

中国外商投资指引

(2020 版)



INvest in China

中华人民共和国商务部

《中国外商投资指引（2020 版）》 编辑委员会

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前言

2019年11月，习近平总书记在第二届进口博览会主旨演讲中指出：“中国将不断完善市场化、法治化、国际化的营商环境，放宽外资市场准入，继续缩减负面清单，完善投资促进和保护、信息报告等制度。”2020年3月，习近平总书记在统筹推进新冠肺炎疫情防控和经济社会发展工作部署会议上强调，“要继续优化营商环境，做好招商、安商、稳商工作，增强外商长期投资经营的信心。”2020年9月，李克强总理在全国深化“放管服”改革优化营商环境电视电话会议上指出，“要通过打造更优开放环境，使中国开放的决心让外商放心、开放的政策让外商受惠。”

中国坚持对外开放的基本国策，开放事业不断取得新发展、新提高、新突破，开放型经济指标稳居世界前列。根据世界银行发布的《2020营商环境报告（Doing Business）》，中国营商环境排名跃居全球第31位，比2019年提升15位。中国实施高水平的贸易和投资自由化便利化政策，全面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。

今年以来，为有效应对疫情，稳住外贸外资基本盘，中国及时出台了一系列助企纾困政策，大力支持、帮扶包括外资企业在内的各类市场主体复工复产，在全球率先有效防控疫情，率先恢复生产生活秩序；同时实施新的外商投资法及其条例，发布新版全国和自贸试验区负面清单，设立海南自由贸易港，增设3个自贸试验区，扩大金融等服务业市场准入，全国实际使用外资实现逆势增长，成了跨国投资的“避风港”。

为了增强营商环境透明度，促进贸易投资便利化，在编委会的指导下，商务部外资司与投资促进事务局共同编撰《中国外商投资指引》。本书共分走进中国、投资中国、外商在华投资的法律制度、外籍人士在华生活、办事流程等五个章节，英文版、日文版、韩文版同步发布，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！由于首次编撰发布，难免有不足之处，敬请批评指正！今后，我们将根据每年法规政策、统计数据等变动情况，定期对本书修改完善。

中国外商投资指引
编辑委员会
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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，内海和边海的水域面积约 470 多万平方公里。海域分布有大小岛屿 7600 多个，其中台湾岛最大，面积 35798 平方公里。

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等六个温度带。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 2019 年末，全国大陆总人口（不包括香港、澳门特别行政区和台湾省以及海外华侨人数）为 140,005 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。中国各民族在 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。

¹ 《中华人民共和国 2019 年国民经济和社会发展统计公报》
http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zxfb/202002/t20200228_1728913.html

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。

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（具体职权详见 http://www.gov.cn/test/2010-07/20/content_18181.htm）。

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，劳动力在市场中可以自由流动。市场主体

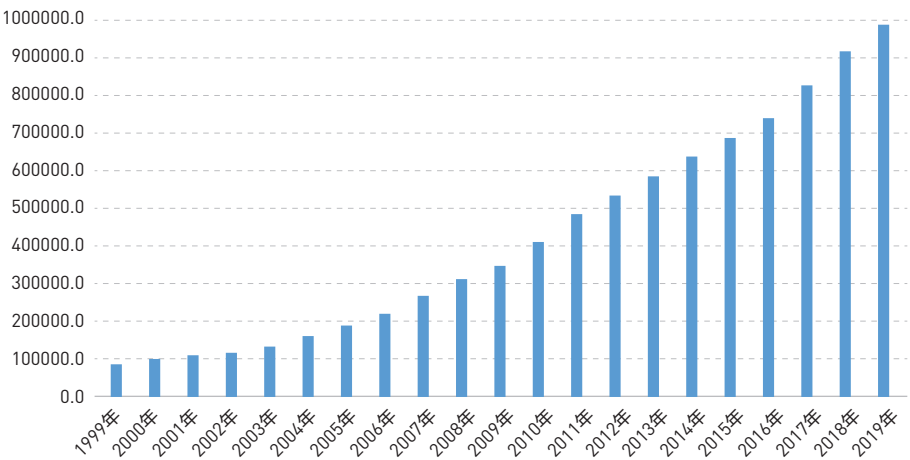
依法享有经营自主权。对依法应当由市场主体自主决策的各类事项，任何单位和个人不得干预。

1.2 中国经济

1.2.1 经济发展

改革开放以来，中国经济持续快速增长。2013-2018 年，中国经济持续较快增长，年均增长率为 7.0%，明显高于世界同期 2.9% 的平均增长率。2013-2018 年，中国对世界经济增长的年均贡献率为 28.1%，居世界第 1 位。

根据《中华人民共和国 2019 年国民经济和社会发展统计公报》，2019 年全年国内生产总值 990,865 亿元，按照年平均汇率折算达到 14.4 万亿美元，同比增长 6.1%。全国居民人均可支配收入 30,733 元，同比增长 8.9%，扣除价格因素实际增长 5.8%。



1999-2019 年中国国内生产总值（单位：亿元）

资料来源：国家统计局

1.2.2 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。2019 年，服务业增加值 534,233 亿元，比上年增长 6.9%。服务业增加值占国内生产总值

比重为 53.9%，比第二产业高 14.9 个百分点；服务业对国民经济增长的贡献率为 59.4%，比第二产业高 22.6 个百分点。信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业高速增长，比上年增长 20.4%，拉动总指数增长 1.8 个百分点，是服务业稳定增长的重要动力；租赁和商务服务业增速较快，增长 9.2%；金融业增速较上年明显加快。

■ 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。中国在航空航天、卫星导航、智能手机、计算机、电子通讯等部分高技术产业已形成了体系完整、配套齐全、能力强大的产业生态，走向全球产业链中高端。以高铁、大飞机为代表的高端装备制造业，以信息技术为代表的高新技术产业保持快速增长态势。2013-2018 年，中国高技术产业、装备制造业增加值年均分别增长 11.7% 和 9.5%。2019 年，高技术制造业增加值比上年增长 8.8%，装备制造业增加值比上年增长 6.7%。

■ 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。2015-2018 年，中国电子商务交易额、网上零售额年均增速分别为 17.8%、28.8%。2018 年，实物商品网上零售额占社会消费品零售总额的比重达到 18.4%。2014-2018 年，规模以上互联网和相关服务、软件和信息技术服务业企业营业收入年均增速分别达到 32.8% 和 21.2%，远超规模以上服务业 11.1% 的年均增速。

1.2.3 开放型经济

■ 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、外汇储备第一大国和利用外资第二大国，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。2018 年，中国货物进出口总额为 305,050 亿元，居世界第一位，占全球份额达 11.8%。2019 年，货物进出口总额达 315,446 亿元，比上年增长 3.4%。2018 年，中国服务贸易进出口总额达 52,402 亿元，位居世界第二位。2019 年服务进出口总额 54,153 亿元，比上年增长 2.8%。

2019年，中国吸收外资达到9415.2亿元，比上年增长5.8%，规模再创历史新高，稳居发展中国家首位、全球第二位。

■ 对世界经济贡献

2013-2018年，中国对世界经济增长的年均贡献率为28.1%，居世界第1位。2018年，中国对世界经济增长的贡献率就高达27.5%，比1978年提高24.4个百分点，堪称世界经济增长的第一引擎。投资中国能够获得与中国经济同步增长的收益，外商投资企业在华投资收益高于世界平均水平。根据美国商务部统计，2018年，美国对华直接投资收益率为11.2%，高于8.9%的全球平均水平。

1.2.4 市场潜力

2019年，中国大陆总人口达到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。2019年，最终消费支出对经济增长的贡献率为57.8%，比资本形成总额高26.6个百分点。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。2019年，全国居民人均服务性消费支出占全国居民人均消费支出比重为45.9%，比上年提高1.7个百分点；全国居民恩格尔系数为28.2%，下降0.2个百分点。城镇化水平进一步提高，2019年末常住人口城镇化率首次突破60%，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。其中，解决人民温饱问题、人民生活总体上达到小康水平这两个目标已提前实现。

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；再到本世纪中叶，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 年到本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 年到本世纪中叶，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。

当前是中国全面建成小康社会决胜期。中国正在统筹推进经济建设、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，使全面建成小康社会得到人民认可、经得起历史检验。

1.3.2 区域发展战略

中国加快落实区域发展战略。2020 年国务院政府工作报告提出，继续推动西部大开发、东北全面振兴、中部地区崛起、东部率先发展。深入推进京津冀协同发展、粤港澳大湾区建设、长三角一体化发展。推动长江经济带共抓大保护。编制黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展规划纲要。推动成渝地区双城经济圈建设。促进革命老区、民族地区、边疆地区、贫困地区加快发展。发展海洋经济。

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。

各区域发展战略规划详见附件一。

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，中国综合立体交通基础设施网络的规模与质量得到了极大提升。“十三五”期间，中国交通运输发展进入现代化建设新篇章，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。

■ 航空网络²

截至 2019 年底，中国共有颁证运输机场 238 个，年旅客吞吐量 100 万人次以上的运输机场 106 个。2019 年，北京首都国际机场完成旅客吞吐量 1 亿人次，连续 10 年位居世界第二；上海浦东国际机场完成货邮吞吐量 363.42 万吨，连续 12 年位居世界第三。

截至 2019 年底，中国定期航班航线共 5,521 条，其中国际航线 953 条。中国航空公司定期航班国内通航城市 234 个（不含港、澳、台），国际通航城市 167 个，遍及 65 个国家。中国与其他国家或地区签订双边航空运输协定 127 个。

“十三五”期间，中国将继续推进京津冀、长三角、粤港澳大湾区世界级机场群建设，加快建设国际航空枢纽和区域航空枢纽。科学安排支线机场新建和改扩建，增加中西部地区机场数量，扩大航空运输服务覆盖面。

■ 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。截至 2019 年末，中国内河航道 12.73 万公里，其中三级及以上航道里程 1.38 万公里，全国港口拥有万吨级以上泊位 2,520 个，沿海港口万吨级以上泊位 2,076 个，吞吐能力世界第一。

2 中国民用航空局《2018 民航行业发展统计公报》

<http://www.caac.gov.cn/XXGK/XXGK/TJSJ/201905/P020190508519529727887.pdf>

■ 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) 普速铁路。截至 2019 年末, 全国铁路营业里程达到 19.3 万公里, 路网密度达到 145.5 公里 / 万平方公里。全国铁路旅客发送量完成 36.6 亿人, 旅客周转量完成 14,706.64 亿人公里。全国铁路旅客发送量以及周转量逐年稳步上升。

(2) 高速铁路。中国高速铁路建设位列世界前列, 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。2019 年高速铁路营业里程达到 3.5 万公里以上, 在世界高铁运营总里程中占比超过三分之二。

(3) 公路。截至 2019 年末, 中国公路总里程达到 501.25 万公里, 公路密度达到 52.22 公里 / 百平方公里。其中, 高速公路达到 14.96 万公里, 里程规模居世界第一位。2019 年, 全国公路旅客周转量为 8857.08 亿人公里, 公路货物周转量为 59636.39 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。

2.1.2 能源供应稳定充足

2018 年, 中国能源投资总额达 3,810 亿美元, 居全球首位。水、电、气等能源供应稳定。

■ 电力供应充足可靠

2019 年, 全国发电量为 75,034.3 亿千瓦时, 占全球发电总量的 1/4。2019 年上半年, 全国电网城市平均供电可靠率 99.9539%, 农村平均供电可靠率 99.8182%。充足的供电能力和高达 99% 的供电可靠率为企业运行和发展提供了有力保障。

■ 供水平稳

中国大力开展水利建设。全国已建成各类水库 98,822 座, 水库总库容达 8,953 亿立方米³。

3 《2018 年全国水利发展统计公报》http://www.mwr.gov.cn/sj/tjgb/slfztjgb/201912/t20191210_1374268.html

■ 天然气市场稳定

2019 年，全国天然气产量 1736.20 亿立方米，连续 8 年超过千亿方。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 2018 年底，全国已发现 173 种矿产，铜、镍、钨、铂、锂、萤石、石墨和硅灰石等矿产资源储量丰富。中国的海域面积 473 万平方公里，2019 年全国海洋生产总值 89,415 亿元，比上年增长 6.2%，海洋生产总值占国内生产总值的 9.0%。

2018 年末中国主要矿产查明资源储量

矿种	单位	查明资源储量	矿种	单位	查明资源储量
煤炭	亿吨	17085.73	钨矿	WO ₃ 万吨	1071.57
石油	亿吨	35.73	锡矿	金属万吨	453.06
天然气	亿立方米	57936.08	铝土矿	金属亿吨	51.70
页岩气	亿立方米	2160.20	锑矿	金属万吨	327.68
铁矿	矿石亿吨	852.19	金矿	金属吨	13638.40
铜矿	金属万吨	11443.49	银矿	金属万吨	32.91
铅矿	金属万吨	9216.31	硫铁矿	矿石亿吨	63.00
锌矿	金属万吨	18755.67	磷矿	矿石亿吨	252.82

数据来源：自然资源部《中国矿产资源报告 2019》

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 98% 的行政村实现光纤通达。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。5G 建设工作推进的同时，中国将会建成容量大、网速高、管理灵活的新一代骨干传输网，形成较为完善的商业卫星通信服务体系。

2.2 创新水平领先

2.2.1 科技创新重要政策

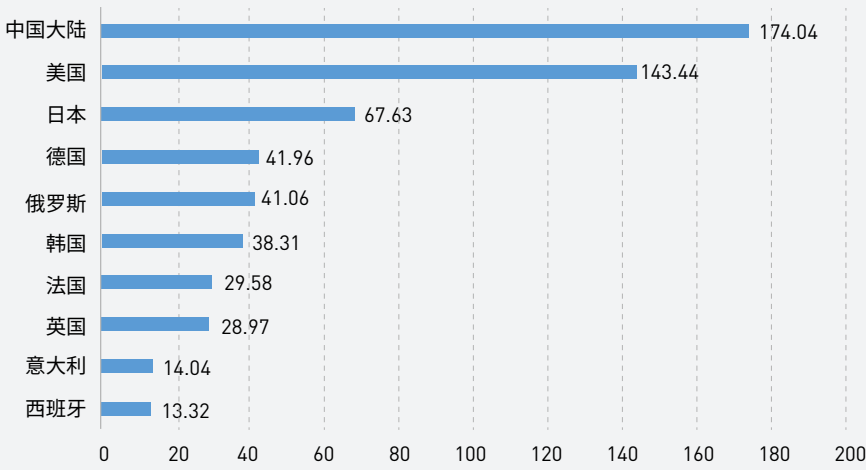
近年来，国务院先后印发了《国家创新驱动发展战略纲要》《国家信息化发展战略纲要》《“十三五”国家科技创新规划》《新一代人工智能发展规划》《关于全面加强基础科学研究的若干意见》《关于推动创新创业高质量发展打造“双创”升级版的意见》《关于强化知识产权保护的意见》等政策文件，为推动科技创新提供了重要依据和支持。

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。1992-2018 年，中国研发投入经费年均增长 20.1%，远超同时期 GDP 增速。2018 年中国 R&D 经费 19,677.9 亿元，2019 年高达 21,737 亿元（基础研究经费达到 1,209 亿元），占 GDP 的 2.19%。

2.2.3 科技人力资源持续增长

根据 2019 年 OECD 公布的《主要科学技术指标》（Main Science and Technology Indicators, MSTI），中国大陆 2017 年研发人员全时当量数为 174 万人年，位居全球第一。中国大陆研发人员全时当量数占全球总量（44 个国家地区合计数）的比重从 2009 年的 18.5% 上升到 2017 年的 22.5%。



2017 年度研发人员全时当量数 Top10（单位：万人年）

数据来源：OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators 2019-2

2.2.4 科研机构国际影响不断提升

2019年6月19日,英国高等教育资讯和分析数据提供商 Quacquarelli Symonds 发布了2020年QS世界大学排名⁴,中国内地有42所高校上榜,其中清华大学、北京大学、复旦大学、浙江大学、上海交通大学和中国科技大学6所高校进入百强。

2019年6月19日, Nature Index 发布2019自然指数年度榜单(Nature Index 2019 Annual Tables)⁵,公布了2018年主导自然科学研究的机构和国家排名。全球科研机构综合排名前100名中,中国共有16所高校/机构入围,其中,中国科学院排名第一。

截至2019年底,正在运行的国家重点实验室达515个,已累计建设国家工程研究中心133个,国家工程实验室217个。

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。

中国内地自2016年开始跻身GII(全球创新指数)排名前25名,并在2019年上升至14名(2018年17名)。

■ 科研论文成果丰硕

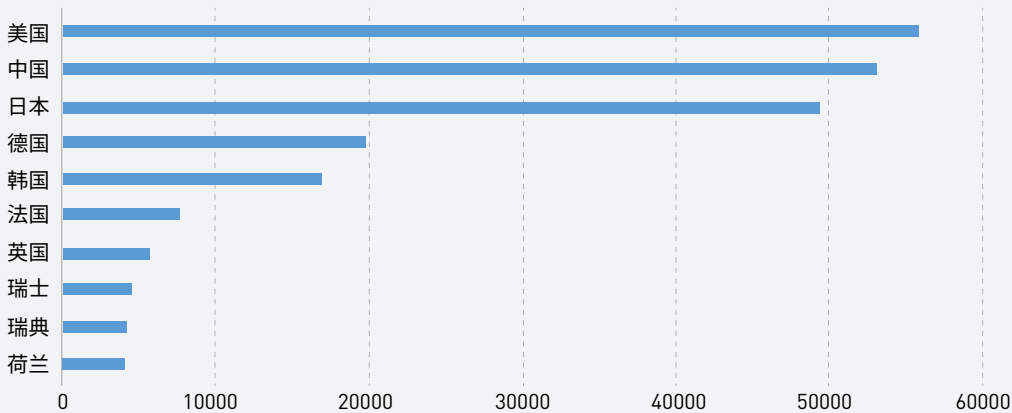
2018年,三大检索工具《科学引文索引(SCI)》《工程索引(EI)》和《科技会议录索引(CPCI)》分别收录中国科研论文41.8万篇、26.6万篇和5.9万篇,数量分别位居世界第二、第一和第二位。论文质量大幅提升,根据基本科学指标数据库(ESI)论文被引用情况,2018年中国科学论文被引用次数排名世界第二位。

4 2020 QS 世界大学排名 <https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2020>

5 Nature Index2019 自然指数年度榜单 <https://www.natureindex.com/annual-tables/2019/institution/all/all>

■ 专利发明量大幅提升

2019 年 3 月 18 日世界知识产权组织（WIPO）公布的 2018 年国际专利（专利合作条约 -PCT）申请统计数据显示，中国的申请人提交了 53,345 件 PCT 申请，居世界第二。



2018 年国际 PCT 专利申请量国家 Top10

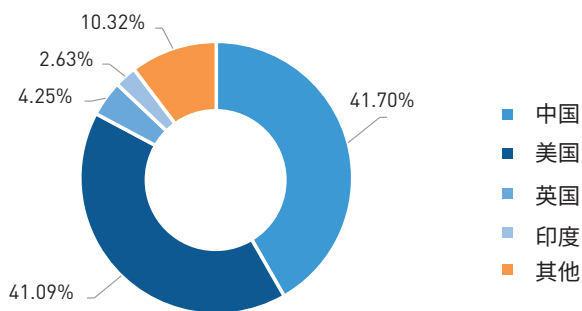
数据来源：世界知识产权组织（WIPO）

2019 年，境内外专利申请 438.0 万件，比上年增长 1.3%；授予专利权 259.2 万件，增长 5.9%；PCT 专利申请受理量为 6.1 万件。截至 2019 年底，有效专利 972.2 万件，其中境内有效发明专利 186.2 万件，每万人口发明专利拥有量 13.3 件。全年商标申请 783.7 万件，比上年增长 6.3%；商标注册 640.6 万件，增长 27.9%。全年共签订技术合同 48.4 万项，技术合同成交金额 22,398 亿元，比上年增长 26.6%。

■ 独角兽企业数量居世界第一

根据《2019 胡润全球独角兽榜》，全球共有 494 家未上市公司的估值达到或超过 10 亿美元⁶。其中，中国拥有 206 家独角兽公司，数量排名第一，占比达到 41.70%。

6 独角兽企业是指估值超过十亿美元的未上市公司，具有独有的核心技术或者颠覆性的商业模式。独角兽企业的发展是一国的科技创新应用情况的表现。



全球独角兽区域分布情况

数据来源：胡润研究院，《2019 胡润全球独角兽榜》（Hurun Global Unicorn List 2019）

■ 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 29,512 项。

■ 创业孵化体系建设日趋完善

根据科技部对中国创业孵化发展的统计数据，2019 年，中国共有孵化器 5,206 家，其中 1,477 家为专业孵化器，孵化面积 12,927 万平方米，孵化器总收入 449.8 亿元，实现纳税额 39.1 亿元。孵化器内拥有 21.7 万家在孵企业，吸纳就业 294.9 万人。孵化器管理人员 7.3 万人，举办创新创业活动 10.5 万场。在孵企业当年获得风险投资 545.5 亿元，拥有有效专利 56.3 万件，研发支出 705 亿元，R&D 强度 8.6%。

2019 年，中国新设市场主体 2179 万户，日均新设企业达到 2 万户。截至 2019 年底，经国家备案的众创空间达 1,888 家，国家级科技企业孵化器 1,177 家，累计认定国家级企业技术中心 1,540 家。

2.3 人力资源丰富

2.3.1 人力资源素质提升

■ 劳动者受教育程度不断提高

2018 年，全国就业人员中，具有高等职业教育学历的人员比例为 1.1%，

大学专科学历人员比例为 9.7%，大学本科学历人员比例为 8.5%，具有研究生学历的人员占比 0.9%。其中，后三个指标均比 2017 年有所提升。

■ 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 2018 年底，全国累计有 2913 万人取得各类专业技术人员资格证书，比上年增加了 293 万人。
- 技能培训：2018 年共组织各类职业培训 1,651 万人次（其中就业技能培训 853 万人次，岗位技能提升培训 552 万人次，创业培训 201 万人次，其他培训 45 万人次）。
- 职业技能鉴定：截至 2018 年底，全国共有职业技能鉴定机构 8,912 个，职业技能鉴定考评人员 25 万人。全年共有 1,135 万人参加职业技能鉴定，903 万人取得职业资格证书（其中 35 万人取得技师、高级技师职业资格）。
- 技工院校：截至 2018 年底，全国共有技工院校 2,379 所，在校学生 341.6 万人，全年技工院校面向社会开展培训 420.6 万人次。

2.3.2 人力资源服务逐步完善

■ 人力资源法律法规逐步健全

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

2019 年，全行业共有各类人力资源服务机构 3.96 万家，各类人力资源服务机构共设立固定招聘（交流）场所 3.27 万个，建立人力资源市场网站 1.50 万个。各类人力资源服务机构共帮助 2.55 亿人次实现就业择业和流动，为 4,211 万家次用人单位提供了服务。

2.3.3 外籍人力资源服务水平提高

大力引进外籍人才是中国国际人才战略的重要组成部分。境外来中国大陆工作专家总量已由 2002 年的 35 万人次增加到 2015 年的 62.35 万人次。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、拓宽外国人才引进对象范围、

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满足外国人才在华工作、生活的实际需求。

以北京为例：

- 与7所国际学校签署合作协议，针对有子女入学需求的外籍高层次人才，协助其子女优先录取；
- 推出“融智北京”外籍人士高端医疗险项目，鼓励用人单位为外国专家缴纳商业医疗保险；
- 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。

2.4 “放管服”改革营造高效、法治化政务服务

2.4.1 相关政策概述

■ 《优化营商环境条例》

2019年10月8日，国务院第66次常务会议通过了《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》明确，优化营商环境应当坚持市场化、法治化、国际化原则，要求以市场主体需求为导向，以深刻转变政府职能为核心，创新体制机制、强化协同联动、完善法治保障，对标国际先进水平，为各类市场主体投资兴业营造更加稳定、公平、透明、可预期的良好环境。

《优化营商环境条例》把中国政府关于全面构建开放型经济体系的要求转化为法规制度，明确进一步扩大对外开放，为扩大外资市场准入、更好发展更高层次的开放型经济提供法治保障。

- 一是明确优化营商环境应当坚持市场化、法治化、国际化原则，公平对待内外资企业等各类市场主体，积极促进外商投资。
- 二是明确建立统一开放、竞争有序的市场体系，依法促进各类生产要素自由流动，保障各类市场主体公平参与市场竞争。
- 三是明确市场主体应当在国际经贸活动中遵守国际通行规则。

近年来，各地区、各部门按照党中央、国务院决策部署，顺应社会期盼，推进“放管服”等改革，中国营商环境明显改善，主要体现为“4个聚焦”。

第一，聚焦减审批减材料，市场准入门槛不断放宽。持续大幅取消行政许可等事项，实行清单管理制度。

- 2019年2月，国家发展改革委等15部门联合印发了《全国投资审批项目在线审批监管平台审批管理事项统一名称和申请材料清单》。
- 国家发展改革委、商务部印发《市场准入负面清单（2019年版）》，清单事项由151项缩减至131项。

第二，聚焦规则公开透明，公平公正监管不断强化。

- 全面推行“双随机一公开”跨部门联合监管。
- 探索推进“大数据”监管。

第三，聚焦激活力减负担，服务中小微企业力度不断加大。

- 进一步加强产权司法保护，清理有违产权保护原则要求的规章、规范性文件。
- 大力推进减税降费。

第四，聚焦减环节压时限，市场主体获得感不断增强。

- 简化优化审批办理环节，通过信息化手段整合再造审批流程，将串联审批改为并联审批，推进信息化技术支撑的“一窗受理、并行办理”。
- 加快推进电子政务“一网通办”，构建全流程一体化在线服务平台。企业开办、用水用电报装、不动产登记等事项的办理时间压缩50%以上。

2.4.2 投资自由化便利化

推进贸易投资自由化与便利化，是中国参与经济全球化、发展开放型经济的重要途径。改革开放以来，中国借助多双边平台，积极参与区域经济合作，推进贸易投资自由化与便利化。近年来，中国政府出台积极有效利用外资推动经济高质量发展的若干措施，推进实施高水平的投资自由化便利化政策，全面实行准入前国民待遇加负面清单管理制度，大幅度放宽市场准入，着力优化外商投资环境具体如下：

第一，以实施负面清单制度为核心推进投资自由，在多个领域放宽外资准入限制。

第二，以放松管制为核心推进投资便利。持续推进外资领域“放管服”改革，取消外商投资企业设立及变更备案管理，全面实施外商投资信息报告制度。

第三，以法治建设为核心推进投资保护。制定颁布《中华人民共和国外商投资法》及其实施条例，不断完善外商投资法律体系，保护外商投资合法权益。

第四，以优化服务为核心加强投资促进。不断优化外商投资促进服务体系，促进外资在现代农业、先进制造、高新技术、节能环保、现代服务业等领域投资，促进外资优化区域布局，更好地发挥外资在我国产业发展、技术进步、结构优化中的积极作用。

第五，高质量建设自贸试验区，发挥改革开放试验田作用。率先探索实施外商投资准入前国民待遇加负面清单管理模式，推动改革开放 40 年来外资管理体制实现历史性变革。

第六，推进开发区创新提升，打造高水平开放平台。实施开发区创新提升工程，推进开发区管理体制创新和开放型经济发展。

在上述多项措施的基础上，中国将长期坚持促进投资自由化便利化，推进合作共赢的开放体系建设。

2.4.3 优化营商环境具体措施

■ 市场准入进一步放宽

● 放宽投资准入门槛

中国持续放宽市场准入，简化相关行政许可事项办理程序，实行全国统一的准入负面清单制度。准入负面清单以外的领域，各类市场主体均可依法平等进入。

2020 年修订的外商投资准入负面清单在金融服务、基础设施、商用车制造、放射性矿产冶炼、加工和核燃料生产以及种业等领域进一步放宽或取消外资准入限制。在自由贸易试验区继续进行开放试点，允许外商投资中药饮片、允许外商独资设立学制类职业教育机构，构建更加开放、便利、公平的投资环境，推动更大范围的全球产业链合作。

● 降低企业准营门槛

自 2019 年 12 月 1 日起，各个自由贸易试验区开展“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，待试点成熟后，将实现地域全覆盖，在全国推开实施。

“证照分离”为企业、创业者取得参与市场经营的资格提供便利，进一步降低企业准营门槛。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。

● 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，适当放宽年龄、学历或工作经历等限制。

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。

■ 公正监管进一步推进

● 促进公平竞争

- ✓ 提高与外商投资有关的行政规范性文件的透明度；
- ✓ 保障外商投资企业依法参与标准制定工作；
- ✓ 保障外商投资企业依法通过公平竞争参与政府采购。

● 健全监管规则 and 标准

强化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、行政执法全程记录、重大行政执法决定法制审核制度等。

✓ “双随机、一公开”

“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。对共享经济、数字经济、人工智能等新产业新业态实施包容审慎监管，促进新兴产业持续健康发展。

✓ “互联网 + 监管”

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。

■ 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。

■ 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。2013年以来，中央设立的行政事业性收费项目减少幅度为73%，政府性基金项目减少幅度为30%。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。

2.4.4 优化营商环境典型做法

■ 北京和上海

北京市和上海市作为中国营商环境评估的两个样本城市，于 2018 年 5 月 2 日至 2019 年 5 月 1 日推出了大量改革举措，为企业创造了更加便捷的营商环境。2019 年 9 月 3 日，国务院办公厅印发《关于做好优化营商环境改革举措复制推广借鉴工作的通知》，在全国复制推广借鉴京沪两地优化营商环境改革举措。京沪两地优化营商环境的改革举措有 13 项在全国复制推广，有 23 项供全国借鉴。

其中，在全国复制推广的改革举措主要包括：

- 开办企业：实行开办企业全程网上办理，压缩企业设立登记时间，全面推广电子营业执照，优化印章刻制服务，实行社保用工登记“二合一”；
- 获得电力：实行客户用电线上报装；
- 财产登记：提供不动产登记、交易和缴税“一窗受理、并行办理”服务，提供不动产登记信息网上查询和现场自助查询服务；
- 缴费纳税：制定“最多跑一次”办税事项清单；
- 跨境贸易：推广应用国际贸易“单一窗口”，公开口岸收费目录清单，口岸通关提前申报；
- 执行合同：建立“基本解决执行难”联动机制。

■ 部分地方优化营商环境典型做法

为促进各地区、各部门交流互鉴，进一步推动形成竞相优化营商环境的良好局面，国务院办公厅于 2018 年 8 月 3 日发布《关于部分地方优化营商环境典型做法的通报》，包括 28 项优化营商环境的典型做法。

- 改革投资审批等制度方面 8 项：企业投资项目承诺制改革、“多规合一”和完善工程建设项目审批体系改革、并联审批和“多图联审”等改革、区域评估改革、“标准地”改革、限时联合验收改革、强市放权改革、制定政府部门内部审批事项清单。
- 便利企业开办和经营方面 3 项：“一照多址”和“一证多址”改革、涉税业务“全市通办”、以“线上税银互动”缓解企业融资难题。
- 提升贸易便利化水平方面 3 项：推行“一站式阳光价格”清单、贸易服务事项只进“一扇门”、海关特殊监管区域“四自一简”监管模式。
- 创新监管理念和方式方面 4 项：信用风险分类监管、制定新兴行业分类

