邮编：430022
电话：+86-27-85773916
传真：+86-27-85776127
工作邮箱：215491829@qq.com

湖南省商务厅

地址：湖南省长沙市五一大道 98 号
邮编：410001
电话：+86-731-85281321/82287076
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广东省外商投资企业投诉中心

地址：广东省广州市天河区天河路 351 号广东外经贸大厦 6 层
邮编：510620
电话：+86-20-38819399
传真：+86-20-38802234
工作邮箱：touzi@gdcom.gov.cn

深圳市商务发展促进中心

地址：广东省深圳市福田区福华一路大中华国际交易广场写字楼 14 层
邮编：518034
电话：+86-755-88125523
传真：+86-755-88102090
工作邮箱：1826888107@qq.com

广西壮族自治区商务厅

地址：广西南宁市良庆区平乐大道 10 号中国 - 东盟经贸中心 3 号楼
邮编：530201
电话：+86-771-2211766
传真：+86-771-2213508
工作邮箱：swtwzc@163.com

海南省商务厅

地址：海南省海口市国兴大道省政府办公楼 2 层
邮编：570203
电话：+86-898-65330249
传真：+86-898-65338762
工作邮箱：investhainan@hainan.gov.cn

重庆市商务委员会

地址：重庆市南岸区南滨路 162 号能源大厦 2 栋
邮编：400061
电话：+86-23-62662539
传真：+86-23-62663037
工作邮箱：29490519@qq.com

四川省司法厅（四川省人民政府外来企业投诉中心）

地址：四川省成都市青羊区上翔街 24 号
邮编：610017
电话：+86-28-86762100
传真：+86-28-86764787
工作邮箱：1815433833@qq.com

贵州省商务厅

地址：贵州省贵阳市延安中路 48 号世贸广场 B 区 1905 室
邮编：550001
电话：+86-851-88555593
传真：+86-851-88592920
工作邮箱：5597668@qq.com

贵州省外商投资企业投诉服务中心

地址：贵州省贵阳市云岩区延安中路 48 号世贸广场 B 区 1905 室
邮编：550001
电话：+86-851-88555703
传真：+86-851-88555703
工作邮箱：554146162@qq.com

云南省外商投资企业投诉受理中心

地址：云南省昆明市北京路 175 号
邮编：650011
电话：+86-871-63184980
传真：+86-871-63184978
工作邮箱：157143737@qq.com

西藏自治区商务厅

地址：西藏自治区拉萨市金珠西路 56 号
邮编：850000
电话：+86-891-6811759
传真：+86-891-6862170
工作邮箱：516430618@qq.com

陕西省商务厅

地址：陕西省西安市新城区新城大院内
邮编：710004
电话：+86-29-63913991/63913992/63913999
传真：+86-29-63913900
工作邮箱：dy00163@163.com

甘肃省商务厅

地址：甘肃省兰州市城关区定西路 532 号
邮编：730000
电话：+86-931-8613300
传真：+86-931-8618083
工作邮箱：1421351985@qq.com

青海省商务厅

地址：青海省西宁市城西区海晏路 2 号国贸大厦 1405 号
邮编：810001
电话：+86-971-6321731
传真：+86-971-6321712
工作邮箱：26149056@qq.com

宁夏回族自治区商务厅

地址：宁夏回族自治区银川市兴庆区民族北街蓝泰广场 A 座
邮编：750001
电话：+86-951-5960745
传真：+86-951-5960745
工作邮箱：xiao406@126.com

新疆维吾尔自治区商务厅外资处（新疆外商投资企业协会）

地址：新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市天山区新华南路 1292 号
邮编：830049
电话：+86-991-2850655（商务厅） +86-991-2855560（协会）
传真：+86-991-2850655（商务厅） +86-991-2850407（协会）
工作邮箱：691451719@qq.com；xjswtwzc@qq.com

新疆生产建设兵团商务局

地址：新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市光明路 196 号兵团机关大楼兵团商务局招商
处（外资处）417 房间
邮编：830001
电话：+86-991-2896413
传真：+86-991-2896213
工作邮箱：xjbtzs7@126.com

附件三

全国自由贸易试验区名录

中国（上海）自由贸易试验区

网址	http://www.china-shftz.gov.cn/Homepage.aspx
管理机构	中国（上海）自由贸易试验区管理委员会
地址	上海市浦东新区世纪大道 2001 号
邮编	200135
电话	+86-21-58788388
传真	+86-21-58301690
邮箱	zmqgwh@pudong.gov.cn
招商部门	浦东新区商务委员会
地址	上海市浦东新区世纪大道 2001 号 4 号楼
邮编	200135
电话	+86-21-58788388
传真	+86-21-68541227

中国（上海）自由贸易试验区临港新片区

网址	https://www.lgxc.gov.cn/index.html
管理机构	中国（上海）自由贸易试验区临港新片区管理委员会
地址	上海市浦东新区申港大道 200 号
邮编	201306
电话	+86-21-68283051
传真	+86-21-68283000
招商部门	临港新片区管委会金融贸易处
地址	上海市浦东新区申港大道 200 号
邮编	201306
电话	+86-21-68282431
传真	+86-21-68283000
邮箱	18800206458@163.com

中国（广东）自由贸易试验区

网址	http://ftz.gd.gov.cn
管理机构	中国（广东）自由贸易试验区工作领导小组办公室
地址	广东省广州市天河路 351 号广东外经贸大厦
邮编	510620
电话	+86-20-38819908
传真	+86-20-38819809

邮箱 gdszmb@163.com
招商部门 中国（广东）自由贸易试验区工作领导小组办公室
地址 广东省广州市天河路 351 号广东外经贸大厦
邮编 510620
电话 +86-20-38802165
传真 +86-20-38819809
邮箱 zimaochu@gdcom.gov.cn

中国（天津）自由贸易试验区

网址 www.sswj.tj.gov.cn
管理机构 中国（天津）自由贸易试验区（服务业扩大开放综合试点）工作领导小组办公室
地址 天津市和平区大沽北路 158 号
邮编 300040
电话 +86-22-58665535
传真 +86-22-23028280
邮箱 sswjzmc@tj.gov.cn
招商部门 天津市商务局
地址 天津市和平区大沽北路 158 号
邮编 300040
电话 +86-22-58665762
传真 +86-22-23390187
邮箱 sswjwzc@tj.gov.cn

中国（福建）自贸试验区

网址 http://www.china-fjftz.gov.cn/
管理机构 中国（福建）自贸试验区工作领导小组办公室
地址 福建省福州市鼓楼区铜盘路 118 号
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电话 +86-591-87270162
传真 +86-591-87270129
邮箱 zmzhxtc@swt.fujian.gov.cn
招商部门 福建省商务厅
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传真 +86-591-87270129
邮箱 zmzhxtc@swt.fujian.gov.cn

中国（辽宁）自由贸易试验区

网址 <http://www.china-lnftz.gov.cn/>
管理机构 中国（辽宁）自由贸易试验区工作领导小组办公室
地址 辽宁省沈阳市皇姑区泰山路 17 号
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招商部门 中国（辽宁）自由贸易试验区工作领导小组办公室
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邮编 110032
电话 +86-24-86892288
传真 +86-24-86892288
邮箱 lnzmb603@163.com

中国（浙江）自由贸易试验区

网址 <http://china-zsftz.zhoushan.gov.cn/>
管理机构 中国（浙江）自由贸易试验区工作领导小组办公室
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邮编 310006
电话 +86-571-87051834
传真 +86-571-86082395
招商部门 浙江省国际投资促进中心外资促进部
地址 浙江省杭州市拱墅区延安路 466 号
邮编 310006
电话 +86-571-28939310
传真 +86-571-28939305
邮箱 maliqing@zjfdi.com

中国（河南）自由贸易试验区

网址 <http://hnsswt.henan.gov.cn/zt/2021/186190/index.html>
管理机构 中国（河南）自由贸易试验区工作办公室
地址 河南省郑州市金水区文化路 115 号
邮编 450000
电话 +86-371-63816128
传真 +86-371-63941297
邮箱 zmqjsfzc@126.com
招商部门 中国（河南）自由贸易试验区工作领导小组办公室协调指导处
地址 河南省郑州市金水区文化路 115 号
邮编 450000

电话 +86-371-63839766
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邮箱 zmbxtzdc@126.com

中国（湖北）自由贸易试验区

网址 <https://www.china-hbftz.gov.cn/index.html>
管理机构 中国（湖北）自由贸易试验区工作领导小组办公室
地址 湖北省武汉市江汉北路 8 号
邮编 430014
电话 +86-27-85570267
传真 +86-27-85570270
邮箱 zmb@hbdoftcom.gov.cn
招商部门 中国（湖北）自由贸易试验区工作领导小组办公室
地址 湖北省武汉市江汉北路 8 号
邮编 430014
电话 +86-27-85570232
传真 +86-27-85570231
邮箱 zmb@hbdoftcom.gov.cn

中国（重庆）自由贸易试验区

网址 <http://swwww.cq.gov.cn/zymyq/>
管理机构 中国（重庆）自由贸易试验区工作领导小组办公室
地址 重庆市南岸区南滨路 162 号 2 幢 2402 室
邮编 400061
电话 +86-23-62662032
传真 +86-23-62662039
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邮编 400061
电话 +86-23-62662711
传真 +86-23-62663011
邮箱 23182187@qq.com

中国（四川）自由贸易试验区

网址 <http://www.scftz.gov.cn/>
管理机构 中国（四川）自由贸易试验区领导小组办公室
地址 四川省成都市成华街 7 号
邮编 610081
电话 +86-28-86755494
传真 +86-28-83224675

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传真 +86-28-83224675
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中国（陕西）自由贸易试验区

网址 <http://ftz.shaanxi.gov.cn/>
管理机构 中国（陕西）自由贸易试验区领导小组办公室
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传真 +86-29-63913900
邮箱 zmsyqxxbs@163.com
招商部门 中国（陕西）自由贸易试验区领导小组办公室
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电话 +86-29-63914063
传真 +86-29-63913900
邮箱 zmsyqxxbs@163.com

中国（海南）自由贸易试验区（海南自由贸易港）

网址 <http://www.hnftp.gov.cn/>
管理机构 中共海南省委全面深化改革委员会办公室（中共海南省委自由贸易港工作委员会办公室）
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附件四

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呼和浩特经济技术开发区

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淮安经济技术开发区

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邮编 223005
电话 0517-83716126
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招商部门名称 淮安经济技术开发区招商局
地址 江苏省淮安市淮安经济技术开发区迎宾大道 8 号
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盐城经济技术开发区

网址 <http://kfq.yancheng.gov.cn/>
地址 江苏省盐城市盐城经济技术开发区松江路 18 号
邮编 224007
电话 招商服务： 0086-515-88881890
党政办电话： 0515-68821118（白天）
0515-68821119（夜间）
传真 0515-68821129
招商部门名称 盐城经济技术开发区中韩产业园建设办公室
地址 江苏省盐城市盐城经济技术开发区松江路 18 号
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锡山经济技术开发区

网址 <http://www.investinxishan.cn>
地址 江苏省无锡市锡山区友谊南路 88 号
邮编 214101
电话 0510-88201277
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招商部门名称 招商局
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太仓港经济技术开发区

地址 江苏省太仓市港区滨江大道 88 号
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电话 0512-53187900
传真 0512-53187988
邮箱 tcqjkq@tc.suzhou.gov.cn
招商部门名称 太仓港经济技术开发区招商中心
太仓港经济技术开发区现代服务业发展中心
地址 江苏省太仓市港区滨江大道 88 号（222 室、225 室）
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电话 0512-53187887
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张家港经济技术开发区

网址 www.etdz.zjg.gov.cn
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招商部门名称 张家港经济技术开发区招商局
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海安经济技术开发区

地址 江苏省南通市海安市城东镇东海大道东 69 号
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电话 0513-88911318
传真 0513-88911319
招商部门名称 海安经济技术开发区管理委员会招商局
地址 江苏省南通市海安市城东镇东海大道东 69 号
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电话 0513-88925380
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靖江经济技术开发区

网址	http://www.jingjiang.gov.cn
地址	江苏省靖江市新港大道 99 号港城大厦 1 号楼
邮编	214513
电话	0523-89109898
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招商部门名称	靖江经济技术开发区招商局
地址	江苏省靖江市新港大道 99 号港城大厦 1 号楼
邮编	214513
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苏州吴中经济技术开发区

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电话	0512-66565130
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宿迁经济技术开发区

网址	http://kfq.suqian.gov.cn/
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宜兴经济技术开发区

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苏州浒墅关经济技术开发区

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沭阳经济技术开发区

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相城经济技术开发区

地址 江苏省苏州市相城区蠡塘河路 900 号
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传真 0512-69390291
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邮编 215143
电话 0512-66183351
传真 0512-66731113

无锡惠山经济技术开发区

网址 <http://www.huishan.gov.cn/kfq/index.shtml>
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宁波经济技术开发区

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电话 0574-86383844
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温州经济技术开发区

网址 <http://www.wetdz.gov.cn/>
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电话 0577-85851778
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地址 浙江省温州市温州经济技术开发区滨海十七路 350 号 11 楼
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宁波大榭开发区

网址 <http://www.daxie.gov.cn/>
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电话 0574-89283050
传真 0574-89283330
招商部门名称 宁波大榭开发区投资合作局
地址 浙江省宁波大榭开发区中信综合服务大楼东楼 15 层
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杭州经济技术开发区

网址	http://qt.hangzhou.gov.cn/
地址	浙江省杭州市钱塘新区青六北路 499 号
邮编	311228
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传真	0571-89898797
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地址	浙江省杭州市钱塘区江东一路 7899 号
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萧山经济技术开发区

网址	http://www.xetz.com
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电话	0571-82838106
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嘉兴经济技术开发区

网址	http://jxedz.jiaxing.gov.cn/
地址	浙江省嘉兴市南湖区城南街道展望路 1 号经投大厦
邮编	314000
电话	0573-82208114
传真	0573-82208333
招商部门名称	制造业招商局
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招商部门名称	服务业招商局
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湖州经济技术开发区

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邮编 313000
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绍兴袍江经济技术开发区

网址 <http://sxbh.sx.gov.cn/>
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金华经济技术开发区

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长兴经济技术开发区

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邮箱 cxjjjskfq@126.com
招商部门名称 长兴经济技术开发区管委会投资促进局
地址 浙江省湖州市长兴县太湖街道中央大道 2598 号
邮编 313100
电话 0572-6066766
传真 0572-6039109
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宁波石化经济技术开发区

网址 <http://172.19.25.20/login.aspx>
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邮编 315204
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招商部门名称 宁波石化经济技术开发区投资合作局
地址 浙江省宁波市镇海区澥浦镇北海路 266 号
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嘉善经济技术开发区

地址 浙江省嘉兴市嘉善县东升路 18 号
邮编 314100
电话 0573-84252187
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招商部门名称 招商服务局
地址 浙江省嘉兴市嘉善县东升路 18 号
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电话 0573-84251777
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衢州经济技术开发区

网址 <http://jjq.qz.gov.cn/>
地址 浙江省衢州市世纪大道 677 号
邮编 324002
电话 0570-3851953
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招商部门名称 投资促进部
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义乌经济技术开发区

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邮箱 ywjfkf@yw.gov.cn
招商部门名称 招商一局、招商二局、招商三局
地址 浙江省义乌市杨村路 300 号
邮编 322000
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杭州余杭经济技术开发区

地址 浙江省杭州市临平区超峰东路 2 号
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电话 0571-89182296
传真 0571-86226590
招商部门名称 产业招商局
地址 浙江省杭州市临平区超峰东路 2 号
邮编 311100
电话 0571-89021310

绍兴柯桥经济技术开发区

网址 <http://wz.kq.gov.cn/col/col1618687/index.html>
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地址 浙江省绍兴市柯桥区柯北大道 961 号
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富阳经济技术开发区

网址 <http://www.fuyang.gov.cn/>
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邮编 311402
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平湖经济技术开发区

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杭州湾上虞经济技术开发区

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临沂经济技术开发区

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德州经济技术开发区

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威海临港经济技术开发区

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滕州经济技术开发区

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郑州经济技术开发区

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武汉经济技术开发区

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黄石经济技术开发区

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武汉临空港经济技术开发区

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荆州经济技术开发区

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鄂州葛店经济技术开发区

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枣阳经济技术开发区

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宁乡经济技术开发区

网址 <http://nxdz.changsha.gov.cn/>
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邮编 410600
电话 0731-88981799
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湘潭经济技术开发区

网址 <http://xtjkq.xiangtan.gov.cn>
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浏阳经济技术开发区

网址 <http://letz.changsha.gov.cn/>
地址 湖南省浏阳经济技术开发区康宁路 9 号
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传真 0731-83280666
招商部门名称 经济合作局
地址 湖南省浏阳经济技术开发区康宁路 9 号

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娄底经济技术开发区

网址 <http://ldkf.gov.cn>
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邮编 417000
电话 0738-8652618
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望城经济技术开发区

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永州经济技术开发区

网址 <http://jkq.yzcity.gov.cn/>
地址 湖南省永州市冷水滩区零陵南路潇湘科技创新中心
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邵阳经济技术开发区

网址 <https://jkq.shaoyang.gov.cn/jkq/mindex.shtml>
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地址 湖南省邵阳市双清区邵阳大道中段
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湛江经济技术开发区

网址 <http://www.zetdz.gov.cn/>
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广州经济技术开发区

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广州南沙经济技术开发区

网址 <http://www.gzns.gov.cn/>
地址 广东省广州市南沙区凤凰大道 1 号
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惠州大亚湾经济技术开发区

网址 <http://www.dayawan.gov.cn/>
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邮箱 mskbw@dayawan.gov.cn
招商部门名称 惠州大亚湾经济技术开发区招商局
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增城经济技术开发区

网址 <http://www.zc.gov.cn/>
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地址 广东省广州市增城区宁西街香山大道 2 号
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珠海经济技术开发区

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招商部门名称 经济发展局
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邮编 519090
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揭东经济技术开发区

网址 <http://www.jiedong.gov.cn/bmpd/jdjkkfqlwyh/index.html>
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南宁经济技术开发区

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邮编 530031
电话 0771-4518883/4518663
邮箱 nnjkqzs@163.com

中马钦州产业园区

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电话	0777-5880001
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邮箱	qzgzmq@qip.gov.cn
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邮编	535008
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钦州港经济技术开发区

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地址	广西钦州市中马钦州产业园区中马大街 1 号管委行政综合楼
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广西—东盟经济技术开发区

网址	http://gxdmjkq.nanning.gov.cn/
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北海经济技术开发区

网址	http://xxgk.beihai.gov.cn/bhgyyqglwyh/index.html#.airline
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电话	0779-2088267
邮箱	bhgyzs@163.com

海南洋浦经济开发区

网址	http://yangpu.hainan.gov.cn/
地址	海南省洋浦经济开发区控股大道洋浦大厦
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电话	0898-28829066
传真	0898-28829035
邮箱	2810434345@qq.com
招商部门名称	洋浦经济开发区投资促进局
地址	海南省洋浦经济开发区沙地路 10 号政法综治大楼 3 楼
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重庆经济技术开发区

网址	http://jkq.cq.gov.cn/
地址	重庆市南岸区茶园新区通江大道江桥路 1 号
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电话	023-62900892
传真	023-62900401
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招商部门名称	重庆经开区经贸合作局、重庆经开区招商公司
地址	重庆市南岸区茶园新区通江大道江桥路 1 号
邮编	401336
电话	经贸合作局：023-62988601；招商公司：023-62963293