指导目录、大数据监管、跨区域网络市场协同监管。

- 提供优质公共服务方面4项：“互联网+医疗健康”和“互联网+教育”、“互联网+医保”、公用服务企业入驻政务服务中心、获得电力便利化改革。
- 推进政务服务“一网、一门、一次”改革方面6项：政务服务一张网、审批服务标准化、集成套餐服务、民生服务“指尖”办理、不动产登记改革、建设统一政务咨询投诉举报平台。

2.5 专业的投资促进服务体系和平台

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。

根据国务院部门分工，商务部作为商务主管部门，统筹和指导全国外商投资促进工作。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，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。

商务部门和投资促进机构联系方式详见附件二。

2.5.2 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

进博会中国国际进口博览会（以下简称“进博会”）作为世界上第一个以进口为主题的大型国家级展会，已在中国上海成功举办两届，包括展会和论坛两个部分，即国家贸易投资综合展、企业商业展和虹桥国际经贸论坛。

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。中国国家主席习近平连续两年出席进博会开幕式并发表主旨演讲，充分体现了中国政府的高度重视，体现了中国支持多边贸易体制、推动贸易自由化便利化的一贯立场，体现了中国推动建设开放型世界经济、构建人类命运共同体的实际行动。

进博会不仅是“买全球、卖全球”的贸易合作平台，还是集贸易、投资、外交、人文等活动于一体的开放合作平台，具有很强的国际公共产品属性。世界各国可以在这一开放新平台上，开拓中国市场，开展贸易投资和产业合作。2019年第二届进博会期间，共有181个国家、地区和国际组织参会，3,800多家企业参展，展览面积达36.6万平方米，超过50万境内外采购商到会，累计意向成交711.3亿美元；共举行了380多场各类配套活动，有关部委举办了数十场权威政策解读，相关国际组织发布了权威报告，数百项全球新技术新产品首次发布，170多个非物质文化遗产和“中华老字号”展示交流，有关国家和地方开展了一系列投资旅游环境说明、项目推介等相关活动，有力带动了贸易与投资、文化、旅游、产业等融合互动。

2020年，第三届进博会欢迎更多国家的投资者关注中国、了解中国、投资中国。

官方网站：www.ciie.org

■ 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，以突出全国性和国际性、突出投资洽谈和投资政策宣传、突出国家区域经济协调发展、突出对台经贸交流为主要特色，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。

历经 30 多年的发展，投洽会已成为全球规模最大的投资博览会。近年来，每届投洽会均吸引全球 50 多个国家和地区的机构和企业参展，共 120 余个国家和地区的 10 万多客商参会。历届大会总计签约项目超过 30,000 个，3,400 多亿美元通过投洽会平台进入中国，500 多亿美元由中国走向世界。

官方网站：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。

官方网站：expocentralchina.mofcom.gov.cn

2.5.3 便捷的网上服务平台

■ 中国投资指南网

中国投资指南网（www.fdi.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。

截至 2020 年 8 月，网站累计信息发布量达 39.2 万余条。其中，收录外商投资法律法规 1.2 万条，投资研究报告 2,400 余篇，可供查询的企业数据达 20 余万条。

■ 投资项目信息库

投资项目信息库（project.fdi.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。截至目前累

计收录国内 32 个省（自治区、直辖市）和计划单列市的 446 个地区及 226 个驻外使（领）馆经商机构近 7 万条中英文项目信息。2019 年投资项目信息库共发布项目 4,600 余条，处理有效项目交互近 1,500 余次。

2.6 开放创新的特殊经济区域

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，在加快政府职能转变、探索体制机制创新、促进投资贸易便利化等方面先行先试，为全面深化改革开放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 2020 年 9 月，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改革开放创新格局。（自贸试验区信息列表详见附件四）

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 3,000 多项试点任务，在投资贸易便利化、金融开放创新、事中事后监管等方面形成了各具特色、各有侧重的试点格局。各自贸试验区坚持以制度创新为核心，率先探索了一批突破性、引领性改革，包括推出了全国第一张外商投资准入负面清单，建立了全国第一个自由贸易账户，启动了全国第一次“证照分离”改革，制定了全国第一张风险防控清单等，有效引领和带动了全国范围的改革开放进程。截至目前，自贸试验区已累计向全国复制推广 260 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，开放度一直居全国最高水平，自贸试验区外商投资准入负面清单从最初的 190 条缩短到 2020 年版的 30 条，在全国开放措施的基础上，进一步取消了水产品捕捞、出版物印刷等领域对外资限制，增强了对外开放的压力测试力度。各自贸试验区均立足各自资源禀赋和要素条件，

对产业发展进行了整体规划。目前，各自贸试验区的目标产业集聚度不断提高，围绕产业链上下游创新成果丰富，对周边辐射带动效果明显。下一步将持续发挥制度创新优势，加快整合完善重点发展行业的产业链，推动特色优势产业加速集聚，培育国际竞争新优势，更好发挥对高质量发展的带动作用。

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。2019年，18家自贸试验区新设企业约31.9万家、其中外商投资企业6,242家；实际利用外资1,435.5亿元，进出口总额4.6万亿元，以不到全国千分之四的国土面积，实现了占全国15.2%的外商投资和14.6%的进出口。

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。

在实施贸易自由便利方面。以“零关税”为基本特征的货物贸易和以“既准入又准营”为基本特征的服务贸易是国际高标准贸易规则的重要内容。开展海关监管制度创新，逐步在全岛建立“一线放开、二线管住、岛内自由”的管理制度，在确保国门安全和有效防控风险的前提下，实现境外货物在海南自由贸易港进出自由便利，建设具有国际竞争力和影响力的海关监管特殊区域。要实施跨境服务贸易负面清单制度，给予境外服务提供者国民待遇，依法合规推动跨境服务贸易自由化便利化。

在实施投资自由便利方面。公开、透明、可预期的投资环境是加快产业集聚的关键因素。要大幅放宽市场准入和外商投资准入，实施市场准入承诺即入制，严格落实“非禁即入”，全面推行“极简审批”投资制度。要创新完善投资自由制度，推动落实企业设立、经营、注销和破产等各个环节的便利化政策。要建立健全公平竞争制度，加快完善产权保护制度，进一步激发市场主体活力和创新力。

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，实行更加便利的跨境投融资政策，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。要加快推动人才服务管理制度便利化改革，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。要以建设“中国洋浦港”船籍港为契机，加快洋浦开发开放，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、通关能力建设，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，有序推进实施进口商品“零关税”政策，逐步优化企业所得税和个人所得税政策。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》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 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 218 个（其中：东部地区 107 个，中部地区 63 个，西部地区 48 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。截至目前，218 家国家级经开区地区生产总值和财税收入占全国比重超过 10%；工业增加值、进出口总额、利用外资占全国的比重达 20%。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等五方面提出 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。（国家级经济技术开发区联系方式详见附件五）

2.6.4 国家级新区

国家级新区是在相关行政区、特殊功能区设立的，承担国家重大发展和改革开放战略任务的综合功能区。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。

2019 年，国家级新区实现地区生产总值约 4.6 万亿元，约占全国经济总量的 4.6%，形成了汽车、电子信息、装备制造、化工、现代服务业等为主的产业体系，在所在省乃至全国经济发展中发挥了重要引领示范作用。

2019 年 12 月，国务院办公厅印发《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等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。

2.6.5 边境（跨境）经济合作区

边境经济合作区是中国在沿边市（县）设立的，集生产加工和物流、边贸、旅游等功能于一体的综合经济功能区，是发展沿边特色优势产业、深化中国与周边国家和地区合作、推进沿边开放的重要平台载体。目前，中国共有 17 个边境经济合作区，分布在沿边 7 个省区，2019 年工业总产值 638 亿元，进出口 1,382 亿元，企业 1.5 万家，吸纳就业 18 万人。

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，共同开发、共同建设、共同收益的特殊经济区域。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 - 磨丁经济合作区等两家跨境经济合作区。

2.6.6 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。

中国现有 169 个国家高新区。2019 年，国家高新区 GDP 加总达到 12.1 万亿元，同比增长 9.7%，比全国 GDP 增速高出 3.6 个百分点；GDP 总额占全国 GDP 的比重为 12.3%，较上年提升 0.3 个百分点。

2019 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 1,085 家，国家级科技企业孵化器 639 家，科技部备案的众创空间 912 家，经认定的高新技术企业 81,000 家。

2.6.7 海关特殊监管区域

海关特殊监管区域是指经国务院批准，设立在中国关境内、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 2020 年 6 月底，全国 31 个省（自治区、直辖市）共有海关特殊监管区域 155 个，其中综合保税区 134 个，保税港区 8 个，保税物流园区 1 个，保税区 9 个，出口加工区 1 个，珠澳跨境工业区（珠海园区）1 个，中哈霍尔果斯国际边境合作中心中方配套区 1 个。随着我国改革开放的逐步深入，海关特殊监管区域已发展成为我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。2019 年，全国海关特殊监管区域进出口值 5.52 万亿元，同比增长 7.17%，进出口增速高于全国外贸增幅 3.77 个百分点，占全国外贸进出口值的 17.49%。

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应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 国际经贸协定

随着中国与世界经济联系日益紧密，目前，中国和 109 个国家之间有生效的双边投资协定；截止到 2018 年 12 月 2 日，中国已经签订 107 个避免双重征税协定；截止到 2019 年 10 月 17 日，中国已经签订 17 个自由贸易协定。

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”），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 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。截至目前，涉及外商投资鼓励类行业的最新目录是国家发展改革委及商务部于2019年6月30日联合发布、并于2019年7月30日起施行的《鼓励外商投资产业目录（2019年版）》。

■ 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。具体到监管措施方面，与内资企业的设立一样，均适用《公司法》或《合伙企业法》的相关规定。

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。上述规定保证了外商投资企业平等参与中国政府采购的权利。

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，不得有差别待遇或歧视待遇，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。

3.2.3 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、外商投资企业依法做出的政策承诺（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

中国依据《外商投资法》及其实施条例的规定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。

外商投资企业或者外国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，也可以依法申请行政复议或提起行政诉讼，任何单位和个人不得压制或者打击报复。

国务院商务主管部门会同国务院有关部门建立外商投资企业投诉工作部际联席会议制度，协调、推动中央层面的外商投资企业投诉工作，对地方的外商投资企业投诉工作进行指导和监督。

根据《外商投资企业投诉工作办法》，外商投资企业或者其投资者可向国家商务部和县级以上地方人民政府指定的负责受理外商投资企业投诉的部门或者机构投诉。

- 商务部指定的机构为全国外商投资企业投诉中心（以下简称“全国外资投诉中心”），负责受理的事项投诉包括：涉及国务院有关部门、省级人民政府及其工作人员行政行为的；建议国务院有关部门、省级人民政府完善相关政策措施的；在全国范围内或者国际上有重大影响，全国外资投诉中心认为可由其处理的。
- 各地方均设立外商投资企业投诉工作机构并公开机构信息，依据分级负责原则开展工作。

（全国外资投诉中心及省级投诉工作机构联系方式见附件三。）

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 5.4 外商投资企业投诉办事流程。）

3.2.4 投资管理

■ 准入前国民待遇加负面清单管理

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。

最新版的《外商投资准入特别管理措施（负面清单）2020年版》（以下简称《负面清单2020年版》）于2020年6月24日发布，并于2020年7月23日起施行。列入《负面清单2020年版》项下外商投资特别管理措施的领域共33项。除全国版负面清单以外，国家发改委及商务部还同日发布了《自由贸易试验区外商投资准入特别管理措施（负面清单）（2020年版）》，条目由37条缩减至30条，在自贸试验区继续进行开放试点，允许外商投资中药饮片、允许外商独资设立学制类职业教育机构。两个负面清单分别列出了外国投资者在全国范围（除自由贸易试验区外）和自由贸易试验区内禁止投资的行业、限制投资的行业、以及相应的特别管理措施（包括股权要求、高管要求等），具体见负面清单原文。

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（2019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。需要办理项目核准、备案的，按照国家有关规定执行。

■ 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。

■ 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》和《关于开展 2019 年度外商投资信息报告年度报告的公告》等配套文件已于 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，是外商投资法规定的外商投资情形之一。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》（以下简称《公司法》）、《中华人民共和国合伙企业法》（以下简称《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《中华人民共和国公司登记管理条例》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。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：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、对劳动者的培训、劳动者的保密义务、用人单位为劳动者上的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，用人单位也可以在临时性辅助性或者替代性工作岗位选择劳务派遣的用工方式。

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 小时的工时制度。因工

作性质或者生产特点限制，不能实行每日工作 8 小时、每周工作 40 小时标准工时制度的，按照国家有关规定，可以实行其他工作和休息办法，即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费，在工作日加班加班费为正常工资的 150% 以上，在休息日（通常为周六和周日）加班为 200%，在法定休假日加班为 300%。

3.5.3 休假制度

在中国，每年有 11 天法定带薪节假日，即元旦（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。劳动者的法定最低年假为：劳动者累计工作已满 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。

3.5.4 社会保险

中国的社会保险包括基本养老保险、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。

外商投资企业招聘外国人的，应当根据《外国人在中国就业管理规定》，经行业主管部门和劳动行政部门批准，并办理就业许可等有关手续。在中国境内就业的外国人，应当依法参加中国的社会保险。

3.5.5 劳动合同解除和经济补偿

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则相对受到限制，需满足法定前提条件，例如劳动者在试用期不符合录用条件，劳动者

存在重大过错，用人单位经济性裁员等。

大部分劳动合同解除的情况下，用人单位应当给予劳动者经济补偿。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。

3.6 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。

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《国家知识产权战略纲要》为核心、以《中国知识产权司法保护纲要（2016-2020）》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的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。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。

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，承担专利、商标、集成电路布图设计复审和无效等知识产权的注册登记和行政裁决职责。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（包括驰名商标）、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⁷

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。

■ 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五大类：

- ✓ 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
- ✓ 资源税类：资源税
- ✓ 特定目的税类：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

⁷ 本节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。

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，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，法定税率为 25%；非居民企业在中国境内设立机构、场所的，取得所得与设立机构、场所没有实际联系的，或者未在中国设立机构、场所，就来源于中国境内的所得，按法定税率 20%（实际减按 10%）的税率征收（如已签订税收协定，按协定税率执行）。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，明确居民个人定义和判断标准、调整所得项目、调整优化税率、提高综合所得基本减除费用标准、取消附加减除费用、设立专项附加扣除、调整纳税申报制度、建立离境税务清算制度、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。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。纳税年度自公历 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%。

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，可以选择享受住房补贴、语言训练费、子女教育费、伙食补贴、搬迁费、洗衣费、出差补贴、探亲费津补贴免税优惠政策，也可以选择享受个人所得税专项附加扣除，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。自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起，外籍个人不再享受住房补贴、语言训练费、子女教育

费津补贴免税优惠政策，应按规定享受专项附加扣除。

（3）增值税

自 2016 年 5 月 1 日起，中国全面完成营业税改增值税。单位和个人在中华人民共和国境内销售货物或者提供加工、修理修配劳务，销售服务、无形资产或不动产，以及进口货物应缴纳增值税。纳税人分为一般纳税人和小规模纳税人。一般纳税人发生增值税应税销售行为或者进口货物，分别适用 13%、9%、6% 税率。小规模纳税人适用简易计税方法，其增值税征收率为 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 2019 年，中国相继出台了简化增值税税率结构、降低增值税税率等一系列改革措施。此外，还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，试行增量留抵税额退税制度等政策。

（4）关税

中国海关对进出关境的货物和物品征收关税。关税的纳税义务人是进口货物收货人、出口货物发货人、进出境物品所有人。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。自 2020 年 1 月 1 日起，中国对 850 余项商品实施低于最惠国税率的进口暂定税率。

（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、涂料等共 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；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）小型微利企业享受 20% 的优惠税率，并对其应纳税所得额 100 万元以下、100-300 万元部分，分别减按 25% 和 50% 计算应纳税所得额。

（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。

（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。

（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 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, 在参考 BEPS 行动计划的同时, 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, 提出了转让定价同期资料报告的三层文档要求 (即, 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, 同时注意对豁免对象、准备期限和提交期限等方面的规定。

符合条件的居民企业, 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, 包含国别报告信息。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, 共 14 类, 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, 从着重强调事后调查向更关注同期资料、年度关联申报、风险分析评估以及自行纳税调整等事前分析和主动遵从转变。

3.7.4 税收协定

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 2020 年 6 月底, 中国已与 108 个国家和地区签署了税收协定, 内地与中国香港、中国澳门分别签署了税收安排, 大陆与中国台湾签署了税收协议。此外, 还签署了 3 个多边税收条约和 10 个税收情报交换协定。双边税收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、仲裁和替代性争端解决方法（例如调解、和解），与行政机关产生的争端还可以通过行政复议、行政诉讼解决。此外，提倡在诉讼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。中国的仲裁由位于各个省会城市的仲裁委员会进行。中国国际经济贸易仲裁委员会（CIETAC）是世界上主要的常设商事仲裁机构之一，以其独立、公正和高效在国内外享有盛誉。

4. 外籍人士在华生活

4.1 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。

公安部、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。

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。外籍人士须在签证或居留证件的有效期届满前出境或办理延期。签证或居留许可停留期满无法离境的，可根据停留事由向公安机关出入境管理部门申请延期换发签证或重新签发居留许可。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。

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/>。

4.2 房屋

根据《关于进一步规范境外机构和个人购房管理的通知》等规定，外籍人士在中国境内只能购买一套用于自住的住房。外籍人士满足如下条件时，可以在中国境内购买一套用于自住的住房：（1）该外籍人士（不含港澳台居民和华侨）需在中国境内工作超过一年；（2）该外籍人士需书面承诺其名下在中国境内无其它住房。对于实施住房限购政策的城市，外籍人士购房应当符合当地政策规定。

此外，中国不禁止外籍人士出租以及出售房屋。

4.3 教育

外籍人士可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。此外，普通中小学校、幼儿园也可招收外籍学生随班就读，相关政策由省级教育行政部门制定。

4.4 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（包括外商投资医疗机构）。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人力资源和社会保障局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。

4.5 旅游

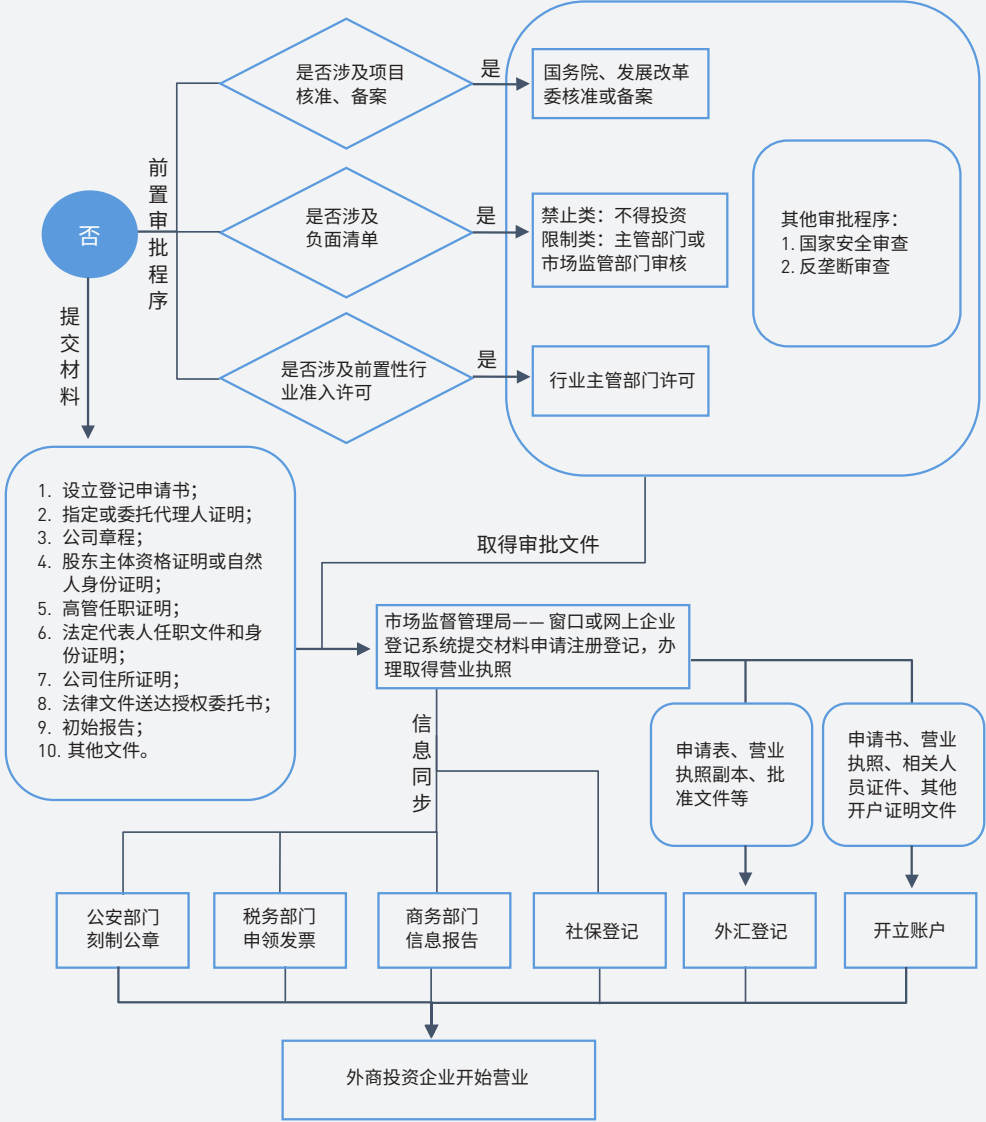
中国旅游资源丰富，自然与人文景观繁多。绝大多数市、县对外籍人士开放。对外籍人士开放的旅游景点，外籍人士持有效护照和中国的签证或居留证件可自由前往，不必办理旅行许可。外籍人士前往不对其开放的旅游景点，须事先向所在地市、县公安局申请旅行证。外籍人士未经允许，不得进入不对外开放的场所。外籍人士旅游办事指南参见：<http://www.gov.cn/banshi/wjrs/lygg.htm>。

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。

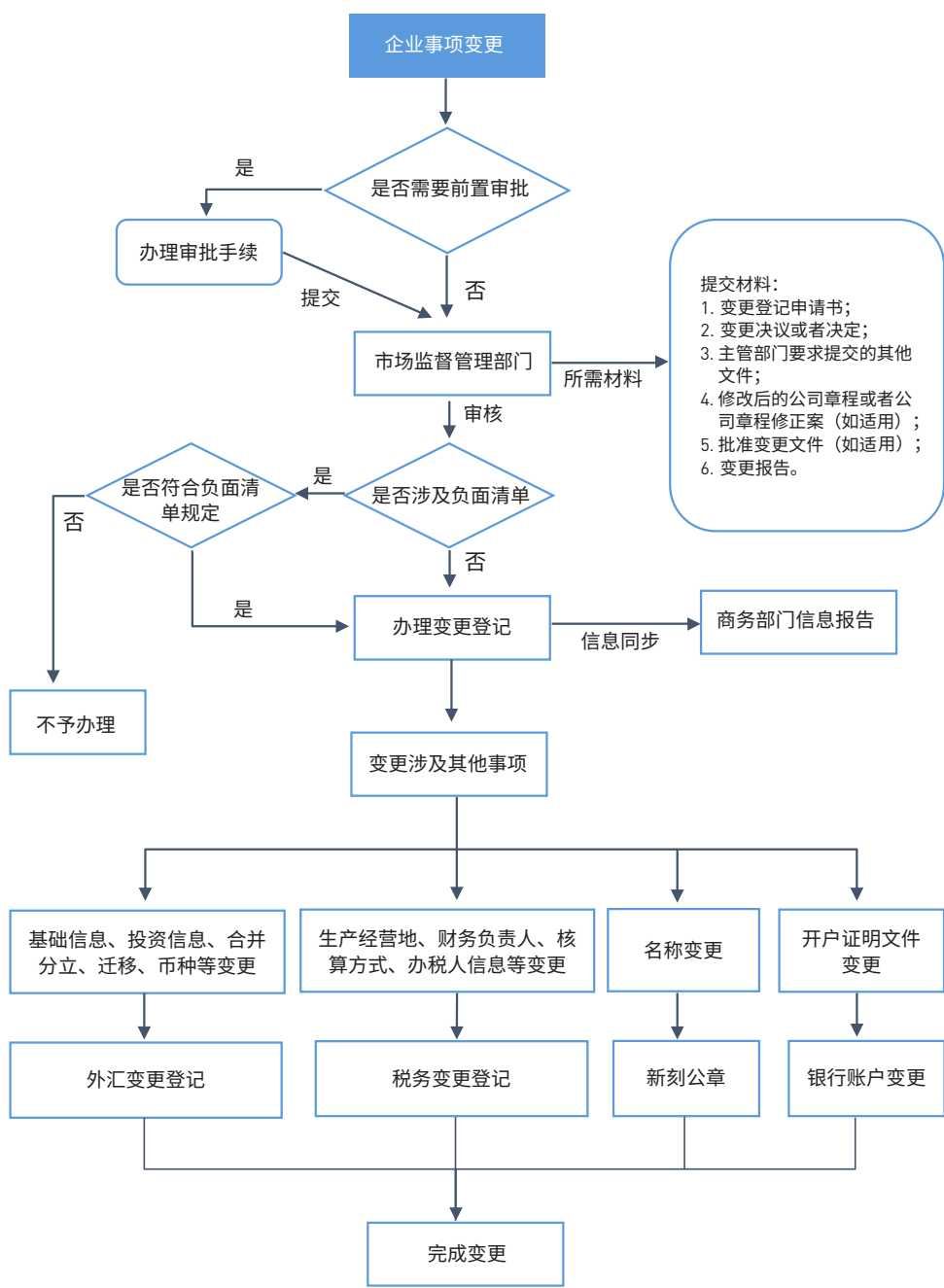
5. 办事流程

5.1 企业设立、变更流程

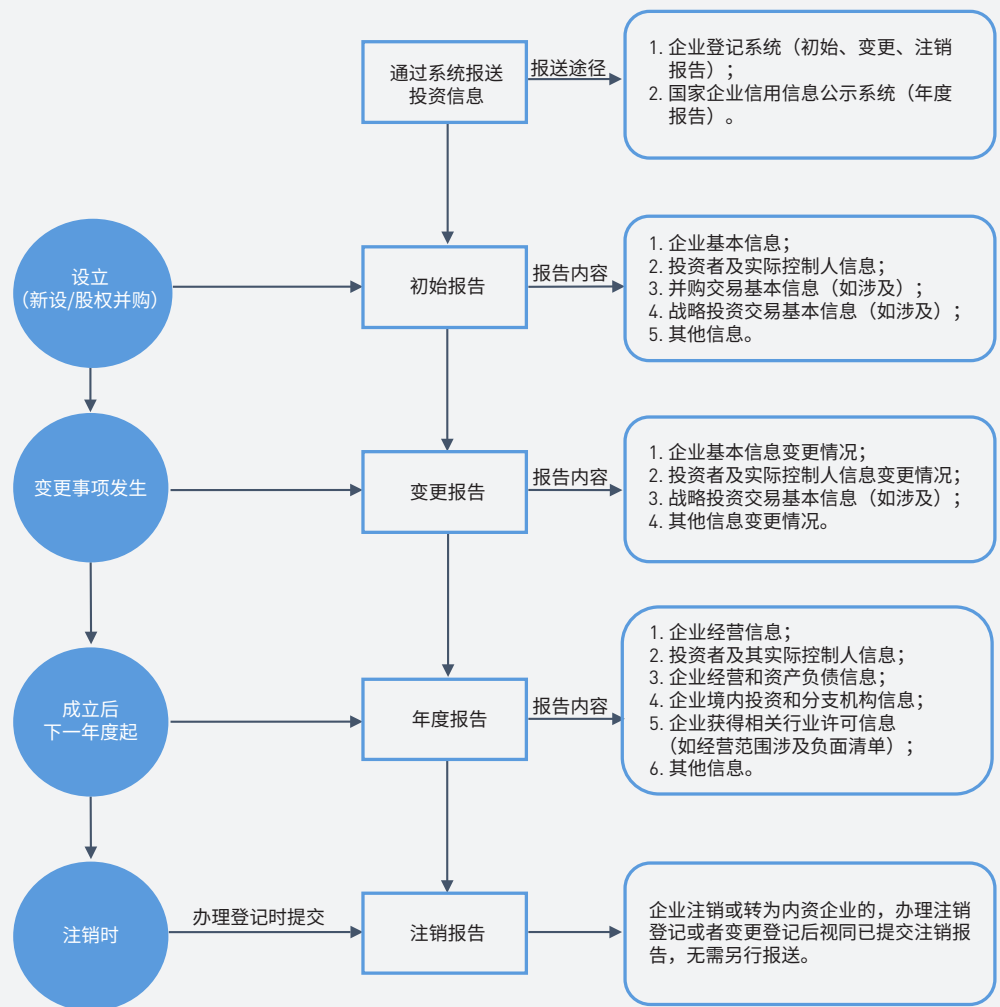
5.1.1 企业设立



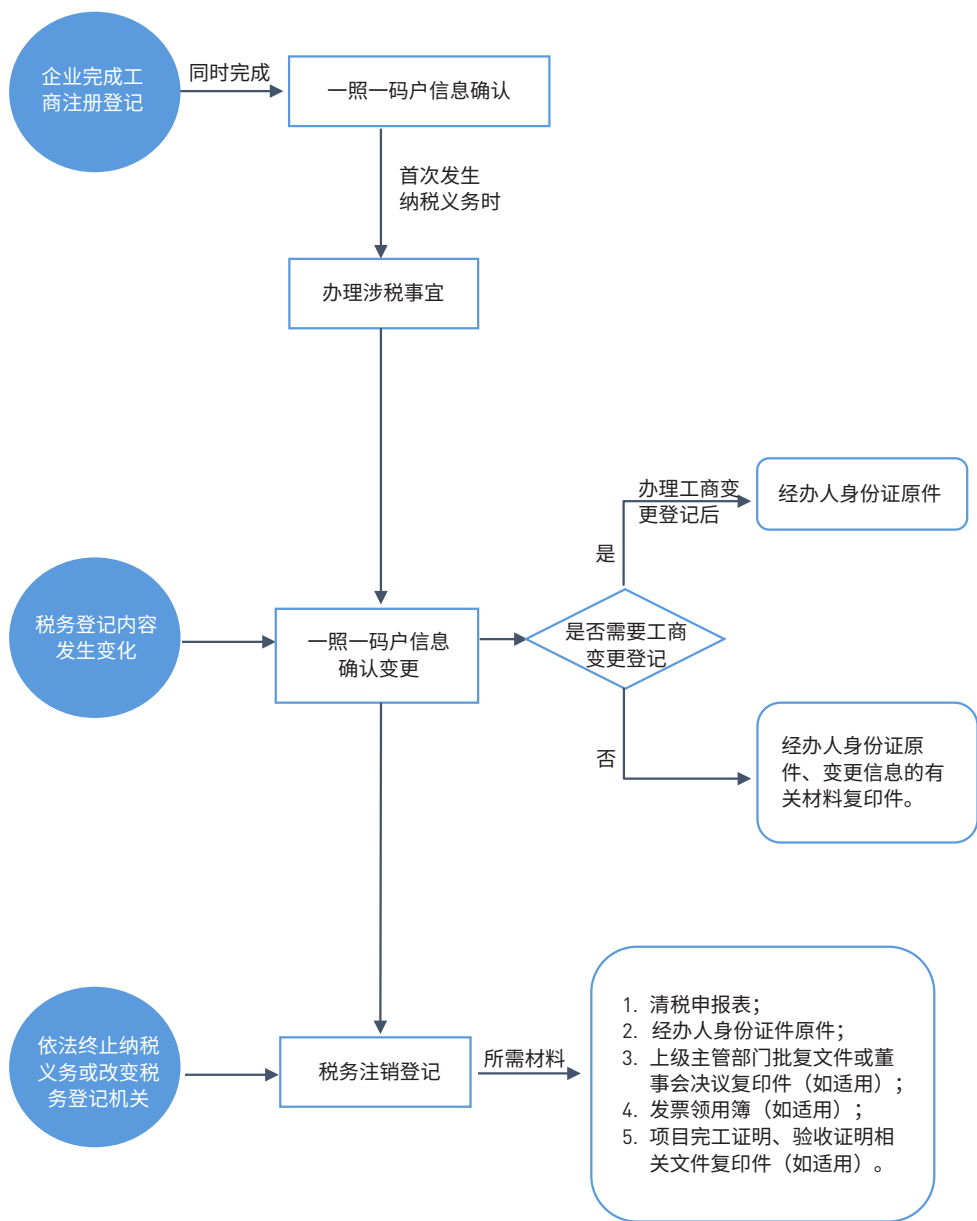
5.1.2 企业变更



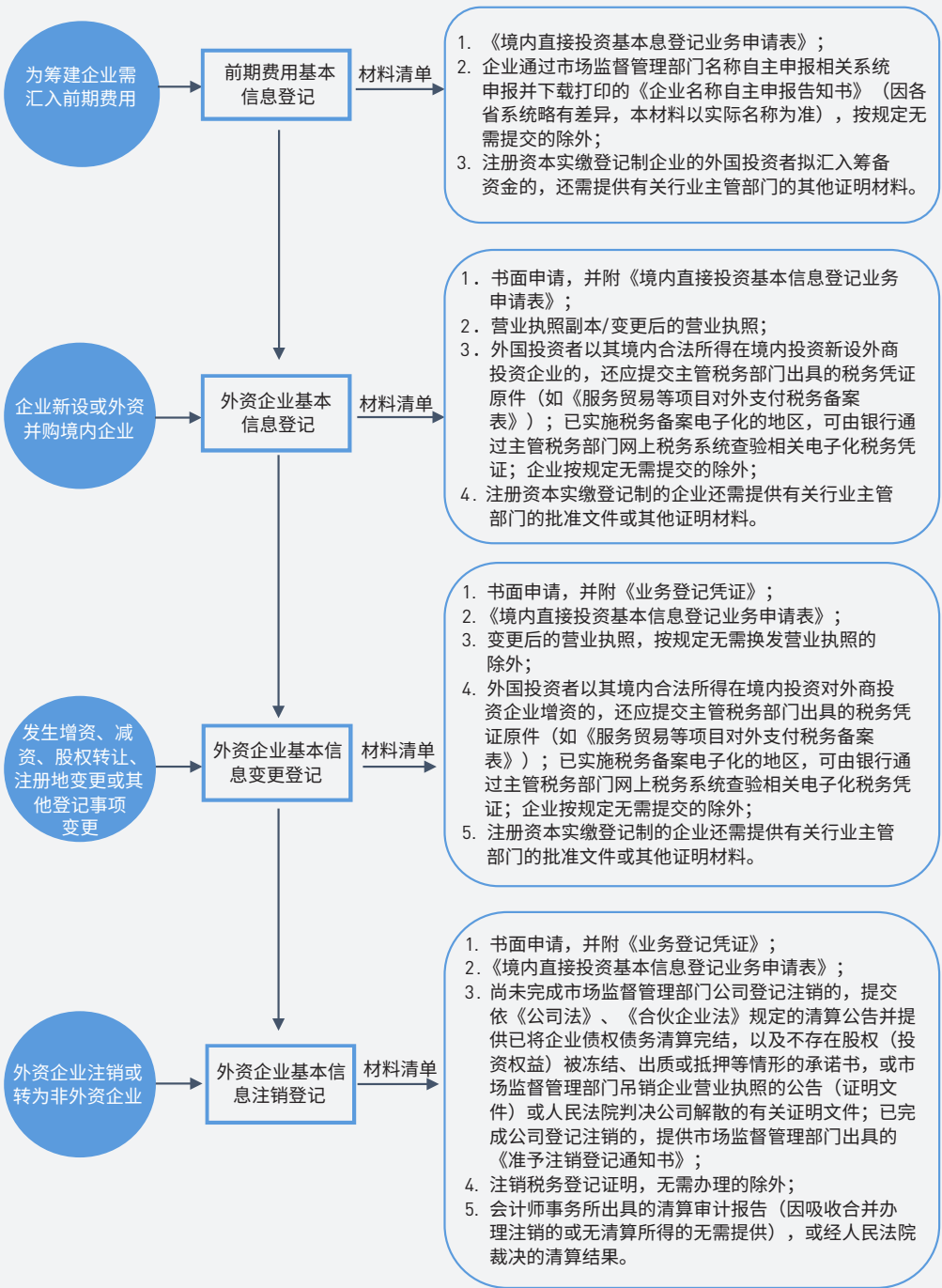
5.1.3 企业信息报告



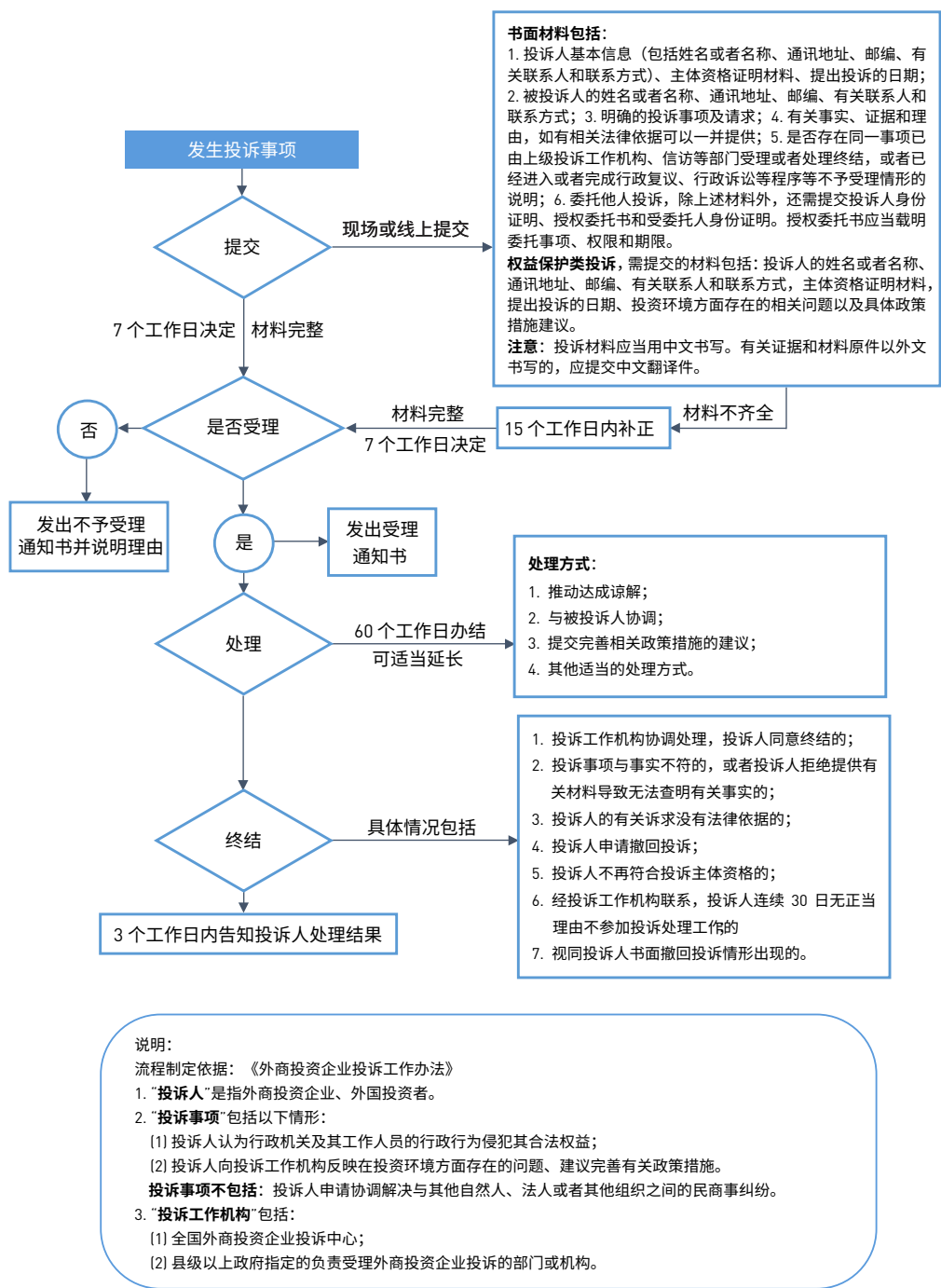
5.2 税务办事流程



5.3 外汇办事流程



5.4 外商投资企业投诉办事流程



附件一

区域发展战略规划

■ 西部大开发

西部大开发的范围包括重庆、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。

详情请见：http://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2001/content_60854.htm

■ 东北全面振兴

东北地区振兴规划范围包括辽宁省、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。

详情请见：http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2016-04/26/content_5068242.htm

■ 中部地区崛起

中部地区包括山西、安徽、江西、河南、湖北、湖南六省，面积 102.8 万平方公里。

详情请见：<http://www.scio.gov.cn/34473/34515/Document/1535229/1535229.htm>

■ 京津冀协同发展

京津冀包括北京、天津、河北三省、直辖市，面积约 21.6 万平方公里。

详情请见：www.jingjinjicn.com/skwx_3j/sublibrary?SiteID=46&ID=9555

■ 长三角一体化发展

长三角区域范围包括上海、江苏、浙江、安徽四个省、直辖市，面积 35.8 万平方公里。

详情请见：http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2019-12/01/content_5457442.htm

■ 粤港澳大湾区建设

粤港澳大湾区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。

详情请见：www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/b/g/201904/20190402851396.shtml

■ 长江经济带发展

长江经济带覆盖上海、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 205.23 万平方公里。

详情请见：<http://cjjjd.ndrc.gov.cn/>

■ 黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展

黄河流域覆盖青海、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。

详情请见：http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-10/15/content_5440023.htm

附件二

商务部门和投资促进机构联系方式

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://www.fdi.gov.cn>

商务部投资促进事务局：<http://cipa.mofcom.gov.cn> <http://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：300040

电话：+86-22-58665620

传真：+86-22-23390187

上海市商务委员会

地址：中国上海市世博村路 300 号 7 号楼

邮编：200125

电话：+86-21-23110740

传真：+86-21-62751960

网址：<http://sww.sh.gov.cn/>

上海市外国投资促进中心

地址： 上海市娄山关路 83 号新虹桥大厦 15—16 楼
邮编： 200336
电话： +86-21-62368800/62368361
传真： +86-21-62368026/62368024
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 号能源大厦 2 栋
邮编： 4000061
电话： +86-23-62669917
传真： +86-23-62662591
网址： <http://sww.cq.gov.cn/>

重庆市招商投资促进局

地址： 重庆市两江新区数字经济产业园 12 栋 12 楼
邮编： 401120
电话： +86-23-63366582
传真： +86-23-63366619
微信： invest_Chongqing

河北省商务厅

地址： 石家庄市桥西区和平西路 334 号
邮编： 050071
电话： +86-311-87909727
传真： +86-311-87909727
网址 http://swt.hebei.gov.cn/nx_html/index.html

河北省投资促进服务中心

地址： 石家庄市桥西区和平西路 334 号
邮编： 050071
电话： +86-311-87800712
传真： +86-311-87800712

山西省商务厅

地址： 太原市小店区龙盛街 15 号
邮编： 030001
电话： +86-351-4675033
传真： +86-351-4675000
网址： <http://swt.shanxi.gov.cn/>

山西省投资促进局

地址： 山西省太原市迎泽西大街 53 号
邮编： 030001
电话： 96301/+86-351-4675260
传真： +86-351-4675399
网址： <http://www.shanxiinvest.com>

内蒙古自治区商务厅

地址： 呼和浩特市新城区新华大街 63 号院
邮编： 010050
电话： +86-471-6945756
传真： +86-471-6610893
网址： <http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/>

内蒙古自治区外商投资促进中心

地址： 呼和浩特市新华大街 63 号院
邮编： 010050
电话： +86-471-6946025
传真： +86-471-6610893
网址 <http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/index.shtml>

辽宁省商务厅

地址： 沈阳市皇姑区泰山路 17 号
邮编： 110032
电话： +86-24-86892225
传真： +86-24-86895130
网址： <http://swt.ln.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： +86-431-85627011
传真： +86-431-88787600
网址： <http://swt.jl.gov.cn/>

黑龙江省商务厅

地址： 哈尔滨市香坊区和平路 173 号
邮编： 150040
电话： +86-451-82621704
传真： +86-451-82622111
网址： <http://www.ccpihlj.org.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： +86-25-57710063
传真： +86-25-57710266
网址： <http://www.iinvest.org.cn>

浙江省商务厅

地址： 杭州市下城区延安路 468 号浙江省商务厅
邮编： 310006
电话： +86-571-87058214
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： +86-571-87050875/28995002
传真： +86-571-28939305
网址： <http://www.zjfdi.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： +86-551-63540058
传真： +86-551-62831272
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： +86-551-63540168
传真： +86-551-63540237
网址： <http://anhui.mofcom.gov.cn/>

福建省商务厅

地址： 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/>

江西省商务厅

地址： 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/>

江西省投资促进局

地址： 南昌市人民政府大院省府北一路 5 号

邮编： 330046

电话： +86-791- 86246509/68246109

传真： +86-791- 86246806

网址： <http://swt.jiangxi.gov.cn/tswz/zsyx/>

山东省商务厅

地址： 山东省济南市历阳大街 6 号

邮编： 250002

电话： +86-531-89013350

传真： +86-531-89013606

网址： <http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/>

山东省国际投资促进中心

地址： 山东省济南市历阳大街 6 号

邮编： 250002

电话： +86-531-89013333

传真： +86-531-89013602

地址 <http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/col/col16916/index.html>

河南省商务厅

地址： 河南省郑州市文化路 115 号省商务厅 219 室

电话： +86-371-63576220

传真： +86-371-63945422

网址： <http://www.hncom.gov.cn/>

河南省投资促进局

地址： 郑州市文化路 115 号金茂大厦 B 座 403 室

邮编： 450002

电话： +86-371-63576972

传真： +86-371-63939134

网址： <http://www.hntc.gov.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： 长沙市芙蓉区五一大道 98 号

电话： +86-731-82289519

传真： +86-731-82289519

网址： <http://swt.hunan.gov.cn/>

湖南省商务服务中心

地址： 长沙市芙蓉区五一大道 98 号

邮编： 410001

电话： +86-731-85281314

网址： <http://swt.hunan.gov.cn/>

广东省商务厅

地址： 广州市天河区天河路 351 号 714

邮编： 510620

电话： +86-20-38802397

传真： +86-20-38802397

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： +86-20-38819392/38819382

传真： +86-20- 38802234

网址： <http://igd.gdcom.gov.cn/>

广西壮族自治区商务厅

地址： 广西壮族自治区南宁市七星路 137 号

邮编： 530022

电话： +86-771-2211749

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

电话： +86-898-65201132

网址： <http://dofcom.hainan.gov.cn/>

海南省国际经济发展局

地址： 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： 四川省成都市永陵路 25 号
邮编： 610031
电话： +86-28-66469948/66469947
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 2105 室
电话： +86-851-88555452
传真： +86-851-88555698
网址： <http://swt.guizhou.gov.cn/>

贵州省投资促进局

地址： 贵州省贵阳市省政府五号楼一楼
邮编： 550004
电话： +86-851-6830152/6859984
传真： +86-851-6814219
网址： <http://www.investgz.gov.cn>

云南省商务厅

地址： 云南昆明市北京路 175 号
邮编： 650000
电话： +86-871- 63102865
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： 530100
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： 西藏拉萨市金珠西路 56 号
电话： +86-891-6861191
网址： <http://swt.xizang.gov.cn/>

西藏自治区发展改革委员会招商局

地址： 西藏自治区拉萨市北京中路 22 号
邮编： 850000
电话： +86-891-6335237
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： +86-29-63913981/63913982/63913984/63913987
传真： +86-29-87291618
网址： <http://sxdofcom.shaanxi.gov.cn/>

甘肃省商务厅

地址： 甘肃省兰州市定西路 28 号
邮编： 730000
电话： +86-931-8620269
网址： <https://swt.gansu.gov.cn/>

甘肃省经济合作局

地址： 甘肃省兰州市广阳南路 35 号
邮编： 730000
电话： +86-931-8873608
传真： +86-931-8811567
网址： <https://swt.gansu.gov.cn/gsinvest/>

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： 新疆自治区乌鲁木齐市新华南路 1292 号

邮编： 830049

电话： +86-991-2855575/2850407

传真： +86-991-2860255/2865720

网址： <https://swt.xinjiang.gov.cn/>

新疆生产建设兵团商务局

地址： 新疆自治区乌鲁木齐市水磨沟区南湖北路 516 号

邮编： 830049

电话： +86-991-2896421/2896423/2896456

传真： +86-991-2896451

网址： <http://swj.xjb.gov.cn>

附件三

外商投资企业投诉受理机构名录

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 号楼三层
邮编：100731
电话：+86-10-64404523
传真：+86-10-64515310
工作邮箱：fiecomplaint@fdi.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 406 室
邮编：100027
投诉事务咨询电话：+86-10-65544209
传真：+86-10-65543161
网址：<http://invest.beijing.gov.cn/>
投诉材料接收邮箱：cbfie@invest.beijing.gov.cn

天津市外商投资企业投诉中心

地址：天津市和平区大沽北路 158 号
邮编：300040
电话：+86-22-58665583
传真：+86-22-58683700
工作邮箱：sswjwgc@tj.gov.cn

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
邮编：050071
电话：+86-311-87909310
传真：+86-311-87909710
工作邮箱：swtfaguichu@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 号孵化基地 1 号楼
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

内蒙古自治区外商投资促进中心

地址：呼和浩特市新城区新华大街 63 号院 5 号楼
邮编：010050
电话：+86-471-6945278
传真：+86-471-6946907
工作邮箱：nmgwstczz@163.com

辽宁省 8890 综合服务平台

地址：辽宁省沈阳市皇姑区北陵大街 45-15 号
邮编：110032
电话：+86-24-86903186
传真：+86-24-86896059
工作邮箱：lnwsts@163.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 楼
邮编：200125
电话：+86-21-32231878
传真：+86-21-62751423
工作邮箱：daiyiwen@shfia.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
工作邮箱：zhangqingzhong@doc.js.gov.cn

浙江省外商投资企业投诉服务中心

地址：浙江省杭州市下城区延安路 468 号
邮编：310006
电话：+86-571-28939319
传真：+86-571-28065055
工作邮箱：fyj@zjfdi.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
工作邮箱：1031997673@qq.com

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

江西省商务厅

地址：江西省南昌市省东湖区北京西路 69 号
邮编：330046
电话：+86-791-86246242
传真：+86-791-86246235
工作邮箱：hgwang2007@163.com

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

河南省商务厅

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_wtzx@sina.com

湖北省商务厅

地址：湖北省武汉市江汉北路 8 号 9 楼
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：长沙市芙蓉区五一大道 98 号
邮编：410001
电话：+86-731-85281334
传真：+86-731-85281334
工作邮箱：tszx@swt.hunan.gov.cn

广东省外商投资企业投诉中心

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：+86-20-38819399
传真：+86-20-38802234
工作邮箱：touzi@gdcom.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：+86-771-5885010
传真：+86-771-5861612
工作邮箱：fwc@gxipn.gov.cn

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 楼
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- 88555704
传真：+86-851- 88555704
工作邮箱：554146162@qq.com

云南省外商投资企业投诉受理中心

地址：云南省昆明市官渡区北京路 175 号外贸大楼 6 楼
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：陕西省西安市新城大院内
邮编：710004
电话：+86-29-63913999
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

宁夏回族自治区招商引资局

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- 951-5960728
传真：+86- 951-5960727
工作邮箱：fan.hf@163.com

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新华南路 1292 号
邮编：830049
电话：+86-991-2855560
传真：+86-991-2850407
工作邮箱：627155412@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水磨沟区南湖北路 516 号
邮编：830049
电话：+86-991-2896413
传真：+86-991-2896213
工作邮箱：xjbtzs7@126.com

附件四

自贸试验区信息列表

商务部自贸区港建设协调司：<http://zmqgs.mofom.gov.cn>

- 上海自贸试验区（2013 年 9 月 27 日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：www.china-shftz.gov.cn/Homepage.aspx
- 广东自贸试验区（2015 年 4 月 20 日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://ftz.gd.gov.cn/>
- 天津自贸试验区（2015 年 4 月 20 日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：
<http://www.china-tjftz.gov.cn/html/cntjzmyqn/portal/index/index.htm>
- 福建自贸试验区（2015 年 4 月 20 日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://www.china-fjftz.gov.cn/>
- 辽宁自贸试验区（2017 年 3 月 31 日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://www.china-lnftz.gov.cn/cn/>
- 浙江自贸试验区（2017 年 3 月 31 日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://china-zsftz.zhoushan.gov.cn/>
- 河南自贸试验区（2017 年 3 月 31 日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://www.china-hnftz.gov.cn/>
- 湖北自贸试验区（2017 年 3 月 31 日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<https://www.china-hbftz.gov.cn/index.html>
- 重庆自贸试验区（2017 年 3 月 31 日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://www.liangjiang.gov.cn/2017/cqzmq.htm>
- 四川自贸试验区（2017 年 3 月 31 日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://www.scftz.gov.cn/>

- 陕西自贸试验区（2017年3月31日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：
http://www.shanxi.gov.cn/zw/zfcbw/zfgb/2017nznfbg_17000/201720d0q__1720/szfbgtwj/201710/t20171027_344765.shtml
- 海南自贸试验区（2018年10月16日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://www.hainan.gov.cn/hn/zt/szrdl/zymyq/>
- 山东自贸试验区（2019年8月2日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://ftz.sdcom.gov.cn/>
- 江苏自贸试验区（2019年8月2日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：
http://www.zgjssw.gov.cn/yaowen/201908/t20190831_6317907.shtml
- 广西自贸试验区（2019年8月2日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://gxftz.gxzf.gov.cn/>
- 河北自贸试验区（2019年8月2日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://ftz.hebei.gov.cn/>
- 云南自贸试验区（2019年8月2日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<http://yunnan.ynmaker.com/>
- 黑龙江自贸试验区（2019年8月2日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：
http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2019-08/26/content_5424522.htm
- 上海自贸试验区临港新片区（2019年8月6日国务院批复成立）
详情请见：<https://www.lgxc.gov.cn/index.html>
- 北京自贸试验区（2020年9月21日国务院批复成立）
联系电话：010-55579510
- 湖南自贸试验区（2020年9月21日国务院批复成立）
联系电话：0731-82287208
- 安徽自贸试验区（2020年9月21日国务院批复成立）
联系电话：0551-63540088

附件五

国家级经济技术开发区联系方式

北京经济技术开发区营商合作局

地址： 北京经济技术开发区荣华中路 15 号
邮编： 100176
电话： 010-67881316
网址： <http://kfqgw.beijing.gov.cn/>

天津经济技术开发区商务和投资促进办公室

地址： 天津市滨海新区开发区融义路宝信大厦 30 层
邮编： 300450
电话： 022-25203007
传真： 022-25202770
网址： <https://www.teda.gov.cn/>

天津市西青经济开发总公司

地址： 天津市西青经济技术开发区兴华七支路 8 号
邮编： 300385
电话： 022-83967901
传真： 022-83967905
网址： <http://xeda.tjqx.gov.cn>

天津新技术产业园区武清开发区总公司

地址： 天津市武清开发区福源道 18 号开发区总公司
邮编： 301700
电话： 022-82115688
传真： 022-82116325
网址： <http://www.tjuda.com/>

天津子牙经济技术开发区

地址： 天津子牙经济技术开发区北京道 9 号
邮编： 301605
电话： 022-68711208
传真： 022-68856272
网址： <http://www.tjjh.gov.cn/zyjkq/>

天津北辰经济技术开发区总公司

地址： 天津市北辰区永进道 88 号
邮编： 300400
电话： 022-26974909, 022-86896920, 022-26895167
传真： 022-26974909
网址： <http://www.bceda.com>

天津东丽经济技术开发区总公司

地址： 天津市东丽经济技术开发区一经路 1 号
邮编： 300300
电话： 022-88957533
传真： 022-88957533

秦皇岛经济技术开发区招商和投资促进局

地址： 河北省秦皇岛经济技术开发区秦皇西大街 369 号泰盛商务大厦
邮编： 066000
电话： 0335-3926288
传真： 0335-3926184
网址： <http://www.qetdz.gov.cn/>

廊坊经济技术开发区经济发展局

地址： 河北省廊坊开发区友谊路会展中心 305 房间
邮编： 065001
电话： 0316-6078217
传真： 0316-6087222
网址： <http://www.lfkfqgwh.gov.cn/>

沧州临港经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 河北省沧州市中捷北京大道循环经济促进中心大楼
邮编： 061108
电话： 0317-7559817
传真： 0317-7559817
网址： <http://www.czcip.gov.cn/>

石家庄经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 河北省石家庄市石家庄经济技术开发区开发大街 1 号
邮编： 052160
电话： 0311-88086336
传真： 0311-88086007
网址： www.sjzjjjskfq.com

唐山市曹妃甸区商务和投资促进局

地址： 河北省唐山市曹妃甸区工业区置业大厦五楼
邮编： 063210
电话： 0315-8851155
传真： 0315-8820329
网址： www.caofeidian.gov.cn

邯郸经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 河北省邯郸市邯郸经济技术开发区和谐大街 19 号
邮编： 056000
电话： 0310-8066881
传真： 0310-8066881
网址： www.hdkfq.gov.cn

太原经济技术开发区投资合作部

地址： 山西省太原市综改区龙盛街 21 号 7 层
邮编： 030032
电话： 0351-8206712
传真： 0351-8206712
网址： <http://zgq.shanxi.gov.cn/>

大同经济技术开发区投资促进部

地址： 山西省大同市文瀛湖东大同经开区创新展示厅三楼
邮编： 037000
电话： 0352-6116300
传真： 0352-6116128
网址： <http://kfq.dt.gov.cn/>

晋中经济技术开发区产业规划与创新发展的部

地址： 山西省晋中市榆次区迎宾西街 128 号
邮编： 030600
电话： 0354-3368753
传真： 0354-3368722
网址： <http://www.sxjzedz.gov.cn/>

晋城经济技术开发区产业促进服务中心

地址： 山西省晋城市城区兰花路 1199 号
邮编： 48000
电话： 0356-2193050
传真： 0356-2193040
网址： <http://jcetda.jcgov.gov.cn/>

呼和浩特经济技术开发区招商和企业服务局

地址： 内蒙古呼和浩特如意园区腾飞路如意大厦侧楼
邮编： 010010
电话： 0471-4616551
传真： 0471-4616551
网址： www.hetdz.gov.cn

巴彦淖尔经济技术开发区经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 内蒙古巴彦淖尔市临河区富源北路 1 号
邮编： 15000
电话： 0478-7991618
传真： 0478-7950900
网址： <http://www.bynrkfq.gov.cn>

呼伦贝尔经济技术开发区投资发展局

地址： 内蒙古呼伦贝尔市海拉尔区呼伦贝尔经济技术开发区办公楼
邮编： 021000
电话： 0470-8575517
传真： 0470-8575699
网址： <http://kfq.hlbe.gov.cn/>

大连经济技术开发区商务局

地址： 辽宁省大连市开发区金马路 199 号
邮编： 116600
电话： 0411-87612005
传真： 0411-87530036
网址： <https://www.dljp.gov.cn/>

营口经济技术开发区商务局

地址： 辽宁省营口市鲅鱼圈区日月大道 8 号区政府
邮编： 115007
电话： 0417-6169643, 0417-6251533
传真： 0417-6169642
网址： <http://www.ykdz.gov.cn/>

沈阳经济技术开发区管理委员会投资促进中心

地址： 辽宁省沈阳经济技术开发区中央大街 27 号
邮编： 110020
电话： 024-25335373
传真： 024-25812748

大连长兴岛经济技术开发区

地址： 辽宁省大连市长兴岛经济技术开发区长兴路 600 号
邮编： 116317
电话： 0411-85282399
传真： 0411-85282681
网址： <http://www.ccxi.gov.cn/>

锦州经济技术开发区经济合作局

地址： 辽宁省锦州滨海新区昆仑山路 2 号
邮编： 121007
电话： 0416-3588297
传真： 0416-3588297
网址： <http://www.jzbhxq.gov.cn/>

盘锦辽滨沿海经济技术开发区管委会招商部

地址： 辽宁省盘锦市辽东湾新区
邮编： 124221
电话： 0427-3406117
传真： 0427-3400017
网址： <http://ldwxq.panjin.gov.cn>

沈阳辉山经济技术开发区商务局

地址： 辽宁省沈阳市沈北新区耀阳路 18-12 号
邮编： 110000
电话： 024-88085330
传真： 024-88041159
网址： <http://www.nsy.gov.cn/>

铁岭经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 辽宁省铁岭市柴河街南段 77 号开发区管委会大楼
邮编： 112616
电话： 024-72690254
传真： 024-72690254

旅顺经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 辽宁省大连市旅顺经济技术开发区顺达路 01 号
邮编： 116052
电话： 0411-86202600
传真： 0411-86201887
网址： <http://www.lsk.gov.cn/lsez/>

长春经济技术开发区商务局

地址： 吉林省长春市经开区机场大路 7299 号
邮编： 130000
电话： 0431-81880197
传真： 0431-81880390
网址： <http://www.cetdz.gov.cn/>

吉林经济技术开发区经济技术合作局

地址： 吉林省吉林市九站街 516-1 号
邮编： 132101
电话： 0432-63451947
传真： 0432-63451947
网址： <http://www.jleda.gov.cn/>

四平红嘴经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 吉林省四平市铁西区北迎宾街兴红路
邮编： 136000
电话： 0434-3200306
传真： 0434-3200306
网址： <http://hzeda.siping.gov.cn/>

长春汽车经济技术开发区经济发展局

地址： 吉林省长春市东风大街 7766 号
邮编： 130000
电话： 0431-81501739, 0431-81501751
传真： 0431-81501749
网址： <http://www.caida.gov.cn/>

松原经济技术开发区商务局

地址： 吉林省松原市青年大街 4089 号
邮编： 138000
电话： 0438-2162017
传真： 0438-2162013
网址： <http://jkq.jlsy.gov.cn/>