万州经济技术开发区

网址	http://www.wz.gov.cn/jkq/wzjkq/
地址	重庆市万州区经开大道 5 号
邮编	404000
电话	023-58327421
传真	023-58327417
招商部门名称	投资促进局
地址	重庆市万州区经开大道 5 号
邮编	404000
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长寿经济技术开发区

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邮箱	Cs_jkq@sina.com
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成都经济技术开发区

网址	http://www.longquanyi.gov.cn/
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传真	028-84876728
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广安经济技术开发区

网址 <http://gajkq.guang-an.gov.cn/>
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地址 四川省广安市前锋区奎阁街道青杠街 1 号
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德阳国家经济技术开发区

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招商部门名称 德阳经济技术开发区投资促进局
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邮编 618000
电话 400-102-3450
0838-2691099（投促一部）、0838-2692366（投促二部）

遂宁经济技术开发区

网址 <http://snjkq.suining.gov.cn>
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邮编 629000
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招商部门名称 遂宁经济技术开发区管理委员会经济合作局
地址 四川省遂宁市船山区明月路 151 号
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绵阳经济技术开发区

网址 <http://jkq.my.gov.cn/index.html>
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邮编 621000
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招商部门名称 经济技术开发区经济合作局
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C216-C217
邮编 621000
电话 0816-8130123

广元经济技术开发区

网址 <http://jkq.cngy.gov.cn/>
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邮编 628000
电话 0839-3500429
传真 0839-3507176
招商部门名称 广元经济技术开发区经济合作局
地址 四川省广元市经开区下西明德路 5 号
邮编 628000
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宜宾临港经济技术开发区

网址 <http://www.yblg.gov.cn/>
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招商部门名称 宜宾三江新区经合外事局
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邮编 644600
电话 0831-2108702
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内江经济技术开发区

网址 <http://kfq.neijiang.gov.cn/>
地址 四川省内江经济技术开发区汉晨路 488 号
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成都国际铁路港经济技术开发区

网址 <http://www.qbj.gov.cn/>
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地址 四川省成都市青白江区凤凰西六路文体中心 C 区二楼
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雅安经济技术开发区

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电话 0835-3227806
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贵阳国家经济技术开发区

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电话 0851-83845807
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招商部门名称 投资促进和商务局
地址 贵州省贵阳经济技术开发区开发大道 118 号
邮编 550009
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遵义经济技术开发区

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鸣 谢

在《中国外商投资指引（2022年版）》编写过程中，国家发展和改革委员会、教育部、科学技术部、工业和信息化部、公安部、司法部、财政部、人力资源和社会保障部、自然资源部、住房和城乡建设部、交通运输部、文化和旅游部、国家卫生健康委员会、海关总署、税务总局、市场监督管理总局、移民管理局、铁路局、民用航空局、外汇管理局、知识产权局等部门和机构提供了资料和宝贵意见。

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各省（自治区、直辖市）商务部门、投资促进机构、外资投诉工作机构以及各自由贸易试验区、国家级经济技术开发区提供了联系方式。

在此一并表示感谢！

商务部外国投资管理司、
投资促进事务局
2022年9月

Foreign Investment Guide of the People's Republic of China

2022 Edition



INvest in **China**

**Ministry of Commerce of the People's
Republic of China**

Foreword

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

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

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

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1. Meeting China

1.1 Country Overview

1.1.1 Natural Environment

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

The climate in China is complex and diverse. East China has a typical monsoon climate, while Northwest China has a temperate continental climate with large seasonal temperature variations, bitterly cold in winter and hot in summer. The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has a distinct 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 midnight on November 1, 2020, China had a total

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1.3 Basic Systems

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

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

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

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

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

At present, China's socialist market economic system features public ownership as the mainstay developing side by side with other forms of ownership and a labor-based distribution system coexisting with various modes of distribution. In order to develop an economy with more effective market mechanisms, dynamic micro-entities, and sound macro-regulation, China endeavors to foster a pattern of government-market coordination with organic integration and complementarity playing its due roles. By doing so, China can achieve the goal of transforming property rights as effective incentives, free flows of factors, flexible prices, fair and orderly competition, and the survival of business determined by competition. 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 laws.

1.2 The Economy

1.2.1 Open Economy

■ Opening-up Is the Hallmark of Contemporary China

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

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

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

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

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

■ Overall Scale

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

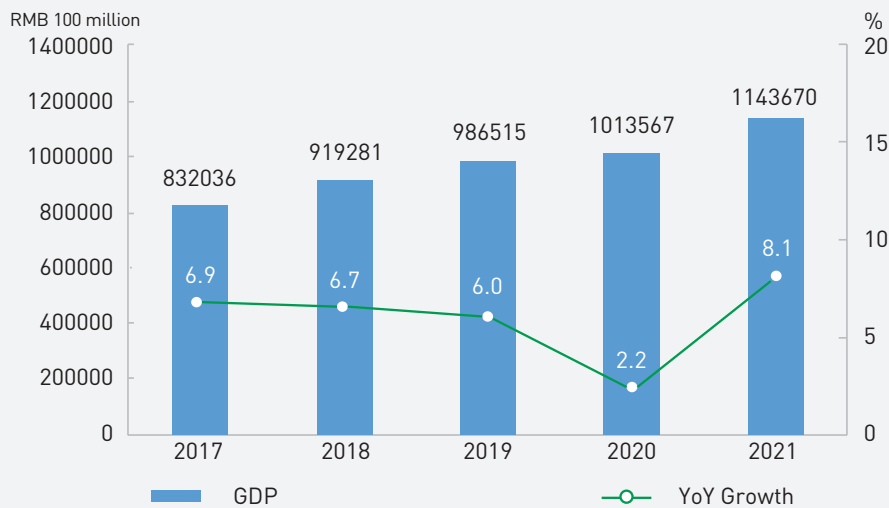
■ **Contribution to the World Economy**

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

1.2.2 Economic Development

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

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



China GDP and Growth Rate, 2017-2021

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

1.2.3 Economic Structure

■ Role of the Services Sector

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

■ Transformation and Upgrade in Manufacturing Industry

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

■ New Business Types Restructuring Economic Development Model

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

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

■ Steady Development of Digital Economy

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

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

1.2.4 Market Potential

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

1.3 National Strategy

1.3.1 Overall Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 14th Five-Year Plan for Development of Commerce

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.5 Regional Development Strategy

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

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

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

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

■ Major Regional Development Strategies

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

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

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

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

Construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area: With an area of 56,000 square kilometers, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area includes the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macao Special Administrative Region, and the cities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, and Zhaoqing in Guangdong Province. China will strengthen collaborative development among enterprises, universities, and research institutions in Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao, improve the framework system consisting of "two corridors" (the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong science and technology innovation corridor and the Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macao science

and technology innovation corridor) and "two points" (Lok Ma Chau Loop and Hengqin), to promote the development of comprehensive national science centers and facilitate the cross-border flow of innovation factors. China will accelerate the construction of intercity railways, coordinate the functional layout of ports and airports, and optimize the allocation of shipping and aviation resources; deepen the reform of customs clearance models, and promote the convenient and efficient flow of personnel, goods, and vehicles; expand the mutual recognition of professional qualifications between the Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, and further promote the convergence of rules and mechanisms in key areas; facilitate the youth from Hong Kong and Macao to study, work, and start businesses in Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area (GBA), and create top-notch youth exchange brands among Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao.

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

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

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. China will intensify the protection and restoration of key ecosystems in the upper reaches of the Yellow River, take appropriate steps to protect Sanjiangyuan, "China's Water Tower", and enhance the water conservation capacity of Gannan, Ruo'ergai (Zoige), and other areas. China will seek new methods for addressing soil erosion in the middle reaches of the river in the Loess Plateau, advance efforts to comprehensively address secondary suspended rivers and floodplains, and strengthen the protection and restoration of wetlands in the Yellow River Delta. China will rationally control the intensity of coal exploitation, promote the integrated development and utilization of energy and resources, and strengthen the ecological restoration of mines; improve the development pattern of central cities and city clusters, and coordinate the

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

■ Strategy for Coordinated Regional Development

Western Development of China:

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

regions. China will support Xinjiang in building "three bases and one corridor"² and Tibet in building an important passageway opening to South Asia.

Northeast China Revitalization:

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

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

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

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

1.3.6 Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality

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

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

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

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

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

On September 22, 2021, *Working Guidance for Carbon Dioxide Peaking and Carbon Neutrality in Full and Faithful Implementation of the New Development Philosophy*³ was released. It clarifies the key tasks to peak carbon dioxide emissions and achieve carbon neutrality: First, promoting comprehensive green transformation in economic and social development; second, in-depth industrial restructuring; third, accelerating the development of a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient energy system; fourth, accelerating the construction of a low-carbon transportation system; fifth, improving the quality of green and low-carbon development of urban and rural areas; sixth, strengthening research on green and low-carbon technologies and promoting their application; seventh,

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

On October 24, 2021, the State Council released the *Action Plan for Carbon Dioxide Peaking Before 2030*⁴ ("the Plan" for short). The Plan states that by 2025, the share of non-fossil fuels in total energy consumption will reach about 20%, while energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP will drop by 13.5% and 18%, respectively, compared with 2020 levels, laying a solid foundation for carbon dioxide peaking. By 2030, the share of non-fossil energy consumption will reach about 25%, and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP will have dropped by more than 65% compared with the 2005 level, successfully achieving carbon dioxide peaking before 2030. According to the Plan, China will see that the goal to peak carbon dioxide emissions permeates the whole process and every aspect of economic and social development. Particular focus will be placed on implementation of ten major peaking carbon dioxide emissions actions, which are the action for green and low-carbon energy transition, the action for energy saving, carbon emission mitigation and efficiency improvement, the action for peaking carbon dioxide emissions in industry sector, the action for peaking carbon dioxide emissions in urban-rural development area, the action for promoting green and low-carbon transportation, the action for promoting circular economy in carbon mitigation

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Investing in China

2.1 Well-equipped Infrastructure

2.1.1 Developed Transportation Infrastructure Network

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

■ Land Transportation Network

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

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

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

■ Shipping Network

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

■ Aviation Network

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 Stable and Ample Energy Supply

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

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

■ Ample and Reliable Power Supply Capacity

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

■ Stable Water Supply

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

■ Stable Gas Market

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

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

2.1.3 Rich Natural Resources

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

2.1.4 Extensive Communication Infrastructure and Network Coverage

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

2.2 Leading Innovation

2.2.1 Important Policies for Technological Innovation

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

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

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

2.2.2 Increasing Scientific Research Input

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

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

2.2.3 Human Resources for Science & Technology Development Continuing to Grow

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

2.2.4 Scientific Research Institutes with Growing International Influence

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

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

2.2.5 Scientific and Technological Innovation Keeping Improving

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

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

■ The Number of Patents and Inventions has Increased Significantly

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

6. Nature Index 2022 (<https://www.nature.com/nature-index/annual-tables/2022>).

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

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

■ Environment for Commercialization of Scientific and Technological Achievements Keeps Improving

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

■ Business Incubation Gradually Improves

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

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

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

2.3 Rich Human Resources

2.3.1 Human Resource Quality Improved

■ Employee Educational Levels Continue to Improve

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

- Professional technical personnel: By the end of 2021, 39.35 million people had obtained various professional qualification certificates.

- Skills training: By the end of 2021, there were 940 employment training centers and nearly 30,000 private training institutions nationwide. Subsidized vocational training sessions

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

- Vocational skill appraisal: As of the end of 2021, there were 6,894 vocational skill appraisal agencies, 13,431 vocational level appraisal agencies, and 412,000 appraisers. A total of 10.784 million people were appraised for vocational skill and vocational level, and 8.988 million obtained either certificate (302,000 people obtained the certificate of technician, senior technician vocational qualification certificate or vocational level certificate).

- Technical schools: At the end of 2021, there were 2,492 technical schools nationwide, with 4.267 million students. A total of 1.672 million students were enrolled in and 1.087 million graduated from technical schools across China with 6.007 million trained for the public.

2.3.2 Human Resource Services Gradually Improved

■ Laws and Regulations on Human Resources Services Gradually Improved

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

■ Professional and Market-Oriented Human Resource Services

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

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

2.3.3 Human Resource Services for Foreign Talent Improved

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

Taking Beijing as an example:

- Beijing has launched the 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 talent.

- The power of the issuance of the Work Permit for foreign nationals to work in China is delegated to the district level in Chaoyang, Haidian, and Shunyi districts, where most foreign employees are located.

- The service hall with the "single-window for accepting applications and issuing work and residence permits" for

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

2.4 Improving Business Environment

2.4.1 Issuing Regulations on Optimizing the Business Environment

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

2.4.2 Adopting Multiple Measures to Optimize Business Environment

1. Further Streamlining Administration and Delegating Power

- Relaxed Market Access

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

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

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

- Reduce Restrictions on Business Operations

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

arranged at the central government level. The approval procedures for all 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. Since July 1, 2021, China has implemented the management of enterprise-related business licensing based on the list nationwide. Meanwhile, the pilot projects have been further promoted in the PFTZs. The reform of "separating permits from business licenses" facilitates the access to market operation qualifications for enterprises and entrepreneurs, thus further reducing access restrictions on business operations.

- **Deepen Investment Facilitation Reforms**

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

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

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

2. Improving the Regulatory Rules

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

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

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

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

3. Improving the Efficiency of Government Services

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

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

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

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

- Constantly reducing and standardizing certification-related issues and rolling out the notification commitment system.

4. Popularizing "China International Trade Single Window"

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

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

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

5. Regulating Fee Collection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seventh, it is necessary to further

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

2.4.4 Six Cities Launching Pilot Projects for Business Environment Innovation

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

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

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

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

Third, it is necessary to enhance the convenience of investment and construction. Before land supply, government departments should carry out a package assessment of

geological disasters, soil and water conservation among others, to strengthen responsibilities. The enterprise can start construction after acquiring the land, without repeated evaluation. The notification and commitment system and online parallel handling of construction permits should be applied for access projects under municipal administration such as water, electricity and heating.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4.6 Constructing a Unified National Market at a Faster Pace

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

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

2.5 Full-fledged Investment Promotion Service System and Platforms

2.5.1 Full-fledged Foreign Investment Promotion Service System

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

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

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

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

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

2.5.2 Special Team for Key Foreign Investment Projects

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

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

Service hotline: (86) 010-85093600

E-mail: fdiservice@mofcom.gov.cn

2.5.3 Influential Exhibitions

China hosts increasingly diverse foreign investment promotion activities. Central and local governments proactively establish exhibition platforms and

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

■ China International Import Expo

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

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

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

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

■ China Import and Export Fair

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

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

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

■ China International Fair for Trade in Services

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

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

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

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

■ China International Consumer Products Expo

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

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

■ China International Fair for Investment & Trade

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

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

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

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

■ Central China Investment and Trade Exposition

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

With the approval of the State Council, the Central China Expo has been held in turn by the six provinces of central China

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

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

2.5.4 Convenient Online Service Platforms

■ Invest in China

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

■ Investment Project Information Database

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

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

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

2.6 Complete High-level Opening-up Platforms

2.6.1 Pilot Free Trade Zones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.2 Hainan Free Trade Port

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liberalization and facilitation of the

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

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

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

Data Interaction Pilot Project, will foster and develop the digital economy. With an innovative system design, Hainan will explore and develop a convenient and secure mechanism to facilitate 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 create favorable conditions, adopt the "zero-tariff" policy on imported goods step by step, and optimize the tax policy and arrangement. A simplified tax system will be launched in line with China's national tax reform. Tax evasion risk identification will be strengthened, tax collection and management strictly supervised, and tax base erosion and profit shifting prevented to prevent Hainan from becoming a "tax haven".

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

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

increased by nearly 10 times in five years. In 2021, the scale reached RMB1.98 trillion, up 15%.

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.5 National Economic and Technological Development Zones

In 1984, the State Council approved the establishment of the first batch of 14 National Economic and Technological Development Zones (hereinafter referred to as the NETDZs) along China's coastal areas. Up to now, a total of 230 NETDZs (112 in the east, 68 in the central region and 50 in the west) have been established in 31 provinces (including autonomous regions and municipalities). The NETDZs are important bases of China's reform and opening-up initiative, where sound infrastructure and investment environment in line with international standards are developed in designated zones. Foreign capital has been introduced into NETDZs to develop industrial systems with advanced manufacturing and modern services as the mainstay. The automobile, information technology, and smart manufacturing sectors have become the leading ones in the NETDZs, which have become the driving force for economic development of their host cities and the surrounding areas. On May 18, 2019, the State Council issued the *Opinions of the State Council on Promoting Innovation and Development of National Economic and Technological Development Zones and Creating a New High Ground of*

Reform and Opening-up. This document put forward 22 measures in five areas, namely building a higher-quality open economy, granting greater autonomy on reform, building a modern industrial system, creating a more efficient platform for internal and external cooperation, and better guaranteeing the supply of factors of production and enhancing the intensive utilization of resources. To sum up, innovation in opening-up, science and technology and institutional arrangement in NETDZs has played a positive role in Hainan's endeavor to pursue higher-level cooperation and higher-quality economic development, and to create a new high ground for reform and opening-up. According to preliminary statistics, the NETDZs achieved a regional GDP of RMB13.7 trillion in 2021, up 15.4% over the previous year with the growth rate 7.3 percentage points higher than the national average, and accounting for 11.9% of the GDP. The total import and export volume was RMB8.7 trillion, increasing by 21.9% and accounting for 22.3% of the country's total. The actual use of foreign capital and reinvestment of foreign-invested enterprises totaled USD68.4 billion, a year-on-year increase of 14%.

2.6.6 National High-Tech Industrial Development Zones

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.7 State-level New Areas

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

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

In January 2020, the General Office of the State Council issued the *Guiding Opinions on Supporting 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 quality development of the real economy, continuous progress in creating new system and mechanism advantages, 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.

2.6.8 Special Customs Supervision Areas

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.10 Border (Cross-border) Economic Cooperation Zones

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

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

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

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

3. Legal System for Foreign Investment in China

3.1 An Introduction to the Chinese Legal System

3.1.1 The Chinese Legal System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.2 Compliance with International Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 The Legal System for Foreign Investment

3.2.1 Overview

China encourages foreign investors to invest in China in accordance with laws. China also protects the legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises in accordance with laws. China has always followed the rule of law in utilizing foreign investment. In the early stage of reform and 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 Regulations for the Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China* (hereinafter referred to as the "*Implementing Regulations*"), detailing the main legal systems defined by the *Foreign Investment Law*. The *Foreign Investment Law* and its *Implementing Regulations* came into effect on January 1, 2020. Foreign investment will henceforth enjoy a market environment with higher stability, transparency, predictability, and fairer competition.