哈尔滨经济技术开发区企业和投资服务局

地址： 黑龙江省哈尔滨市平房区新疆西路二号
邮编： 150060
电话： 0451-82305542

宾西经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 黑龙江省哈尔滨市宾县宾西镇兴宾大道 60 号
邮编： 150431
电话： 0451-56150777
传真： 0451-57950199
网址： <http://www.chinabx.gov.cn/col/col20227/index.html>

海林经济技术开发区管理委员会

地址： 黑龙江省海林市海林镇北平街 999 号
邮编： 157199
电话： 0453-7330985

哈尔滨利民经济技术开发区投资服务有限公司

地址： 黑龙江省哈尔滨利民经济技术开发区北京路 CBD 大厦 1108 室
邮编： 150525
电话： 0451-87138989
传真： 0451-87138989

大庆经济技术开发区管理委员会

地址： 黑龙江省大庆市让胡路区大庆经济技术开发区开元大街 2 号
邮编： 163161
电话： 0459-5053678
传真： 0459-5058777

绥化经济技术开发区管理委员会

地址： 黑龙江省绥化市北林区花园街一号
邮编： 152000
电话： 0455-8776033
传真： 0455-8776100
网址： www.0455kfq.com

牡丹江市开发区投资服务有限公司

地址： 黑龙江省牡丹江市江南新区中俄信息产业园 10 号楼 3 楼
邮编： 157022
电话： 0453-6172130, 6172025
网址： <http://www.mdjkfq.gov.cn/>

双鸭山经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 黑龙江省双鸭山市迎宾大道中段
邮编： 155100
电话： 0469--6688160
网址： [Http://www.syskfq.gov.cn](http://www.syskfq.gov.cn)

上海闵行经济技术开发区招商中心

地址： 上海市闵行区文井路 268 号
邮编： 200245
电话： 021-64300888
传真： 021-64300789
网址： www.smudc.com

上海地产虹桥建设投资（集团）有限公司资产经营部

地址： 上海市闵行区申贵路 719 号 7 楼
邮编： 201106
电话： 021-34733503
传真： 021-34733872

上海市漕河泾新兴技术开发区发展总公司招商管理中心

地址： 上海市徐汇区宜山路 868 号
邮编： 200233
电话： 021-34180662
传真： 021-64850523
网址： chj.shlingang.com

上海金桥经济技术开发区管理委员会产业促进处

地址： 上海市浦东新区新金桥路 27 号 14 号楼
邮编： 201206
电话： 021-68800000
传真： 021-50304605
网址： <http://www.pudong.gov.cn/ejinqiao/>

上海化学工业区发展有限公司

地址： 上海化学工业区目华路 201 号
邮编： 201507
电话： 6712-0000
传真： 6712-2222
网址： www.scip.com.cn

上海松江经济技术开发区招商部

地址： 上海市松江区广富林路 4855 弄 112 号
邮编： 201616
电话： 021-37031111
传真： 021-67754380
网址： www.sjetdz.com

南通市经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 江苏省南通市经济技术开发区宏兴路 9 号
邮编： 226009
电话： 0513-83597916
传真： 0513-83597916
网址： <http://www.netda.gov.cn/>

连云港经济技术开发区综合保税区管理局

地址： 江苏省连云港市连云港经济技术开发区花果山大道 601 号
邮编： 222069
电话： 0518-82342541
传真： 0518-85881559
网址： <http://www.lda.gov.cn/>

昆山经济技术开发区经济发展促进局

地址： 江苏省苏州市昆山市前进东路 369 号时代大厦 4 楼、5 楼
邮编： 215300
电话： 0512-50197594, 0512-50197580
传真： 0512-57329291

苏州工业园区投资促进委员会

地址： 江苏省苏州市苏州工业园区现代大道 999 号现代大厦 15 楼
邮编： 215028
电话： 0512-66681527, 0512-66681568
传真： 0512-66681599
网址： <http://www.sipac.gov.cn/szgyyqtzyq/index.shtml>

南京经济技术开发区管理委员会投资促进局（招商中心）

地址： 江苏省南京市栖霞区新港大道 100 号 722 室
邮编： 210038
电话： 025-85800970
传真： 025-85800800
网址： <http://jjkfq.nanjing.gov.cn/>

扬州经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江苏省扬州市维扬路 108 号
邮编： 225009
电话： 0514-87862925
传真： 0514-87922339
网址： <http://kfq.yangzhou.gov.cn/>

徐州经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江苏省徐州市城东大道 9 号科技大厦 912 室
邮编： 221000
电话： 0516-83255217
传真： 0516-87793408
网址： <http://www.xedz.gov.cn/kstore/tzzn/zsjg/list1.html>

镇江经济技术开发区招商中心（投资促进局）

地址： 江苏省镇江市金港大道 98 号
邮编： 212132
电话： 0511-83377600
传真： 0511-83172928
网址： www.zjna.gov.cn/zjxqgb/index.html#1

吴江经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江苏省苏州市吴江区吴江经济技术开发区云梨路 1688 号 4 楼
邮编： 215200
电话： 0512-63960535
传真： 0512-63960534
网址： <http://www.suzhourlt.com/thermodynamic-diagram/index.html>

江宁经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 江苏省南京市江宁区将军大道 166 号
邮编： 210000
电话： 025-52101039
传真： 025-52106455
网址： <https://www.jndz.cn/>

常熟经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江苏省苏州市常熟经济技术开发区滨江国际大厦 11 楼
邮编： 215513
电话： 0512-52656573
传真： 0512-52699807
网址： <http://www.changshu-china.com/>

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 503 室
邮编： 223005
电话： 0517-83181218
传真： 0517-83181218
网址： <http://hadz.huaian.gov.cn>

盐城经济技术开发区

地址： 江苏省盐城市亭湖区松江路 18 号
邮编： 224007
电话： 0515-68821118
传真： 0515-68821129
网址： <http://kfq.yancheng.gov.cn/index.html>

锡山经济技术开发区招商服务中心

地址： 江苏省无锡市锡山区友谊南路 88 号
邮编： 214101
电话： 0510-88218111, 0510-88218122
传真： 0510-88218122
网址： <http://www.investinxishan.cn>

太仓港经济技术开发区招商中心

地址： 江苏省苏州市太仓市港区滨江大道 88 号
邮编： 215434
电话： 0512-53187887
传真： 0512-53187988
网址： www.taicang.gov.cn

张家港经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江苏省苏州市张家港市杨舍镇国泰南路 9 号
邮编： 215600
电话： 0512-58172130
传真： 0512-58173220
网址： <http://www.etdz.zjg.gov.cn/>

海安经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 江苏省南通市海安市城东镇东海大道东 69 号海安软件研发大厦
邮编： 226600
电话： 0513-88920905
传真： 0513-88911319

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
邮编： 214513
电话： 0523-89109516
传真： 0523-89109810
网址： <http://www.jingjiang.gov.cn/col/col9367/index.html>

吴中经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江苏省苏州市吴中区北溪江路 2 号吴中经济技术开发区管委会东 3 楼、东 4 楼
邮编： 215000
电话： 0512-66565073、0512-66565078
传真： 0512-66565888

宿迁经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 江苏省宿迁市人民大道 888 号
邮编： 223800
电话： 0527-88859000
传真： 0527-88859111
网址： www.sqkfj.com

海门经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江苏省南通市海门区海门开发区广州路 999 号江海大厦
邮编： 226100
电话： 0513-81288006
传真： 0513-68061006
网址： <http://hmjqzsj.com/>

如皋经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 江苏省南通市如皋市海阳北路 799 号时代大厦 1109
邮编： 226578
电话： 0513-68778048
传真： 0513-87506695
网址： <http://www.rgedz.cn/>

宜兴经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江苏省宜兴市宜兴经济开发区文庄路 16 号
邮编： 214213
电话： 0510-87860088
传真： 0510-87660888
网址： <http://www.yixing.gov.cn/yxedz/>

浒墅关经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江苏省苏州市大同路 19 号
邮编： 215151
电话： 0512-68016180
网址： <http://service.snd.cn/szxzspj/>

沐阳经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 江苏省宿迁市沐阳县迎宾大道 611 号
邮编： 223600
电话： 0527-83595111
传真： 0527-83595555

相城经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江苏省苏州市相城区蠡塘河路 900 号 2 号楼 2 楼
邮编： 215143
电话： 0512-66183388
传真： 0512-66731113
网址： <http://www.szxckfq.cn/>

宁波经济技术开发区投资合作局、招商中心

地址： 浙江省宁波市北仑区四明山路 775 号行政大楼 A 座 4 楼
邮编： 315800
电话： 0574-89383844
传真： 0574-89383866
网址： www.bl.gov.cn

温州经济技术开发区

地址： 浙江省温州经济技术开发区滨海十七路 350 号浙南经济总部大厦 11 楼
邮编： 325025
电话： 0577-86996635
传真： 0577-86995519
网址： <http://www.wetdz.gov.cn/>

宁波大榭开发区经济发展局

地址： 浙江省宁波市大榭开发区滨海南路 111 号管委会东楼 12 楼
邮编： 315812
电话： 0574-89285160

杭州钱塘新区招商与人才局

地址： 浙江省杭州钱塘新区江东一路 7899 号
邮编： 311225
电话： 0571-86911467
传真： 0517-89898797
网址： <http://qt.hangzhou.gov.cn/>

萧山经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 浙江省杭州市萧山区市中心北路 99 号管委会大楼 9F
邮编： 311200
电话： 0571-82838106

嘉兴经济技术开发区投资促进中心

地址： 浙江省嘉兴市南湖区城南街道展望路 1 号
邮编： 314034
电话： 0573-83680738
传真： 0573-82208333
网址： <http://jxedz.jiaxing.gov.cn>

湖州南太湖新区管理委员会投资促进局

地址： 浙江省湖州市红丰路 1366 号
邮编： 313000
电话： 0572-2112307, 0572-2102754
传真： 0572-2101753
网址： <http://taihu.huzhou.gov.cn/>

绍兴滨海新区招商服务一局、招商服务二局

地址： 浙江省绍兴市上虞区沥海街道南滨路 98 号
邮编： 312366
电话： 0575-81199001
传真： 0575-81199678
网址： <http://sxbh.sx.gov.cn/>

金华经济技术开发区管理委员会投资促进中心

地址： 浙江省金华市婺城区双溪西路 620 号
邮编： 321000
电话： 0579-89150088, 0579-89150085
传真： 0579-82377699
网址： <http://kfq.jinhua.gov.cn/>

长兴经济技术开发区管理委员会

地址： 浙江省长兴县县前东街 508 号
邮编： 313100
电话： 0572-6050093, 0572-6129185
传真： 0572-6039109
网址： <http://www.cxetdz.com>

宁波石化经济技术开发区管理委员会

地址： 宁波市镇海区 浦北海路 266 号
邮编： 315204
电话： 0574-89288088
传真： 0574-89288099
网址： www.chemzone.gov.cn

嘉善经济技术开发区管理委员会招商服务局

地址： 浙江省嘉兴市嘉善县东升路 18 号
邮编： 314100
电话： 0573-84251777
传真： 0573-84252200

衢州经济技术开发区投资促进部

地址： 浙江省衢州市世纪大道 677 号
邮编： 324000
电话： 0570-8767529
传真： 0570-3851550
网址： <http://jjq.qz.gov.cn/>

义乌经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 浙江省义乌市稠江街道杨村路 300 号
邮编： 322000
电话： 0579-85236028
传真： 5079-85236000
网址： <http://www.yw.gov.cn/>

余杭经济技术开发区产业招商局

地址： 浙江省杭州市余杭区超峰东路 2 号
邮编： 311100
电话： 0571-89027007
传真： 0571-86226590

柯桥经济技术开发区招商处

地址： 浙江省绍兴市柯桥区柯北大道 961 号
邮编： 312000
电话： 0575-85642828
传真： 0575-85629492
网址： <http://wz.kq.gov.cn/col/col1618687/index.html>

富阳经济技术开发区招商服务局

地址： 浙江省杭州市富阳区银湖创新中心 12 号楼
邮编： 311402
电话： 0571-62050000
传真： 0571-61706135
网址： www.fuyang.gov.cn

平湖经济技术开发区管委会招商服务办

地址： 浙江省平湖市永兴路 1000 号经开大厦
邮编： 314200
电话： 0573-85620108
传真： 0573-85620508
网址： www.pinghu.com

杭州湾上虞经济技术开发区招商服务中心

地址： 浙江省绍兴市杭州湾上虞经济技术开发区康阳大道 88 号科创中心
邮编： 312369
电话： 0575-82736069、0575-82733222
传真： 0575-82733491

宁波杭州湾新区投资合作局

地址： 浙江省宁波市杭州湾新区兴慈一路 1 号
邮编： 315336
电话： 0574-89280491
传真： 0574-89280231
网址： www.nbhzw.cn

丽水经济技术开发区投资促进部

地址： 浙江省丽水市莲都区绿谷大道 238 号（开发区管委会）
邮编： 323000
电话： 0578-2990099
传真： 0578-2990099
网址： <http://kfq.lishui.gov.cn/>

芜湖经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 安徽省芜湖市银湖北路 39 号
邮编： 241009
电话： 0553-5841768, 0553-5963818, 0553-5842987, 0553-5772002
传真： 0553-5841046, 0553-5840726, 0553-5961011, 0553-5772016
网址： <http://weda.wuhu.gov.cn/>

合肥经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 安徽省合肥经济技术开发区翡翠路 398 号 B 座 2203
邮编： 230601
电话： 0551-63811070, 18956009570
传真： 0551-63812940
网址： <http://hetda.hefei.gov.cn/>

马鞍山经济技术开发区管理委员会

地址： 安徽省马鞍山市红旗南路 2 号
邮编： 243071
电话： 0555-8323188, 15605553330, 15605551902
传真： 0555-8323702
网址： <http://jkq.mas.gov.cn/>

安庆经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 安徽省安庆市迎江区老峰镇孵化园管委会 C1 楼 8 楼
邮编： 246000
电话： 0556-5322220, 0556-5332320, 0556-5321161
传真： 0556-5354110
网址： <http://aqdz.anqing.gov.cn/>

铜陵经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 安徽省铜陵市铜官区翠湖二路 1258
邮编： 244000
电话： 0562-2820682, 0562-2819312, 0562-2819205
传真： 0562-2819301
网址： <http://jjjskfq.tl.gov.cn/>

滁州经济技术开发区投资合作促进局

地址： 安徽省滁州市南谯区全椒路 155 号
邮编： 239000
电话： 0550-3210640
传真： 0550-3218310
网址： <http://kfq.chuzhou.gov.cn/>

池州经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 安徽省池州市清溪大道 695 号开发区管委会 5 楼
邮编： 247000
电话： 0566-2120689
传真： 0566-2125306
网址： <http://czkfq.chizhou.gov.cn/>

六安经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 安徽省刘安市六安经济技术开发区迎宾大道 8 号
邮编： 237161
电话： 0564-3636091, 0564-3690315, 0564-3626135
传真： 0564-3631277
网址： <http://jkq.luan.gov.cn/>

淮南经济技术开发区管理委员会

地址： 安徽省淮南市振兴北路 1 号
邮编： 232007
电话： 0554-3310762（招商）、0554-3316312（经贸发展局）、0554-3316109（投资服务中心）
传真： 0554-3310762（招商）、0554-3316312（经贸发展局）、0554-3313392（投资服务中心）
网址： <http://jkq.huainan.gov.cn/>

宁国经济技术开发区招商合作中心

地址： 安徽省宁国市南山街道钓鱼台路 23 号
邮编： 242300
电话： 0563-4189608
传真： 0563-4189608
网址： <http://www.ningguo.gov.cn/>

桐城经济技术开发区招商中心

地址： 安徽省桐城市同祥路 1 号
邮编： 231400
电话： 0556-6566606
传真： 0556-6566088
网址： <http://newwcwy.ahxf.gov.cn/Skin2/index/tcjkqxfw>

宣城经济技术开发区招商合作中心

地址： 安徽省宣城市宣州区飞彩街道宝城路 299 号
邮编： 242000
电话： 0563-2625972
传真： 0563-2626897
网址： <http://xceda.xuancheng.gov.cn/>

福州经济技术开发区商务局

地址： 福建省福州市马尾区星达路 2 号
邮编： 350015
电话： 0591-63150501
传真： 0591-63150360

厦门海沧台商投资区

地址： 福建省厦门市海沧区海沧大道 567 号厦门中心 E 座 16F
邮编： 361026
电话： 0592-6887780
传真： 0592-6887773
网址： <http://www.haicang.gov.cn/>

福清融侨经济技术开发区计财处

地址： 福建省福州市福清市石竹街道西环北路 36 号
邮编： 350301
电话： 0591-85377825, 0591-85360966
传真： 0591-85377811

东山经济技术开发区管委会经发局

地址： 福建省漳州市东山县西埔镇白石街泽园路 342 号
邮编： 363400
电话： 0596-5885867
传真： 0596-5885790

漳州招商局经济技术开发区经济发展局

地址： 福建省漳州市龙海市招商大道招商大厦
邮编： 363105
电话： 0596-6851192
传真： 0596-6856222
网址： <http://cmzd.zhangzhou.gov.cn/>

泉州经济技术开发区招商服务中心

地址： 福建省泉州市泉州经济技术开发区政泰路 3 号管委会大楼 402
邮编： 362000
电话： 0595-22351128
传真： 0595-22351228
网址： <http://www.qzkgf.gov.cn/>

漳州台商投资区经济发展局招商科

地址： 福建省漳州市漳州台商投资区角美镇文圃大道 1 号
邮编： 363107
电话： 0596-6772576
传真： 0596-6770236
网址： <http://tiz.zhangzhou.gov.cn/>

泉州台商投资区投资促进局

地址： 福建省泉州台商投资区行政办公大楼
邮编： 362121
电话： 0595-27559803
传真： 0595-27399976
网址： www.qzts.gov.cn

龙岩经济技术开发区（龙岩高新区）投资促进中心

地址： 福建省龙岩市龙腾南路 16 号
邮编： 364000
电话： 0597-2961520
传真： 0597-2961520

东侨经济技术开发区商务局

地址： 福建省宁德市蕉城区福宁北路 66 号东侨行政服务中心大楼 521 室
邮编： 352100
电话： 0593-2868776
传真： 0593-2868776
网址： <http://www.fj dq.gov.cn/>

南昌经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江西省南昌经济技术开发区管委会（南昌市昌北枫林西大街 568 号）
邮编： 330013
电话： 0791-83823978
传真： 0791-83823978
网址： <http://ncjk.nc.gov.cn/>

九江经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江西省九江市九瑞大道 188 号开发区综合服务大楼 2 楼
邮编： 332000
电话： 0792-8333016
传真： 0792-8333036
网址： <http://jkq.jiujiang.gov.cn/>

赣州经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江西省赣州市经济技术开发区华坚南路 69 号
邮编： 341000
电话： 0797-8371030
传真： 0797-8378089
网址： <http://www.gzkgf.gov.cn/>

井冈山经济技术开发区招商服务局

地址： 江西省吉安县深圳大道 236 号
邮编： 343100
电话： 0796-8403618
传真： 0796-8403618
网址： <http://jkq.jian.gov.cn/>

上饶经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江西省上饶市凤凰西大道登峰大厦
邮编： 334199
电话： 0793-8462912, 0793-8462528
传真： 0793-8462529
网址： <http://www.srkfq.gov.cn/>

萍乡经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江西省萍乡市玉湖东路 2 号经贸大厦
邮编： 337000
电话： 0799-6761716
传真： 0799-6761716
网址： <http://www.pxedz.gov.cn/>

南昌小蓝经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 江西省南昌小蓝经济技术开发区富山大道 1168 号
邮编： 330052
电话： 0791-85988951, 0791-85989088
传真： 0791-85988952
网址： www.jxxl.gov.cn

宜春经济技术开发区招商服务局

地址： 江西省宜春经济技术开发区春风路 1 号
邮编： 336000
电话： 0795-3668086
网址： jkq.yichun.gov.cn

龙南经开区招商与企业服务局

地址： 江西省龙南市行政中心 1520
邮编： 341700
电话： 0797-3573909
传真： 0797-3529598
网址： <http://lnjkq.ganzhou.gov.cn/>

瑞金经济技术开发区商务局

地址： 江西省赣州市瑞金市红井路与创业大道东北
邮编： 342500
电话： 0797-2509919
传真： 0797-2509919
网址： <http://rjjkq.ganzhou.gov.cn/>

青岛经济技术开发区投资促进部

地址： 山东省青岛市黄岛区长江中路 369 号 0851 室
邮编： 266500
电话： 0532-86988725
传真： 0532-86988725
网址： <http://qda.qingdao.gov.cn/>

烟台经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 山东省烟台市烟台经济技术开发区长江路 1 号
邮编： 264006
电话： 0535-6377777
传真： 0535-6396666
网址： <http://www.investsource.org.cn/>

威海经济技术开发区商务局

地址： 山东省威海市青岛中路 106 号世纪大厦 1616 室
邮编： 264205
电话： 0631-5980992
传真： 0631-5991132
网址： www.eweihai.gov.cn

东营经济技术开发区投资促进部

地址： 山东省东营市东城府前大街 59 号
邮编： 257091
电话： 0546-8300037
网址： <http://www.dyedz.gov.cn/>

日照经济技术开发区经济发展局

地址： 山东省日照市温州路 1 号日照经济技术开发区管委
邮编： 276826
电话： 0633-8352827
传真： 0633-2959200
网址： kfqj@rz.shandong.cn

潍坊滨海经济技术开发区科技商务和投资促进局

地址： 山东省潍坊市滨海区央子街道未来大厦 1501 室
邮编： 261108
电话： 0536-5315555
传真： 0536-5315555
网址： <http://www.wfbinhai.gov.cn>

邹平经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 山东省邹平市会仙二路 17 号
邮编： 256200
电话： 0543-4299068, 0543-4299069
传真： 0543-4299051

临沂经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 山东省临沂经济技术开发区沂河路 1 号
邮编： 276023
电话： 0539-6018552
传真： 0539-8785011
网址： www.leda.gov.cn

招远经济技术开发区投资促进部

地址： 山东省招远市金辉路 1 号
邮编： 265400
电话： 0535-8155762
传真： 0535-8131716
网址： www.zykfqsh.com

德州经济技术开发区经济发展部

地址： 山东省德州市德州经济技术开发区晶华大道 587 号
邮编： 253000
电话： 0534-8100775, 0534-8100773, 0534-8100399
网址： jjjskfq.dezhou.gov.cn

明水经济技术开发区投资促进中心

地址： 山东省济南市章丘区兴和路 107 号
邮编： 250200
电话： 0531-83328866、83316986
传真： 0531-83328866
网址： <http://www.jnzt.gov.cn/>

胶州经济技术开发区双向投资服务中心

地址： 山东省青岛市胶州市长江路一号
邮编： 266322
电话： 0532-85279887
传真： 0532-85279887
网址： <http://xinjiaozhou.com.cn/jzkfq/>

聊城经济技术开发区投资促进中心

地址： 山东省聊城市东昌东路 107 号
邮编： 252000
电话： 0635-8513297
传真： 0635-8513645
网址： lckfq.gon.cn

滨州经济技术开发区投资促进局

地址： 山东省滨州市渤海十八路 667 号中海大厦
邮编： 256600
电话： 0543-3122717
传真： 0543-3186361
网址： <http://www.bzktf.gov.cn>

威海临港经济技术开发区商务局

地址： 山东省威海临港区江苏东路 1 号
邮编： 264200
电话： 0631-5581990
传真： 0631-5581971
网址： <http://www.wip.gov.cn/index.html>

郑州经济技术开发区

地址： 河南省郑州市航海东路与第八大街管委会
邮编： 450016
电话： 0371-86558681
传真： 0371-86558767
网址： <http://www.zzjkq.gov.cn/>

漯河经济技术开发区招商局（商务局）

地址： 河南省漯河市湘江东路与中山路交叉口经济技术开发区管理委员会
邮编： 462000
电话： 0395-2636357
传真： 0395-2620331
网址： <http://www.lhjk.gov.cn/>

鹤壁经济技术开发区商务局（投资促进局）

地址： 河南省鹤壁市淇滨大道 193 号
邮编： 458030
电话： 0392-3311296
传真： 0392-3321753
网址： <http://kfq.hebi.gov.cn/>

开封经济技术开发区商务局

地址： 河南省开封市集英街 159 号开封经济技术开发区管理委员会
邮编： 475004
电话： 0371-23929226
传真： 0371-23919226
网址： <http://www.kfxq.gov.cn/>

许昌经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 河南省许昌市瑞祥路 1969 号许昌经济技术开发区管理委员会
邮编： 461000
电话： 0374-8586888
传真： 0374-8585639
网址： <http://gjxcjkq.xuchang.gov.cn/>

洛阳经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 河南省洛阳市开元大道一号科技大厦
邮编： 471000
电话： 0379-60232108
传真： 0379-67566917
网址： www.hnlykfq.gov.cn

新乡经济技术开发区管委会商务局

地址： 河南省新乡市新长北路 1 号
邮编： 453006
电话： 0373-3686138
传真： 0373-3686138
网址： <http://www.xxjkq.gov.cn/>

红旗渠经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 河南省林州市陵阳镇洹北路 6 号
邮编： 456550
电话： 0372-6189001
传真： 0372-6189002

濮阳经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 河南省濮阳市中原中路 440 号濮阳经济技术开区管委会
邮编： 457000
电话： 0393-6685029
传真： 0393-4616457
网址： <http://www.pyjkq.gov.cn/>

武汉经济技术开发区投资促进服务中心

地址： 湖北省武汉市武汉经济技术开发区（汉南区）东风大道 88 号
邮编： 430056
电话： 027-84891934
传真： 027-84891934
网址： <http://www.whkfz.gov.cn/>

黄石经济技术开发区招商和投资促进局

地址： 湖北省黄石经济技术开发区金山大道 189 号
邮编： 435000
电话： 0714-6398034
网址： <http://www.hsdz.gov.cn/>

襄阳经济技术开发区东津新区（经开区）经济服务局

地址： 湖北省襄阳市东津镇大湾区工业园
邮编： 441106
电话： 0710-3352852
传真： 0710-3352852
网址： <http://djxq.xiangyang.gov.cn/>

武汉临空港经济技术开发区（东西湖区）招商局

地址： 武汉市东西湖区径河街台商大厦
邮编： 430040
电话： 027-83370495
传真： 027-83892079

荆州经济技术开发区招商促进局

地址： 湖北省荆州市沙市区鼓湖路 58 号 12 号楼
邮编： 434000
电话： 0716-8333668
网址： www.jing-zhou.gov.cn

鄂州葛店经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 鄂州市葛店经济技术开发区广场西路 1 号
邮编： 436070
电话： 027-53080036
传真： 027-53080000
网址： <http://gdkfq.ezhou.gov.cn/>

十堰经济技术开发区招商商务局

地址： 湖北省十堰市白浪中路 88 号
邮编： 442000
电话： 0719-8255878
传真： 0719-8255878
网址： <http://www.sygxq.gov.cn/>

长沙经济技术开发区招商合作局

地址： 湖南省长沙市星沙三一路 2 号
邮编： 410100
电话： 0731-84020185
传真： 0731-84020060
网址： <http://www.cetz.gov.cn>

岳阳经济技术开发区招商合作局

地址： 湖南省岳阳市岳阳经开区岳阳大道 9 号
邮编： 414000
电话： 0730-8727306
传真： 0730-8720989
网址： <http://www.yykfq.gov.cn>

常德经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 湖南省常德市德山大道 369 号
邮编： 415001
电话： 0736-7323808
传真： 0736-7316263
网址： <http://cdjkq.changde.gov.cn>

宁乡经济技术开发区招商局

地址： 湖南省宁乡县金洲大道金洲大桥西创业大楼
邮编： 410600
电话： 0731-88981777
传真： 0731-88981509
网址： <http://nxdz.changsha.gov.cn>

湘潭经济技术开发区招商合作局

地址： 湖南省湘潭市雨湖区莲城大道 98 号九华大楼
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Foreign Investment Guide of the People's Republic of China

2020 Edition



INvest in **China**

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

Foreign Investment Guide of the People's Republic of China (2020 Edition)

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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1. Meeting China

1.1 Country Overview

1.1.1 Natural Environment

Located in eastern Asia on the western shores of the Pacific Ocean, China holds a vast territory endowed with rich resources and diverse products. With a land area of approximately 9.6 million square kilometers, China is the world's third-largest country territorially. China's land frontier stretches for 22,800 kilometers, bordering 14 countries; China's territorial waters border eight countries by sea. The eastern and southern continental coastlines span over 18,000 kilometers, with enclosed sea and near-shore seas exceeding 4.7 million square kilometers in area. More than 7,600 islands of different sizes are scattered across this area, among which Taiwan is the largest, with an area of 35,798 square kilometers.

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

1.1.2 Society and Culture

China is the most populous country in the world. As of the end of 2019, Chinese Mainland had a total population of 1,400,050,000 [excluding citizens in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), Macao Special Administrative Region (Macao SAR) and Taiwan, as well as overseas Chinese].¹

China is composed of 34 provincial-level administrative regions, including 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities, and 2 special administrative regions.

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

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

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

1. *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2019 National Economic and Social Development* (http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zxfb/202002/t20200228_1728913.html)

China is a country with multiple religions. The Chinese Government adopts the policy of freedom of religious belief to protect people's right to religious belief, securing religious and social harmony nationwide.

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

1.1.3 Basic Systems

China's fundamental political system consists of the People's Congresses, with the National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China as the supreme organ of state power. Its permanent body is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC). Both the NPC and the NPCSC exercise the legislative power of the state; they oversee the election or dismissal of major state leaders (For specific function and power, please visit http://www.gov.cn/test/2010-07/20/content_18181.htm for reference).

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

The State Council (the Central People's Government) of the People's Republic of China is the executive body of the NPC and the highest organ of

state administration. The State Council is responsible for and reports to the NPC and NPCSC. It consists of 26 ministerial-level organizations (21 sectoral ministries, 3 commissions, 1 central bank, and 1 national audit office).

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

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

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

determined by competition. Market-oriented management system allows the free movement of labor in the market. Meanwhile, market entities are entitled to autonomous management within legal bounds. No organization or individual is allowed to intervene in the various matters related to market entities’ independent decision-making in accordance with the law.

1.2 The Economy

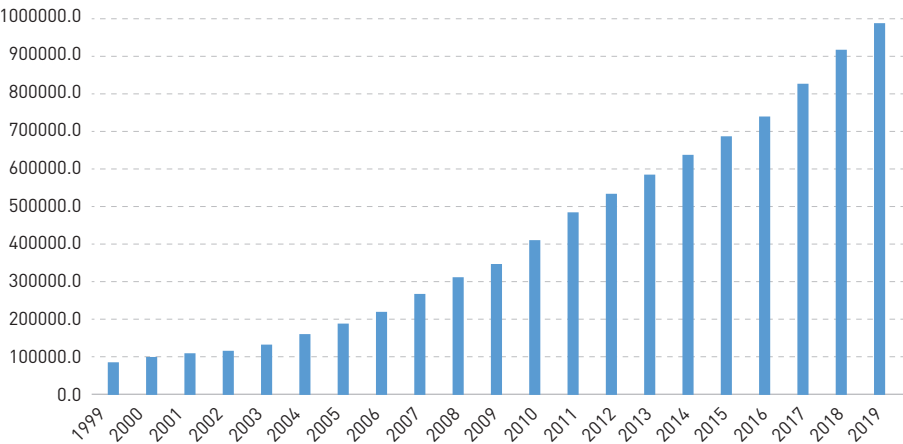
1.2.1 Economic Development

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

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

1.2.2 Economic Structure
■ Role of the Services Sector

Since the 2008 global economic crisis, big changes have taken place in China’s economic structure. In 2015, for the first time, the services sector contributed over 50% to China's GDP. In 2019, the added value of the services sector reached RMB 53,423.3 billion, an increase of 6.9% over the previous year. The services sector’s added value accounted for 53.9% of GDP, 14.9 percentage points higher than the secondary industry; the services sector also contributed 59.4% to national



China GDP, 1999-2019 (unit: RMB 100 million)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

■ Transformation and Upgrade in Manufacturing Industry

China has established an independent modern industrial system with complete categories of industries, including 41 large categories, 207 medium sectors, and 666 small subsectors, making it the only country covering all industrial categories indexed in the United Nations (UN) International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). In a number of high-tech industries, including aerospace, satellite navigation, smartphones, computers, and electro-communication, China has established a systematic, fully-equipped, and powerful industrial ecology moving towards the middle and high end of the global industrial chain. The high-end manufacturing industry represented by high-speed railway and large passenger aircraft, as well as the high-tech industry represented by information technology, have maintained trends of rapid growth. From 2013 to 2018, value-added output in China's high-tech industry and equipment manufacturing industry grew at annual average rates of 11.7% and 9.5% respectively. In 2019, these values saw respective growth of 8.8% and 6.7% over the previous year.

■ New Business Types Restructuring Economic Development Model

In recent years, the Internet, big data, and artificial intelligence have been deeply integrated into the real economy. New hotspots like intelligent retail and production capacity sharing are continuously emerging. Technological innovations are nearly non-stop in such fields as mobile communication, the Internet of Things, blockchain, smart wearables, and artificial intelligence, while their application scenarios in traffic, medical services, tourism, and smart city construction are increasingly sophisticated. From 2015 to 2018, China's trading volume in e-commerce and online retail experienced average annual growths of 17.8% and 28.8%, respectively. In 2018, the online retail of physical commodities accounted for 18.4% of the total consumer goods sales. From 2014 to 2018, average annual growth rates in the business income of the Internet and of software/IT/Internet service enterprises above designated size were 32.8% and 21.2%, respectively, far exceeding business income growth of service sector enterprises above designated size (11.1%).

1.2.3 Open Economy

■ Overall Scale

China has grown into the world's second-largest consumer market, the largest trader in goods, the second-largest trader in services, the holder of the largest foreign exchange reserves, and the second-largest economy in use of foreign capital. Continuously strengthening its status as an economic and trade powerhouse, China has become the backbone and leader of economic globalization. In 2018, China's value of trade in goods hit RMB 30,505 billion, or 11.8% of the global total, ranking

first in the world. In 2019, trade in goods reached RMB 31,544.6 billion, a rise of 3.4% over the previous year. In 2018, China's value of trade in services reached RMB 5,240.2 billion, ranking second in the world. In 2019, China's total value of trade in services reached RMB 5,415.3 billion, up 2.8% over the previous year. In the same year, foreign investment in China increased to RMB 941.52 billion, up by 5.8% over the previous year, setting a new record. By this metric, China is now the largest economy in developing countries and the second-largest economy in the world.

■ Contribution to the World Economy

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

1.2.4 Market Potential

In 2019, the total population on the Chinese Mainland was 1.4 billion. With the largest middle-income population in the world, China is the world's most promising consumer market. In the same year, final consumption expenditures contributed to 57.8% of economic growth, 26.6 percentage points higher than gross capital formation. Meanwhile, consumption entered a new stage of

development characterised by rapid increases in household consumption capacities, a more obvious trend of consumption upgrading, the constant release of medium and high-end consumption demand, and relatively active service consumption. In 2019, China's per capita spending on services accounted for 45.9% of per capita consumption expenditures, up 1.7 percentage points over the previous year; the Engel's coefficient (the proportion of total personal consumption expenditures going into food) was 28.2%, down 0.2 percentage point. Urbanization progressed, with the permanent resident urbanization rate over 60% for the first time by late 2019, creating a great opportunity for expanding investment and consumption.

1.3 National Strategy

1.3.1 Overall Strategy

About a decade into the reform and opening up period, China proposed its "Three-step Development Strategy" for achieving socialist modernization. The first two steps were to ensure that people's basic needs were met and that they enjoyed a moderate level of prosperity. These two goals have already been accomplished ahead of schedule.

At the turn of the 21st century, China entered a new stage of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and accelerating the advancement of socialist modernization. China focused on developing a stronger economy, greater democracy, more advanced science and education, a thriving culture, greater social harmony, and a better quality of life by 2020; it now proposes to essentially

achieve modernization by the middle of the century and turn China into a modern socialist country.

In 2017, China drafted a two-stage development plan for the 2020 to 2050 period. The plan draws on a comprehensive analysis of development environments and conditions both domestically and internationally. In the first stage from 2020 to 2035, China will build upon its already established moderately prosperous society to realize basic socialist modernization; in the second stage from 2035 to 2050, China will build on that foundation to become a prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful modern socialist country.

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

In terms of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, China is currently at a decisive stage. Working to coordinate economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological advancement, China is implementing the following strategies: national rejuvenation through science and education, strengthening the country through human resource development, innovation-driven development, rural revitalization, coordinated regional development, and the sustainable development. These actions can gain the people's approval and ensure that our moderately prosperous society stands the test of time.

1.3.2 Regional Development Strategy

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

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

Please refer to Appendix I for strategic regional development planning.

2. Investing in China

2.1 Infrastructure

2.1.1 Transportation Infrastructure Network

China is building an efficient transportation network in line with international standards. In recent years, China's integrated three-dimensional transportation infrastructure has improved significantly in both scale and quality. During the 13th Five-year Plan period, transportation development entered a new stage of modernization. China has put more emphasis on the optimization of transportation layouts, network quality and efficiency, the elimination of bottlenecks, and capacity and connectivity improvement of international transport corridors.

■ Aviation Network²

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

By the end of 2019, China had 5,521 scheduled air routes, including 953 international routes. Air China, the flag carrier of the People's Republic of China, operates regular flights to 234 domestic

cities (excluding HKSAR, Macao SAR, and Taiwan), and 167 international cities across 65 countries. China has signed 127 bilateral air transport agreements with other countries or regions.

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

■ Shipping Network

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

■ Land Transportation Network

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

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

2. 2018 Statistical Bulletin on the Development of the Civil Aviation Industry of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) (<http://www.caac.gov.cn/XXGK/XXGK/TJSJ/201905/P020190508519529727887.pdf>)

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

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

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

2.1.2 Energy Supply

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

■ Power Supply Capacity

In 2019, China's power generating capacity was 7,503.43 billion kilowatt-hours, accounting for one-fourth of the

world's total generating capacity. In the first half of 2019, the average reliability of the national power grid in urban areas was 99.95%; in rural areas, it was 99.82%. Adequate power capacity and reliable power supply are strong guarantees for enterprise operation and development.

■ Water Supply

China actively promotes water conservancy construction. So far, China has built 98,822 reservoirs of various types, with the total capacity reaching 895.3 billion cubic meters.³

■ Gas Market

In 2019, China generated 173.62 billion cubic meters of gas, marking the eighth consecutive year with production over 100 billion cubic meters. To ensure a steady gas market, Chinese oil and gas companies are striving to optimize the domestic distribution of gas, coordinate and expand the import of natural gas, improve facilities for gas transmission and storage, and promote connectivity of the pipe network.

2.1.3 Natural Resources

China abounds in natural resources. With respect to mineral resources, 173 kinds of mineral deposits had been discovered nationwide by the end of 2018. Among them, copper, nickel, tungsten, platinum, lithium, fluorite, graphite, and wollastonite have particularly abundant reserves. Meanwhile, China's territorial seas cover an area of 4.73 million square kilometres; in 2019, China's gross output of marine products hit RMB 8,941.5 billion, up 6.2% over the previous year, accounting for 9% of China's GDP.

3. 2018 Statistic Bulletin on China Water Activities (http://www.mwr.gov.cn/sj/tjgb/slfztjgb/201912/t20191210_1374268.html)

Major Mineral Reserves Proved in China as of 2018 Year-End

Mineral	Unit	Proved Reserve	Mineral	Unit	Proved Reserve
Coal	100 million tons	17,085.73	Tungsten Ore	10,000 tons of WO ₃	1,071.57
Petroleum	100 million tons	35.73	Tin Ore	10,000 tons of metal	453.06
Natural Gas	100 million cubic meters	57,936.08	Bauxite	100 million tons of metal	51.70
Shale Gas	100 million cubic meters	2,160.20	Antimony Ore	10,000 tons of metal	327.68
Iron Ore	100 million tons of ore	852.19	Gold Ore	tons of metal	13,638.40
Copper Ore	10,000 tons of metal	11,443.49	Silver Ore	10,000 tons of metal	32.91
Lead Ore	10,000 tons of metal	9,216.31	Pyrite	100 million tons of ore	63.00
Zinc Ore	10,000 tons of metal	18,755.67	Phosphate Ore	100 million tons of ore	252.82

Source: *China Mineral Resource Report 2019* by the Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China

2.1.4 Communication
Infrastructure and
Network Coverage

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

2.2 Innovation

2.2.1 Policies for Technological
Innovation

In recent years, the State Council has successively issued the following policies as the important basis and support for the advancement of technological innovation: the *Outline of the National Strategy on Innovation-driven Development*, the *Outline of the National IT Development Strategy*, the *National 13th Five-Year Plan for S&T Innovation*, the *New-generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan*, the *Several Opinions of the State Council on Comprehensively Strengthening Basic Research*, the *Opinions of the State Council on Promoting the High-Quality Development of Innovation and Entrepreneurship and Creating an Upgraded Version of "Entrepreneurship and Innovation among All the People"*, and

the *Opinions on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protection*.

2.2.2 Scientific Research Input

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

2.2.3 Human Resources for Science & Technology Development

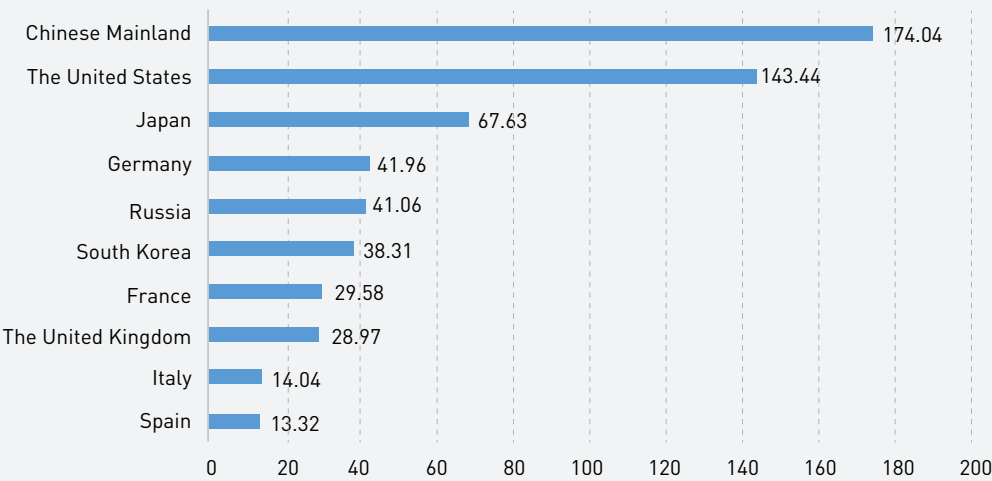
According to 2019's *Main Science and Technology Indicators* (MSTI) published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the full-time equivalent of R&D researchers

on the Chinese Mainland in 2017 was 1.74 million man-years, ranking first in the world. This figure moved up from 18.5% of the global total in 2009 to 22.5% in 2017 ("global total" includes 44 countries and regions).

2.2.4 Scientific Research Institutes

On June 19, 2019, Quacquarelli Symonds, a British company and leading provider of analytical data and insight into global higher education, published its 2020 QS World University Rankings⁴. Of the 42 ranked universities on the Chinese Mainland, six made them into the top 100, including Tsinghua University, Peking University, Fudan University, Zhejiang University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, and the University of Science and Technology of China.

On the same day, Nature Index released its Nature Index 2019 Annual Tables⁵, ranking institutions and countries from around the world that had dominated



Top 10 Full-time Equivalents of R&D Researchers in 2017 (Unit: 10,000 man-years)

Source: OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators 2019-2

4. QS World University Ranking 2020 (<https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2020>)

5. Nature Index 2019 Annual tables (<https://www.natureindex.com/annual-tables/2019/institution/all/all>)

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

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

2.2.5 Scientific and Technological Innovation

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

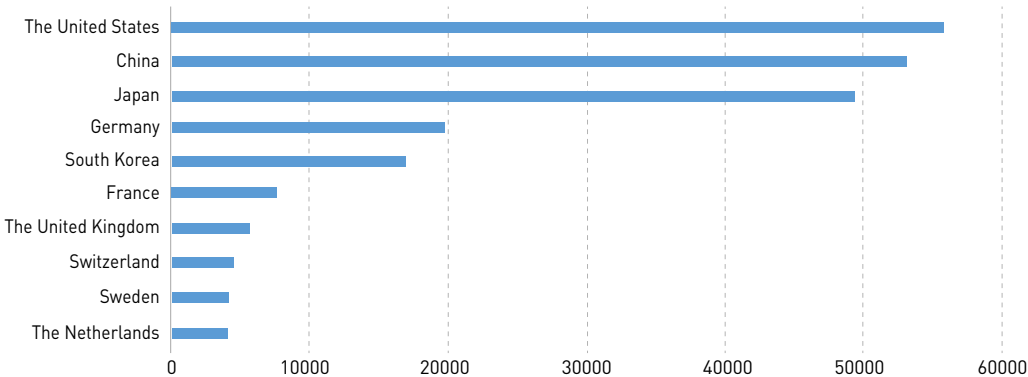
In 2016, Chinese Mainland ascended into the top 25 of the Global Innovation Index (GII); in 2019, it moved up to the 14th place (in 2018 China was at the 17th place).

■ Research Publications

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

■ Patents and Inventions

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



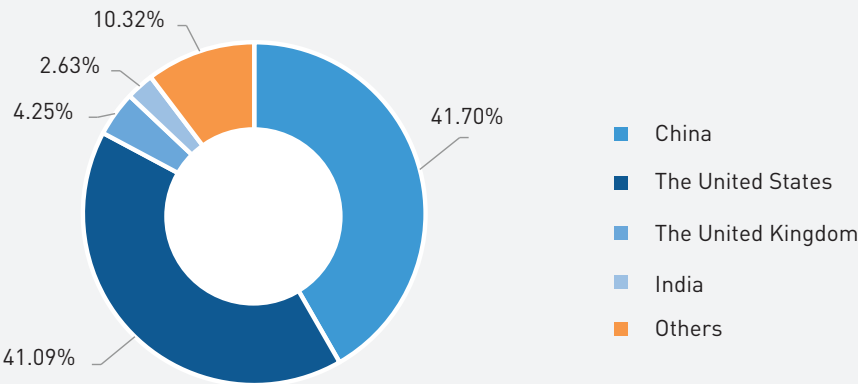
Top 10 Countries in Applications for International PCT Patents

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

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

■ “Unicorn”

According to the *Hurun Global Unicorn List 2019*, there were 494 unlisted companies in the world valued at or beyond USD 1 billion.⁶ China had 206 of these “Unicorns”, ranking first in the world with 41.70% of the total.



Regional Distribution of the World's Unicorns

Source: *Hurun Global Unicorn List 2019* by the Hurun Research Institute

■ Commercialization of Scientific and Technological Achievements

China also actively supports the commercialization of scientific and technological achievements. To this end, it has issued regulations and policies, set up funds, and built service platforms, improved the system for reporting and sharing information on achievements in science and technology, and created a favorable institutional environment. There are currently 29,512 commercialized projects filed in the national database.

■ Business Incubation

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

6. Unicorn companies are those unlisted companies valued at more than USD 1 billion each, and those which are in possession of unique core technologies or overturning business models. The development of unicorn companies reflects a country's application of scientific and technological innovation.

managerial staff totalled 73,000, and 105,000 innovation and entrepreneurship activities were held. That same year, incubated enterprises obtained RMB 54.55 billion of venture investment, held 563,000 valid patents, and invested RMB 70.5 billion in R&D, with an R&D intensity of 8.6%.

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

2.3 Human Resources

2.3.1 Human Resource Quality

■ Employee Educational Levels

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

■ Employee Skills

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

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

- Skill training: In 2018, 16.51 million persons were provided with vocational training (8.53 million were given pre-employment training, 5.52 million on-the-job training for skill improvement, 2.01

million entrepreneurship training, and 450,000 trained in other areas).

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

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

2.3.2 Human Resource Services

■ Laws and Regulations on Human Resources

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

■ Professional and Market-Oriented Human Resource Services

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

2.3.3 Human Resource Services for Foreign Talent

Actively introducing foreign talent is an important part of China's international talent strategy. The total number of foreign experts working in China increased from 350,000

in 2002 to 623,500 in 2015. Since August 1, 2019, China has implemented 12 preferential policies on immigration, entry and exit, including expanding the range of foreigners qualified to apply for long-term visas and residence permits, broadening the scope of foreign talent recruitment, and improving services to foreign talent, so as to further encourage, support, and assist foreign talent, outstanding foreign youth, and overseas Chinese to start businesses, invest, study, and work in China. Meanwhile, provinces and cities across China have issued various targeted policies to provide foreign talent with customized services to meet their needs for working and living in China.

Taking Beijing as an example:

- Beijing has signed cooperation agreements with seven international schools, granting the children of high-level foreign talent priority admission;
- Beijing has launched the High-end Medical Insurance Plan for Foreign Nationals included in the "Beijing Overseas Talent Pooling Program", encouraging employers to fund commercial medical insurance for their foreign experts with government subsidies;
- The power of the issuance of the Work Permit for foreign nationals to work in China is delegated to the district level in Chaoyang, Haidian, and Shunyi districts, where there are more foreign employees.

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

2.4.1 Overview of Relevant Policies

■ Regulation on Optimizing the Business Environment

On October 8, 2019, the 66th

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

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

• First, for the optimization of the business environment, the principle of following a market-oriented and law-based practice that aligns with international standard should be adhered to and equal treatment should be accorded to foreign and domestic-invested enterprises and other market entities to actively promote foreign investment.

• Second, a unified open market system with orderly competition shall be established to encourage the free flow of various production factors in accordance with the law, and ensure a level playing field for various market entities.

- Third, market entities shall follow internationally-recognized rules in their cross-border trade and economic activities.

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

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

- In February 2019, the National Development and Reform Commission, in collaboration with 15 other national departments, issued the *List of Unified Names and Standard Application Materials for Approval Management Items on the National Online Approval & Supervision Platform for Investment Programs*.

- As for the negative list for market access, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China have issued the *Negative List for Market Access (2019 Edition)*, which reduced the number of items from 151 to 131.

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

- A multi-department joint supervision system has been rolled out in accordance with the principle of oversight conducted through the random selection

of both inspectors and inspection targets and the prompt release of results.

- "Big data" supervision has been explored and rolled out.

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

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

- Taxes and administrative fees have been dramatically reduced.

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

- Steps for review and approval have been simplified with the support of information technology. The former series of review and approval has been transformed into a parallel review/approval process ("single-window inter-agency services").

- Building a government comprehensive online service platform is making progress. Whether for enterprise registration, water and electricity supply application, or property registration, the e-government "one-stop online service" cuts handling time by more than half.

2.4.2 Liberalization and Facilitation of Investment

Promoting trade and investment liberalization and facilitation is an important part of China's economic globalization and liberalization. Since the beginning of the reform and opening up, China has been actively engaged in bilateral and multilateral cooperation to promote the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment. In recent years, the Chinese government has taken

effective measures to promote high-quality economic development through foreign investment, implement high-level policy for investment liberalization and facilitation, comprehensively enforce the pre-entry national treatment and negative list management system, relax market access, and improve the foreign investment environment, specifically including:

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

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

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

Fourth, the promotion of investment through service optimization. The foreign investment service system and regional layout will be continuously optimized, promotion will be conducted for foreign investments in modern agriculture, advanced manufacturing, energy conservation and environmental protection, the modern service industry, and high-tech fields, and full support will be given to foreign investment for

its positive role in China's industrial development, technological progress, and structural optimization.

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

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

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

2.4.3 Measures for Business Environment Optimization

■ Relaxed Market Access

- Expand Access for Foreign Investment

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

The negative list for foreign investment access, revised in 2020 further eased or lifted restrictions on foreign investment access in fields including financial services, infrastructure, commercial vehicle manufacturing, radioactive materials smelting and processing, nuclear fuel

production, and the crop seed industry. Pilot free trade zones roll out more pilot projects for further opening up. Foreign investors are now allowed to invest in Traditional Chinese Medicine decoction pieces and establish wholly foreign-owned school-length vocational training institutions, thus creating a more open, convenient and fair investment environment and for more cooperation in the global industrial chain.

- **Reduce Restrictions on Business Operations**

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

The reform of "separating permits from business licenses" facilitates the access to acquisition of market operation qualifications for enterprises and entrepreneurs, thus further reducing access restrictions on business operations. The approval procedures for all enterprise-related business licensing are reformed by adopting the following four methods: direct cancellation of review and approval, replacement with record-filing, application of the notification and commitment system, and improvements of services.

- **Deepen Investment Facilitation Reforms**

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

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

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

- **Enhance Fair Supervision**

- **Promotion of Fair Competition**

✓ Transparency improvement on administrative normative documents for foreign investment;

✓ Ensuring that foreign-invested enterprises engage in standard setting in accordance with the law; and

✓ Ensuring that foreign-invested enterprises participate in government procurement through fair competition in accordance with the law.

- Improving the Regulatory Rules and Standards

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

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

In this mechanism, oversight will be conducted through the random selection of both inspectors and inspection targets and the results will be promptly released. Random inspection covers the main matters involved in the routine supervision made by relevant departments.

✓ Accommodative and Prudential Regulation

Accommodative and prudential regulation refers to the sufficient space for development of new technologies, new industries, new business formats, and new modes. The guiding principle

is to encourage innovation while safeguarding the bottom line of quality and safety. This form of regulation is available to new industries and new business formats including the sharing economy, digital economy, and artificial intelligence, thus promoting the sustainable and healthy development of emerging industries.

✓ "Internet Plus Supervision"

With a unified national online supervision system, the Chinese government and relevant departments take full advantage of technologies such as the Internet and big data to improve efficiency on the collection, sharing, and integration of supervision information, and to carry out remote and mobile off-site supervision for early warning and prevention purpose. As a result, a more precise and smart supervision system is achieved.

■ More Efficient Government Services

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

- Promoting the standardization of government services, compiling and publishing standardized work processes and guidelines for government services, with a view to reducing the number of steps, the amount of materials, and the handling time involved.

- Providing one-stop, single-visit, online and remote processing service on site within a specific timeframe.

- Accelerating the building of a national online government service platform. Unless otherwise specified by laws or regulations, or under special circumstances involving state secrets, government service will be incorporated into the national online platform as specified by the State Council.

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

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

■ Regulate Fee Collection

Much work has been done to cut taxes and fees and implement various national tax and fee cut policies in order to ensure that market entities fully benefit from these policies in a timely manner and further reduce enterprises' operating costs. Since 2013, the number of administrative charges levied by the central government has been reduced by 73%, and 30% of government-managed funds and fees have been cut. In 2019, substantial measures to cut taxes and fees were implemented to further lower the value added tax rates in manufacturing, transportation and other industries. Meanwhile, conditions were relaxed for preferential policies on

corporate income tax relief for SMEs and the relief was scaled up. Charges and fees levied on businesses by agencies under government departments, commercial banks, trade associations or chambers of commerce, and intermediary institutions were all reviewed to reduce the burden on enterprises.

2.4.4 Practices for Business Environment Optimization

■ Beijing and Shanghai

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

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

- Enterprise establishment: all procedures are handled online to cut time for registration. Electronic business licenses have been fully rolled out, official seal engraving services optimized, and social security and employment information combined;

- Electricity supply: application and installation procedures for power supply are handled online;

- Property registration: "single-window inter-agency" services are provided for the registration, transaction, and tax payment related to immovable

properties, and information on property registration can be accessed both online and via on-site self-service;

- Fees and taxes payment: "One Visit at Most" reform is carried out for the handling of tax affairs;

- Cross-border trade: rolling out the "Single Window" practice for international trade; publishing lists of port charges, and allowing customs clearance declaration in advance;

- Contract performance: a mechanism of collaboration is established for the smooth performance of contracts.

■ Business Environment Optimization Measures adopted at the local level

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

- Eight measures for the reform of the investment review and approval system: the reform to recognize business commitments on invested projects; the reform to integrate multiple regulations into one and improve the approval system for construction projects; the reform to carry out parallel reviews and approvals and to take multiple design drafts in one review; the reform of regional assessments; the reform of "standard plots"; the reform to carry out joint acceptance inspection within a specified timeframe; the reform to decentralize power and reinvigorate the market; and the formulation of a list of government departments' internal approval items.

- Three measures for facilitating the incorporation and operation of enterprises: the reform to allow businesses to run on multiple premises with one business license or one permit; unified citywide tax-related services; and "online interaction between banking and taxation" to help enterprises raise funds.

- Three measures for further facilitating trade: adopting a list of clearly marked service charges; the one-stop handling of trade affairs; and the Special Customs Supervision Area's mode of supervision based on "four self-initiated actions and the simplification of business approval procedures".

- Four concepts and approaches regarding innovative supervision: classified supervision on credit risks, the formulation of a guiding catalogue on emerging industry classification, big data supervision, and collaborative supervision on cross-region online market.

- Four measures for providing quality public services: Internet Plus Healthcare, Internet Plus Education and Internet Plus Medical Insurance initiatives; incorporating public service enterprises into government service centers; and the reform to make it easier for businesses to get electricity.

- Six measures for government service reform to enable more matters to be processed on one website, and to see that things requiring presence in person get done in one place and without the need for a second trip: providing access to government services on one website; standardizing review and approval services; providing integrated package services; providing livelihood services via mobile phone applications; the reform of real property registration; and the establishment of a unified government service platform for inquiries, complaints, and tip-offs.

2.5 Professional Investment Promotion Service System and Platforms

2.5.1 Full-fledged Foreign Investment Promotion Service System

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

According to the division of labour under the State Council, the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) serves as the competent authority for commerce, responsible for the overall coordination and guidance of foreign investment promotion around China. On the basis of absorbing advanced international experience, MOFCOM has worked to establish a system of foreign investment promotion with Chinese characteristics and a nationwide service network. It also encourages and guides local authorities to set up their own foreign investment promotion agencies, putting in place a multi-level foreign investment promotion system.

At the national level, MOFCOM's Investment Promotion Agency, a national investment promotion institution, is responsible for implementing China's opening up policies, for introducing China's investment environment to the world, and for conducting investment promotion activities throughout the country. Social organizations like the China Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment, the China Council for International Investment

Promotion, and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade also actively participate in foreign investment promotion activities.

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

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

2.5.2 Influential Exhibitions

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

■ China International Import Expo

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

Holding the CIIE is a strategic move for China in its new round of high-level opening up and a significant measure to open its market to the rest of the world. The CIIE is conducive to the strengthening of trade and economic cooperation among countries. It is also a driving force for the growth in global trade and the world economy, and it helps to build a more open world economy. Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the opening ceremonies and delivered keynote speeches at the previous two sessions, which fully demonstrates the great importance attached to the CIIE by the Chinese government and China's consistent support to the multilateral trading system and its commitment to trade liberalization and facilitation. President Xi's attendance and speeches also embody the concrete action taken by China to contribute to the building of an open world economy and a community of shared future for mankind.

The CIIE is not only a trade cooperation platform gathering buyers and sellers from all over the world. It is also an open cooperation platform with the feature of international public goods. It is a platform where trade, investment, diplomatic, and cultural activities are held. With this platform, countries are able to expand their markets in China through trade, investment and industrial cooperation. The second CIIE held in 2019 saw the participation of a total of

181 countries, regions, and international organizations. Over 3,800 exhibitors were scattered in an exhibition area of 366,000 square meters and over 500,000 domestic and foreign buyers attended the expo and entered into intended transactions worth USD 71.13 billion in cumulative terms. More than 380 supporting activities were successfully held; dozens of policy interpretation meetings were held by relevant ministries and commissions; reports were released by international organizations; hundreds of new technologies and new products were launched; over 170 items of intangible cultural heritage and time-honoured Chinese brands were presented. In addition, a number of countries and localities introduced their investment and tourist environment and presented projects, providing opportunities for dynamic interaction between trade and investment, culture, tourism and industries.

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

Official website: www.ciie.org

■ China International Fair for Investment & Trade

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

recognized by the Union of International Fairs (UFI).

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

Official website: www.chinafair.org.cn

■ **Central China Investment and Trade Exposition**

The Central China Investment and Trade Exposition (Central China Expo) focuses on industrial upgrades and transformations as well as investment and trade promotion. It gathers such activities as investment and trade exhibitions, keynote forums, symposiums, and investment project matchmaking. It serves as a platform for the economic and technological exchange and cooperation among domestic and foreign buyers, promoting all-round engagement between Central China and other regions in China and around the world in terms of market, capital, and resources. With the approval of the State Council, the Central China Expo has been held in turn by the six provinces of Central China (Hunan, Henan, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangxi, Shanxi) since 2006.

Official website: expocentralchina.mofcom.gov.cn

2.5.3 Convenient Online Service Platforms

■ **Invest in China**

Invest in China (www.fdi.gov.cn) is an online public service platform for China's investment promotion activities. Serving

domestic and foreign governments, institutions, and enterprises, it aims to provide more efficient and convenient online services for foreign investors to invest in China and Chinese enterprises to "go global". Information available on Invest in China includes News, Project Database, Investment Environment, Legal Service, Data Service, and IPAs.

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

■ **Investment Project Information Database**

The Investment Project Information Database (project.fdi.gov.cn) is an information system for two-way investment promotion projects that gives equal priority to "introducing FDI" and "going global". By virtue of its large coverage, massive information, widespread influence, and convenient inquiry, it is an efficient online service platform for governments at all levels to attract investment, for enterprises to conduct investment cooperation, and for domestic and foreign investors to display and promote their investment projects.

The Investment Project Information Database has set up specific columns for projects released by such entities as investment promotion agencies, development zones and enterprises, making it convenient for users to search and filter information based on the type of entities publishing project information. As of now, the database has released nearly 70,000 pieces of information in both Chinese and English on projects launched by 446 localities in 32 provinces (or autonomous regions or municipalities)

and municipalities with independent planning status, and by 226 economic and commercial offices of Chinese embassies (or consulates) abroad. In 2019, the Investment Project Information Database posted over 4,600 projects and processed nearly 1,500 effective interactions on projects.