3.2.2 Market Access for Foreign Investment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 Investment Promotion

■ Catalogue of Industries for Encouraging Foreign Investment

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

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

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

■ Equal Participation in Competition

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

The government treats domestic and foreign-invested enterprises equally in procurement activities. 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. No organization should discriminate or restrict foreign-invested enterprises in any form, or obstruct or restrict them from freely entering the government procurement market in local regions and industries. Foreign-invested

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

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

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

3.2.4 Investment Protection

■ Expropriation and Compensation

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

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

■ Freedom of Technical Cooperation

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

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

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

■ Commitment from Local Governments

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

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

■ Smoothed Complaint Channels for Foreign-invested Enterprises

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.5 Investment Management

■ Foreign Investment Project Management

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

■ National Security Review

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

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

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

■ Information Reporting System

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

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

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

3.3.3 Organization Form of Foreign-invested Enterprises

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

■ Companies

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

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

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

■ Partnerships

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

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

■ Resident Representative Offices of Foreign Enterprises in China

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

A representative office is an office set

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

3.4 Foreign Exchange Administration

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

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

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

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

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

3.5 Labor Employment

The employment of labor by 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 name, domicile, legal representative or the person in charge of the employer; the name, address and resident ID or other valid ID number of the employee; the term of the labor contract, the content and place of work, working hours, rest and holidays, labor remuneration, social insurance, labor protection, working conditions, protections against occupational hazards, etc. In addition to the essential content listed above, the employer and the employee are also entitled to include the probation period, training for the employee, the employee laborer's obligation of confidentiality, supplementary insurance and welfare treatment, and other matters on the labor contract.

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

3.5.2 Working Hours

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

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

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

3.5.3 Holidays and Vacations

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

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

3.5.4 Social Insurance

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

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

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

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

3.5.5 Rescission and Termination of Labor Contracts, and Economic Compensation

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

to economic reasons of the employer, etc.

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

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

3.5.6 Work Permit

Foreign-invested enterprises employing foreigners in China shall complete relevant procedures, such as work permits, for the employees in accordance with laws. Since 2017, China has introduced a unified work permit system for foreigners working in China according to the principle of "encouraging high-end talent, controlling the number of general workers, and restricting the number of low-end workers". Foreigners working in China shall apply for relevant visas and residence permits with the *Notification Letter of Foreigner's Work Permit in China* and the *Work Permit for Foreigners*. High-end foreign talent can enjoy various favorable policies such as "notification + commitment", acceptance

of application without prerequisite for certain materials, and green channels.

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

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

3.6 Intellectual Property Protections

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.7 Tax Administration⁸

3.7.1 Introduction to the Tax System

■ Taxation Environment

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

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

governments (including 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".

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

■ Tax Categories

Like other countries in the world today, China adopts a compound tax system of multiple tax types. Under the

current system, 18 types of tax are divided into the following categories according to the object of taxation:

✓ Income taxes: enterprise income tax, individual income tax

✓ Turnover taxes: value-added tax, consumption tax, tariff

✓ Property taxes and act taxes: house property tax, deed tax, vehicle and vessel tax, stamp tax, city and town land use tax, land value increment tax, tonnage tax, resource tax, urban maintenance and construction tax, vehicle purchase tax, farmland conversion tax, tobacco tax, environmental protection tax

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

(1) Enterprise Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Individual Income Tax

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

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

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

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

The individual income tax year begins

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

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

subsidies will be extended to December 31, 2023.

(3) Value-added Tax (VAT)

On May 1, 2016, China's business tax was altogether replaced by the 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. Besides the rate of 0, there are three value-added tax rates, 13%, 9%, and 6%. For small-scale taxpayers, the VAT rate is 3%, except as otherwise provided. Customs is responsible for collecting VAT on imports. The assessable periods for VAT payment are one day, three days, five days, 10 days, 15 days, one month or one quarter.

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

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

(4) Tariffs

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

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

(5) Consumption Tax

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

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

3.7.2 Preferential Enterprise Income Tax

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

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

These preferential tax policies include:

(1) High-tech enterprises enjoy a preferential tax rate of 15%.

(2) From January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022, for the portion of taxable income not exceeding RMB1 million, the amount of taxable income may be halved from 25% to 12.5% and enterprise income tax will be levied at 20% for small, low-profit enterprises. From January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024, for the portion of taxable income exceeding RMB1 million but not surpassing RMB3 million, the amount of taxable income will be reduced to 25% and enterprise income tax will be levied at 20% for small, low-profit enterprises.

(3) Effective through December 31, 2030, enterprises in western China in industries designated by the government for special encouragement shall enjoy a preferential tax rate of 15%.

(4) Starting from the tax year that production/operation income is first generated, enterprises engaged in public infrastructure projects with major support from the government shall enjoy the "three-year exemption and three-year half rate" enterprise income tax incentive.

(5) Enterprises engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, or fishery projects shall pay enterprise income tax at a reduced rate or be exempted from it.

(6) Starting from the tax year that production/operation income is first generated, enterprises engaged in eligible

environmental protection or energy/water conservation projects shall enjoy the "three-year exemption and three-year half rate" enterprise income tax incentive. Enterprises purchasing specialized equipment for environmental protection, energy or water conservation, or production safety, 10% of the investment in equipment can be deducted from the tax amount payable.

(7) A weighted deduction of 75% of an enterprise's R&D expenditures shall be applied after the actual enterprise R&D expenditure is taken out in accordance with regulations; where enterprise R&D expenditure generates intangible assets, 175% of the cost of intangible assets shall be amortized. At the same time, the rate of extra tax deductions on the R&D costs of manufacturing and technology-based SMEs is raised from 75% to 100%. With respect to the R&D expenses actually incurred by a technology-based SME when it conducts any R&D activity, an extra 100% of the amount of R&D expenses actually incurred shall be deducted before tax payment, in addition to the deduction of actual expenses as prescribed, from January 1, 2022, provided that the said expenses are not converted into intangible assets and included in the current profits and losses; and if the said expenses have been converted into intangible assets, such expenses may be amortized at the rate of 200% of the costs of the intangible assets before tax payment from January 1, 2022.

(8) Enterprise income from technology transfer not exceeding RMB5 million within a tax year shall be exempted from the enterprise income tax; that which exceeds RMB5 million shall be taxed at half of the rate. From January 1, 2020, resident enterprises registered in specific areas of the Zhongguancun National

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

(9) Starting from the tax year that production/operation income is first generated, newly founded high-tech enterprises located in any of China's five special economic zones or the Shanghai Pudong New Area shall enjoy a "two-year exemption and three-year half rate" enterprise income tax incentive.

(10) Venture capital enterprises making eligible venture capital investments can enjoy deduction for the tax amount payable at a certain percentage of the amount invested.

(11) Income from equity investments, including interest earned from the government bonds and stock dividends of resident enterprises, as well as certain specified income of non-profit organizations, are exempted from the enterprise income tax.

(12) Foreign investors reinvesting their profits in China are temporarily exempted from the withholding income tax.

(13) Eligible cutting-edge service enterprises across the nation shall pay the enterprise income tax at a reduced rate of 15%.

3.7.3 Import Tax Policies for Supporting Scientific and Technological Innovation

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

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

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

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

3.7.4 Transfer Pricing

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

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

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

3.7.5 Tax Conventions

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

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

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

3.8 Dispute Resolution

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

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

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

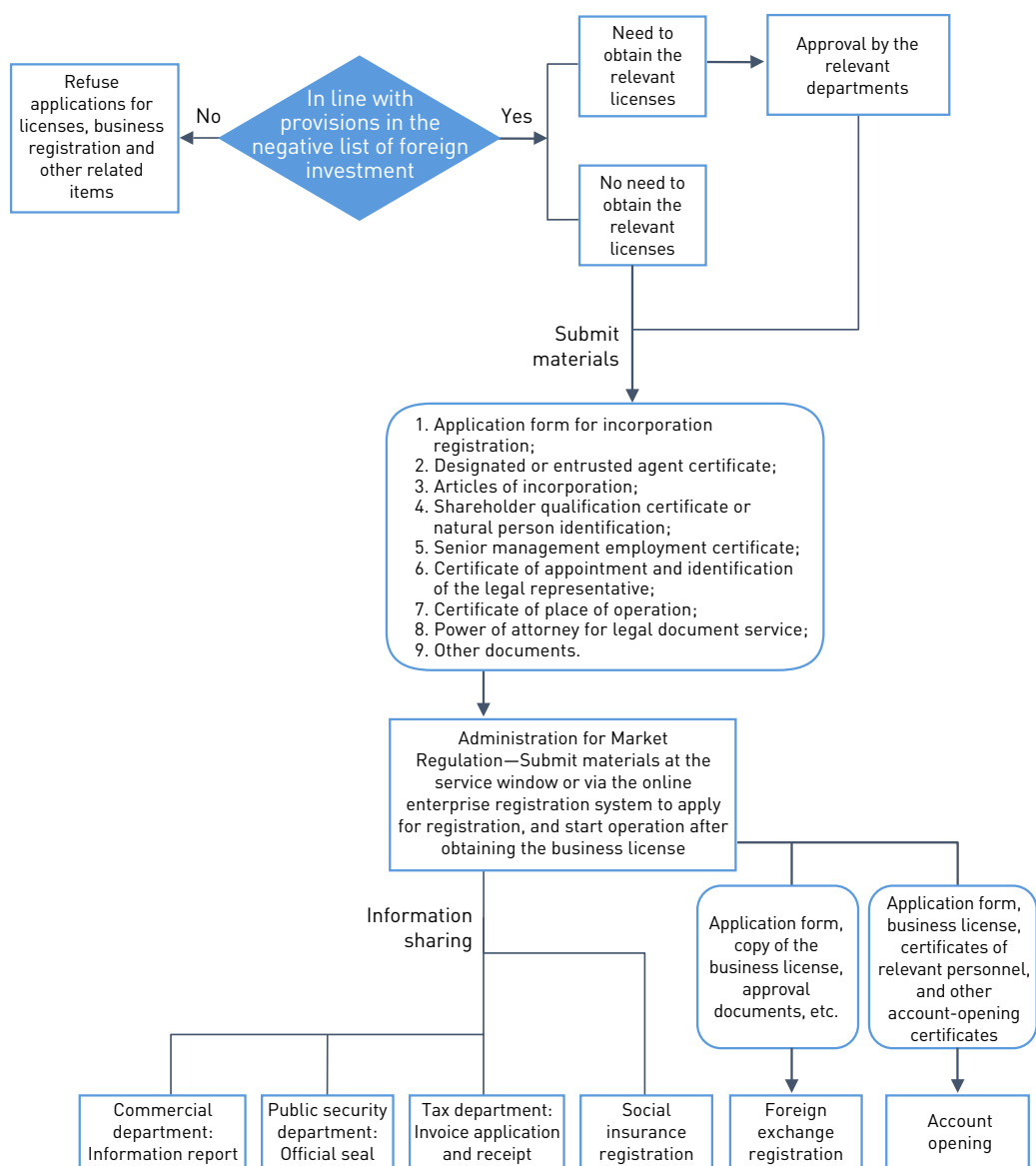
(CMAC) are two major standing commercial arbitration bodies, well-known both nationally and internationally for its independence, impartiality, and efficiency.