2.6 Open and Innovative Special Economic Areas

2.6.1 Pilot Free Trade Zones

The establishment of pilot free trade zones (hereinafter referred to as “PFTZs”) is a strategic and milestone measure of significance taken by the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core to promote reform and opening up in the new era. PFTZs are established for pioneering institutional innovations that can be replicated nationwide for the purpose of transforming government roles, exploring the possibility of institutional innovation, and facilitating investment and trade, as well as exploring new approaches and accumulating new experience for comprehensively deepening reform and expanding opening-up. In line with the decisions and deployment of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone was established in August 2013. By September 2020, a total of 21 PFTZs had been established in Shanghai, Guangdong, Tianjin, Fujian, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Henan, Hubei, Chongqing, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hainan, Shandong, Jiangsu, Guangxi, Hebei, Yunnan, Heilongjiang, Beijing, Hunan, and Anhui. The China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Lin-gang Special Area has also been established and the China (Zhejiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone has

been expanded. An innovative pattern of reform and opening up with nationwide coverage is taking shape. (See Appendix IV for the list of information on PFTZs)

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

As the pioneers for further opening-up, PFTZs enjoy the highest degree of openness in China. For instance, the original 190 items on the negative list on the market access of foreign investment for PFTZs have been reduced to just 30 in 2020. On top of the opening-up measures adopted nationwide, PFTZs have lifted restrictions on foreign investment in such fields as fishing and the printing of publications, which has intensified the stress test for opening up. Based on their available resources endowment and factors of production, PFTZs have formulated their own overall plans for industrial development. At present, a higher concentration of targeted industries and fruitful innovation results both upstream and downstream in the industrial chain have positive rippling

effects on neighboring areas. For the next step, the full advantages of institutional innovation will be brought into play to accelerate the integration of industrial chains of key industries for faster concentration of competitive, distinctive industries, for fostering new strengths for international competition, and for high-quality development.

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

2.6.2 Hainan Free Trade Port

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

needs of both domestic and international economic growth.

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

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

Investment liberalization and facilitation. An open, transparent, and predictable investment environment is key to industrial agglomeration. Market access and foreign investment access to Hainan Free Trade Port will be eased significantly and enterprises will be granted access to the market as long as they make commitments. The policy of "entry unless on the list" will be fully implemented and

the investment system featuring minimal review and approval will be adopted across the board. New and improved investment liberalization systems will be established to facilitate the procedures for the incorporation, operation, deregistration, and bankruptcy of enterprises. Market entities will be more dynamic and innovative along with the acceleration of the building of an enabling environment featured by fair competition and property rights protection.

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

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

create a favourable environment for talent development.

Liberalization and facilitation of transportation. A high-level free trade port benefits greatly from efficient and open transportation policies. Developing Yangpu Port as the port of registry is an opportunity to accelerate Yangpu's opening up and development and the building of a new international shipping hub in the new land-sea corridor in western China. Airspace control and airway rights restrictions will be relaxed to support Hainan's pilot project of granting the seventh freedom of the air. Domestic and foreign airlines are encouraged to increase their transport capacity. Transportation capacity and customs clearance capacity between the Hainan Free Trade Port and the rest of China will be strengthened to enhance transport liberalization and facilitation.

Secure and orderly data flows. The digital economy has become a leading driver of economic growth. Full data aggregation and safe, orderly cross-border flows of data are of strategic importance for the steady development of Hainan Free Trade Port. The systematic opening of communication resources and services, along with the International Internet Data Interaction Pilot Project, will foster and develop the digital economy. With an innovative system design, Hainan will explore and develop a convenient and secure mechanism to facilitate cross-border data flows under the framework of the national management system for the security of cross-border data transmission.

Internationally competitive tax policy. To attract global trade and investment and enhance its international competitiveness, Hainan Free Trade Port shall develop a tax system that is in line with its positioning. The port will adopt the "zero-tariff" policy

on imported goods, optimized corporate and individual income tax policies, and a simplified tax system in line with China's national tax reform. Tax evasion risk identification will be strengthened, tax collection and management strictly supervised, and tax base erosion and profit transfer prevented to avoid Hainan becoming a "haven of tax evasion".

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

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

2.6.3 National Economic and Technological Development Zones

In 1984, the State Council approved the establishment of the first batch of 14 National Economic and Technological Development Zones (hereinafter referred to as the NETDZs) along China's coastal areas. Up to now, a total of 218 NETDZs (107 in the east, 63 in the central region and 48 in the west) have been established

in 31 provinces (including autonomous regions and municipalities). The NETDZs are important bases of China's reform and opening up initiative, where sound infrastructure and investment environment in line with international standards are developed in designated zones. Foreign capital has been introduced into NETDZs to develop industrial systems with advanced manufacturing and modern services as the mainstay. The automobile, information technology, and smart manufacturing sectors have become the leading ones in the NETDZs, which have become the driving force for economic development of their host cities and the surrounding areas. Today, the total GDP and fiscal and tax revenue of the 218 NETDZs account for more than 10% of the national total, while their industrial added value, total export and import volume, and utilization of foreign capital account for 20% of the national totals. On May 18, 2019, the State Council issued the *Opinions of the State Council on Promoting Innovation and Development of National Economic and Technological Development Zones and Creating a New High Ground of Reform and Opening-up*. This document put forward 22 measures in five areas, namely building a higher-quality open economy, granting greater autonomy on reform, building a modern industrial system, creating a more efficient platform for internal and external cooperation, and better guaranteeing the supply of factors of production and enhancing the intensive utilization of resources. To sum up, innovation in opening up, science and technology and institutional arrangement in NETDZs have played a positive role in Hainan's endeavour to pursue higher-level cooperation and higher-quality economic development, as well as to create a new

high ground for reform and opening up. (See Appendix V: Contact Information for China National Economic and Technical Development Zones)

2.6.4 State-level New Areas

State-level new areas are established in certain administrative regions and areas with comprehensive yet specific functions. They undertake major strategic tasks for national development or reform and opening up. There are currently 19 state-level new areas established in total (eight in the east, two in the central region, six in the west, and three in the northeast). The most longstanding is the Pudong New Area in Shanghai, established in the early 1990s. Most recently, in April 2017, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a notice on the decision to establish the Xiong'an New Area in Hebei. After 30 years of development, more state-level new areas with larger scales have been established as dynamic areas with faster growth.

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

In December 2019, the General Office of the State Council issued the *Guiding Opinions on Supporting State-level New Areas in Deepening Reform and Innovation and Accelerating High-quality Development*, which put forward supporting measures to five ends: more technological innovations in key areas, accelerated development of the

real economy, continuous progress in building system and mechanism advantageousness, higher-level opening up, and higher-standard construction management. This move will help to transform the state-level new areas into trailblazers of high-quality development, pioneers in the new round of reform and opening up, and new benchmarks for urban construction.

2.6.5 Border (Cross-border) Economic Cooperation Zones

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

Cross-border economic cooperation zones are special economic zones demarcated by China and its neighboring countries, located in the border areas of each, for the purpose of joint development and construction, and mutual benefit. China has already cooperated with Kazakhstan and Laos to respectively build the China-Kazakhstan Khorgos International Border Cooperation Center and the China-Laos Mohan-Boten Economic Cooperation Zone.

2.6.6 High-Tech Industrial Development Zones

China's National High-Tech Industrial Development Zones (hereinafter referred to as "National High-tech Zones") are built to develop high-tech industries, adjust industrial structures, promote the transformation of traditional industries, and enhance China's international competitiveness. Driven by development reform, National High-tech Zones boast the nation's most fruitful high-tech industrialization, highest concentrations of high-tech enterprises, most active private technology enterprises, and strongest atmosphere of entrepreneurship. They are focal points for the influx of innovation and financial resources.

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

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

2.6.7 Special Customs Supervision Areas

A Special Customs Supervision Area refers to a specific area approved by the State Council, established within China's customs territory and granted with special functions and policies subject to customs' enclosed supervision. As of the end of June 2020, a total of 155 Special Customs Supervision Areas had been set up in 31 provinces (including autonomous regions and municipalities), among them are 134 comprehensive bonded zones, eight bonded port areas, one bonded logistics park, nine bonded areas, one export processing zone, the Zhuhai-Macao Cross-border Industrial Zone (Zhuhai Park), and a coordination area on the Chinese side for the China-Kazakhstan Khorgos International Border Cooperation Center. As China gradually deepens reform and opening up, Special Customs Supervision Areas have become pilot areas for the development of an open economy and clusters for the transformation and upgrading of processing trade. They play an important role in international industrial transfer and foreign trade as well as coordinated regional economic development and employment expansion. In 2019, the import and export value of all Special Customs Supervision Areas nationwide came to RMB 5.52 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 7.17%. The import and export growth rate was 3.77 percentage points higher than the national foreign trade growth rate, accounting for 17.49% of the national foreign trade import and export value.

3. 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 has steadily progressed with accompanying improvements to the judicial system. Across the Chinese society, the concept of the rule of law has improved significantly.

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

accordance with the Constitution and must not contravene the Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Although China is not a country that practices case law, some judicial cases nevertheless have significance as guides for judicial practice. Such judicial cases in China are called Guiding Cases, and are issued by the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China and

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

3.1.2 International Economic and Trade Agreements

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

3.2 The Legal System for Foreign Investment

3.2.1 Overview

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

continuously established and improved its legal system for foreign investment. This has helped to shore up the confidence of foreign investors and improvement of the investment environment.

On March 15, 2019, the *Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China* (hereinafter referred to as the "Foreign Investment Law") was approved at the Second Session of the 13th National People's Congress, replacing the "Three Laws on Foreign Investment" as the new fundamental law on foreign investment in China. The Foreign Investment Law sets a basic framework for China's new legal system for foreign investment, affirms that the "pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list" management system is to be implemented for foreign investment, and further strengthens investment promotion and protection. In December of the same year, the State Council issued the *Implementing Regulation for the Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China* (hereinafter referred to as the "Implementing Regulations"), detailing the main legal systems defined by the *Foreign Investment Law*. The *Foreign Investment Law* and its Implementing Regulations came into effect on January 1, 2020. Foreign investment will henceforth enjoy a market environment with higher stability, transparency, predictability, and fairer competition.

3.2.2 Investment Promotion

■ Catalogue of Encouraged Foreign Investment Industries

China implements policies to encourage and guide foreign investment. Up to now, the latest industry catalogue for guiding foreign investment is the *Catalogue of Industries for Encouraging Foreign Investment* (2019 Version), jointly issued by the National Development and

Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce on June 30, 2019, and was taken into effect on July 30, 2019.

■ Equal Participation in Competition

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

The government treats domestic and foreign-invested enterprises equally in procurement activities. Foreign-invested enterprises are entitled to equal and lawful participation in government procurement activities organized by the central or local governments. No organization should treat the products and services provided by foreign-invested enterprises in China differently from those provided by domestic-funded enterprises in terms of government procurement. Nor should any organization discriminate or restrict them in any form, nor should they obstruct or restrict foreign-invested enterprises from freely entering the government procurement market in local regions and industries. Foreign-invested enterprises shall not face discrimination in the release of government procurement information, supplier assessment and qualification examinations, bid evaluation standards, etc., nor are they to be restricted in terms of supplier qualifications for ownership or organization, ownership structure,

investor nationality, and product/service brand. The above regulations guarantee the right of foreign-invested enterprises to participate in Chinese government procurement on an equal footing.

Foreign-invested enterprises enjoy fair treatment in the formulation and application of various standards. The State shall guarantee that foreign-invested enterprises can participate equally in setting standards (in accordance with the law) and shall improve information disclosure and social supervision for the setting of standards. Compulsory standards formulated by the State shall apply equally to domestic and foreign-invested enterprises. No differential or discriminatory treatment shall be allowed, and no technical requirements higher than the compulsory standards shall be specifically applied to foreign-invested enterprises. Domestic and foreign-invested enterprises shall participate in the formulation and revision of national standards, industry standards, local standards, and group standards on an equal basis in accordance with the law. Foreign-invested enterprises may formulate enterprise standards either by themselves or jointly with other enterprises as needed.

3.2.3 Investment Protection

■ Expropriation and Compensation

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

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

■ Technical Cooperation

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

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

It is stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 31 of the *Administrative License Law of the People's Republic of China* that administrative organs and the staff thereof shall not take the transfer of technology as a condition

for obtaining an administrative license. It is prohibited to either directly or indirectly request technology transfer in the process of administrative licensing.

■ **Commitment from Local Governments**

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

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

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

promptly and to coordinate and improve relevant policies and measures.

Should a foreign-invested enterprise or foreign investor deem any administrative act by an administrative organ or the staff thereof to have infringed upon its legitimate rights and interests, it may seek mediation and resolution through the complaint mechanism for foreign-invested enterprises or report to the relevant departments through other legal channels, and thereby apply for administrative reconsideration or file administrative litigation pursuant to the law. No unit or individual may suppress or retaliate against the act of filing complaint.

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

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

- The Ministry of Commerce has established a National Center for Complaints of Foreign-Invested Enterprises (hereinafter referred to as the "National Center"), which is responsible for handling such complaints as: when the matter is related to the administrative actions of relevant departments under the State Council, provincial people's governments, or the staff thereof; when suggestions

are made for relevant departments under the State Council and provincial people's governments to improve relevant policies and measures; when the matter has a significant national or international impact and may be handled by the National Center as it deems fit.

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

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

The relevant regulations on the filing, acceptance, and handling of complaints are detailed in the *Rules on Handling Complaints of Foreign-Invested Enterprises*. (For the flow chart, see: 5.4 Complaint Management for Foreign-invested Enterprises)

3.2.4 Investment Management

■ Pre-establishment National Treatment plus Negative List Management

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

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

The “Negative List” refers to the special entry management measures for foreign investment in specific fields stipulated by the State. Foreign investors

are not allowed to invest in any field which the negative list deems “forbidden” to foreign investors. For those fields that the negative list merely “restricts” from foreign investment access, foreign investors must meet the conditions set out by the negative list. Fields not included on the negative list for foreign investment access shall be managed in accordance with the principle of consistent treatment for domestic and foreign investment.

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

check the original negative lists for these details.

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

■ Foreign Investment Project Management

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

to go through investment project approval and filing.

■ National Security Review

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

■ Information Reporting System

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

Supporting documents including the *Measures for Reporting Foreign Investment Information*, the *Announcement on Matters Related to the Information Report on Foreign Investment* and the *2019 Announcement on Launching the Annual Report on Foreign Investment Information Report* came into effect on January 1, 2020. Foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises shall submit the initial report, any reports of modification or cancellation, and the annual report to the competent commercial department in

accordance with the requirements of the above-mentioned documents.

3.3 Enterprise Registration

3.3.1 Investment Subject

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

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

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

3.3.3 Organizational Structures of Foreign-invested Enterprises

Foreign-invested enterprises in China mainly have two organizational forms: companies and partnerships. The provisions of the *Company Law of the People's Republic of China* (hereinafter referred to as the “*Company Law*”) and the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Partnerships* (hereinafter referred to as the “*Law on Partnerships*”) are

respectively applied to the organizational form, organizational structure, and norms of conducts of foreign-invested enterprises established after January 1, 2020. Foreign-invested enterprises are no longer divided into Sino-foreign equity joint ventures, Chinese-foreign contractual joint ventures, and wholly foreign-owned enterprises.

■ Companies

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

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

■ Partnerships

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

A general partnership is composed of general partners who bear unlimited joint and several liabilities for the debts thereof. A limited partnership is composed of the general partners who bear unlimited joint and several liabilities for the debts of the

partnership and the limited partners who are liable for the debts of the partnership within the limit of their subscribed capital contribution.

■ Resident Representative Office of Foreign Enterprise in China

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

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

3.4 Foreign Exchange Administration

In China, the Chinese currency renminbi (RMB) is freely convertible under the current account and is still under certain management under the capital account. The "current account" refers to items that occur frequently in economic transactions between a country and its foreign nation counterparts, including foreign trade income and expenses, non-trade transactions, and unrequited transfer. The "capital account" refers

to the increase or decrease of assets and liabilities arising from the export and import of capital in the balance of payments. It reflects changes in the claims and debts between a country and its foreign nation counterparts expressed in terms of currency, including the transfer of physical or financial assets between residents and non-residents. It mainly consists of three categories: direct investment, securities investment, and cross-border lending.

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

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

The use of capital and renminbi funds obtained through the foreign exchange settlements of foreign-invested enterprises shall follow the principles

of authenticity and self-use within the scope of business. It shall also comply with foreign exchange regulations. Foreign investors are entitled to freely conduct inward and outward remittance of their investments in RMB or foreign exchange when it comes to their contribution of capital, profits, and capital gains within the territory of China.

3.5 Labor Employment

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

3.5.1 Labor Contracts

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

treatment, and other matters on the labor contract.

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

In addition, employers are entitled to dispatch labor for temporary, auxiliary, or substitutable posts of duty.

3.5.2 Working Hours

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

Employers shall ensure that their employed laborers have at least one day off every week. To meet the needs of production and operation, employers are allowed to extend their employees' working hours following consultation with the trade union and with the employee. The extended working time is generally not to exceed one hour per day; if employers need to further extend working hours under special circumstances, the

extended working time shall not exceed three hours per day or 36 hours per month in total; furthermore, extended working hours are only allowable on the condition that they do no harm to the health of employees. Laborers are entitled to overtime pay. Overtime pay is equivalent to at least 150% of normal salary on weekdays, 200% of normal salary on rest days (usually Saturdays and Sundays), and 300% on statutory holidays.

3.5.3 Holidays and Vacations

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

Laborers who have worked continuously for at least 12 months are entitled to paid annual leave. Statutory minimum annual leave for laborers is as follows: if a laborer has worked for one year but less than 10 years in total, he/she is entitled to five days' annual leave; if one has worked for between 10 and 20 years, he/she is entitled to 10 days' annual leave; if one has worked for a total of 20 years or longer, he/she is entitled to 15 days' annual leave.

3.5.4 Social Insurance

China's social insurance includes basic endowment insurance, basic medical insurance, employment injury insurance, unemployment insurance, and maternity insurance. Foreign-invested enterprises and their employees shall pay social insurance premiums in accordance with the law to ensure that their employees can receive material assistance from the government and society in cases of old age, illness, work injury, unemployment, and childbirth.

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

3.5.5 Termination of Labor Contracts and Economic Compensation

If the employer and the employee reach an agreement through consultation, their labor contract may be terminated. In absence of such an agreement, the laborer is entitled to unilaterally terminate the labor contract under the following conditions/circumstances: when notifying the employer in writing 30 days in advance; when notifying the employer three days in advance during the probation period; due to some fault of the employer (e.g. failing to pay the employee remuneration on time and/or in full, failing to pay social insurance premiums for the employee in accordance with the law, etc.). The unilateral termination of the labor contract by the employer is subject to stricter conditions and must meet certain legal prerequisites, for example, if the laborer does not meet the conditions of employment during the probation period, due to some major fault of the laborer, if the laborer is laid off due to economic reasons of the employer, etc.

In most cases of labor contract termination, the employer must compensate the laborer economically. Economic compensation shall be paid to the laborer based on the number of years

the laborer has worked for the employer in the amount of one month's salary per year employed. If the laborer has been employed for less than a year but more than six months, the employer shall still pay the laborer one month of salary; if the laborer has been employed for less than six months, the employer shall pay the laborer the equivalent of a half of month's salary.

3.6 Intellectual Property Protections

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

China adopts a system of intellectual property protection covering both administrative and judicial channels. With the *Outline of the National Intellectual Property Strategy* as the core, and support from the *Outline of the Judicial Protection of Intellectual Property in China (2016-2020)* currently in place, China's judicial protection system for intellectual property has seen continuous improvement. In 2014, special courts for intellectual property rights (IPR) cases in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou all conducted special trials on IPR. In 2019, the Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China began to hear intellectual property appeals from professional and technical IPR cases across the nation. Since then, these courts have gradually unified IPR cases' standards of adjudication. The overall efficiency of the intellectual property examination and

approval mechanism, as well as the level of judicial protection, is seeing continuous improvement in China.

In 2018, China reestablished the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA), thus achieving the centralized and unified management of patents, trademarks, geographical indications, and layout designs of integrated circuits. The CNIPA is responsible for the protection, registration, and administrative adjudication of intellectual property rights; this includes the review and defeasance of patents, trademarks, and layout designs of integrated circuits. In terms of intellectual property protection, the administrative enforcement of trademark and patent law is under the jurisdiction of the Comprehensive Law Enforcement Team of Market Regulation. The CNIPA is responsible for the business guidance of trademark and patent law enforcement, while the State Administration for Market Regulation is responsible for the organization and guidance of trademark and patent law enforcement, further optimizing the mechanism of administrative law enforcement on IPR. According to the *Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China* and other laws, regulations, and policies, the National Copyright Administration of the People's Republic of China, provincial copyright bureaus, and local cultural market comprehensive law enforcement agencies are responsible for administrative law enforcement of copyrights; thus together they constitute the national system of copyright administrative law enforcement.

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

indications, copyrights (including computer software) and neighboring rights, layout designs of integrated circuits, new varieties of plants, trade secrets, etc.

3.7 Tax Administration⁷

3.7.1 Introduction to the Tax System

■ Taxation Environment

China's competent department of taxation is the State Taxation Administration directly subordinate to the State Council. Responsible for nationwide tax collection management, it has four levels of subsidiary taxation organs (provincial, municipal, county, and township) which carry out tax collection within the scope of their respective administrations under the leadership of the State Taxation Administration. In October 2018, national tax bureaus and local taxation bureaus at and below the provincial level formally completed merger for a dual-leadership management system led by the State Taxation Administration and supported by the provincial people's governments (including provincial-level autonomous region and municipal governments). Effective January 1, 2019, with the transfer of responsibilities, all social insurance premiums for government organs, public institutions, and urban and rural residents are now collected by tax departments. In principle, the basic pension and other insurance premiums of corporate employees will continue to be collected in accordance with the current tax collection system; meanwhile, a reasonable scope

has been determined for non-tax revenue whose collection is now the responsibility of tax departments. The State Taxation Administration has successively issued a number of new measures to optimize the tax business environment and facilitate private tax/fee payment. These have simplified tax procedures in line with policy tax/fee cuts and the tax system reform to "streamline administration, delegate power, strengthen regulation, and improve services".

■ Tax Categories

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

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

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

(1) Corporate Income Tax

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

7. This section cannot cover all the stipulations in the tax law. Moreover, in practice, due to possible changes in laws and regulations, it is recommended that enterprises immediately consult professional service agencies on whether or not to take action.

or non-resident enterprises. Resident enterprises refer to enterprises established within Chinese territory in accordance with the law of China or those established in accordance with the law of foreign countries (or overseas regions) with actual management bodies in China. Non-resident enterprises refer to enterprises established in accordance with the law of foreign countries (or overseas regions) with actual management organs outside China but with other establishments or sites within China, or those enterprises without establishments or sites within China but have incomes obtained from China. The statutory tax rate for resident enterprise income obtained both within and outside Chinese territory is 25%. For non-resident enterprises that have establishments or sites within Chinese territory, the statutory tax rate of 25% applies to the income of those establishments or sites obtained within the Chinese territory, as well as to the income obtained from outside Chinese territory but in actual relation to the establishments or sites within China. Meanwhile, non-resident enterprise income that has no actual relation to the establishments or sites within China shall be taxed at the statutory rate of 20% (an actual discount of 10% due to preferential policies). (If a tax agreement is signed, the tax rate agreed upon shall be effective and enforced.) Corporate income tax is calculated according to the tax year, beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31 of the Gregorian calendar. Payments of corporate income tax shall be declared and submitted in advance, either monthly or quarterly, and final settlement shall be carried out at the end of the year.

(2) Individual Income Tax

On January 1, 2019, China established a comprehensive and classified individual

income tax system that is fairer and more scientific than its predecessor. It has clarified the definition of and criteria for “resident individual”, adjusted income items, optimized tax rates, raised deduction standards for the comprehensive income tax, canceled additional deductions, set up special expense deductions, adjusted the tax reporting system, set up the departure tax settlement system and credit mechanism, and introduced the anti-tax avoidance clause for individuals. An individual who has a residence in Chinese territory, or one who does not have a residence in Chinese territory but has resided in China for 183 days or more within a tax year, is a “resident individual”. The income of resident individuals, both obtained within and outside the territory of China, is subject to the individual income tax in accordance with the law. An individual who does not have a residence in Chinese territory and has not resided in China, or one who does not have a residence in Chinese territory but has resided in China for fewer than 183 days within a tax year, is a “non-resident individual”. The income of non-resident individuals obtained within the territory of China is subject to the individual income tax in accordance with the law. The tax year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31 of the Gregorian calendar. Comprehensive income is subject to a seven-level progressive tax rate in excess of specific amounts ranging from 3% to 45%; business income is subject to a five-level progressive tax rate in excess of specific amounts ranging from 5% to 35%; income from interests, dividends, bonuses, the lease of property, the transfer of property, and contingent income is subject to a proportional tax rate of 20%.

For foreign nationals, the following

categories of income are temporarily exempted from the individual income tax: (1) stock dividends and bonuses obtained from foreign-invested enterprises; (2) wages and salaries that are paid to foreign experts in accordance with relevant regulations in China; (3) optionally, foreign persons who qualify as resident individuals may apply for tax exemptions on housing subsidies, language training fees, child education expenses, food allowances, relocation expenses, laundry fees, travel allowances, and family visit expenses; alternatively, they may opt to enjoy special expense deductions from the individual income tax, (effective from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2021). Regarding item (3), once a foreign national chooses one or the other, he/she may not change that decision within the tax year. Then, effective January 1, 2022, individual foreign nationals will no longer be entitled to exemption from taxes on housing subsidies, language training fees, or child education expenses, and will enjoy special expense deductions in accordance with relevant regulations.

(3) Value-added Tax (VAT)

On May 1, 2016, China's business tax was altogether replaced by the value-added tax (VAT). Those subject to the VAT include organizations and individuals that sell goods, provide processing, repair, replacement and marketing services, manage intangible assets or real estates, or import goods within the territory of the People's Republic of China. Taxpayers fall into two categories: general taxpayers and small-scale taxpayers. For general taxpayers, tax rates of 13%, 9%, and 6% are applicable to their VAT taxable sales and imports. For small-scale taxpayers, meanwhile, a simplified taxation method applies at a 3% rate. Customs is responsible for collecting VAT

on imports. The assessable periods for VAT payment are one day, three days, five days, ten days, fifteen days, one month or one quarter. From 2017 to 2019, China introduced a series of reform measures and supporting policies to reduce VAT rates and simplify the rate structure, including input deductions for domestic passenger transport services, additional deductions for production and consumer-oriented services, and a pilot incremental retention VAT rebate system.

(4) Tariffs

China Customs imposes tariffs on goods and articles imported to and exported from China. Tariff payers include the consignees of imported goods, the consignors of goods for export, and the owners of inbound and outbound articles. Regarding import tariffs, in recent years China has taken the initiative to introduce a series of new measures to reduce import tariffs. In 2018, China proactively reduced the MFN import tariff rate, making substantial tax reductions on pharmaceuticals, automobiles and auto parts, high-demand consumer goods, and certain industrial products. Since January 1, 2020, China has implemented a provisional import tax rate that is lower than the MFN import tariff rate on over 850 commodities.

(5) Consumption Tax

Organizations and individuals engaged in the production, consigned processing and import of taxable consumer goods within the territory of the People's Republic of China, as well as other organizations and individuals selling taxable consumer goods determined by the State Council, are the taxpayers responsible for paying consumption tax in accordance with the law. Commodities subject to the consumption tax fall into 15 major categories: cigarettes, liquor,

high-end cosmetics, precious stones and jewelry, 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 proportional or quota-based. The amount of consumption tax payable shall be calculated by the ad valorem, specific tax, or composite method (combining the ad valorem and specific tax methods). Customs is authorized to collect consumption tax on taxable imported consumer goods. Taxpayers importing taxable consumer goods must pay the applicable taxes within 15 days of the issuing of the Customs Consumption Tax Pay-In Warrant by Customs.

3.7.2 Preferential Corporate Income Tax

At present, a tax system is in effect to ensure that "preferential treatment is mainly granted to industries, with regional preferences as a complement." Enterprises engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery projects, public infrastructure projects, environmental protection projects, energy conservation projects and water saving projects corporate income tax exemption or reduction; high-tech enterprises are taxed at the reduced rate of 15%; western China enterprises in industries specifically encouraged by the government are taxed at the reduced rate of 15%; small, low-profit enterprises also receive preferential tax treatment. This *Guide* focuses on the noteworthy preferential tax policies on foreign investment introduced in China in recent years. Enterprises are advised to refer to specific laws and regulations for the preferential tax policies of particular categories.

These preferential tax policies include:

(1) High-tech enterprises enjoy a preferential tax rate of 15%.

(2) Small, low-profit enterprises enjoy a preferential tax rate of 20%. Where the taxable income is less than RMB 1 million and between RMB 1-3 million, the corporate income tax shall be collected at the reduced rates of 25% and 50%, respectively.

(3) Effective through December 31, 2030, enterprises in western China in industries designated by the government for special encouragement shall enjoy a preferential tax rate of 15%.

(4) Starting from the tax year that production/operation income is first generated, enterprises engaged in public infrastructure projects with major support from the government shall enjoy the "three-year exemption and three-year half rate" corporate income tax incentive.

(5) Enterprises engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, or fishery projects shall pay corporate income tax at a reduced rate or be exempted from it.

(6) Starting from the tax year that production/operation income is first generated, enterprises engaged in eligible environmental protection or energy/water conservation projects shall enjoy the "three-year exemption and three-year half rate" corporate income tax incentive. Enterprises purchasing specialized equipment for environmental protection, energy or water conservation, or production safety, 10% of the investment in equipment can be deducted from the tax amount payable.

(7) A weighted deduction of 75% of an enterprise's R&D expenditures shall be applied after the actual enterprise R&D expenditure is taken out in accordance with regulations; where enterprise R&D

expenditure generates intangible assets, 175% of the cost of intangible assets shall be amortized.

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

(9) Starting from the tax year that production/operation income is first generated, newly founded high-tech enterprises located in any of China's five special economic zones or the Shanghai Pudong New Area shall enjoy a "two-year exemption and three-year half rate" corporate income tax incentive.

(10) Venture capital enterprises making eligible venture capital investments can enjoy deduction for the tax amount payable at a certain percentage of the amount invested.

(11) Income from equity investments, including interest earned from the government bonds and stock dividends of resident enterprises, as well as certain specified income of non-profit organizations, are exempted from the corporate income tax.

(12) Foreign investors reinvesting their profits in China are temporarily exempted from the withholding income tax.

(13) Eligible cutting-edge service enterprises across the nation shall pay the corporate income tax at a reduced rate of 15%.

3.7.3 Transfer Pricing

In relation to the final achievements of the *Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting* (BEPS) issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the State Taxation Administration issued its own announcements and management

measures. Based on the tax authorities' Action Plan, taxation practices and technological conditions in the field of transfer pricing in recent years, the State Taxation Administration set down its three-document requirements for the transfer pricing concurrent data report (the document revealing the overall global business of the enterprise group to which the ultimate holding enterprise belongs, the document disclosing details of related party transactions, and the document regarding special matters that apply to certain types of transactions) as well as requirements for the Country-by-Country Reporting Form. When an enterprise meets the conditions for preparing the three above-mentioned documents (including the amount of related party transactions), it shall prepare the relevant documents and observe regulations on the object of exemption, the preparation deadline, and the submission deadline.

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

3.7.4 Tax Conventions

China is actively establishing an international tax governance system aligned with China's new opening-up landscape. Domestically, China upgrades its international tax system and tax collection system; internationally, China engages in in-depth global tax cooperation. As of the end of June 2020, China had signed tax conventions with 108 countries and regions; the Chinese Mainland had finalized tax arrangements with Hong Kong and Macao and had signed a tax convention with Taiwan. In addition, China has signed three multilateral tax conventions and 10 tax information exchange agreements. Bilateral tax conventions have played a positive role in the prevention of double taxation for cross-border taxpayers from both contracting parities, while enhancing tax certainty, strengthening economic cooperation, promoting bilateral capital, technology, and personnel exchanges, and ramping up tax cooperation.

On October 14, 2019, China released the *Administrative Measures for Managing Treaty Benefits to Non-resident Taxpayers*, which simplifies procedures required for non-resident taxpayers to enjoy treaty benefits. The measures instate a change from "submission at the time of declaration" to "retention for later inspection" ("self-assessment of eligibility, claiming treaty benefits, and retaining documents for inspection"). This modification can significantly ease the burden on non-resident taxpayers and withholding agents throughout the declaration process.

3.8 Dispute Resolution

The primary ways to resolve disputes include litigation, arbitration, and alternative dispute resolution (e.g., mediation and reconciliation). Disputes with administrative organs can be settled through administrative reconsideration and administrative litigation. Mediation is recommended in the process of litigations and arbitrations.

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

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

4. Foreign Nationals in China

4.1 Entry and Residence

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

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

Chinese visas are categorized as diplomatic, courtesy, official, and ordinary. Ordinary visas come in 12 categories and 16 types. These are issued to foreign nationals coming to China for non-diplomatic and non-official purposes: work, study, visits, tourism, business, or as talents invited to work in China. Foreign nationals can apply for a visa that suits the purpose of their visit, or enter China

visa-free if they meet the certain criteria.

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

Foreign nationals whose visas indicate that they need to apply for residence permits after entry shall, within 30 days of entry, apply to the exit/entry administration of the public security organ under the local people's government at or above the county level for residence permits. The validity period of the residence permit indicates how long the permit holder can stay in China. Foreign nationals should leave China or apply for an extension prior to the expiration of their visas or residence permits. Those whose visas or residence permits have expired and are unable to leave China should apply to the exit/entry administration under the local public security organ for extension/renewal of the visa or residence permit depending on the reason behind their stay. Foreign nationals' residence permit for work is valid for a minimum of 90 days and a maximum of five years, while the residence permit for purposes other than work is valid for a minimum of 180 days and a maximum of five years. Foreign

nationals who have made prominent contributions to the economic and social development of China or who meet other conditions for permanent residence may apply for permanent residence in China.

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

The Chinese government has released instructions relevant to foreign nationals' visa application, customs clearance, residence permits, and departure from China. For details, please visit the following two websites: <http://s.nia.gov.cn/mps/bszy/>; <http://cs.mfa.gov.cn/wgrlh/>.

4.2 Housing

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

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

4.3 Education

Foreign nationals can enroll their children either in schools specifically built for their children or ordinary primary/secondary schools and kindergartens. Schools specifically built for the children of foreign nationals mainly admit their children (of foreign nationality) who live together with them legally in the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government. They can offer pre-school, primary school, and secondary school education, and adopt a foreign education model. In addition, ordinary kindergartens and primary/secondary schools can also enroll foreign students in their regular classes according to policies formulated by corresponding provincial-level education authorities.

4.4 Medical Services

China's medical care system is composed of general hospitals, specialized hospitals, community health service centers and stations, outpatient departments, clinics, and emergency centers, which are of various types, sizes, and functions. There are non-profit public medical institutions run by the government as well as social medical institutions run by civil organizations (including foreign-invested medical institutions). Foreign nationals can seek medical treatment at institutions of their choice with the same cost as Chinese residents.

"120" is the emergency number in all parts of China that one can turn to for emergency medical response before hospitalization. It provides first

aid, emergency treatment in transit, and patient monitoring beyond hospital boundaries. Almost all hospitals have an Emergency Department to provide emergency medical treatment for patients in need.

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

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

nationals on visiting China, please visit: <http://www.gov.cn/banshi/wjrs/lygg.htm>.

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

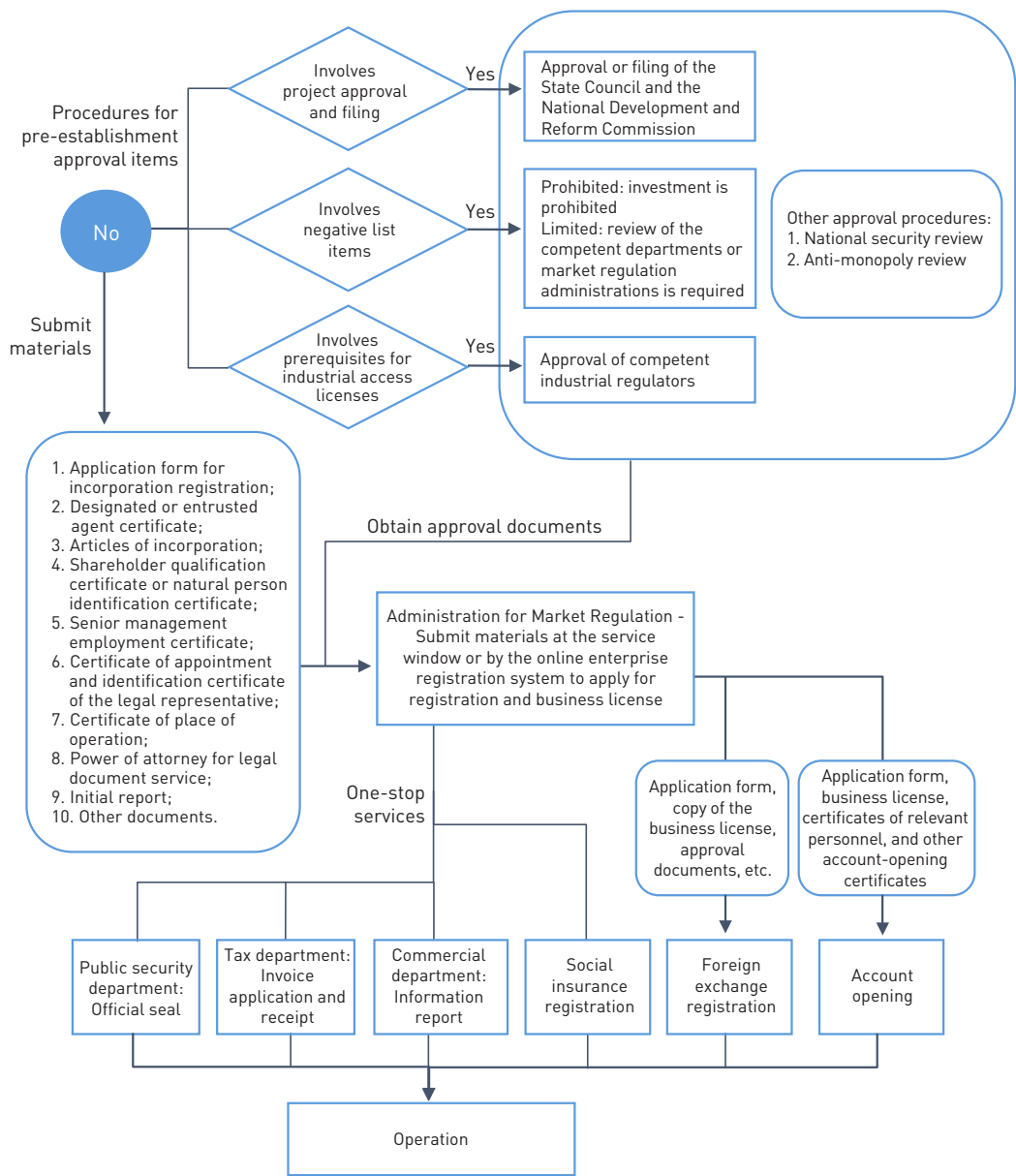
4.5 Travel

China is endowed with rich natural and cultural tourism resources. Most cities and counties are open to foreign nationals, who do not have to apply for a travel permit to visit the tourist attractions open to them—a valid passport and a Chinese visa or residence permit would suffice. Foreign nationals wishing to visit the tourist attractions that are not open to them should apply to the local municipal or county level public security bureau for a travel permit. Without permission, foreign nationals may not enter areas closed to the public. For guidance to foreign

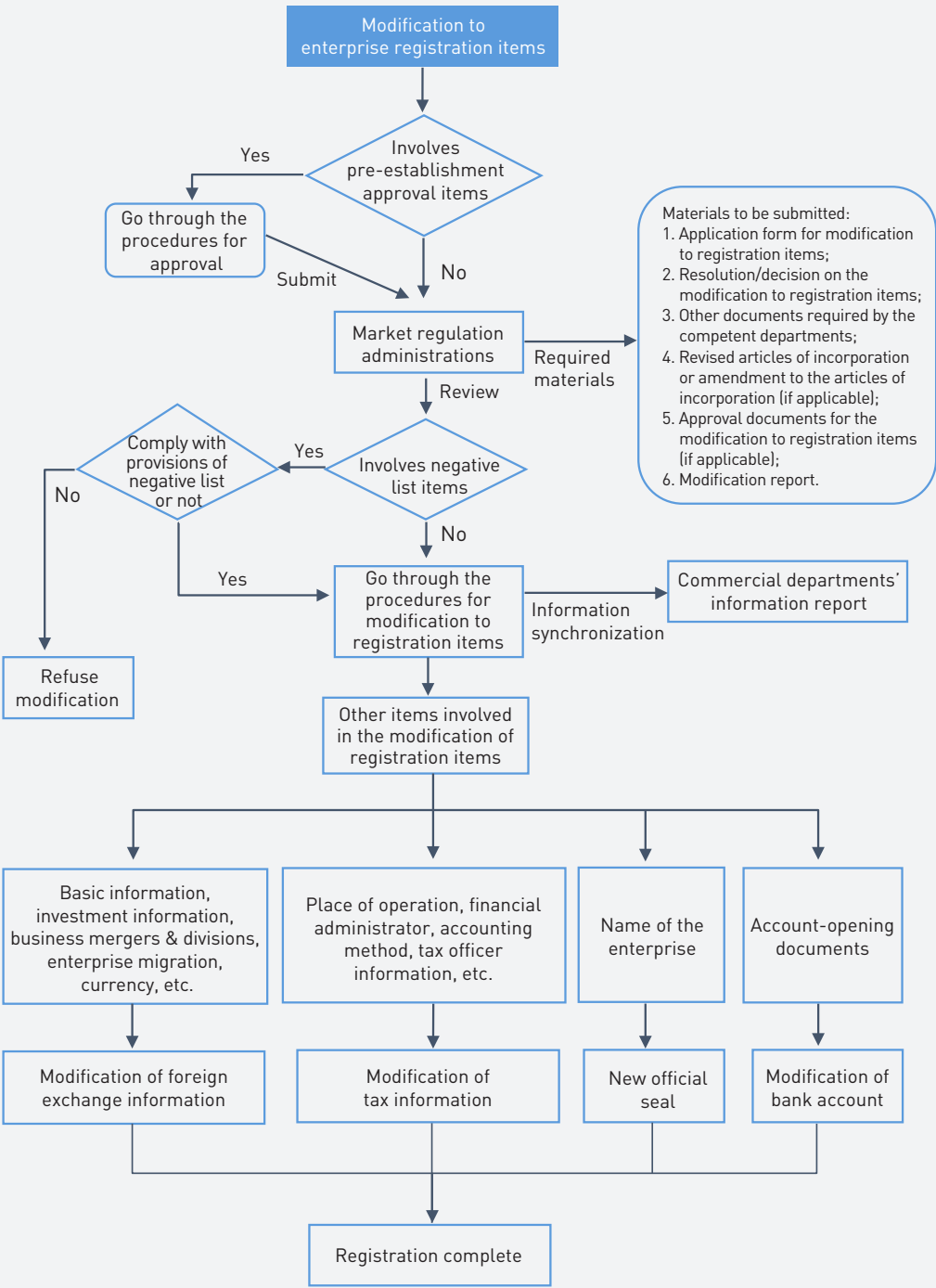
5. Procedures for Business Operation

5.1 Enterprise Incorporation/Modification

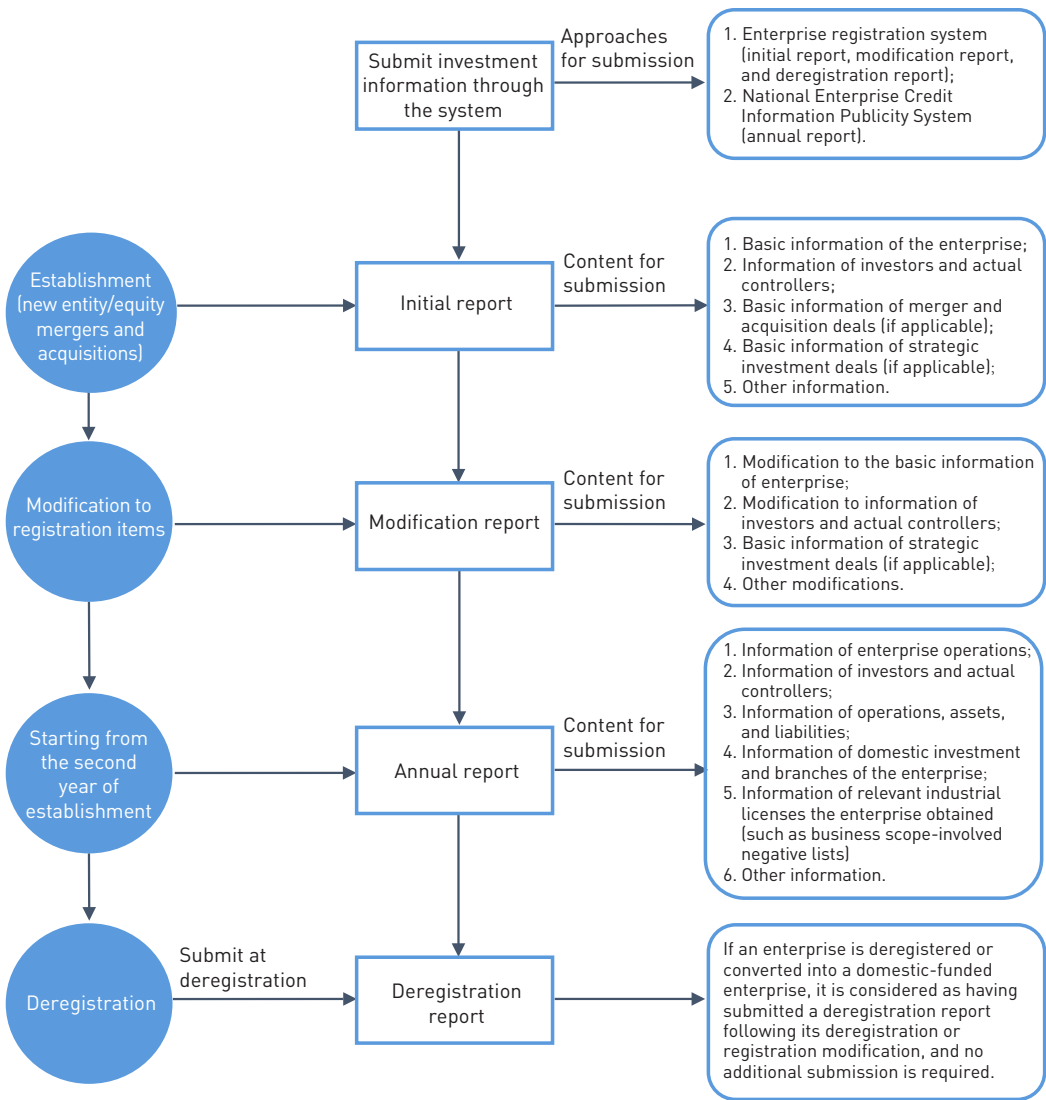
5.1.1 Enterprise Incorporation



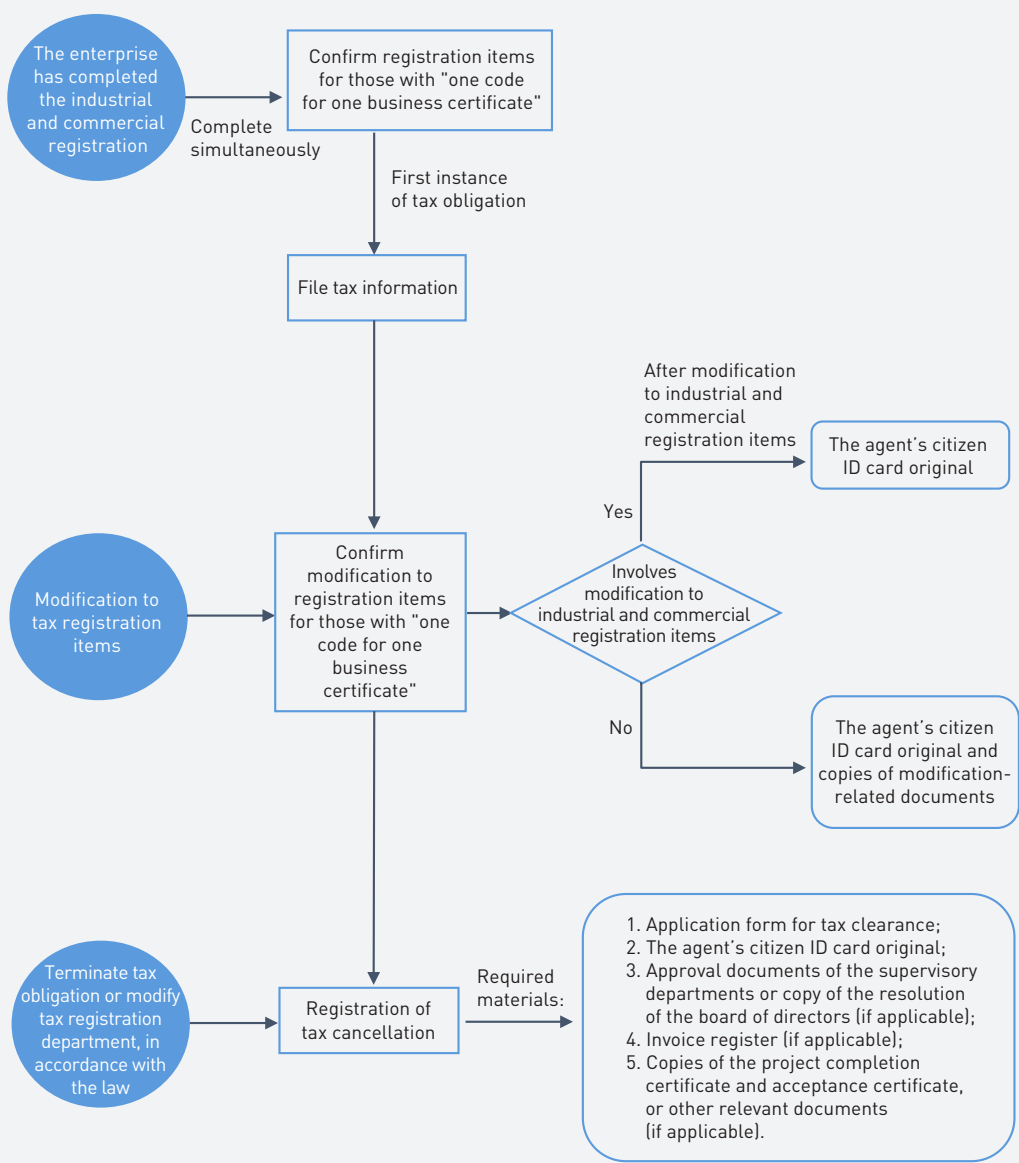
5.1.2 Enterprise Modification



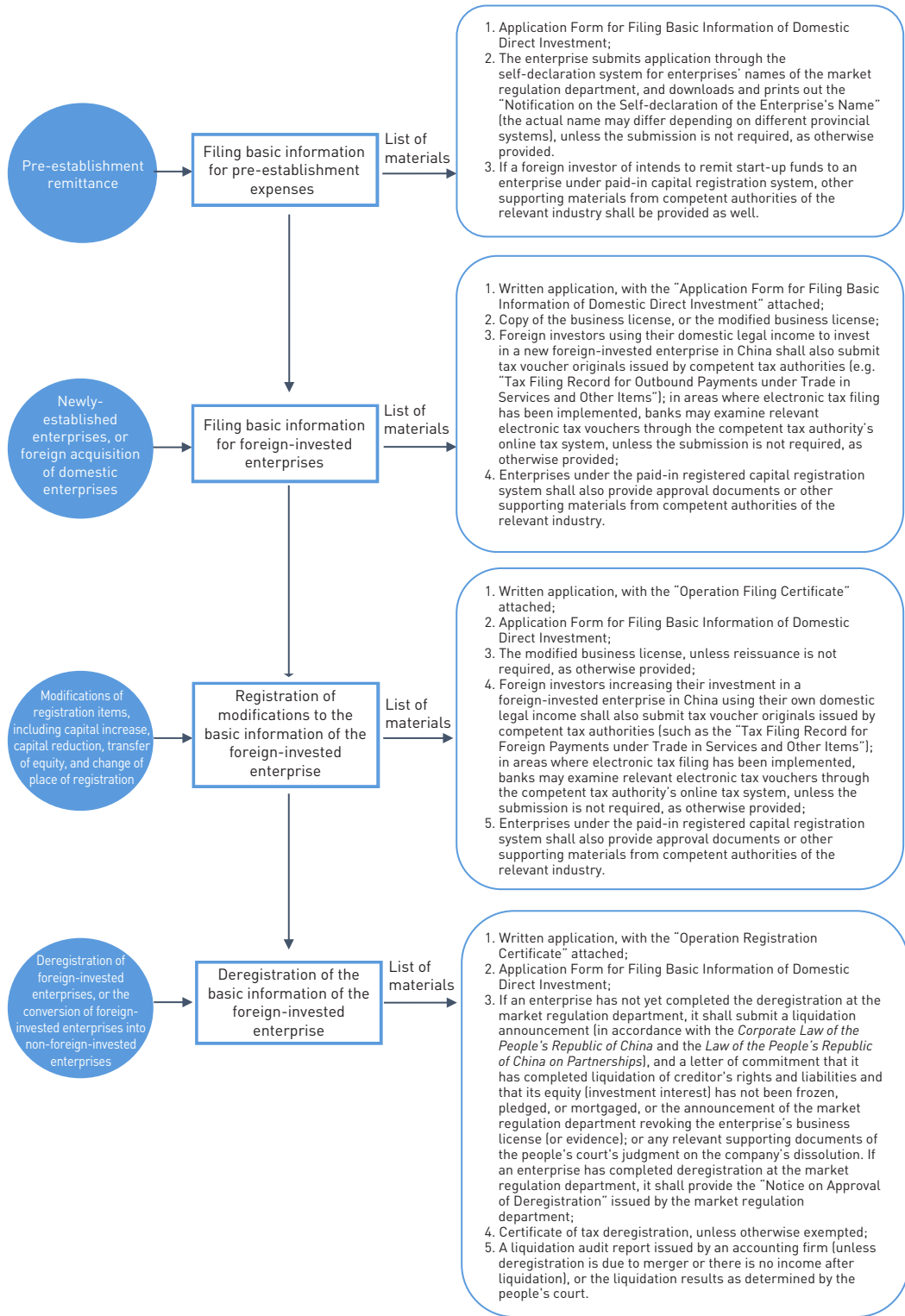
5.1.3 Information Report



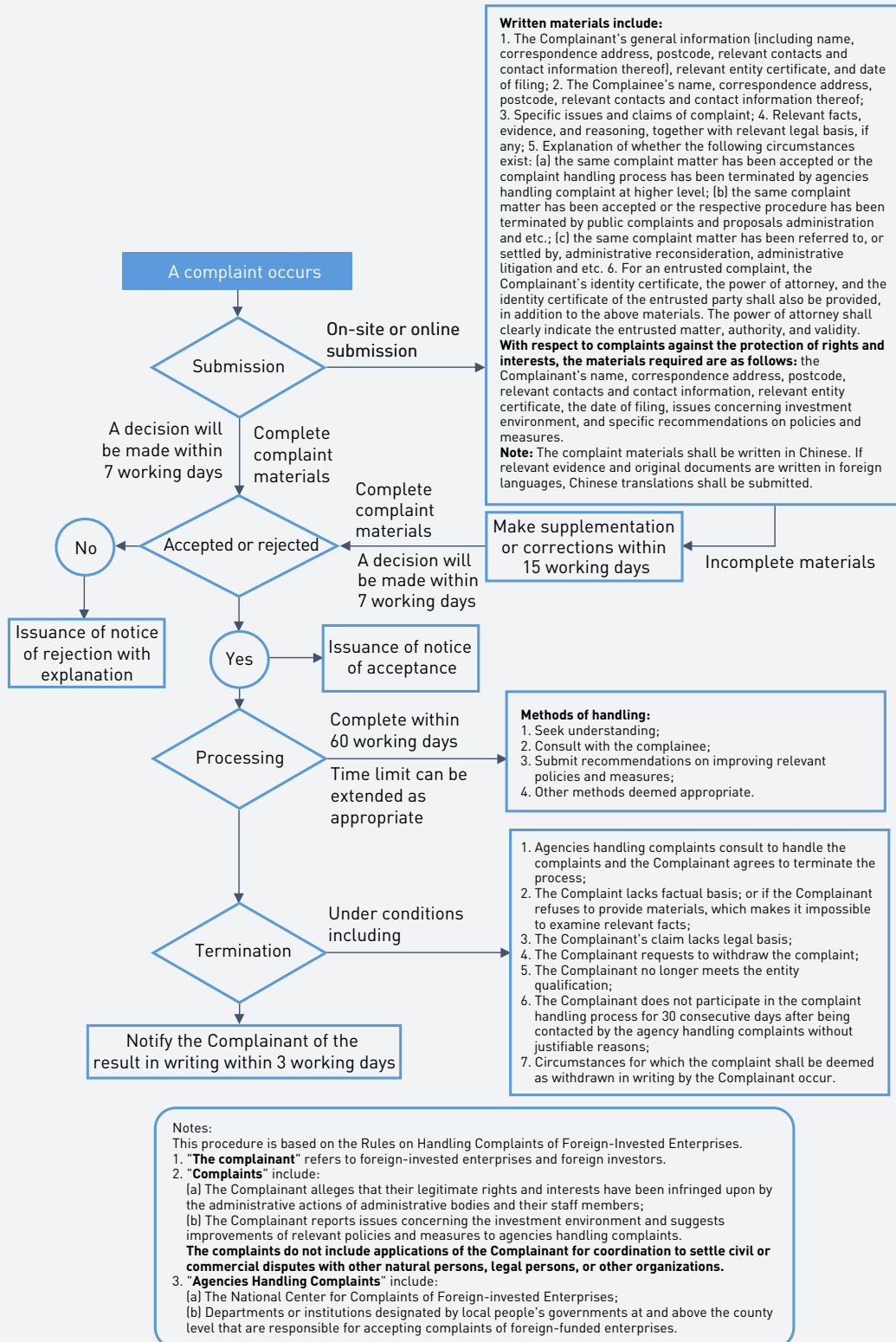
5.2 Taxation



5.3 Foreign Exchange



5.4 Complaint Management for Foreign-invested Enterprises



Appendix I

Strategic Regional Development Planning

■ Western Development of China

China's Western Development strategy has been rolled out across 12 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities: Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, and Guangxi. Their combined area comes to 6.85 million square kilometers.

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

■ Northeast China Revitalization

The Northeast China Revitalization strategy involves Liaoning Province, Jilin Province, Heilongjiang Province, Hulun Buir City, Hinggan League, Tongliao City, Chifeng City, and Xilin Gol League (eastern Inner Mongolia) in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, which have a combined area of 1.45 million square kilometers.

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

■ The Rise of Central China

Central China includes six provinces—Shanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, and Hunan, which together cover an area of 1.028 million square kilometers.

For details, please visit:

<http://www.scio.gov.cn/34473/34515/Document/1535229/1535229.htm>

■ Coordinated Development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region

The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region includes two municipalities (Beijing and Tianjin) and one province (Hebei), which cover a combined area of 216,000 square kilometers.

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

■ Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta

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

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

■ Construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

With an area of 56,000 square kilometers, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area includes the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macao Special Administrative Region, and the cities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, and Zhaoqing in Guangdong Province.

For details, please visit: www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/b/g/201904/20190402851396.shtml

■ Development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt

The Yangtze River Economic Belt includes two municipalities (Shanghai and Chongqing) and nine provinces: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guizhou, with a total area of 2,052,300 square kilometers.

For details, please visit: <http://cjjjd.ndrc.gov.cn/>

■ Ecological Conservation and High-quality Development of the Yellow River Basin

The Yellow River runs across nine provinces and autonomous regions: Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, and Shandong, which together cover an area of 1.306 million square kilometers.