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

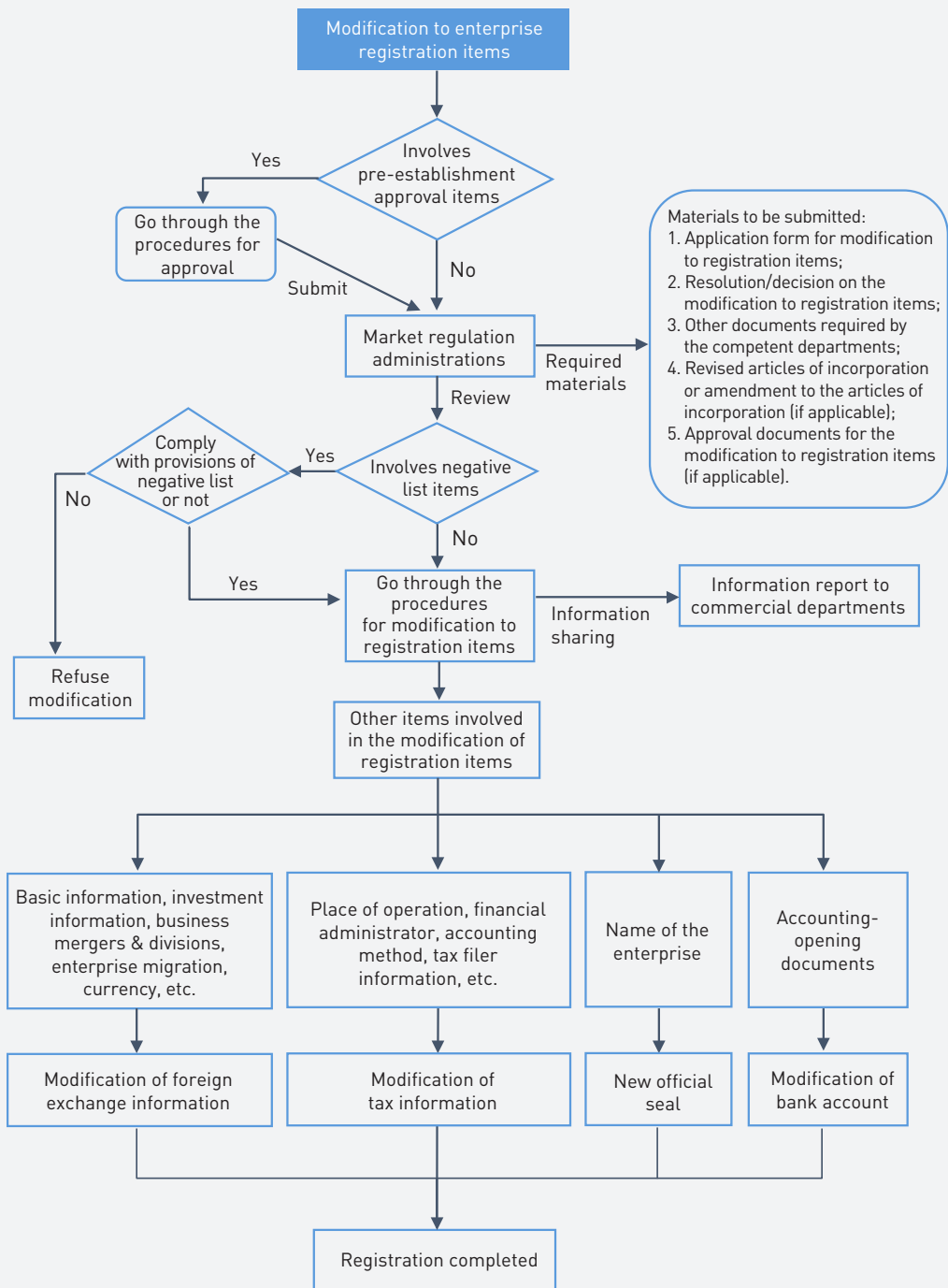
4. Procedures for Foreign Investment

4.1 Enterprise Incorporation/Modification

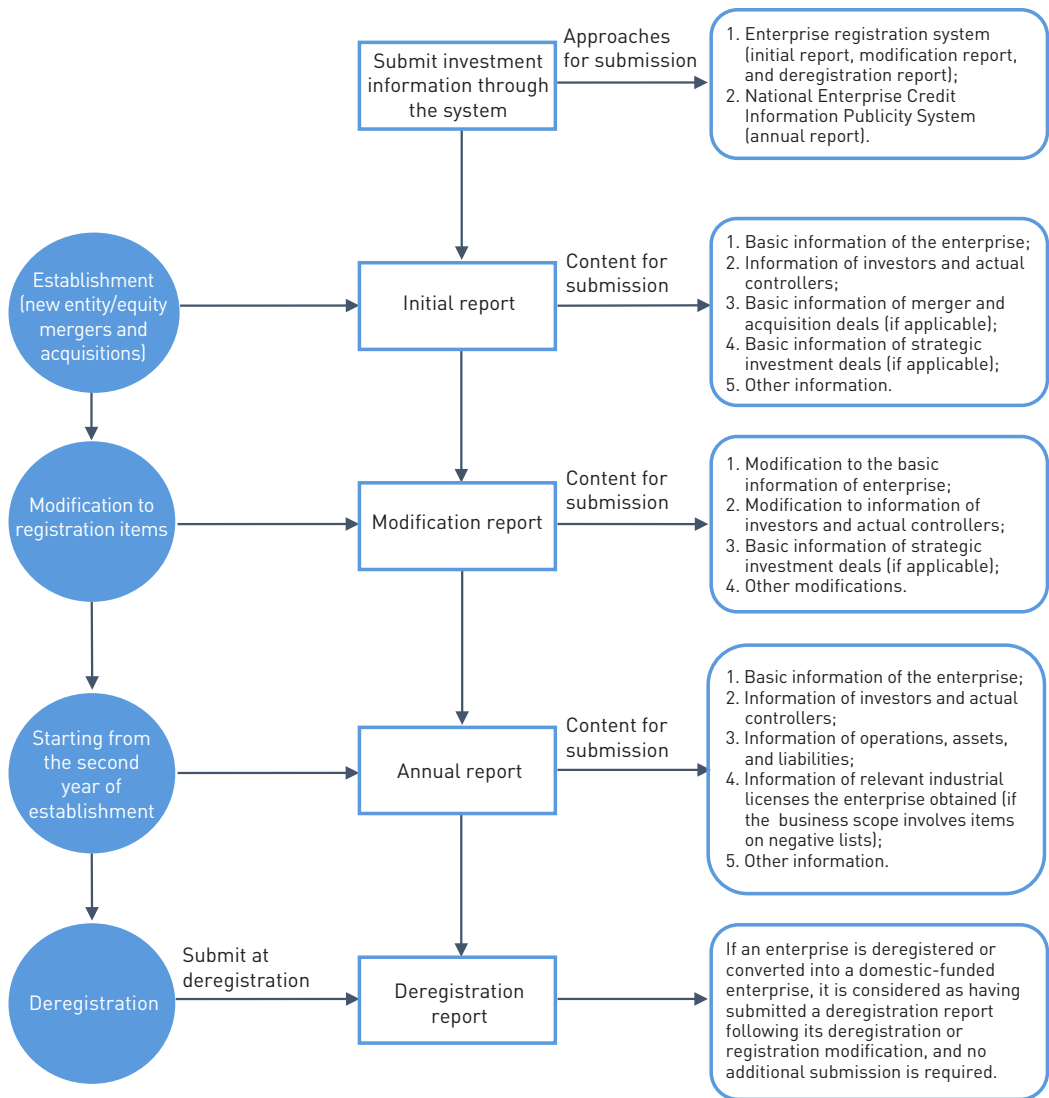
4.1.1 Enterprise Incorporation



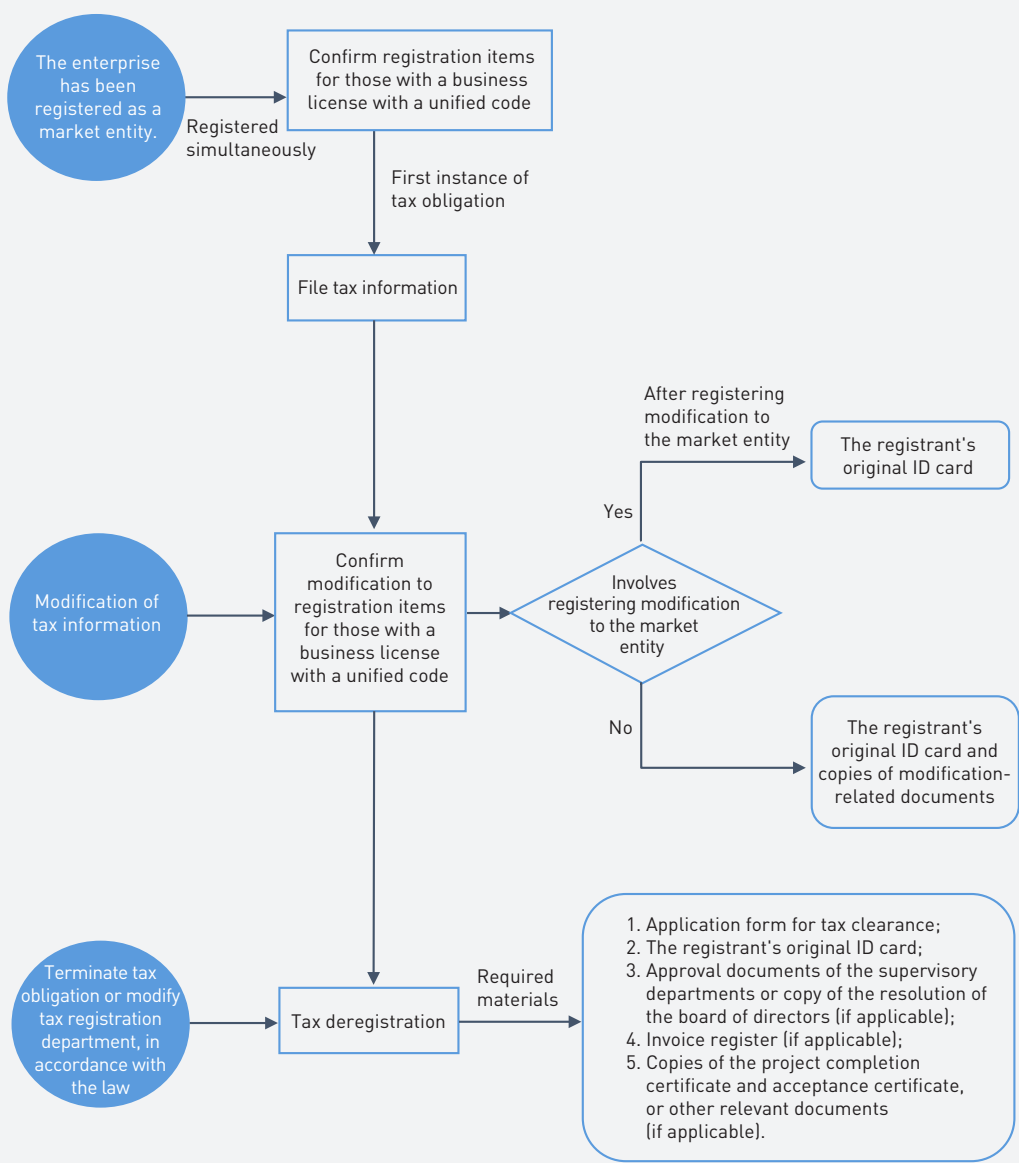
4.1.2 Enterprise Modification



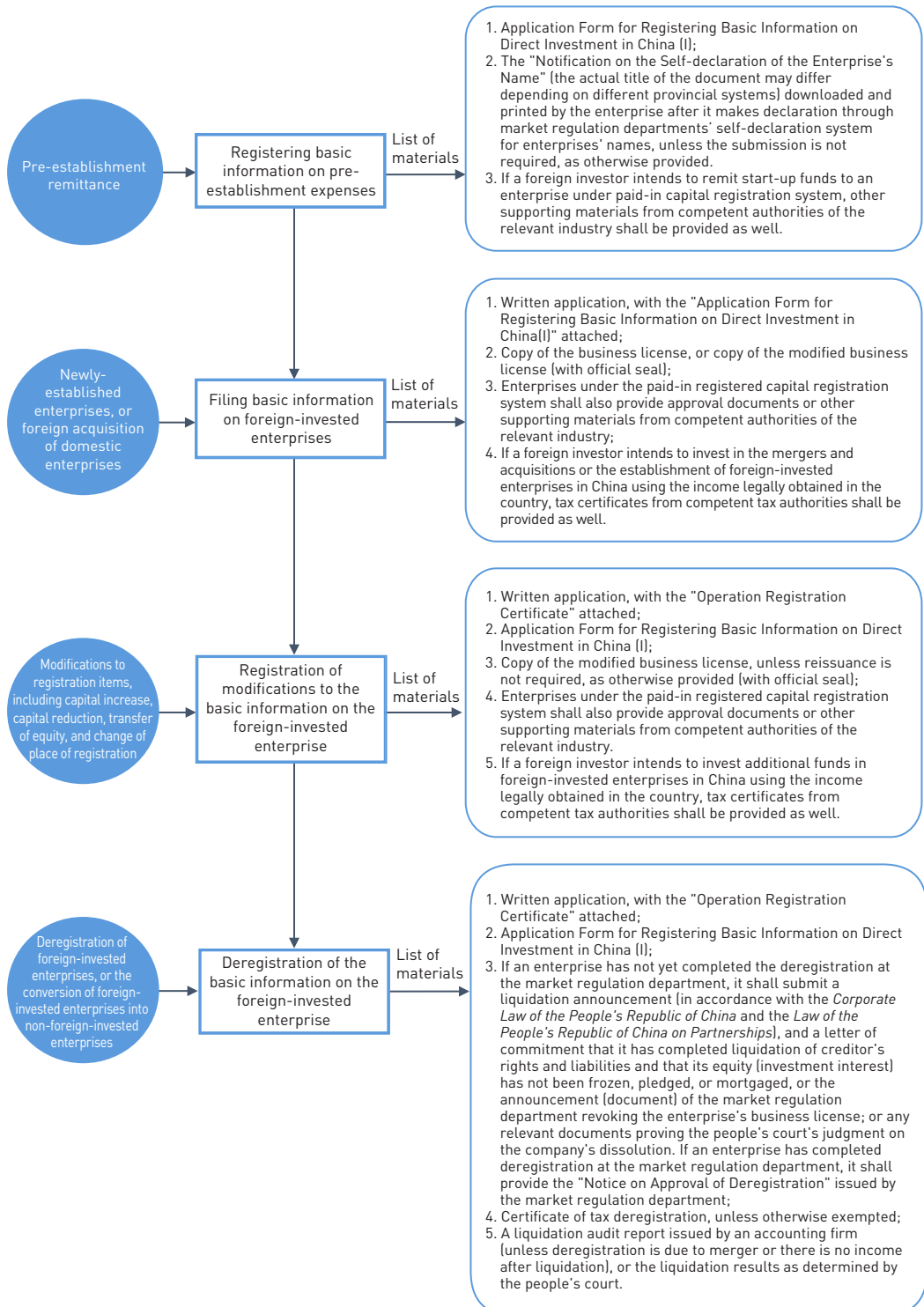
4.1.3 Enterprise Information Report



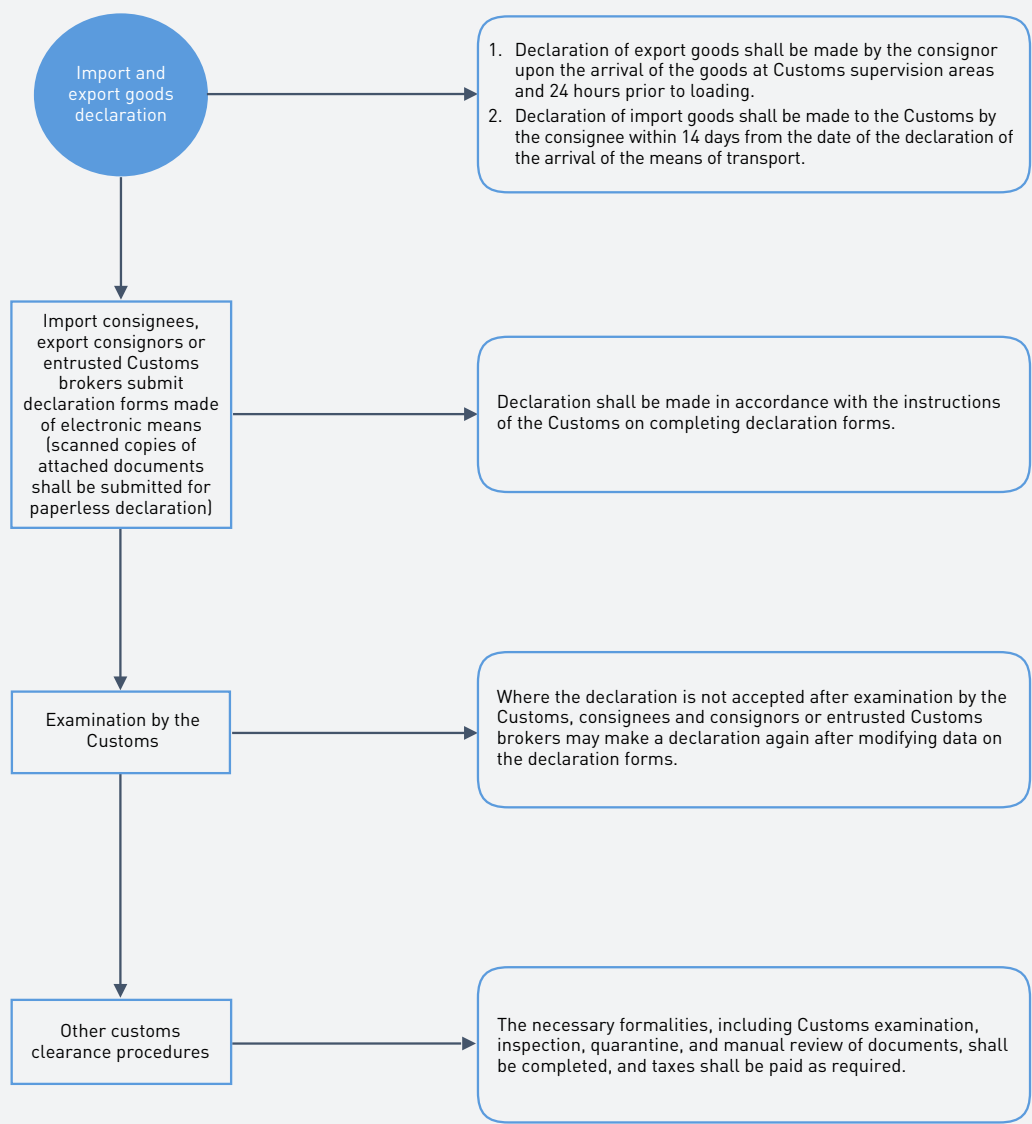
4.2 Taxation



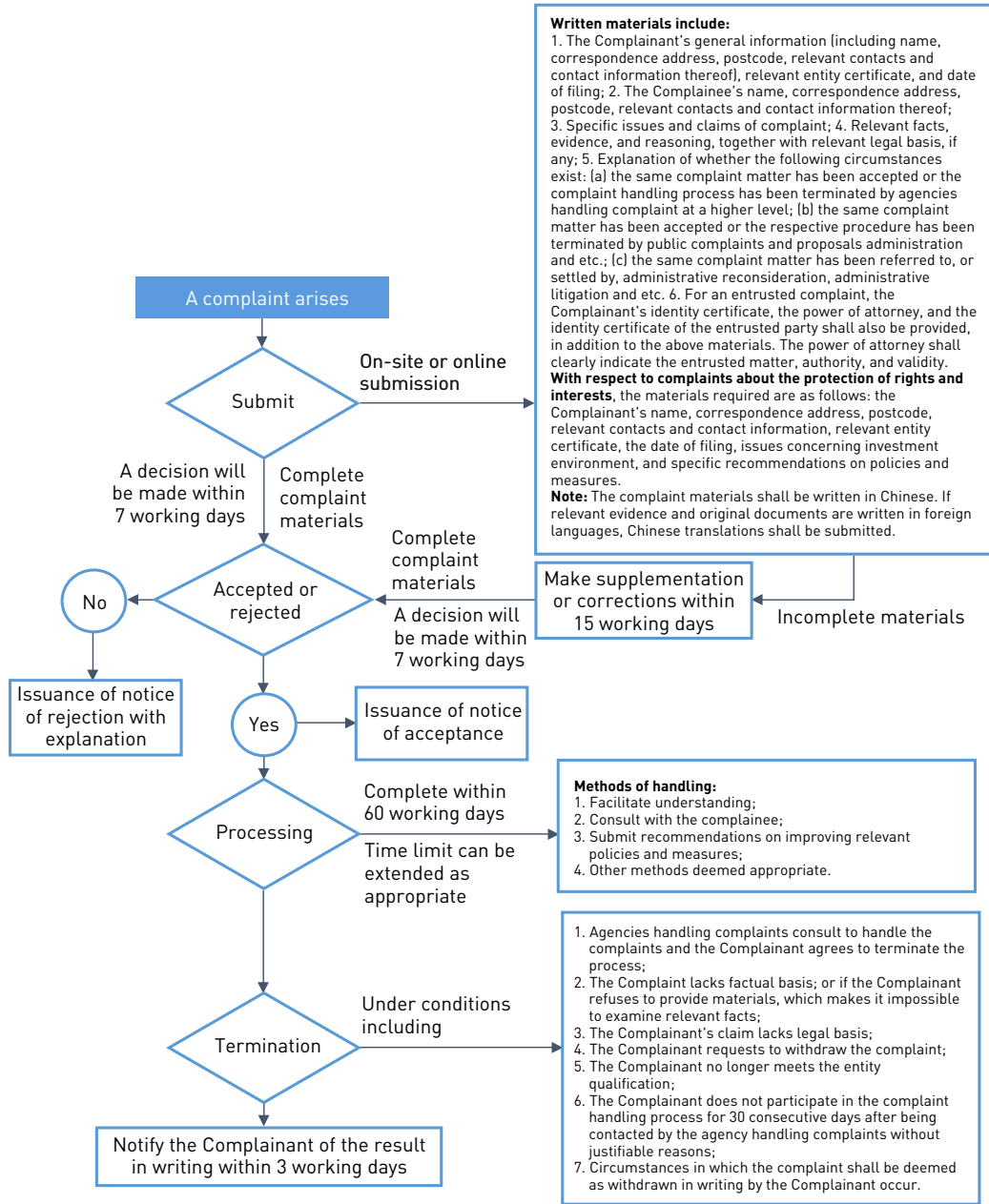
4.3 Foreign Exchange



4.4 Customs



4.5 Complaint Management for Foreign-invested Enterprises



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 and 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.

5. Foreign Nationals in China

5.1 Entry and Residence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passengers traveling to China by

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

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

5.2 Housing

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

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

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

5.3 Education

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

5.4 Medical Services

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

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

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

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

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

5.5 Travel

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

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

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

Appendix I

Directory of Business Departments and
Investment Promotion Agencies

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

Address: 3F, Building 1, 28 Andingmen Outer East Back Alley, Dongcheng District, Beijing
Postal Code: 100731
Tel.: +86-10-64404512/64404514
Fax: +86-10-64515315
Website: Invest in China: <http://fdi.mofcom.gov.cn/>
MOFCOM Investment Promotion Agency: <http://www.cipainvest.org.cn/>

Beijing Municipal Commerce Bureau

Address: Building 5, Courtyard 57, Yunhe East Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing
Postal Code: 100743
Tel.: +86-10-55579532
Fax: +86-10-55579538
Website: <http://sw.beijing.gov.cn/>

Beijing Investment Promotion Service Center

Address: 3F, Block F, Fuhua Mansion, 8 Chaoyangmen North Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing
Postal Code: 100027
Tel.: +86-10-65541880
Fax: +86-10-65543161
Website: <http://invest.beijing.gov.cn/>

Tianjin Commission of Commerce

Address: 158 Dagu North Road, Heping District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300401
Tel.: +86-22-58665762
Fax: +86-22-23390187
Website: <http://shangwuju.tj.gov.cn>

Shanghai Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 7, 300 Shibocun Road, Shanghai
Postal Code: 200125
Tel.: +86-21-23110742
Fax: +86-21-62751960
Website: <http://sww.sh.gov.cn/>

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

Address: 15F, New Town Mansion, 83 Loushanguan Road, Shanghai
Postal Code: 200336
Tel.: +86-21-62368800
Fax: +86-21-62368026
Website: <http://www.investsh.org.cn/>

Chongqing Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 2, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 400060
Tel.: +86-23-62662711
Fax: +86-23-62663011
Website: www.cq.gov.cn

Chongqing Investment Attraction and Promotion Bureau

Address: 5/6F, Building 6, Chongqing Foreign Business District, Yunshan South Road, Yubei District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 401120
Tel.: +86-23-63366615/18108305800
Fax: +86-23-63366619
Website: <http://zsj.cq.gov.cn>

Chongqing Investment Promotion Association

Address: 9F, Foreign Trade Building, 65 Jianxin North Road, Chongqing
Postal Code: 400020
Tel.: +86-23-67862888
Fax: +86-23-67960698
Website: www.cqipa.com

Hebei Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 050071
Tel.: +86-311-87909396
Fax: +86-311-87909350
Website: http://swt.hebei.gov.cn/nx_html/index.html

Hebei Investment Promotion Service Center

Address: 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 050071
Tel.: +86-311-87909195
Fax: +86-311-87909683

Department of Commerce of Shanxi Province

Address: 15 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province
Postal Code: 030000
Tel.: +86-351-4063393
Fax: +86-351-4082950
Website: <http://swt.shanxi.gov.cn/>

Shanxi Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: 15 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province
Postal Code: 030000
Tel.: +86-351-96301/4675007
Fax: +86-351-4675000
Website: <http://www.shanxiinvest.com>

Commerce Department of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Address: Courtyard 63, Xinhua Street, Xincheng District, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 010050
Tel.: +86-471-6945904
Fax: +86-471-6610893
Website: <http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/>

Expo Center of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Address: 7F, Chengxin Digital Building, Xincheng District, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 010050
Tel.: +86-471-6610056
Fax: +86-471-6610893
Website: <http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Liaoning Province

Address: 17 Taishan Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 110032
Tel.: +86-24-86892225
Fax: +86-24-86893858
Website: <http://swt.ln.gov.cn/>

Dalian Commerce Bureau

Address: 2-6 Tangshan Street, Xigang District, Dalian, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 116011
Tel.: +86-411-83686665
Fax: +86-411-83686426
Website: <https://www.boc.dl.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Jilin Province

Address: 3855 Renmin Street, Changchun, Jilin Province
Postal Code: 130061
Tel.: +86-431-88787630/88787629/88787661
Fax: +86-431-81962570
Website: <http://swt.jl.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Heilongjiang Province

Address: 173 Heping Road, Xiangfang District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 150040
Tel.: +86-451-82622111
Fax: +86-451-82623585
Website: <http://sswt.hlj.gov.cn>

Department of Commerce of Jiangsu Province

Address: 29 Beijing East Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 210008
Tel.: +86-25-57710349
Fax: +86-25-57712072
Website: <http://swt.jiangsu.gov.cn/>

Jiangsu International Investment Promotion Center

Address: International Trade Building, 50 Zhonghua Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 210001
Tel.: +86-25-57710464
Fax: +86-25-57710266
Website: <http://www.iinvest.org.cn>

Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province

Address: Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province, 468 Yan'an Road, Gongshu District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 310006
Tel.: +86-571-87058222
Fax: +86-571-87051984
Website: <http://www.zcom.gov.cn/>

Zhejiang International Investment Promotion Center

Address: 466 Yan'an Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 310006
Tel.: +86-571-28939319
Fax: +86-571-28939305
Website: <http://www.zjfdi.com>

Ningbo Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: Building of Ningbo Municipal Bureau of Commerce, 190 Lingqiao Road, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315000
Tel.: +86-574-89387100
Fax: +86-874-89387199
Website: <http://swj.ningbo.gov.cn/>

Ningbo Investment Promotion Center

Address: 15F, Building of Ningbo Municipal Bureau of Commerce, 190 Lingqiao Road, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315000
Tel.: +86-574-89180404
Fax: +86-574-89180400
Website: <https://www.ningbochina.com/>

Department of Commerce of Anhui Province

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Hefei Governmental Affairs Area, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 230062
Tel.: +86-551-63540168
Fax: +86-551-63540373
Website: <http://commerce.ah.gov.cn/>

Anhui Foreign Investment Promotion Agency

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Governmental and Cultural New Developed Area of Hefei, Hefei, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 230062
Tel.: +86-551-63540213
Fax: +86-551-63540162
Website: <http://commerce.ah.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Fujian Province

Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 350003
Tel.: +86-591-87853616
Fax: +86-591-87856133
Website: <http://swt.fujian.gov.cn/>

Fujian International Investment Promotion Center

Address: 5F, Building 3, Department of Commerce of Fujian Province, 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 350003
Tel.: +86-591-87810615
Fax: +86-591-83839780
Website: <http://swt.fujian.gov.cn/fjsjgtzcyjzx/>

Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: Foreign Trade Building, 15 North Hubin Road, Siming District, Xiamen, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 361012
Tel.: +86-592-5302555
Fax: +86-592-2855777
Website: <http://swj.xm.gov.cn/>

Xiamen Investment Promotion Center

Address: Foreign Trade Building, 15 North Hubin Road, Siming District, Xiamen, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 361012
Tel.: +86-592-5365324
Fax: +86-592-2855944
Website: <http://swj.xm.gov.cn/investxiamen.org.cn>

Department of Commerce of Jiangxi Province

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

Jiangxi Foreign Investment Promotion Center

Address: 4F, 415 Bayi Avenue, Donghu District, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 330046
Tel.: +86-791-6246543
Fax: +86-791-86246806
Website: <http://swt.jiangxi.gov.cn/col/col36205/index.html>

Department of Commerce of Shandong Province

Address: 6 Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 250002
Tel.: +86-531-51763350
Fax: +86-531-51763211
Website: <http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/>

International Investment Promotion Agency of Shandong Province

Address: 319 Quancheng Road, Lixia District, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 250011
Tel.: +86-531-51763325
Fax: +86-531-51763576
Website: <http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/col/col16916/index.html>

Qingdao Bureau of Commerce

Address: Building A, World Trade Center, 6 Hong Kong Middle Road, Shinan District, Qingdao, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 266071
Tel.: +86-532-85918108
Fax: +86-532-83836036
Website: <http://bofcom.qingdao.gov.cn/>

Qingdao Municipal Investment Promotion Center

Address: Fullhope Plaza, 12 Hong Kong Middle Road, Shinan District, Qingdao, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 266000
Tel.: +86-532-85026005
Fax: +86-532-85026251
Website: http://bofcom.qingdao.gov.cn/swjzz_59/jsdw_59/qdszscjzx_59/gzdt_59/

Henan Provincial Commerce Department

Address: 115 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province
Postal Code: 450003
Tel.: +86-371-63576220
Fax: +86-371-63945422
Website: <http://hnsswt.henan.gov.cn>

Henan Provincial Investment Promotion Agency

Address: Block B, Jinmao Building, 115 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province
Postal Code: 450003
Tel.: +86-371-63576907/63576997
Website: <http://www.hninvest.org.cn>

Department of Commerce of Hubei Province

Address: 7F, 8 Jiangnan North Road, Wuhan, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 430022
Tel.: +86-27-85752535
Fax: +86-27-85773924
Website: <http://swt.hubei.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Hunan Province

Address: 8F, Building 1, 98 Wuyi Avenue, Furong District, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410001
Tel.: +86-731-85281388
Fax: +86-731-85281388
Website: <http://swt.hunan.gov.cn/>

Hunan Commercial Service Center

Address: 17F, Building 1, 98 Wuyi Avenue, Furong District, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410001
Tel.: +86-731-85281334
Fax: +86-731-85281334
Website: <http://swt.hunan.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province

Address: 13F, Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 510620
Tel.: +86-20-38802165
Fax: +86-20-38802219
Website: <http://com.gd.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Guangdong Province

Address: 6F, Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 510620
Tel.: +86-20-38819378/38896910
Fax: +86-20-38802234

Commerce Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality

Address: 12F, Great China International Exchange Square, 1 Fuhua 1st Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 518034
Tel.: +86-755-88107023
Fax: +86-755-88107008
Website: <http://commerce.sz.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address: Building 3, China-ASEAN Business Center, 10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 530221
Tel.: +86-0771-2211629
Website: <http://swt.gxzf.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Agency of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address: Xinggui Building, 91 East Section of Minzu Avenue, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 530022
Tel.: +86-771-5853562
Fax: +86-771-5861612
Website: <http://tzcjj.gxzf.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Hainan Province

Address: 2F, Seat of the People's Government of Hainan Province, 9 Guoxing Avenue, Haikou, Hainan Province
Postal Code: 570203
Tel.: +86-898-65330249
Website: <http://dofcom.hainan.gov.cn/>

Hainan International Business Council

Address: 4F, Annex Building of Hainan Tower, 5 Guoxing Avenue, Haikou, Hainan Province
Postal Code: 570203
Tel.: 4008-413-413
Fax: +86-898-66538983

Sichuan Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 7 Chenghua Street, Chengdu, Sichuan Province
Tel.: +86-28-83222372
Fax: +86-28-83224675
Website: <http://swt.sc.gov.cn/>

Sichuan Provincial Bureau of Economic Cooperation

Address: 25 Yongling Road, Jinniu District, Chengdu, Sichuan Province
Postal Code: 610031
Tel.: +86-28-66469949/65515077
Fax: +86-28-66469900
Website: <http://jhj.sc.gov.cn/>

Guizhou Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: Zone B, World Trade Plaza, 48 Yan'an Middle Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province
Tel.: +86-851-88592925
Fax: +86-851-88665170
Website: <http://swt.guizhou.gov.cn/>

Guizhou Investment Promotion Bureau

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

Postal Code: 550004

Tel.: +86-851-86859984/86817037

Fax: +86-851-86817037

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

Department of Commerce of Yunnan Province

Address: 175 Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province

Postal Code: 650011

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

Fax: +86-871-63149574

Website: <http://swt.yn.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Yunnan Province

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

Postal Code: 650031

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

Fax: +86-871-67195605

Website: <http://invest.yn.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Tibet Autonomous Region

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

Tel.: +86-891-6811759

Fax: +86-891-6862170

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

Tibet Investment Promotion Bureau

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

Postal Code: 850000

Tel.: +86-891-6363156

Fax: +86-891-6335237

Website: <http://drc.xizang.gov.cn/>

Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 6F, Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce, Compound of Shaanxi Provincial People's Government, Xincheng Courtyard, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Postal Code: 710006

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

Fax: +86-29-63913900

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

Department of Commerce of Gansu Province

Address: 532 Dingxi Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou, Gansu Province
Postal Code: 730030
Tel.: +86-931-8619767
Website: <https://swt.gansu.gov.cn/>

Economic Cooperation Bureau of Gansu Province

Address: 35 Guangchang South Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou, Gansu Province
Postal Code: 730030
Tel.: +86-931-8846623
Website: <http://swt.gansu.gov.cn/swt/c116786/invest.shtml>

Department of Commerce of Qinghai Province

Address: 14-18F, Guomao Building, 2 Haiyan Road, Chengxi District, Xining, Qinghai Province
Postal Code: 810001
Tel.: +86-971-6321731
Fax: +86-971-6321712
Website: <http://swt.qinghai.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Address: Block A, Lantai Square, 435 Minzu North Street, Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 750001
Tel.: +86-951-5960745
Fax: +86-951-5960744
Website: <http://dofcom.nx.gov.cn/>

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

Address: Block A, Lantai Square, 435 Minzu North Street, Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 750001
Tel.: +86-951-5960728
Fax: +86-951-5960725
Website: <http://dofcom.nx.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Address: 1292 Xinhua South Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 830049
Tel.: +86-991-2850655/2850407/2855560
Fax: +86-991-2850407
Website: <https://swt.xinjiang.gov.cn/>

Commerce Bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps

Address: 516 Nanhu North Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 830049
Tel.: +86-991-2896426
Fax: +86-991-2896458
Website: <http://swj.xjbt.gov.cn>

Appendix II

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

National Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises

Address: 3F, Building 1, 28 Andingmen Outer East Back Alley, Dongcheng District, Beijing
Postal Code: 100731
Tel.: +86-10-64404523
Fax: +86-10-64515310
E-mail: fiecomplaint@cipainvest.org.cn

Beijing Municipal Commerce Bureau

Address: Room 320, Building 5, Courtyard 57, Yunhe East Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing
Postal Code: 100743
Complaint Hotline: +86-10-55579291
Fax: +86-10-55579284
E-mail: gyt@sw.beijing.gov.cn

Beijing Investment Promotion Service Center

Address: 3F, Block F, Fuhua Mansion, 8 Chaoyangmen North Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing
Postal Code: 100027
Complaint Hotline: +86-10-65544915
Fax: +86-10-65543161
Website: <http://invest.beijing.gov.cn/>
E-mail: cbfie@invest.beijing.gov.cn

Tianjin Commission of Commerce

Address: 158 Dagou North Road, Heping District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300040
Complaint Hotline: +86-22-58665787
Fax: +86-22-23028280
E-mail: sswjwsts@tj.gov.cn

Tianjin Municipal Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises

Address: 158 Dagou North Road, Heping District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300040
Tel.: +86-22-58665583
Fax: +86-22-58683700
E-mail: sswjwsts@tj.gov.cn

Office for Handling Complaints of Foreign Investors of Hebei Province

Address: 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 050071
Tel.: +86-311-87909310
Fax: +86-311-87909710
E-mail: swtfaguichu@163.com

Department of Commerce of Shanxi Province

Address: 7F, Building 1, Science and Technology Innovation Incubation Base, Shanxi Transformation and Comprehensive Reform Demonstration Zone, 15 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province
Postal Code: 030000
Tel.: +86-351-4082630
Fax: +86-351-4082950
E-mail: waisichu_225@163.com

Shanxi Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: 4F, Building 1, Science and Technology Innovation Incubation Base, Shanxi Transformation and Comprehensive Reform Demonstration Zone, 15 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province
Postal Code: 030032
Investment Service
Hotline: +86-351-96301
Tel.: +86-351-4675010
Fax: +86-351-4675000
E-mail: sxts666666@163.com

Expo Center of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Address: Building 5, Courtyard 63, Xinhua Street, Xincheng District, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 010050
Tel.: +86-471-6946794
Fax: +86-471-6946907
E-mail: nmgwstczx@163.com

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

Address: Room 2012, 103 Chongshan Middle Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province
19 Chongshan East Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 110032
Tel.: +86-24-86903186
Fax: +86-24-86903186
E-mail: lnwsts@ln.gov.cn

Dalian Big Data Center

Address: 101 Dongbei North Road, Ganjingzi District, Dalian, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 116092
Tel.: +86-411-65851403
Fax: +86-411-65851403
E-mail: 372630373@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Jilin Province

Address: 4 Kangping Street, Changchun, Jilin Province
Postal Code: 130061
Jilin Province Foreign Investors Complaint
Hotline: +86-431-12312
Tel.: +86-431-81951102
Fax: +86-431-81951102
E-mail: jilincujin@163.com

Bureau for Business Environment Construction and Supervision of Heilongjiang Province

Address: 65 Gaoyi Street, Daoli District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 150010
Tel.: +86-451-51522515
Fax: +86-451-51522111
E-mail: ysjtsslc@163.com

Shanghai Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Coordination Center

Address: 29F, Shanghai Plaza, 138 Huaihai Middle Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai
Postal Code: 200125
Tel.: +86-21-62199546
Fax: +86-21-62751423
E-mail: eliseetang@shfia.cn

Department of Commerce of Jiangsu Province

Address: Room 008, 34F, Jiangsu International Economic and Trade Building, 50 Zhonghua Road, Qinhuai District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 210008
Tel.: +86-25-57710377
Fax: +86-25-57710266
E-mail: fiecomplaint@doc.js.gov.cn

Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province

Address: 466 Yan'an Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 310006
Tel.: +86-571-87050893
Fax: +86-571-87059284
E-mail: 1140997896@qq.com

Zhejiang Provincial Service Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises

Address: 466 Yan'an Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 310006
Tel.: +86-571-28995006
Fax: +86-571-28065055
E-mail: lynette.guo@zjfdi.com

Ningbo Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Coordination Center

Address: 190 Lingqiao Road, Haishu District, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315000
Tel.: +86-574-89387151
Fax: +86-574-89387154
E-mail: wzqytsxtzx@ningbochina.com

Department of Commerce of Anhui Province

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Governmental and Cultural New Developed Area of Hefei, Hefei, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 230062
Tel.: +86-551-63540042
Business Complaints
Hotline: +86-551-12312
Fax: +86-551-63540373
E-mail: 1031997673@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Fujian Province

Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 350003
Tel.: +86-591-87270207
Fax: +86-591-87270197
E-mail: wzc@swt.fujian.gov.cn

Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: Room 616, Foreign Trade Building, 15 Hubin North Road, Siming District, Xiamen, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 361000
Tel.: +86-592-2855827
Fax: +86-592-2855834
E-mail: tcj_clz@xm.gov.cn

Department of Commerce of Jiangxi Province

Address: 69 Beijing West Road, Donghu District, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 330046
Tel.: +86-791-86246242
Fax: +86-791-86246235
E-mail: hgwang2007@163.com

Department of Commerce of Shandong Province

Address: 6 Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 250002
Tel.: +86-531-51763570
Fax: +86-531-89013608
E-mail: bizumin@shandong.cn

Center for Complaints of Foreign Investors of Shandong Province

Address: 158 Jingsi Road, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 250001
Tel.: +86-531-86168384
Fax: +86-531-86868383
E-mail: ccpitsdcomplaint@163.com

Qingdao Bureau of Commerce

Address: Room 2806, Building A, World Trade Center, 6 Hong Kong Middle Road, Qingdao, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 266071
Tel.: +86-532-85918123
Fax: +86-532-85918112
E-mail: swjwzc@qd.shandong.cn

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

Address: Room 217, Henan Provincial Commerce Department, 115 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province
Postal Code: 450014
Tel.: +86-371-63576213
Fax: +86-371-63576213
E-mail: hncom_wtzz@sina.com

Department of Commerce of Hubei Province

Address: 9F, 8 Jiangnan North Road, Wuhan, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 430022
Tel.: +86-27-85773916
Fax: +86-27-85776127
E-mail: 215491829@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Hunan Province

Address: 98 Wuyi Avenue, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410001
Tel.: +86-731-85281321/82287076
Fax: +86-731-85281334
E-mail: yhyangzzh@163.com, 52701552@qq.com

Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises of Guangdong Province

Address: 6F, Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 510620
Tel.: +86-20-38819399
Fax: +86-20-38802234
E-mail: touzi@gdcom.gov.cn

Commerce Development Promotion Center of Shenzhen Municipality

Address: 14F, Office Building of Great China International Exchange Square, Fuhua 1st Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 518034
Tel.: +86-755-88125523
Fax: +86-755-88102090
E-mail: 1826888107@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address: Building 3, China-ASEAN Business Center, 10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 530201
Tel.: +86-771-2211766
Fax: +86-771-2213508
E-mail: swtwzc@163.com

Department of Commerce of Hainan Province

Address: 2F, Seat of the People's Government of Hainan Province, Guoxing Avenue, Haikou, Hainan Province
Postal Code: 570203
Tel.: +86-898-65330249
Fax: +86-898-65338762
E-mail: investhainan@hainan.gov.cn

Chongqing Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 2, Energy Mansion, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 400061
Tel.: +86-23-62662539
Fax: +86-23-62663037
E-mail: 29490519@qq.com

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

Address: 24 Shangxiang Street, Qingyang District, Chengdu, Sichuan Province
Postal Code: 610017
Tel.: +86-28-86762100
Fax: +86-28-86764787
E-mail: 1815433833@qq.com

Guizhou Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: Room 1905, Zone B, World Trade Plaza, 48 Yan'an Middle Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province
Postal Code: 550001
Tel.: +86-851-88555593
Fax: +86-851-88592920
E-mail: 5597668@qq.com

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

Address: Room 1905, Zone B, World Trade Plaza, 48 Yan'an Middle Road, Yunyan District, Guiyang, Guizhou Province
Postal Code: 550001
Tel.: +86-851-88555703
Fax: +86-851-88555703
E-mail: 554146162@qq.com

Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises of Yunnan Province

Address: 175 Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province
Postal Code: 650011
Tel.: +86-871-63184980
Fax: +86-871-63184978
E-mail: 157143737@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Tibet Autonomous Region

Address: 56 Jinzhu West Road, Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 850000
Tel.: +86-891-6811759
Fax: +86-891-6862170
E-mail: 516430618@qq.com

Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: Xincheng Courtyard, Xincheng District, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province
Postal Code: 710004
Tel.: +86-29-63913991/63913992/63913999
Fax: +86-29-63913900
E-mail: dy00163@163.com

Department of Commerce of Gansu Province

Address: 532 Dingxi Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou, Gansu Province
Postal Code: 730000
Tel.: +86-931-8613300
Fax: +86-931-8618083
E-mail: 1421351985@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Qinghai Province

Address: Room 1405, Guomao Building, 2 Haiyan Road, Chengxi District, Xining, Qinghai Province
Postal Code: 810001
Tel.: +86-971-6321731
Fax: +86-971-6321712
E-mail: 26149056@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Address: Block A, Lantai Square, Minzu North Street, Xingqing District, Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 750001
Tel.: +86-951-5960745
Fax: +86-951-5960745
E-mail: xiao406@126.com

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

Address: 1292 Xinhua South Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 830049
Tel.: +86-991-2850655 (Department of Commerce), +86-991-2855560 (Association)
Fax: +86-991-2850655 (Department of Commerce), +86-991-2850407 (Association)
E-mail: 691451719@qq.com, xjswtwzc@qq.com

Commerce Bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps

Address: Room 417, Investment Promotion Office (Foreign Investment Office), Bureau of Commerce, Office Building of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, 196 Guangming Road, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 830001
Tel.: +86-991-2896413
Fax: +86-991-2896213
E-mail: xjbtzs7@126.com

Appendix III

Directory of Pilot Free Trade Zones

China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website:	http://www.china-shftz.gov.cn/Homepage.aspx
Administration:	China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Administration
Address:	2001 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai
Postal Code:	200135
Tel.:	+86-21-58788388
Fax:	+86-21-58301690
E-mail:	zmqgwh@pudong.gov.cn
Investment Promotion	
Department:	Shanghai Pudong New Area Commission of Commerce
Address:	Building 4, 2001 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai
Postal Code:	200135
Tel.:	+86-21-58788388
Fax:	+86-21-68541227

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

Website:	https://www.lgxc.gov.cn/index.html
Administration:	China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Lin-gang Special Area Administration
Address:	200 Shengang Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai
Postal Code:	201306
Tel.:	+86-21-68283051
Fax:	+86-21-68283000
Investment Promotion	Financial and Trade Division of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Lin-gang
Department:	Special Area Administration
Address:	200 Shengang Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai
Postal Code:	201306
Tel.:	+86-21-68282431
Fax:	+86-21-68283000
E-mail:	18800206458@163.com

China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website:	http://ftz.gd.gov.cn
Administration:	China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address:	Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code:	510620
Tel.:	+86-20-38819908
Fax:	+86-20-38819809

E-mail: gdszmb@163.com
Investment Promotion
Department: China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address: Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 510620
Tel.: +86-20-38802165
Fax: +86-20-38819809
E-mail: zimaochu@gdcom.gov.cn

China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: www.sswj.tj.gov.cn
Administration: China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone (Comprehensive Pilot Project in Further Opening-up of Service Industry) Leading Group Office
Address: 158 Dagu North Road, Heping District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300040
Tel.: +86-22-58665535
Fax: +86-22-23028280
E-mail: sswjzmc@tj.gov.cn
Investment Promotion
Department: Tianjin Commission of Commerce
Address: 158 Dagu North Road, Heping District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300040
Tel.: +86-22-58665762
Fax: +86-22-23390187
E-mail: sswjwzc@tj.gov.cn

China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <http://www.china-fjftz.gov.cn/>
Administration: Leading Group Office for the China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 350003
Tel.: +86-591-87270162
Fax: +86-591-87270129
E-mail: zmzhxtc@swt.fujian.gov.cn
Investment Promotion
Department: Department of Commerce of Fujian Province
Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 350003
Tel.: +86-591-87270162
Fax: +86-591-87270129
E-mail: zmzhxtc@swt.fujian.gov.cn

China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <http://www.china-lnftz.gov.cn/>
Administration: China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address: 17 Taishan Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 110032
Tel.: +86-24-86892288
Fax: +86-24-86892288
E-mail: lnzmb603@163.com

Investment Promotion

Department: China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address: 17 Taishan Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 110032
Tel.: +86-24-86892288
Fax: +86-24-86892288
E-mail: lnzmb603@163.com

China (Zhejiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <http://china-zsftz.zhoushan.gov.cn/>
Administration: Office of the Leading Group for the China (Zhejiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Address: 468 Yan'an Road, Gongshu District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 310006
Tel.: +86-571-87051834
Fax: +86-571-86082395
Investment Promotion Foreign Investment Promotion Department of Zhejiang International Investment
Department: Promotion Center
Address: 466 Yan'an Road, Gongshu District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 310006
Tel.: +86-571-28939310
Fax: +86-571-28939305
E-mail: maliqing@zjfdi.com

China (Henan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <http://hnsswt.henan.gov.cn/zt/2021/186190/index.html>
Administration: China (Henan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Work Office
Address: 115 Wenhua Road, Jinshui District, Zhengzhou, Henan Province
Postal Code: 450000
Tel.: +86-371-63816128
Fax: +86-371-63941297
E-mail: zmqjsfzc@126.com
Investment Promotion Coordination and Guidance Division of China (Henan) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Department: Leading Group Office
Address: 115 Wenhua Road, Jinshui District, Zhengzhou, Henan Province
Postal Code: 450000
Tel.: +86-371-63839766

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

China (Hubei) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <https://www.china-hbftz.gov.cn/index.html>
Administration: China (Hubei) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address: 8 Jiangnan North Road, Wuhan, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 430014
Tel.: +86-27-85570267
Fax: +86-27-85570270
E-mail: zmb@hbdofcom.gov.cn

Investment Promotion

Department: China (Hubei) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address: 8 Jiangnan North Road, Wuhan, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 430014
Tel.: +86-27-85570232
Fax: +86-27-85570231
E-mail: zmb@hbdofcom.gov.cn

China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <http://swwww.cq.gov.cn/zymyq/>
Administration: Leading Group Office for the China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Address: Room 2402, Building 2, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 400061
Tel.: +86-23-62662032
Fax: +86-23-62662039
Investment Promotion Pilot Free Trade Zone Operation Promotion Division of Chongqing Municipal
Department: Commission of Commerce
Address: Room 2409, Building 2, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 400061
Tel.: +86-23-62662711
Fax: +86-23-62663011
E-mail: 23182187@qq.com

China (Sichuan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <http://www.scftz.gov.cn/>
Administration: China (Sichuan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address: 7 Chenghua Street, Chengdu, Sichuan Province
Postal Code: 610081
Tel.: +86-28-86755494
Fax: +86-28-83224675
E-mail: 451415216@qq.com
Investment Promotion Integrated Information Division of China (Sichuan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading
Department: Group Office

Address: 7 Chenghua Street, Chengdu, Sichuan Province
Postal Code: 610081
Tel.: +86-28-83227306
Fax: +86-28-83224675
E-mail: 852386588@qq.com

China (Shaanxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <http://ftz.shaanxi.gov.cn/>
Administration: China (Shaanxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address: Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce, Compound of Shaanxi Provincial People's Government, Xincheng Square, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province
Postal Code: 710006
Tel.: +86-29-63914063
Fax: +86-29-63913900
E-mail: zmsyqxbs@163.com

Investment Promotion

Department: China (Shaanxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address: Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce, Compound of Shaanxi Provincial People's Government, Xincheng Square, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province
Postal Code: 710006
Tel.: +86-29-63914063
Fax: +86-29-63913900
E-mail: zmsyqxbs@163.com

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

Website: <http://www.hnftp.gov.cn/>
Administration: Office of Commission for Comprehensive Reform (Office of the Working Committee for Free Trade Port) of the CPC Hainan Provincial Committee
Address: 69 Guoxing Avenue, Meilan District, Haikou, Hainan Province
Postal Code: 570203
Tel.: +86-898-68523253
Fax: +86-898-68523253
E-mail: hnshgb_xchch@sina.com

Investment Promotion

Department: Department of Commerce of Hainan Province
Address: 2F, Seat of the People's Government of Hainan Province, 9 Guoxing Avenue, Haikou, Hainan Province
Postal Code: 570204
Tel.: +86-898-65201132
Fax: +86-898-65338762
E-mail: hnsswt@hainan.gov.cn

China (Shandong) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website:	http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/ftz/
Administration:	China (Shandong) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address:	6 Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code:	250002
Tel.:	+86-531-51763001
Fax:	+86-531-51763416
E-mail:	zmqcadmin@shandong.cn
Investment Promotion	
Department:	Investment Promotion Division of Department of Commerce of Shandong Province
Address:	6 Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code:	250002
Tel.:	+86-531-51763350/51763333
Fax:	+86-531-51763211
E-mail:	tzcjc@shandong.cn

China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website:	http://swt.jiangsu.gov.cn/ftz/
Administration:	China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address:	29 Beijing East Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code:	210008
Tel.:	+86-25-57710295
Fax:	+86-25-57710328
Investment Promotion	
Department:	Jiangsu International Investment Promotion Center
Address:	International Trade Building, 50 Zhonghua Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code:	210001
Tel.:	+86-25-57710464
Fax:	+86-25-57710266
E-mail:	mail@iinvest.org.cn

China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website:	http://gxftz.gxzf.gov.cn/
Administration:	China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address:	10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code:	530200
Tel.:	+86-771-2751424
Fax:	+86-771-2213507
E-mail:	gxzmsyq@163.com
Investment Promotion	
Department:	Free Trade Zone Coordination and Guidance Division of Department of Commerce of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Address:	10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code:	530200

Tel.: +86-771-2213524
Fax: +86-771-5827917
E-mail: gxzmbxtzdc@163.com

China (Hebei) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <http://ftz.hebei.gov.cn/>
Administration: China (Hebei) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address: Hebei Provincial Department of Commerce, 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 050000
Tel.: +86-311-87909379/19832310686
Fax: +86-311-87909067
E-mail: hbzmsyq@126.com
Investment Promotion Department: Free Trade Coordination and Guidance Division of China (Hebei) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address: Hebei Provincial Department of Commerce, 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 050000
Tel.: +86-311-87909379/19832310686
Fax: +86-311-87909067
E-mail: hbzmsyq@126.com

China (Yunnan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <https://ftz.yn.gov.cn>
Administration: Office of the Leading Group of China (Yunnan) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Address: 175 Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province
Postal Code: 650011
Tel.: +86-871-63218117
Fax: +86-871-63218125
E-mail: ynszmb@163.com
Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Yunnan Province
Address: Zhengtong Building, 309 Guomao Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province
Postal Code: 650200
Tel.: +86-871-67195657
Fax: +86-871-67195589
E-mail: ynstzcjj@163.com

China (Heilongjiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <http://ftz.hlj.gov.cn/>
Administration: China (Heilongjiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone Work Office
Address: 173 Heping Road, Xiangfang District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 150004
Tel.: +86-451-82624672

Fax: +86-451-82623585
E-mail: hljzmq123456@163.com
Investment Promotion Department: Pilot Free Trade Zone Coordination and Guidance Division of Department of Commerce of Heilongjiang Province
Address: 173 Heping Road, Xiangfang District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 150004
Tel.: +86-451-82624672
Fax: +86-451-82623585
E-mail: zmqxtzdc@163.com

China (Beijing) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <http://open.beijing.gov.cn/>
Administration: China (Beijing) Pilot Free Trade Zone (National Comprehensive Demonstration Zone in Further Opening-up of Service Industry) Leading Group Office
Address: Building 5, 57 Yunhe East Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing
Postal Code: 100744
Tel.: +86-10-55579598
E-mail: Lzhp@sw.beijing.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department: Industrial Promotion Division of Beijing Investment Promotion Service Center
Address: 4F, Block F, Fuhua Mansion, 8 Chaoyangmen North Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing
Postal Code: 100027
Tel.: +86-10-65543149
Fax: +86-10-65543173
E-mail: zixun@invest.beijing.gov.cn

China (Anhui) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website: <http://ftz.ah.gov.cn/>
Administration: China (Anhui) Pilot Free Trade Zone Work Office
Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Governmental and Cultural New Developed Area of Hefei, Hefei, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 230071
Tel.: +86-551-65903169
Fax: +86-551-65903151
E-mail: ahftzzmb@163.com
Investment Promotion Department: Pilot Free Trade Zone Operation Promotion Division of Department of Commerce of Anhui Province
Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Governmental and Cultural New Developed Area of Hefei, Hefei, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 230071
Tel.: +86-551-63540231
Fax: +86-551-65903151
E-mail: ahftzzmb@163.com

China (Hunan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website:	http://ftz.hunan.gov.cn/
Administration:	China (Hunan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address:	98 Wuyi Avenue, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code:	410000
Tel.:	+86-731-85281221
Fax:	+86-731-85281221
Email:	hnzmqbgs@163.com
Investment Promotion	Free Trade Zone Evaluation and Guidance Division of China (Hunan) Pilot Free
Department:	Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address:	98 Wuyi Avenue, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code:	410000
Tel.:	+86-731-82287208/85281271
Fax:	+86-731-82287208/85281271
E-mail:	hnzmqbgs@163.com

Appendix IV

Directory of China National Economic and
Technical Development Zones

Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area

Website:	http://kfqgw.beijing.gov.cn/index.html
Address:	15 Ronghua Middle Road, Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area
Postal Code:	100176
Tel.:	010-67881316
Fax:	010-67881316
E-mail:	yingshangbda@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department:	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
Fax:	010-67881316
E-mail:	yingshangbda@163.com

Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area

Website:	https://www.teda.gov.cn/
Address:	Baoxin Building, Rongyi Road, Binhai New Area, Tianjin
Postal Code:	300457
Tel.:	022-25201114
Fax:	022-25201818
E-mail:	25201111@teda.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department:	Business and Investment Promotion Office
Address:	30F, Baoxin Building, Rongyi Road, Binhai New Area, Tianjin
Postal Code:	300457
Tel.:	022-25203007
Fax:	022-25202770
E-mail:	niuxc@teda.gov.cn

Xiqing Economic-Technological Development Area

Website:	http://xeda.com.cn/
Address:	8 Xinghua Qizhi Road, Xiqing Economic-Technological Development Area, Tianjin
Postal Code:	300385
Tel.:	022-83966666

Fax: 022-23971259
E-mail: xqqkfq10@tj.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department, Tianjin Xiqing Economic Development Co., Ltd.
Address: 8 Xinghua Qizhi Road, Xiqing Economic-Technological Development Area, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300385
Tel.: 022-83967901
Fax: 022-23971259
E-mail: Xqqkfq06@tj.gov.cn

China Tianjin Wuqing Development Area

Website: <http://www.tjuda.com>
Address: 18 Fuyuan Road, Wuqing Development Area, Tianjin
Postal Code: 301700
Tel.: 022-82115688
Fax: 022-82116325
E-mail: wqkqfzhfwb@tj.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department
Address: 18 Fuyuan Road, Wuqing Development Area, Tianjin
Postal Code: 301700
Tel.: 022-22998888
Fax: 022-82116325
E-mail: wqkqfzhfwb@tj.gov.cn

Tianjin Ziya Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.tjjh.gov.cn/zyjkq/>
Address: 9 Beijing Road, Jinghai District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 301600
Tel.: 022-68856050
Fax: 022-68856272
E-mail: Jhqzyjkq@tj.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department
Address: 9 Beijing Road, Jinghai District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 301600
Tel.: 022-68711209
Fax: 022-68856272
E-mail: Jhqzyjkq@tj.gov.cn

Tianjin Beichen Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.bceda.com/>
Address: 88 Yongjin Road, Beichen District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300412
Tel.: 022-26928573
Fax: 022-26936182
E-mail: 15802226161@163.com

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department
Address: 88 Yongjin Road, Beichen District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300412
Tel.: 022-26718698
Fax: 022-26936182

Tianjin Dongli Economic and Technological Development Area

Address: 1 Yijing Road, Dongli District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300300
Tel.: 022-24990531
Fax: 022-24983230
E-mail: dljkqgwh20@tj.gov.cn

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department
Address: 1 Yijing Road, Dongli District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300300
Tel.: 022-24993730
E-mail: dljkqgwh02@tj.gov.cn

Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.qetdz.gov.cn/>
Address: 369 Qinhuang West Street, Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 066004
Tel.: 0335-3926189
Fax: 0335-3926200
E-mail: msk609@163.com

Name of the Investment Investment Promotion Bureau of Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological
Promotion Department: Development Zone
Address: 369 Qinhuang West Street, Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 066004
Tel.: 0335-3926288/3926180
Fax: 0335-3926184
E-mail: zsjfwfj@163.com

Langfang Economic & Technical Development Zone

Website: <http://www.lfdz.gov.cn>
Address: 18 Youyi Road, Langfang Economic & Technical Development Zone, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 65001
Tel.: 0316-6078299
Fax: 0316-6078300
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Langfang Economic & Technical Development Zone
Address: Room 305, Langfang International Convention and Exhibition Center, 18 Youyi Road, Langfang Economic & Technical Development Zone, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 65001
Tel.: 0316-6078220
E-mail: 747152348@qq.com

Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Cangzhou

Website: <http://www.czcip.gov.cn/>
Address: Circular Economy Promotion Center, 1 Beijing Avenue, Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Bohai New Area, Cangzhou, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 061108
Tel.: 0317-7559881
Fax: 0317-7559880
E-mail: Lghgyq2002@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Cangzhou
Address: Room 501, Circular Economy Promotion Center, 1 Beijing Avenue, Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Bohai New Area, Cangzhou, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 061108
Tel.: 0317-7559817
Fax: 0317-7559817
E-mail: Zsj5486688@126.com

Shijiazhuang Economic-Technological Development Area

Address: 1 Kaifa Street, Shijiazhuang Economic-Technological Development Area, Gaocheng District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 052165
Tel.: 0311-88086256
Fax: 0311-88086007
E-mail: kfqzbs@126.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Shijiazhuang Economic-Technological Development Area
Address: 1 Kaifa Street, Shijiazhuang Economic-Technological Development Area, Gaocheng District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province

Postal Code: 052165
Tel.: 0311-88086336
Fax: 0311-88086336
E-mail: kfqzsj2020@163.com

Caofeidian Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://caofeidian.tangshan.gov.cn/>
Address: Zhiye Building, Caofeidian District, Tangshan, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 063200
Tel.: 0315-8711276
Fax: 0315-8711276
E-mail: zfbstk@163.com

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Caofeidian District
Address: Zhiye Building, Caofeidian District, Tangshan, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 063200
Tel.: 0315-8851155
Fax: 0315-8820329
E-mail: caofeidianzsj@vip.163.com

Handan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.hdkfq.gov.cn/>
Address: 19 Hexie Street, Handan Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 056107
Tel.: 0310-8066299
Fax: 0310-8066299
E-mail: hdjjkf@163.com

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Development Zone
Address: 19 Hexie Street, Handan Economic and Technological Development Zone, Handan, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 056000
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Zhangjiakou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.zjkgxq.gov.cn>
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Promotion Department: Zone
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Taiyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Fax: 0351-7560123
E-mail: zgqzhhb@163.com
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Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Service Center for International Cooperation Projects
Address: 21 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province
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Fax: 0351-7037555
E-mail: 13834547877@163.com

National Datong Economic-Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://kfq.dt.gov.cn/>
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Fax: 0352-6116308
E-mail: dtkfqgwb@126.com
Name of the Investment
Promotion Department: Innovative Development Department
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Tel.: 0352-6116681
Fax: 0352-6116300
E-mail: dtjkqcxzb@163.com

Jinzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://jzkgf.sxjz.gov.cn/>
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E-mail: gwhbgs66@163.com
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Fax: 0354-3368753
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Jincheng Economic and Technological Development Area

Website: <http://jcetda.jcgov.gov.cn/>
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E-mail: kfqdz3040@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Industrial Promotion Service Center
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Hohhot Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://hetdz.huhhot.gov.cn>
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Bayannur Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.bynrkfq.gov.cn>
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Hulunbuir Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Dalian Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Yingkou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Shenyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Dalian Changxing Island Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Jinzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Panjin Liaobin Coastal Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Shenyang Huishan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Tieling Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <https://www.tljkq.com/>
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Lvshun Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Changchun Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Jilin Economic & Technological Development Area

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Siping Hongzui Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Changchun Automobile Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Name of the Investment

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Songyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Harbin Economic-Technological Development Zone

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Binxi Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Hailin Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Harbin Limin Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Daqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Suihua Economic-Technological Development Zone

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Mudanjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Promotion Department: Mudanjiang Development Zone Investment Service Co., Ltd.
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Shuangyashan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Promotion Department: Development Zone
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Shanghai Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.smudc.com/>
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Fax: 021-64300789
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Promotion Department: Shanghai Land Minhong Investment Promotion Center
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Shanghai Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Shanghai Caohejing Hi-Tech Park

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Jinqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Fax: 021-50305088

Shanghai Chemical Industry Park

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Address: 66 Yuehua Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai
Postal Code: 201507
Tel.: 021-67126666

Fax: 021-67120660
E-mail: scipac@scip.gov.cn
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Songjiang Economic and Technology Development Zone

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Nantong Economic and Technological Development Area

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Lianyungang Economic & Technological Development Area

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Kunshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Suzhou Industrial Park

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Nanjing Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Yangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Xuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Zhenjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Wujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Tel.: 0512-63960535
Fax: 0512-63960534
E-mail: 457332164@qq.com

Jiangning Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.jndz.cn/>
Address: 166 Jiangjun Avenue, Jiangning District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 211100
Tel.: 025-52106888
Fax: 025-52106455
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau
Address: 166 Jiangjun Avenue, Jiangning District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 211100
Tel.: 025-52101039
Fax: 025-52106455
E-mail: yzf@jndz.net

Changshu Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: <https://www.changshu-china.com/>
Address: Riverside International Building, 88 Tonggang Road, Changshu, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215513
Tel.: 0512-52699806
Fax: 0512-52699807
E-mail: admin@cedz.org

Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau/Technological Innovation Bureau of Changshu Economic & Technological Development Zone
Address: 11/5F, Riverside International Building, 88 Tonggang Road, Changshu, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215513
Tel.: 0512-52269493/52862515
Fax: 0512-52699807
E-mail: dingke@cedz.org, cedz_cav@163.com

Huai'an Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://hadz.huaian.gov.cn/>
Address: 8 Yingbin Avenue, Huai'an Economic & Technological Development Zone, Huai'an, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 223005
Tel.: 0517-83716126
Fax: 0517-83716132
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Huai'an Economic & Technological Development Zone
Address: 8 Yingbin Avenue, Huai'an Economic & Technological Development Zone, Huai'an, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 223005
Tel.: 0517-83181218
Fax: 0517-83716132

Yancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://kfq.yancheng.gov.cn/>
Address: 18 Songjiang Road, Yancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone, Yancheng, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 224007
Tel.: Investment Promotion Service: 0086-515-88881890
Party and Government Office: 0515-68821118 (Daytime)
0515-68821119 (Nighttime)
Fax: 0515-68821129
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Construction Office of China-South Korea Daegu (Yancheng) Industrial Park, Yancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 18 Songjiang Road, Yancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone, Yancheng, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 224007
Tel.: 0515-68820322
E-mail: 58078876@qq.com

Xishan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.investinxishan.cn>
Address: 88 Youyi South Road, Xishan District, Wuxi, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 214101
Tel.: 0510-88201277
Fax: 0510-88704545

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau
Address: 88 Youyi South Road, Xishan District, Wuxi, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 214101
Tel.: 0510-88218151
E-mail: brayxu@investinxishan.cn

Taicang Port Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: 88 Binjiang Avenue, Taicang Port, Taicang, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215434
Tel.: 0512-53187900
Fax: 0512-53187988
E-mail: tcqjkq@tc.suzhou.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Investment Promotion Center of Taicang Port Economic & Technological
Promotion Department: Development Zone
Modern Service Industry Development Center, Taicang Port Economic & Technological Development Zone
Address: Room 222/225, 88 Binjiang Avenue, Taicang Port, Taicang, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215434
Tel.: 0512-53187887
Fax: 0512-53187988

Zhangjiagang Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: www.etdz.zjg.gov.cn
Address: 9 Guotai South Road, Yangshe Town, Zhangjiagang, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215600
Tel.: 0512-58222176
Fax: 0512-58222176
E-mail: gdm@zjgedz.com
Name of the Investment Investment Promotion Bureau of Zhangjiagang Economic & Technological
Promotion Department: Development Zone
Address: 9 Guotai South Road, Yangshe Town, Zhangjiagang, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215600
Tel.: 0512-58187860
Fax: 0512-58173220
E-mail: gdm@zjgedz.com

Hai'an Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 69 Donghai Avenue East, Chengdong Town, Hai'an, Nantong, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 226600
Tel.: 0513-88911318
Fax: 0513-88911319
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of the Management Committee of Hai'an Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 69 Donghai Avenue East, Chengdong Town, Hai'an, Nantong, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 226600
Tel.: 0513-88925380
Fax: 0513-88911319

Jingjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.jingjiang.gov.cn>
Address: Building 1, Gangcheng Building, 99 Xingang Avenue, Jingjiang, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 214513
Tel.: 0523-89109898
Fax: 0523-89109810
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Jingjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Building 1, Gangcheng Building, 99 Xingang Avenue, Jingjiang, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 214513
Tel.: 0523-81156789
Fax: 0523-89109610
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Wuzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 2 North Xijiang Road, Yuexi Sub-district, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215100
Tel.: 0512-66565130
Fax: 0512-66565888
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Wuzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 2 North Xijiang Road, Yuexi Sub-district, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215100
Tel.: 0512-66565073
Fax: 0512-66565078
E-mail: office@swedz.com.cn

Suqian Economic and Technological Development Area

Website: <http://kfq.suqian.gov.cn/>
Address: 888 Renmin Avenue, Suqian, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 223800
Tel.: 0527-88859000
Fax: 0527-88859111
E-mail: kfq@sqkfq.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Suqian Economic and Technological Development Area
Address: 888 Renmin Avenue, Suqian, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 223800
Tel.: 0527-88859999
Fax: 0527-88859111
E-mail: kfq@sqkfq.com

Haimen Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 999 Guangzhou Road, Haimen District, Nantong, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 226100
Tel.: 0513-81288030
Fax: 0513-81288029
E-mail: hmkfqbgs@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Haimen Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 999 Guangzhou Road, Haimen District, Nantong, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 226100
Tel.: 0513-81288006
Fax: 0513-68061006
E-mail: 15206287418@139.com

Rugao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Shidai Building, 799 Haiyang North Road, Rugao, Nantong, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 226500
Tel.: 0513-87501921
Fax: 0513-87506695
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Rugao Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Room 1304, Shidai Building, 799 Haiyang North Road, Rugao, Nantong, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 226500
Tel.: 0513-80552363

Yixing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website:	http://www.yixing.gov.cn/yxedz/index.shtml
Address:	16 Wenzhuang Road, Yixing, Wuxi, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code:	214203
Tel.:	0510-87660811
Fax:	0510-87660888
Name of the Investment Promotion Department:	Investment Promotion Bureau of Yixing Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address:	16 Wenzhuang Road, Yixing, Wuxi, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code:	214203
Tel.:	0510-87860068

Suzhou Xushuguan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website:	http://www.snd.gov.cn/
Address:	19 Datong Road, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code:	215151
Tel.:	0512-68013055
Fax:	0512-68018588
E-mail:	yin.yip@snd.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department:	Investment Promotion Bureau of Suzhou Xushuguan Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address:	1F, Management Committee Building, Suzhou Xushuguan Economic and Technological Development Zone, 19 Datong Road, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code:	215151
Tel.:	0512-68016180
E-mail:	Wang.xt@snd.gov.cn

Shuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address:	611 Yingbin Avenue, Shuyang County, Suqian, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code:	223600
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Name of the Investment Promotion Department:	Investment Promotion Bureau of Shuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone
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Postal Code:	223600
Tel.:	0527-80817726

Xiangcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Fax:	0512-69390291

Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Economic and Trade Development Bureau (Investment Promotion Bureau) of Xiangcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone
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Postal Code: 215143
Tel.: 0512-66183351
Fax: 0512-66731113

Wuxi Huishan Economic Development Zone

Website: <http://www.huishan.gov.cn/kfq/index.shtml>
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Tel.: 0510-83593668
Fax: 0510-83595062
E-mail: wx_huiyan@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Wuxi Huishan Economic Development Zone
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Ningbo Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.bl.gov.cn>
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Fax: 0574-89383017
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Cooperation Bureau of Ningbo Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 1166 Changjiang Road, Beilun District, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315800
Tel.: 0574-86383844
Fax: 0574-86383866

Wenzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.wetdz.gov.cn/>
Address: 350 Binhai 17th Road, Wenzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 325025
Tel.: 0577-85851778
Fax: 0577-86996650
E-mail: wzkfz@qq.com

Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Wenzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 11F, 350 Binhai 17th Road, Wenzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 325025
Tel.: 0577-86996617
Fax: 0577-86995519
E-mail: 247590713@qq.com

Ningbo Daxie Development Zone

Website: <http://www.daxie.gov.cn/>
Address: 5F, Administrative Committee Building, Ningbo Daxie Development Zone, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315812
Tel.: 0574-89283050
Fax: 0574-89283330
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Cooperation Bureau of Ningbo Daxie Development Zone
Address: 15F, East CITIC Integrated Service Building, Ningbo Daxie Development Zone, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315812
Tel.: 0574-89283226
Fax: 0574-89285205

Hangzhou Economic and Technological Development Area

Website: <http://qt.hangzhou.gov.cn/>
Address: 499 Qingliu North Road, Qiantang New Area, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 311228
Tel.: 0571-89899299
Fax: 0571-89898797
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Bureau of Commerce of Hangzhou Qiantang New Area
Address: 7899 Jiangdong 1st Road, Qiantang New Area, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 311228
Tel.: 0571-89898575
Fax: 0571-89898797
E-mail: qtxqzsyz@126.com

Xiaoshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.xetz.com>
Address: 99 Shixin North Road, Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 311215
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Fax: 0571-82835916

E-mail: 524949645@qq.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Xiaoshan Economic and Technological Development Zone
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Postal Code: 311215
Tel.: 0571-82838106
Fax: 0571-82835866

Jiaxing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://jxedz.jiaxing.gov.cn/>
Address: Jingtou Building, 1 Zhanwang Road, Chengnan Sub-district, Nanhu District, Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 314000
Tel.: 0573-82208114
Fax: 0573-82208333
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Manufacturing Investment Promotion Bureau
Address: Room A803, Jingtou Building, 1 Zhanwang Road, Chengnan Sub-district, Nanhu District, Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 314000
Tel.: 0573-83680756
Fax: 0573-82208570
E-mail: jxedz@jxedz.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Service Industry Investment Promotion Bureau
Address: Room A804, Jingtou Building, 1 Zhanwang Road, Chengnan Sub-district, Nanhu District, Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 314000
Tel.: 0573-82113521
Fax: 0573-82113521
E-mail: xiaowen.zhu@jxedz.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Zhejiang YRD High-level Talent Innovation Park (Jiaxing Smart Industrial Park)
Address: Building 12, 36 Changsheng South Road, Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 314000
Tel.: 0573-89973713
Fax: 0573-82610009
E-mail: rayjx0915@aliyun.com

Huzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://taihu.huzhou.gov.cn/>
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Postal Code: 313000
Tel.: 0572-2101019

Fax: 0572-2101753
E-mail: nthxq@huzhou.gov.cn
Name of the Investment
Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Service Center of South Taihu New Area, Huzhou
Address: 1366 Hongfeng Road, Wuxing District, Huzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 313000
Tel.: 0572-2102754

Shaoxing Paojiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://sxbh.sx.gov.cn/>
Address: 98 Nanbin East Road, Lihai Sub-district, Yuecheng District, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 312366
Tel.: 0575-89181253
Fax: 0575-89181181
E-mail: 391724914@qq.com
Name of the Investment
Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureaus I and II
Address: 98 Nanbin East Road, Lihai Sub-district, Yuecheng District, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 312366
Tel.: 0575-81199500
Fax: 0575-81199507
E-mail: 43953710@qq.com

Jinhua Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://kfq.jinhua.gov.cn>
Address: 620 Shuangxi West Road, Wucheng District, Jinhua, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 321017
Tel.: 0579-85159999
Fax: 0579-82377699
E-mail: jhk@jhk.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Investment Promotion Committee of Jinhua Economic & Technological
Promotion Department: Development Zone
Address: 620 Shuangxi West Road, Wucheng District, Jinhua, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 321017
Tel.: 0579-83210282

Changxing National-level Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: 2598 Central Avenue, Taihu Sub-district, Changxing County, Huzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 313100
Tel.: 0572-6023743
Fax: 0572-6039109

E-mail: cxjjjskfq@126.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau Under the Management Committee of Changxing National-level Economic & Technological Development Zone
Address: 2598 Central Avenue, Taihu Sub-district, Changxing County, Huzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 313100
Tel.: 0572-6066766
Fax: 0572-6039109
E-mail: cxjjjskfq@126.com

Ningbo Petrochemical Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://172.19.25.20/login.aspx>
Address: 266 Beihai Road, Xiepu Town, Zhenhai District, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315204
Tel.: 0574-89298088
Fax: 0574-89288099
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Cooperation Bureau of Ningbo Petrochemical Economic & Technological Development Zone
Address: 266 Beihai Road, Xiepu Town, Zhenhai District, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315204
Tel.: 0574-89298088
Fax: 0574-89288099

Jiashan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 18 Dongsheng Road, Jiashan County, Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 314100
Tel.: 0573-84252187
Fax: 0573-84252200
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Service Bureau
Address: 18 Dongsheng Road, Jiashan County, Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 314100
Tel.: 0573-84251777
Fax: 0573-84252200

Quzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://jjq.qz.gov.cn/>
Address: 677 Century Avenue, Quzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 324002
Tel.: 0570-3851953
Fax: 0570-3851550
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department
Address: 677 Century Avenue, Quzhou, Zhejiang Province

Postal Code: 324002
Tel.: 0570-3851953
Fax: 0570-3851550
E-mail: 29448078@qq.com

Yiwu Economic-technological Development Area

Website: <http://www.yw.gov.cn/col/col1229129644/index.html>
Address: 300 Yangcun Road, Yiwu, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 322000
Tel.: 0579-85236028
Fax: 0579-85236000
E-mail: ywjjkfq@yw.gov.cn

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureaus I, II and III
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Tel.: 0579-85236028
Fax: 0579-85236000
E-mail: ywjjkfq@yw.gov.cn

Hangzhou Yuhang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 2 Chaofeng East Road, Linping District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 311100
Tel.: 0571-89182296
Fax: 0571-86226590

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Industrial Investment Promotion Bureau
Address: 2 Chaofeng East Road, Linping District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 311100
Tel.: 0571-89021310

Shaoxing Keqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://wz.kq.gov.cn/col/col1618687/index.html>
Address: 961 Kebei Avenue, Keqiao District, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 312030
Tel.: 0575-85621828
Fax: 0575-85629492
E-mail: kqjjjskf@163.com

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Office
Address: 961 Kebei Avenue, Keqiao District, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 312030
Tel.: 0575-85522907
Fax: 0575-85629492

Fuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website:	http://www.fuyang.gov.cn/
Address:	Building 12, Yinhu Innovation Center, Yinhu Sub-district, Fuyang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code:	311402
Tel.:	0571-61706919
Fax:	0571-63326026
Name of the Investment Promotion Department:	
Investment Promotion Service Bureau	
Address:	Building 12, Yinhu Innovation Center, Yinhu Sub-district, Fuyang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code:	311402
Tel.:	0571-62050000
Fax:	0571-63326026

National-level Pinghu Economic-Technological Development Zone

Website:	https://www.zjzfw.gov.cn/zjservice/street/list/listdetile.do?type=0&adcode=330482002000&webid=463
Address:	Economic Development Building, 1000 Yongxing Road, Pinghu, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code:	314200
Tel.:	0573-85620003
Fax:	0573-85092907
E-mail:	93867438@qq.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department:	
Investment Promotion Service Office	
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Postal Code:	314200
Tel.:	0573-85620116
Fax:	0573-85620508
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Hangzhou Bay Shangyu Eco-tech Development Area

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Postal Code:	312300
Tel.:	0575-82736866
Fax:	0575-82733491
Name of the Investment Promotion Department:	
Investment Promotion Service Center of Hangzhou Bay Shangyu Eco-tech Development Area	
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Postal Code:	312300

Tel.: 0575-82733018
E-mail: 1739898093@qq.com

Ningbo Hangzhou-Bay Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.hzw.gov.cn/>
Address: 1 Xingci 1st Road, Hangzhou Bay New Zone, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315336
Tel.: 0574-89280116
Fax: 0574-63071000
E-mail: office@cepz.ningbo.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Cooperation Bureau of Ningbo Hangzhou Bay New Zone
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Postal Code: 315336
Tel.: 0574-89280491
Fax: 0574-63071661
E-mail: nbhzwqxzx@163.com

Lishui Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://kfq.lishui.gov.cn/>
Address: 238 Lvgu Avenue (Nancheng New District), Lishui, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 323000
Tel.: 0578-2600098
Fax: 0578-2990031
E-mail: 604901943@qq.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department of Lishui Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 238 Lvgu Avenue (Nancheng New District), Lishui, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 323000
Tel.: 0578-2990099
Fax: 0578-2990099

Taizhou Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.linhai.gov.cn/col/col1229311339/index.html>
Address: 15-17 Binhai 1st Avenue, Shangpan Town, Linhai, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 317015
Tel.: 0576-85588202
Fax: 0576-85588101
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau
Address: 15-17 Binhai 1st Avenue, Shangpan Town, Linhai, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 317015
Tel.: 0576-85750006
Fax: 0576-85588101
E-mail: toumenportzsj@163.com

Wuhu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.weda.gov.cn>
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Postal Code: 241009
Tel.: 0553-5841998
Fax: 0553-5841876
E-mail: whsjjkfq@wuhu.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureaus I, II and III
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Postal Code: 241009
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Fax: 0553-5841876
E-mail: whsjjkfq@wuhu.cn

Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://hetda.hefei.gov.cn/>
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Postal Code: 230601
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Fax: 0551-63679050
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 398 Feicui Road, Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 230601
Tel.: 0551-63679072 (Investment Service Hotline: 0551-63811070)
Fax: 0551-63812940

Ma'anshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://jkq.mas.gov.cn/>
Address: 2 Hongqi South Road, Ma'anshan, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 243000
Tel.: 0555-8323702
Fax: 0555-8323702
E-mail: kfq_bgs@mas.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau I
Address: 2 Hongqi South Road, Ma'anshan, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 243000
Tel.: 0555-8323979
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E-mail: 36598002@qq.com

Name of the Investment

Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau II
Address: 2 Hongqi South Road, Ma'anshan, Anhui Province
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Anqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://aqdz.anqing.gov.cn/>
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Tongling Economic and Technological Development Area

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Chuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Chizhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Huainan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Ningguo Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Xuancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Hefei Shushan Economic Development Zone

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Fuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Xiamen Haicang Taiwanese Investment Zone

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Fuqing Rongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Zhangzhou Investment Promotion Bureau Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Ganzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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National Shangrao Economic and Technical Development Zone

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Pingxiang National Economic & Technological Development Zone

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Nanchang Xiaolan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Longnan Economic-Technological Development Area

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Ruijin Economic-Technological Development Area

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Qingdao Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Yantai Economic & Technological Development Area

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Weihai Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Rizhao Economic-Technological Development Area

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Weifang Binhai Economic and Technological Development Zone

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National Linyi Economic & Technological Development Area

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Zhaoyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Dezhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Mingshui Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Tengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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Address: Management Committee of Tengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, 999 Yikang Avenue, Tengzhou, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 277599
Tel.: 0632-5666102
Fax: 0632-5667989
E-mail: Kfq6102@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Department
Address: Management Committee of Tengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, 999 Yikang Avenue, Tengzhou, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 277599
Tel.: 0632-5666525
Fax: 0632-5666525
E-mail: Kfq525@163.com

National Zhengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.zzjkq.gov.cn/>
Address: Management Committee of National Zhengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, southeast of the intersection of Hanghai East Road and the 8th Avenue, Zhengzhou, Henan Province
Postal Code: 450000
Tel.: 0371-66781251
Fax: 0371-66785100
E-mail: jkqzbs@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau
Address: 1F, West Annex, Management Committee of National Zhengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, southeast of the intersection of Hanghai East Road and the 8th Avenue, Zhengzhou, Henan Province
Postal Code: 450000
Tel.: 0371-86558681
Fax: 0371-86558681
E-mail: zzjkqtcjj@163.com

National Luohe Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <https://www.lhjk.gov.cn/>
Address: 11 Xiangjiang East Road, Luohe, Henan Province
Postal Code: 462000
Tel.: 0395-2624608
Fax: 0395-2626146
E-mail: kfqgwh@163.com

Name of the Investment Investment Promotion Bureau of National Luohe Economic and Technological
Promotion Department: Development Zone
Address: 11 Xiangjiang East Road, Luohe, Henan Province
Postal Code: 462000
Tel.: 0395-2636357
Fax: 0395-2626146
E-mail: kfqtzxx@163.com

Hebi National Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <https://kfq.hebi.gov.cn>
Address: 193 Qibin Avenue, Qibin District, Hebi, Henan Province
Postal Code: 458030
Tel.: 0392-3321753
Fax: 0392-3321753
E-mail: wmb303@126.com
Name of the Investment Bureau of Commerce of Hebi National Economic and Technological
Promotion Department: Development Zone
Address: 193 Qibin Avenue, Qibin District, Hebi, Henan Province
Postal Code: -458030
Tel.: 0392-3311296
Fax: 0392-3321753
E-mail: hbkfqzsb@126.com

Kaifeng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 10F, Block A, Zimao Building, Shi'er Street, Kaifeng, Henan Province
Postal Code: 475000
Tel.: 0371-22735886
Fax: 0371-22735899
E-mail: hnkfkfq@126.com
Name of the Investment
Promotion Department: Bureau of Commerce
Address: Block B, Haihui Center, Anshun Road, Kaifeng, Henan Province
Postal Code: 475000
Tel.: 0371-23856860
E-mail: hnkfkfq@126.com

National Xuchang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://gjxcjkq.xuchang.gov.cn>
Address: 1969 Middle Section of Ruixiang Road, Xuchang, Henan Province
Postal Code: 461000
Tel.: 0374-8585369
Fax: 0374-8585369
E-mail: xckfqdb@163.com

Name of the Investment Investment Promotion Bureau of National Xuchang Economic and
Promotion Department: Technological Development Zone
Address: Middle Section of Ruixiang Road, Xuchang, Henan Province
Postal Code: 461000
Tel.: 0374-8583321
Fax: 0374-8585369
E-mail: xckfqzs@163.com

Luoyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.hnlykfq.gov.cn>
Address: Science Building, Kaiyuan Avenue, Luoyang, Henan Province
Postal Code: 471000
Tel.: 0379-67566889
Fax: 0379-67566917
E-mail: lyybqgwh@163.com
Name of the Investment
Promotion Department: (Bureau of Commerce) Open Cooperation and Investment Promotion Bureau
Address: Science Building, Kaiyuan Avenue, Luoyang, Henan Province
Postal Code: 471000
Tel.: 0379-60232108
Fax: 0379-67566917
E-mail: yltzcyj@163.com

National Xinxiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://jkq.xinxiang.gov.cn/>
Address: 1 Xinchang North Road, Xinxiang, Henan Province
Postal Code: 453006
Tel.: 0373-3686118
Fax: 0373-3686108
E-mail: yqbgs2007@163.com
Name of the Investment Bureau of Commerce Under the Management Committee of National Xinxiang
Promotion Department: Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Xinxiang Intelligent Manufacturing Industrial Park, Henan Province
Postal Code: 453006
Tel.: 0373-3686138
Fax: 0373-3686108
E-mail: xxjkqswj@163.com

Hongqiqu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <https://www.hnzwfw.gov.cn/410581999000/?region=410581999000>
Address: Investment Promotion Building, 1396 Long'an North Road, Linzhou, Henan Province
Postal Code: 456561
Tel.: 0372-6189001

Fax: 0372-6189002
E-mail: hqjkkq@126.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Hongqiqu Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Investment Promotion Building, Hongqiqu Economic and Technological Development Zone, Linzhou, Henan Province
Postal Code: 456561
Tel.: 0372-6166791
E-mail: hqqzsj@126.com

National Puyang Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.pyjkq.gov.cn>
Address: 440 Zhongyuan Road, Puyang, Henan Province
Postal Code: 457005
Tel.: 0393-4616455
E-mail: pyjkqswj@126.com (Bureau of Commerce of National Puyang Economic & Technological Development Zone), kfq811@126.com (Office of the Management Committee of National Puyang Economic & Technological Development Zone)
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of National Puyang Economic & Technological Development Zone (under construction)
Address: 440 Zhongyuan Road, Puyang, Henan Province
Postal Code: 457005
Tel.: 0393-6685029
E-mail: pyjkqzsj@163.com

Wuhan Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.whkf.gov.cn/>
Address: Chunsun Office Building, Chuanjiangchi 2nd Road, Junshan New Town, Wuhan Economic & Technological Development Zone
Postal Code: 430056
Tel.: 027-84851224
Fax: 027-84850224
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Service Center of Wuhan Economic & Technological Development Zone
Address: Civil Service Center, 88 Dongfeng Avenue, Wuhan Economic & Technological Development Zone, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 430056
Tel.: 027-84899001

Huangshi Economic & Technological Development Area

Website: <http://www.hsdz.gov.cn/>
Address: 189 Jinshan Avenue, Huangshi, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 435000
Tel.: 0714-6398001
Fax: 0714-6398005 (office hours), 0714-6398002 (non-office hours)
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Huangshi Economic & Technological Development Area
Address: 189 Jinshan Avenue, Huangshi, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 435000
Tel.: 0714-6398034
Fax: 0714-6398034
E-mail: hsetdz@163.com

Xiangyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://djxq.xiangyang.gov.cn/>
Address: Management Committee of Xiangyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Xinmin 11th Courtyard, Dongjin New District, Xiangyang, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 441100
Tel.: 0710-3352825
Fax: 0710-3352825
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Dongjin New District (Xiangyang Economic and Technological Development Zone)
Address: Management Committee of Xiangyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Xinmin 11th Courtyard, Dongjin New District, Xiangyang, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 441100
Tel.: 0710-3352890
E-mail: 385431299@qq.com

Wuhan Airport Economic Development Zone

Website: <http://www.dxxh.gov.cn/>
Address: 43 Wuhuan Avenue, Dongxihu District, Wuhan, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 430040
Tel.: 027-83892255
Fax: 027-83893744
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Dongxihu District Commerce Bureau/Investment Promotion Bureau of the Management Committee of Wuhan Airport Economic Development Zone
Address: 14F, Taishang Building, Airport Avenue, Dongxihu District, Wuhan, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 430040
Tel.: 027-83892079
Fax: 027-83892079

Jingzhou Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.jing-zhou.gov.cn/>
Address: 58 Chihu Road, Shashi District, Jingzhou, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 434000
Tel.: 0716-8333980
Fax: 0716-8333769
E-mail: jzfkqjfswk@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Jingzhou Economic & Technological Development Zone
Address: D11, Changwan Yiju Community, Shashi District, Jingzhou, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 434000
Tel.: 0716-8333668
E-mail: 83581513@qq.com

National Economic and Technological Development Zone in Gedian, China

Website: <http://gdkfq.ezhou.gov.cn/>
Address: 1 Guangchang West Road, National Economic and Technological Development Zone in Gedian, China, Ezhou, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 436070
Tel.: 027-53080000
Fax: 027-53080022
E-mail: 1156154138@qq.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: 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, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 436070
Tel.: 027-53080036
E-mail: 1104901504@qq.com

Shiyan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.sygxq.gov.cn/>
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Postal Code: 442000
Tel.: 0719-8319810
Fax: 0719-8319810
E-mail: syjkqxxgk@shiyan.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Service Center of Shiyan Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 88 Bailang Middle Road, Shiyan, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 442000
Tel.: 0719-8319236
Fax: 0719-8473818
E-mail: 43800778@qq.com

Zaoyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://kfq.zyzf.gov.cn>
Address: 42 Qianjin Road, Zaoyang, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 441200
Tel.: 0710-6163180
Fax: 0710-6163179
E-mail: hubeizykfq@163.com
Name of the Investment
Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Office
Address: 42 Qianjin Road, Zaoyang, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 441200
Tel.: 0710-6163157

Hubei Hanchuan Economic Development Zone

Address: Management Committee of Hubei Hanchuan Economic Development Zone
(People's Government of Xinhe Town)
Postal Code: 431614
Tel.: 0712-8413781
E-mail: 2371136827@qq.com
Name of the Investment Investment Promotion Bureau of Hubei Hanchuan Economic Development
Promotion Department: Zone
Address: Management Committee of Hubei Hanchuan Economic Development Zone
(People's Government of Xinhe Town)
Postal Code: 431614
Tel.: 0712-8413902
E-mail: 1178295847@qq.com

Changsha Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.cetz.gov.cn>
Address: 2 Sanyi Road, Xingsha Sub-district, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410100
Tel.: 0731-84011101
Fax: 0731-84020060
E-mail: ceztz@ceztz.gov.cn
Name of the Investment
Promotion Department: Economic Cooperation Bureau
Address: 2 Sanyi Road, Xingsha Sub-district, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410100
Tel.: 0731-84020186

Yueyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.yykfq.gov.cn>
Address: 9 Yueyang Avenue, Yueyang, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 414000
Tel.: 0730-8720988
Fax: 0730-8720989
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau
Address: 9 Yueyang Avenue, Yueyang, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 414000
Tel.: 0730-8727306
Fax: 0730-8727306

Changde National Economic and Technical Development Zone

Website: <https://cdjqkq.changde.gov.cn/>
Address: 369 Deshan Avenue, Wuling District, Changde, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 415001
Tel.: 0736-7309088
Fax: 0736-7309088
E-mail: 361986155@qq.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion and Cooperation Center of Changde National Economic and Technical Development Zone
Address: 369 Deshan Avenue, Wuling District, Changde, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 415001
Tel.: 0736-7323808
Fax: 0736-7323808
E-mail: 601801601@qq.com

Ningxiang National Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://nxdz.changsha.gov.cn/>
Address: Chuangye Building, Jinzhou Avenue, Ningxiang, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410600
Tel.: 0731-88981799
Fax: 0731-88981509
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of the Management Committee of Ningxiang National Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 12F, Chuangye Building, Jinzhou Avenue, Ningxiang, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410600
Tel.: 0731-88981777
Fax: 0731-88981509

Xiangtan Jiuhua Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://xtjkq.xiangtan.gov.cn>
Address: 98 Liancheng Avenue, Xiangtan, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 411202
Tel.: 0731-57511456
Fax: 0731-57511456
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau
Address: 98 Liancheng Avenue, Xiangtan, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 411202
Tel.: 0731-52379351
Fax: 0731-52379351
E-mail: xtjkqzshzj@sina.com

Liuyang National Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://letz.changsha.gov.cn/>
Address: 9 Kangning Road, Liuyang National Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410329
Tel.: 0731-83219688
Fax: 0731-83280666
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Economic Cooperation Bureau
Address: 9 Kangning Road, Liuyang National Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410329
Tel.: 0731-83208888
Fax: 0731-83280666

Loudi National Economic & Technical Development Zone

Website: <http://ldkf.gov.cn>
Address: 577 Xinxing North Road, Loudi, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 417000
Tel.: 0738-8652618
Fax: 0738-8651122
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Loudi National Economic & Technical Development Zone
Address: Room 207, South Building, 577 Xinxing North Road, Loudi, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 417000
Tel.: 0738-8652888
E-mail: 148325198@qq.com

National Wangcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://wedz.changsha.gov.cn>
Address: 1 Tongxin Road, Wangcheng District, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410200
Tel.: 0731-88068798
Fax: 0731-88079191
E-mail: wcyjkh001@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of National Wangcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 1 Tongxin Road, Wangcheng District, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410200
Tel.: 0731-88068778
Fax: 0731-88079191
E-mail: wumeng@hnykj.com

Yongzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://jyqh.yzcity.gov.cn/>
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Postal Code: 425000
Tel.: 0746-8223430
Fax: 0746-8223117
E-mail: yzcity@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Bureau of Commerce of Yongzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 3F, Xiaoxiang Science and Technology Innovation Center, Lingling South Road, Lengshuitan District, Yongzhou, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 425000
Tel.: 0746-8223281
E-mail: 837509585@qq.com

Shaoyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <https://jyqh.shaoyang.gov.cn/jyqh/mindex.shtml>
Address: Middle Section of Shaoyang Avenue, Shuangqing District, Shaoyang, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 422000
Tel.: 0739-5486000
Fax: 0739-5486080
E-mail: hnsyjhqh@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Shaoyang Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: Middle Section of Shaoyang Avenue, Shuangqing District, Shaoyang, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 422000

Tel.: 0739-5486091
Fax: 0739-5486080
E-mail: bgqzsj@163.com

Zhanjiang Economic & Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.zetdz.gov.cn/>
Address: Donghai Building, 1 Zhongxian Highway Middle, Donghai Island, Zhanjiang Economic & Technological Development Zone, Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 524076
Tel.: 0759-2968919/2968901
Fax: 0759-2968900
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Working Team of Zhanjiang Economic & Technological Development Zone
Address: North 6F, Bureau of Finance of Zhanjiang Economic & Technological Development Zone, 34 Renmin Avenue Middle, Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 524076
Tel.: 13671469650/18148810934/13828262618
E-mail: zjkfqtzcyj@126.com

Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development District

Website: <http://www.hp.gov.cn/>
Address: Administrative Service Center, 1 Xiangxue 3rd Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 510530
Tel.: 020-82111080
Fax: 020-82111070
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development District
Address: Administrative Service Center, 1 Xiangxue 3rd Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 510530
Tel.: 020-82111524

Nansha Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.gzns.gov.cn/>
Address: 1 Fenghuang Avenue, Nansha District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 511458
Tel.: 020-84986688
Fax: 020-84987006
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Bureau of Commerce of Nansha Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 9F, Unit 2, Building 5, CRCC Global Center, Huangge Town, Nansha District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 511455

Tel.: 020-39050015
Fax: 020-84986699
E-mail: nsdzhy_tcj@gz.gov.cn

Huizhou Daya Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.dayawan.gov.cn/>
Address: Executive Office Building of the Management Committee, 118 Zhongxing South Road, Huizhou Daya Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone, Huizhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 516081
Tel.: 0752-5562002
Fax: 0752-5562068
E-mail: mskbw@dayawan.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Huizhou Daya Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 8F, Innovation Building, Keji Road, Shihua Avenue Middle, Huizhou Daya Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone, Huizhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 516081
Tel.: 0752-5562051
Fax: 0752-5562051
E-mail: zsj@dayawan.gov.cn

Zengcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.zc.gov.cn/>
Address: 2 Xiangshan Avenue, Ningxi Street, Zengcheng District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 511340
Tel.: 020-82706703
Fax: 020-82707219
E-mail: zckfqdzb@gz.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Trade and Technology Information Bureau
Address: 2 Xiangshan Avenue, Ningxi Street, Zengcheng District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 511300
Tel.: 020-82787123
Fax: 020-32893282
E-mail: zcjkqzs1@gz.gov.cn

National Zhuhai Economic & Technological Development Area

Website: <http://www.jinwan.gov.cn/>
Address: 1F, Building 1, Jinwan District Executive Office Center, Zhuhai, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 519000

Tel.: 0756-7266823
Fax: 0756-7262007
E-mail: jwqwqzf@zhuhai.gov.cn
Name of the Investment
Promotion Department: Economic Development Bureau
Address: 3F, Zhuhai Jinwan Aviation Urban Planning Exhibition Hall, Jinwan District,
Zhuhai, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 519090
Tel.: 0756-7268488/13702575688

Jiedong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.jiedong.gov.cn/bmpd/jdjjkfgglwyh/index.html>
Address: Management Committee of Jiedong Economic and Technological Development
Zone, Quxi Sub-district, Jiedong District, Jieyang, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 515500
Tel.: 0663-3274669
Fax: 0663-3298829
E-mail: 281043410@qq.com
Name of the Investment
Promotion Department: Enterprise Service Office
Address: Management Committee of Jiedong Economic and Technological Development
Zone, Quxi Sub-district, Jiedong District, Jieyang, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 515500
Tel.: 0663-3262668
Fax: 0663-3262668
E-mail: 281043410@qq.com

National Nanning Economic & Technological Development Area

Website: <http://jkq.nanning.gov.cn>
Address: 230 Xingguang Avenue, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 530031
Tel.: 0771-4516162/4731026
Fax: 0771-4516162
E-mail: jkqtongji@163.com (E-mail of the Economic Development Bureau)
Name of the Investment Investment Promotion Bureau of National Nanning Economic & Technological
Promotion Department: Development Area
Address: 230 Xingguang Avenue, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 530031
Tel.: 0771-4518883/4518663
E-mail: nnjkqzsj@163.com

China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park

Website:	http://zmqzcyyq.gxzf.gov.cn/
Address:	Administration Complex Building, 1 Zhongma Street, China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park, Qinzhou, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code:	535008
Tel.:	0777-5880001
Fax:	0777-3235077
E-mail:	qzgzmq@qip.gov.cn
Name of the Investment Promotion Department:	Investment Promotion Service Center of the Qinzhou Port Area of China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Address:	Administration Complex Building, 1 Zhongma Street, China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park, Qinzhou, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code:	535008
Tel.:	0777-5988848
E-mail:	zsfwzx66@163.com

Qinzhou Port Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website:	http://qzftz.gxzf.gov.cn/
Address:	Administration Complex Building, 1 Zhongma Street, China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park, Qinzhou, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code:	535008
Tel.:	0777-5880001
Fax:	0777-3235077
E-mail:	qzgzmq@qip.gov.cn , qzgzmq@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department:	Investment Promotion Service Center of the Qinzhou Port Area of China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Address:	Administration Complex Building, 1 Zhongma Street, China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park, Qinzhou, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code:	535008
Tel.:	0777-5988848
E-mail:	zsfwzx66@163.com

Guangxi-ASEAN Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website:	http://gxdmjkq.nanning.gov.cn/
Address:	37 Wuhua Avenue, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code:	530105
Tel.:	0771-6301333
Fax:	0771-6308019
E-mail:	dmjkqzscjj@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department:	Investment Promotion Bureau of Guangxi-ASEAN Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address:	5F, Administrative Committee Building, 37 Wuhua Avenue, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code:	530105

Tel.: 0771-6336366
Fax: 0771-6336366
E-mail: dmjkqzscjj@163.com

Beihai Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://xxgk.beihai.gov.cn/bhgyyqglwyh/index.html#.airline>
Address: Management Committee of Beihai Industrial Park, Unit 1, Building 8, Area 08-2, China Electronics Beibu Gulf Information Port, 197 East Extension of Beihai Avenue, Beihai, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 536000
Tel.: 0779-2083696
Fax: 0779-2083697
E-mail: bhgyy@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of the Management Committee of Beihai Industrial Park
Address: Room 304, 3F, Management Committee of Beihai Industrial Park, Unit 1, Building 8, Area 08-2, China Electronics Beibu Gulf Information Port, 197 East Extension of Beihai Avenue, Beihai, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 536000
Tel.: 0779-2088267
E-mail: bhgyyzs@163.com

Yangpu Economic Development Zone (YEDZ)

Website: <http://yangpu.hainan.gov.cn/>
Address: Yangpu Tower, Konggu Avenue, YEDZ, Hainan Province
Postal Code: 578001
Tel.: 0898-28829066
Fax: 0898-28829035
E-mail: 2810434345@qq.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Investment Promotion Bureau of Yangpu Economic Development Zone
Address: 3F, Political and Legal Complex Building, 10 Shadi Road, YEDZ, Hainan Province
Postal Code: 578101
Tel.: 0898-28826502
Fax: 0898-28812697
E-mail: yangputcj@126.com

Chongqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://jkq.cq.gov.cn/>
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Postal Code: 401336
Tel.: 023-62900892

Fax: 023-62900401
E-mail: cqjkbgs@163.com
Name of the Investment Promotion Department: Economic and Trade Cooperation Bureau and Investment Promotion Co., Ltd. of Chongqing Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address: 1 Jiangqiao Road, Tongjiang Avenue, Chayuan New Area, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 401336
Tel.: Economic and Trade Cooperation Bureau: 023-62988601, Investment Promotion Co., Ltd.: 023-62963293

Wanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website: <http://www.wz.gov.cn/jkq/wzjkq/>
Address: 5 Jingkai Avenue, Wanzhou District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 404000
Tel.: 023-58327421
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Yulin Economic and Technological Development Zone

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National Korla Economic and Technological Development Zone

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