For details, please visit: http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2019-10/15/content_5440023.htm

Appendix II

Contact Information for Business Departments and Investment Promotion Agencies

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

Address: 3F, Building 1, 28 Andingmen Outer East Back Alley, Dongcheng District, Beijing
Postal Code: 100731
Tel.: +86-10-64404512 64404514
Fax: +86-10-64515315
Website: Invest in China: <http://www.fdi.gov.cn>
MOFCOM Investment Promotion Agency:
<http://cipa.mofcom.gov.cn> <http://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: 300040
Tel.: +86-22-58665620
Fax: +86-22-23390187

Shanghai Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 7, 300 Shibocun Road, Shanghai, China
Postal Code: 200125
Tel.: +86-21-23110740
Fax: +86-21-62751960
Website: <http://sww.sh.gov.cn/>

Shanghai Foreign Investment Development Board

Address: 15-16F, New Town Mansion, 83 Loushanguan Road, Shanghai
Postal Code: 200336
Tel.: +86-21-62368800/62368361
Fax: +86-21-62368026/62368024
Website: <http://www.investsh.org.cn/>

Chongqing Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 2, Energy Mansion, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 4000061
Tel.: +86-23-62669917
Fax: +86-23-62662591
Website: <http://sww.cq.gov.cn/>

Chongqing Investment Attraction and Promotion Bureau

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

Hebei Provincial Department of Commerce

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

Hebei Investment Promotion Service Center

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

Department of Commerce of Shanxi Province

Address: 15 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan
Postal Code: 030001
Tel.: +86-351-4675033
Fax: +86-351-4675000
Website: <http://swt.shanxi.gov.cn/>

Shanxi Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: 53 Yingze West Avenue, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province
Postal Code: 030001
Tel.: 96301/+86-351-4675260
Fax: +86-351-4675399
Website: <http://www.shanxiinvest.com>

Commerce Department of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Address: Courtyard 63, Xinhua Street, Xincheng District, Hohhot
Postal Code: 010050
Tel.: +86-471-6945756
Fax: +86-471-6610893
Website: <http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/>

Foreign Investment Promotion Center of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Address: Courtyard 63, Xinhua Street, Hohhot
Postal Code: 010050
Tel.: +86-471-6946025
Fax: +86-471-6610893
Website: <http://swt.nmg.gov.cn/index.shtml>

Department of Commerce of Liaoning Province

Address: 17 Taishan Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang
Postal Code: 110032
Tel.: +86-24-86892225
Fax: +86-24-86895130
Website: <http://swt.ln.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Jilin Province

Address: 3855 Renmin Street, Changchun, Jilin Province
Postal Code: 130061
Tel.: +86-431-85627011
Fax: +86-431-88787600
Website: <http://swt.jl.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Heilongjiang Province

Address: 173 Heping Road, Xiangfang District, Harbin
Postal Code: 150040
Tel.: +86-451-82621704
Fax: +86-451-82622111
Website: <http://www.ccpithlj.org.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.: +86-25-57710063
Fax: +86-25-57710266
Website: <http://www.iinvest.org.cn>

Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province

Address: 468 Yan'an Road, Xiacheng District, Hangzhou
Postal Code: 310006
Tel.: +86-571-87058214
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.: +86-571-87050875/28995002
Fax: +86-571-28939305
Website: <http://www.zjfdi.com>

Department of Commerce of Anhui Province

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Hefei Governmental Affairs Area, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 230062
Tel.: +86-551-63540058
Fax: +86-551-62831272
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.: +86-551-63540168
Fax: +86-551-63540237
Website: <http://anhui.mofcom.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Fujian Province

Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou
Postal Code: 350003
Tel.: +86-591-87853616
Fax: +86-591-87856133
Website: <http://swt.fujian.gov.cn/>

Fujian International Investment Promotion Center

Address: 5F, Building 3, Department of Commerce of Fujian Province, 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 350003
Tel.: +86-591-87810615
Fax: +86-591-83839780
Website: <http://swt.fujian.gov.cn/fjsjgtzcx/>

Department of Commerce of Jiangxi Province

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Jiangxi Province

Address: 5 Beiyi Road, Compound of the People's Government of Jiangxi Province, Nanchang
Postal Code: 330046
Tel.: +86-791- 86246509/68246109
Fax: +86-791- 86246806
Website: <http://swt.jiangxi.gov.cn/tswz/zsyx/>

Department of Commerce of Shandong Province

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

International Investment Promotion Agency of Shandong Province

Address: 6 Liyang Street, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 250002
Tel.: +86-531-89013333
Fax: +86-531-89013602
Address: <http://commerce.shandong.gov.cn/col/col16916/index.html>

Henan Provincial Commerce Department

Address: Room 219, Henan Provincial Commerce Department, 115 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province
Tel.: +86-371-63576220
Fax: +86-371-63945422
Website: <http://www.hncom.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Henan Province

Address: Room 403, Block B, Jinmao Building, 115 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou
Postal Code: 450002
Tel.: +86-371-63576972
Fax: +86-371-63939134
Website: <http://www.hntc.gov.cn>

Department of Commerce of Hubei Province

Address: 7F, 8 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: 98 Wuyi Avenue, Furong District, Changsha
Tel.: +86-731-82289519
Fax: +86-731-82289519
Website: <http://swt.hunan.gov.cn/>

Hunan Commercial Service Center

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

Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province

Address: Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou
Postal Code: 510620
Tel.: +86-20-38802397
Fax: +86-20-38802397
Website: <http://com.gd.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Guangdong Province

Address: 6F, Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 510620
Tel.: +86-20-38819392/38819382
Fax: +86-20- 38802234
Website: <http://igd.gdcom.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address: 137 Qixing Road, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 530022
Tel.: +86-771-2211749
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
Tel.: +86-898-65201132
Website: <http://dofcom.hainan.gov.cn/>

Hainan International Business Council

Address: 4F, Annex Building of Hainan Tower, Guoxing Avenue, Haikou
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, Chengdu, Sichuan Province
Postal Code: 610031
Tel.: +86-28-66469948/66469947
Fax: +86-28-66469900
Website: <http://jhj.sc.gov.cn/>

Guizhou Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: Room 2105, Zone B, World Trade Plaza, 48 Yan'an Middle Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province
Tel.: +86-851-88555452
Fax: +86-851-88555698
Website: <http://swt.guizhou.gov.cn/>

Guizhou Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: 1F, Building 5, the People's Government of Guizhou Province, Guiyang, Guizhou Province
Postal Code: 550004
Tel.: +86-851-6830152/6859984
Fax: +86-851-6814219
Website: <http://www.investgz.gov.cn>

Department of Commerce of Yunnan Province

Address: 175 Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province
Postal Code: 650000
Tel.: +86-871- 63102865
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: 530100
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
Tel.: +86-891-6861191
Website: <http://swt.xizang.gov.cn/>

Investment Attraction Bureau of the Development and Reform Commission of Tibet Autonomous Region

Address: 22 Beijing Middle Road, Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 850000
Tel.: +86-891-6335237
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.: +86-29-63913981/63913982/63913984/63913987
Fax: +86-29-87291618
Website: <http://sxdofcom.shaanxi.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Gansu Province

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

Economic Cooperation Bureau of Gansu Province

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

Department of Commerce of Qinghai Province

Address: 14-18F, Guomao Building, 2 Haiyan Road, Chengxi District, Xining, Qinghai Province
Postal Code: 810001
Tel.: +86-971-6321731
Fax: +86-971-6321712
Website: <http://swt.qinghai.gov.cn/>

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
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, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 830049
Tel.: +86-991-2855575/2850407
Fax: +86-991-2860255/2865720
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.: +86-991-2896421/2896423/2896456
Fax: +86-991-2896451
Website: <http://swj.xjbt.gov.cn>

Appendix III

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@fdi.gov.cn

Beijing Investment Promotion Service Center

Address: Room 406, 3F, Block F, Fuhua Mansion, 8 Chaoyangmen North Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing
Postal Code: 100027
Complaint Hotline: +86-10-65544209
Fax: +86-10-65543161
Website: <http://invest.beijing.gov.cn/>
Complaints Receiving
E-mail Address: cbfie@invest.beijing.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: sswjwgc@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

Shanxi Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: Building 1, Incubation Base, 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

Foreign Investment Promotion Center of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Address: Building 5, Courtyard 63, Xinhua Street, Xincheng District, Hohhot
Postal Code: 010050
Tel.: +86-471-6945278
Fax: +86-471-6946907
E-mail: nmgwstczx@163.com

Liaoning 8890 Platform

Address: 45-15 Beiling Street, Huanggu District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 110032
Tel.: +86-24-86903186
Fax: +86-24-86896059
E-mail: lnwsts@163.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

Shanghai Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Coordination Center

Address: 29F, Shanghai Plaza, 138 Huaihai Middle Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai
Postal Code: 200125
Tel.: +86-21- 32231878
Fax: +86-21- 62751423
E-mail: daiyiwen@shfia.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
E-mail: zhangqingzhong@doc.js.gov.cn

Zhejiang Provincial Service Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises

Address: 468 Yan'an Road, Xiacheng District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 310006
Tel.: +86-571-28939319
Fax: +86-571-28065055
E-mail: fyj@zjfdi.com

Department of Commerce of Anhui Province

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Governmental and Cultural New Developed Area of Hefei, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 230062
Tel.: +86-551-63540042
Business Complaints
Hotline: +86-551-12312
Fax: +86-551-63540373
E-mail: 1031997673@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Fujian Province

Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 350003
Tel.: +86-591-87270207
Fax: +86-591-87270197
E-mail: wzc@swt.fujian.gov.cn

Department of Commerce of Jiangxi Province

Address: 69 Beijing West Road, Donghu District, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 330046
Tel.: +86-791-86246242
Fax: +86-791-86246235
E-mail: hgwang2007@163.com

Center for Complaints of Foreign Investors of Shandong Province

Address: 158 Jingsi Road, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 250001
Tel.: +86-531-86168384
Fax: +86-531-86868383
E-mail: ccpitsdcomplaint@163.com

Henan Provincial Commerce Department

Address: Room 217, Henan Provincial Commerce Department, 115 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province
Postal Code: 450014
Tel.: +86-371-63576213
Fax: +86-371-63576213
E-mail: hncom_wtzz@sina.com

Department of Commerce of Hubei Province

Address: 9F, Jinmao Building, 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, Furong District, Changsha
Postal Code: 410001
Tel.: +86-731-85281334
Fax: +86-731-85281334
E-mail: tszx@swt.hunan.gov.cn

Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises of Guangdong Province

Address: 6F, Guangdong Foreign Trade Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 510620
Tel.: +86-20-38819399
Fax: +86-20-38802234
E-mail: touzi@gdcom.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Agency of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address: Xinggui Building, 91 East Section of Minzu Avenue, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 530022
Tel.: +86-771-5885010
Fax: +86-771-5861612
E-mail: fwc@gxipn.gov.cn

Department of Commerce of Hainan Province

Address: 2F, Seat of the People's Government of Hainan Province, Guoxing Avenue, Haikou, Hainan Province
Postal Code: 570203
Tel.: +86-898-65330249
Fax: +86-898-65338762
E-mail: investhainan@hainan.gov.cn

Chongqing Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 2, Energy Mansion, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 400061
Tel.: +86-23-62662539
Fax: +86-23-62663037
E-mail: 29490519@qq.com

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

Address: 24 Shangxiang Street, Qingyang District, Chengdu, Sichuan Province
Postal Code: 610017
Tel.: +86-28-86762100
Fax: +86-28-86764787
E-mail: 1815433833@qq.com

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

Address: Room 1905, Zone B, World Trade Plaza, 48 Yan'an Middle Road, Yunyan District, Guiyang, Guizhou Province
Postal Code: 550001
Tel.: +86-851-88555704
Fax: +86-851-88555704
E-mail: 554146162@qq.com

Center for Complaints of Foreign-invested Enterprises of Yunnan Province

Address: 6F, Foreign Trade Building, 175 Beijing Road, Guandu District, Kunming, Yunnan Province
Postal Code: 650011
Tel.: +86-871-63184980
Fax: +86-871-63184978
E-mail: 157143737@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Tibet Autonomous Region

Address: 56 Jinzhu West Road, Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 850000
Tel.: +86-891-6811759
Fax: +86-891-6862170
E-mail: 516430618@qq.com

Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: Xincheng Courtyard, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province
Postal Code: 710004
Tel.: +86-29-63913999
Fax: +86-29-63913900
E-mail: dy00163@163.com

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Address: Block A, Lantai Square, Minzu North Street, Xingqing District, Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 750001
Tel.: +86-951-5960728
Fax: +86-951-5960727
E-mail: fan.hf@163.com

Department of Commerce of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Address: 1292 Xinhua South Road, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 830049
Tel.: +86-991-2855560
Fax: +86-991-2850407
E-mail: 627155412@qq.com

Commerce Bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps

Address: 516 Nanhu North Road, Shuimogou District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 830049
Tel.: +86-991-2896413
Fax: +86-991-2896213
E-mail: xjbtzs7@126.com

Appendix IV

List of Pilot Free Trade Zones

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

- **China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on September 27, 2013)
For details, please visit: www.china-shftz.gov.cn/Homepage.aspx
- **China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on April 20, 2015)
For details, please visit: <http://ftz.gd.gov.cn/>
- **China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on April 20, 2015)
For details, please visit: <http://www.china-tjftz.gov.cn/html/cntjzmyqn/portal/index/index.htm>
- **China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on April 20, 2015)
For details, please visit: <http://www.china-fjftz.gov.cn/>
- **China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
For details, please visit: <http://www.china-lnftz.gov.cn/cn/>
- **China (Zhejiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
For details, please visit: <http://china-zsftz.zhoushan.gov.cn/>
- **China (Henan) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
For details, please visit: <http://www.china-hnftz.gov.cn/>
- **China (Hubei) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
For details, please visit: <https://www.china-hbftz.gov.cn/index.html>
- **China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
For details, please visit: <http://www.liangjiang.gov.cn/2017/cqzmq.htm>
- **China (Sichuan) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
For details, please visit: <http://www.scftz.gov.cn/>

- **China (Shaanxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on March 31, 2017)
For details, please visit: http://www.shanxi.gov.cn/zw/zfcbw/zfgb/2017nzfgb_17000/201720d0q__1720/szfbgtwj/201710/t20171027_344765.shtml
- **China (Hainan) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on October 16, 2018)
For details, please visit: <http://www.hainan.gov.cn/hn/zt/szrdl/zymyq/>
- **China (Shandong) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: <http://ftz.sdcom.gov.cn/>
- **China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: http://www.zgjssw.gov.cn/yaowen/201908/t20190831_6317907.shtml
- **China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: <http://gxftz.gxzf.gov.cn/>
- **China (Hebei) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: <http://ftz.hebei.gov.cn/>
- **China (Yunnan) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: <http://yunnan.ynmaker.com/>
- **China (Heilongjiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on August 2, 2019)
For details, please visit: http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2019-08/26/content_5424522.htm
- **China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Lin-gang Special Area** (established with the approval of the State Council on August 6, 2019)
For details, please visit: <https://www.lgxc.gov.cn/index.html>
- **China (Beijing) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on September 21, 2020)
Tel.: 010-55579510
- **China (Hunan) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on September 21, 2020)
Tel.: 0731-82287208
- **China (Anhui) Pilot Free Trade Zone** (established with the approval of the State Council on September 21, 2020)
Tel.: 0551-63540088

Appendix V

Contact Information for China National Economic and Technical Development Zones

Business Cooperation Bureau of Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area

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

Business and Investment Promotion Office of Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area

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

Tianjin Xiqing Economic Development Co., Ltd.

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

Tianjin New Technology Industrial Park Wuqing Development Area General Company

Address: 18 Fuyuan Road, Wuqing Development Area , Tianjin
Postal Code: 301700
Tel.: 022-82115688
Fax: 022-82116325
Website: <http://www.tjuda.com/>

Tianjin Ziya Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 9 Beijing Road, Tianjin Ziya Economic and Technological Development Zone
Postal Code: 301605
Tel.: 022-68711208
Fax: 022-68856272
Website: <http://www.tjjh.gov.cn/zyjkq/>

Tianjin Beichen Economic and Technological Development Zone General Corporation

Address: 88 Yongjin Road, Beichen District, Tianjin
Postal Code: 300400
Tel.: 022-26974909, 022-86896920, 022-26895167
Fax: 022-26974909
Website: <http://www.bceda.com>

Tianjin Dongli Economic and Technological Development Area General Corporation

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Taisheng Business Building, 369 Qinhuang West Street, Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 066000
Tel.: 0335-3926288
Fax: 0335-3926184
Website: <http://www.qetdz.gov.cn/>

Economic Development Bureau of Langfang Economic & Technical Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Cangzhou

Address: Circular Economy Promotion Center Building , Zhongjie Beijing Avenue, Cangzhou, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 061108
Tel.: 0317-7559817
Fax: 0317-7559817
Website: <http://www.czcip.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Shijiazhuang Economic-Technological Development Area

Address: 1 Kaifa Street, Shijiazhuang Economic-Technological Development Area, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 052160
Tel.: 0311-88086336
Fax: 0311-88086007
Website: www.sjzjjjskf.com

Investment Promotion Bureau of Caofeidian District, Tangshan

Address: 5F, Zhiye Building, Industrial Zone, Caofeidian District, Tangshan, Hebei
Postal Code: 063210
Tel.: 0315-8851155
Fax: 0315-8820329
Website: www.caofeidian.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of Handan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 19 Hexie Street, Handan Economic and Technological Development Zone, Handan, Hebei Province
Postal Code: 056000
Tel.: 0310-8066881
Fax: 0310-8066881
Website: www.hdkfq.gov.cn

Investment Cooperation Department of Taiyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 7F, 21 Longsheng Street, Comprehensive Reform Demonstration Zone, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province
Postal Code: 030032
Tel.: 0351-8206712
Fax: 0351-8206712
Website: <http://zgq.shanxi.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Department of National Datong Economic-Technological Development Zone

Address: 3F, Innovation Exhibition Hall, National Datong Economic-Technological Development Zone, East, Wenying Lake, Datong, Shanxi Province
Postal Code: 037000
Tel.: 0352-6116300
Fax: 0352-6116128
Website: <http://kfq.dt.gov.cn/>

Industrial Planning and Innovative Development Department of Jinzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 128 Yingbin West Street, Yuci District, Jinzhong, Shanxi Province
Postal Code: 030600
Tel.: 0354-3368753
Fax: 0354-3368722
Website: <http://www.sxjzedz.gov.cn/>

Industrial Promotion Service Center of Jincheng Economic and Technological Development Area

Address: 1199 Lanhua Road, Downtown, Jincheng, Shanxi Province
Postal Code: 48000
Tel.: 0356-2193050
Fax: 0356-2193040
Website: <http://jcetda.jcgov.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion and Enterprise Service Bureau of Hohhot Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Bayannur Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Development Bureau of Hulunbuir Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Bureau of Commerce of Dalian Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Bureau of Commerce of Yingkou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

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

Address: 27 Central Street, Shenyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 110020
Tel.: 024-25335373
Fax: 024-25812748

Dalian Changxing Island Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 600 Changxing Road, Dalian Changxing Island Economic and Technological Development Zone, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 116317
Tel.: 0411-85282399
Fax: 0411-85282681
Website: <http://www.ccxi.gov.cn/>

Economic Cooperation Bureau of Jinzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 2 Kunlunshan Road, Binhai New Area, Jinzhou, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 121007
Tel.: 0416-3588297
Fax: 0416-3588297
Website: <http://www.jzbhxq.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Department of Panjin Liaobin Coastal Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee

Address: New District of Liaodong Gulf, Panjin, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 124221
Tel.: 0427-3406117
Fax: 0427-3400017
Website: <http://ldwxq.panjin.gov.cn>

Bureau of Commerce of Shenyang Huishan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 18-12 Yaoyang Road, Shenbei New Area, Shenyang, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 110000
Tel.: 024-88085330
Fax: 024-88041159
Website: <http://www.nsy.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Tieling Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Lvshun Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 01 Shunda Road, Lvshun Economic and Technological Development Zone, Dalian, Liaoning Province
Postal Code: 116052
Tel.: 0411-86202600
Fax: 0411-86201887
Website: <http://www.lsk.gov.cn/lshedz/>

Bureau of Commerce of Changchun Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 7299 Airport Road, Changchun Economic and Technological Development Zone,
Changchun, Jilin Province
Postal Code: 130000
Tel.: 0431-81880197
Fax: 0431-81880390
Website: <http://www.cetdz.gov.cn/>

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

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Siping Hongzui Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Economic Development Bureau of Changchun Automobile Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Bureau of Commerce of Songyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

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

Address: 2 Xinjiang West Road, Pingfang District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 150060
Tel.: 0451-82305542

Investment Promotion Bureau of Binxi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 60 Xingbin Avenue, Binxi Town, Binxian County, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 150431
Tel.: 0451-56150777
Fax: 0451-57950199
Website: <http://www.chinabx.gov.cn/col/col20227/index.html>

Management Committee of Hailin Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 999 Beiping Street, Hailin Town, Hailin, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 157199
Tel.: 0453-7330985

Harbin Limin Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Service Co., Ltd.

Address: Room 1108, CBD Building, Beijing Road, Harbin Limin Economic and Technological Development Zone, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 150525
Tel.: 0451-87138989
Fax: 0451-87138989

Management Committee of Daqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 2 Kaiyuan Street, Daqing Economic and Technological Development Zone, Ranghulu District, Daqing, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 163161
Tel.: 0459-5053678
Fax: 0459-5058777

Management Committee of Suihua Economic-Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Huayuan Street, Beilin District, Suihua, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 152000
Tel.: 0455-8776033
Fax: 0455-8776100
Website: www.0455kfq.com

Mudanjiang Development Zone Investment Service Co., Ltd.

Address: 3F, Building 10, China-Russian Information Industrial Park, Jiangnan New Area, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 157022
Tel.: 0453-6172130, 6172025
Website: <http://www.mdjkgf.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Shuangyashan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Middle Section, Yingbin Avenue, Shuangyashan, Heilongjiang Province
Postal Code: 155100
Tel.: 0469--6688160
Website: [Http://www.syskf.gov.cn](http://www.syskf.gov.cn)

Investment Promotion Center of Shanghai Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 268 Wenjing Road, Minhang District, Shanghai
Postal Code: 200245
Tel.: 021-64300888
Fax: 021-64300789
Website: www.smudc.com

Asset Management Department of Shanghai Real Estate Hongqiao Construction Investment (Group) Co., Ltd.

Address: 7 F, 719 Shengui Road, Minhang District, Shanghai
Postal Code: 201106
Tel.: 021-34733503
Fax: 021-34733872

Investment Management Center of Shanghai Caohejing Hi-tech Park Development Corporation

Address: 868 Yishan Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai
Postal Code: 200233
Tel.: 021-34180662
Fax: 021-64850523
Website: chj.shlingang.com

Industrial Promotion Office of the Management Committee of Jinqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Building 14, 27 Xinjinqiao Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai
Postal Code: 201206
Tel.: 021-68800000
Fax: 021-50304605
Website: <http://www.pudong.gov.cn/ejinqiao/>

Shanghai Chemical Industry Park Development Co., Ltd.

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

Investment Promotion Department of Songjiang Economic and Technology Development Zone

Address: 112 Lane 4855, Guangfulin Road, Songjiang District, Shanghai
Postal Code: 201616
Tel.: 021-37031111
Fax: 021-67754380
Website: www.sjetdz.com

Investment Promotion Bureau of Nantong Economic and Technological Development Area

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

Comprehensive Bonded Zone Administration of Lianyungang Economic & Technological Development Area

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

Economic Development Promotion Bureau of Kunshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Committee of Suzhou Industrial Park

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

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

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Yangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 108 Weiyang Road, Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 225009
Tel.: 0514-87862925
Fax: 0514-87922339
Website: <http://kfq.yangzhou.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Xuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Room 912, Science Building, 9 Chengdong Avenue, Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 221000
Tel.: 0516-83255217
Fax: 0516-87793408
Website: <http://www.xedz.gov.cn/kstore/tzzn/zsjg/list1.html>

Investment Promotion Center (Investment Promotion Bureau) of Zhenjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 98 Jingang Avenue, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 212132
Tel.: 0511-83377600
Fax: 0511-83172928
Website: www.zjna.gov.cn/zjxqgb/index.html#1

Investment Promotion Bureau of Wujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Jiangning Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 166 Jiangjun Avenue, Jiangning District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 210000
Tel.: 025-52101039
Fax: 025-52106455
Website: <https://www.jndz.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Changshu Economic & Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Huai'an Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: Room 503, 8 Yingbin Avenue, Huai'an Economic & Technological Development Zone, Huai'an, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 223005
Tel.: 0517-83181218
Fax: 0517-83181218
Website: <http://hadz.huai'an.gov.cn>

Yancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 18 Songjiang Road, Tinghu District, Yancheng, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 224007
Tel.: 0515-68821118
Fax: 0515-68821129
Website: <http://kfq.yancheng.gov.cn/index.html>

Investment Promotion Service Center of National Xishan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 88 Youyi South Road, Xishan District, Wuxi, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 214101
Tel.: 0510-88218111, 0510-88218122
Fax: 0510-88218122
Website: <http://www.investinxishan.cn>

Investment Promotion Center of Taicang Port Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: 88 Binjiang Avenue, Taicang Port Economic & Technological Development Zone, Taicang, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215434
Tel.: 0512-53187887
Fax: 0512-53187988
Website: www.taicang.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of Zhangjiagang Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: 9 Guotai South Road, Yangshe Town, Zhangjiagang, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215600
Tel.: 0512-58172130
Fax: 0512-58173220
Website: <http://www.etdz.zjg.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Hai'an Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: R&D Building, Hai'an Software Park, 69 Donghai Avenue East, Chengdong Town, Hai'an, Nantong, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 226600
Tel.: 0513-88920905
Fax: 0513-88911319

Investment Promotion Bureau of Jingjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 99 Xingang Avenue, Jingjiang, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 214513
Tel.: 0523-89109516
Fax: 0523-89109810
Website: <http://www.jingjiang.gov.cn/col/col9367/index.html>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Wuzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: East Building 3 and Building 4 , Management Committee of Suzhou Wuzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone, 2 North Xijiang Road, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215000
Tel.: 0512-66565073,0512-66565078
Fax: 0512-66565888

Investment Promotion Bureau of Suqian Economic and Technological Development Area

Address: 888 Renmin Avenue, Suqian, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 223800
Tel.: 0527-88859000
Fax: 0527-88859111
Website: www.sqkfq.com

Investment Promotion Bureau of Haimen Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Jianghai Building, 999 Guangzhou Road, Haimen Economic and Technological Development Zone, Haimen District, Nantong, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 226100
Tel.: 0513-81288006
Fax: 0513-68061006
Website: <http://hmjkqzsj.com/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Rugao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Room 1109, Shidai Building, 799 Haiyang North Road, Rugao, Nantong, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 226578
Tel.: 0513-68778048
Fax: 0513-87506695
Website: <http://www.rgedz.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Yixing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 16 Wenzhuang Road, Yixing Economic and Technological Development Zone, Yixing, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 214213
Tel.: 0510-87860088
Fax: 0510-87660888
Website: <http://www.yixing.gov.cn/yxedz/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Suzhou Xushuguan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 19 Datong Road, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215151
Tel.: 0512-68016180
Website: <http://scrvice.snd.cn/szxzspj/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Shuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 611 Yingbin Avenue, Shuyang County , Suqian, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 223600
Tel.: 0527-83595111
Fax: 0527-83595555

Investment Promotion Bureau of Xiangcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 2F, Building 2, 900 Litanghe Road, Xiangcheng District, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postal Code: 215143
Tel.: 0512-66183388
Fax: 0512-66731113
Website: <http://www.szxckfq.cn/>

Investment Cooperation Bureau and Investment Promotion Center of Ningbo Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 4 F, Block A, Administrative Building, 775 Simingshan Road, Beilun District, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 315800
Tel.: 0574-89383844
Fax: 0574-89383866
Website: www.bl.gov.cn

Wenzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Economic Development Bureau of Ningbo Daxie Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion and Talent Bureau of Hangzhou Qiantang New Area

Address: 7899, Jiangdong 1st Road, Qiantang New Area, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 311225
Tel.: 0571-86911467
Fax: 0517-89898797
Website: <http://qt.hangzhou.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Xiaoshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 9F, Management Committee Building, 99 Shixin North Road, Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 311200
Tel.: 0571-82838106

Investment Promotion Center of Jiaxing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Zhanwang Road, Chengnan Sub-district, Nanhu District, Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 314034
Tel.: 0573-83680738
Fax: 0573-82208333
Website: <http://jxedz.jiaxing.gov.cn>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Management Committee of South Taihu New Area

Address: 1366 Hongfeng Road, Huzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 313000
Tel.: 0572-2112307, 0572-2102754
Fax: 0572-2101753
Website: <http://taihu.huzhou.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureaus I and II of Shaoxing Binhai New Area

Address: 98 Nanbin Road, Lihai Sub-district, Shangyu District, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 312366
Tel.: 0575-81199001
Fax: 0575-81199678
Website: <http://sxbh.sx.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Center Under the Management Committee of Jinhua Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: 620 Shuangxi West Road, Wucheng District, Jinhua, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 321000
Tel.: 0579-89150088, 0579-89150085
Fax: 0579-82377699
Website: <http://kfq.jinhua.gov.cn/>

Management Committee of Changxing National-level Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: 508 Xianqian East Street, Changxing County, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 313100
Tel.: 0572-6050093, 0572-6129185
Fax: 0572-6039109
Website: <http://www.cxetdz.com>

Management Committee of Ningbo Petrochemical Economic & Technological Development Zone

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

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

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

Investment Promotion Department of Quzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Yiwu Economic-technological Development Area

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

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

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

Investment Promotion Division of Shaoxing Keqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 961 Kebei Avenue, Keqiao District, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 312000
Tel.: 0575-85642828
Fax: 0575-85629492
Website: <http://wz.kq.gov.cn/col/col1618687/index.html>

Investment Promotion Service Bureau of Fuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Building 12, Yinhu Innovation Center, Fuyang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 311402
Tel.: 0571-62050000
Fax: 0571-61706135
Website: www.fuyang.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Service Office Under the Management Committee of National-level Pinghu Economic-Technological Development Zone

Address: Economic Development Building, 1000 Yongxing Road, Pinghu, Zhejiang Province
Postal Code: 314200
Tel.: 0573-85620108
Fax: 0573-85620508
Website: www.pinghu.com

Investment Promotion Service Center of Hangzhou Bay Shangyu Eco-tech Development Area

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

Investment Cooperation Bureau of Ningbo Hangzhou Bay New Zone

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

Investment Promotion Department of Lishui Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Wuhu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 39 Yinhu North Road, Wuhu, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 241009
Tel.: 0553-5841768, 0553-5963818, 0553-5842987, 0553-5772002
Fax: 0553-5841046, 0553-5840726, 0553-5961011, 0553-5772016
Website: <http://weda.wuhu.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 2203, Block B, 398 Feicui Road, Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 230601
Tel.: 0551-63811070, 18956009570
Fax: 0551-63812940
Website: <http://hetda.hefei.gov.cn/>

Management Committee of Ma'anshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 2 Hongqi South Road, Ma'anshan, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 243071
Tel.: 0555-8323188, 15605553330, 15605551902
Fax: 0555-8323702
Website: <http://jkq.mas.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Anqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 8 F, Building C1, Management Committee of Incubation Center, Laofeng Town, Yingjiang District, Anqing, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 246000
Tel.: 0556-5322220, 0556-5332320, 0556-5321161
Fax: 0556-5354110
Website: <http://aqdz.anqing.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Tongling Economic and Technological Development Area

Address: 1258 Cuihu 2nd Road, Tongguan District, Tongling, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 244000
Tel.: 0562-2820682, 0562-2819312, 0562-2819205
Fax: 0562-2819301
Website: <http://jjjskfq.tl.gov.cn/>

Investment Cooperation Promotion Bureau of Chuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 155 Quanjiao Road, Nanqiao District, Chuzhou, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 239000
Tel.: 0550-3210640
Fax: 0550-3218310
Website: <http://kfq.chuzhou.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Chizhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 5 F, Management Committee of Chizhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, 695 Qingxi Avenue, Chizhou, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 247000
Tel.: 0566-2120689
Fax: 0566-2125306
Website: <http://czkfq.chizhou.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Lu'an Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 8 Yingbin Avenue, Lu'an Economic and Technological Development Zone, Lu'an , Anhui Province
Postal Code: 237161
Tel.: 0564-3636091, 0564-3690315, 0564-3626135
Fax: 0564-3631277
Website: <http://jkq.luan.gov.cn/>

Management Committee of Huainan Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Ningguo Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 23 Diaoyutai Road, Nanshan Sub-district, Ningguo, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 242300
Tel.: 0563-4189608
Fax: 0563-4189608
Website: <http://www.ningguo.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Center of Tongcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Tongxiang Road, Tongcheng, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 231400
Tel.: 0556-6566606
Fax: 0556-6566088
Website: <http://newwwcy.ahxf.gov.cn/Skin2/index/tcjkqxfw>

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Xuancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 299 Baocheng Road, Feicai Sub-district, Xuanzhou District, Xuancheng, Anhui Province
Postal Code: 242000
Tel.: 0563-2625972
Fax: 0563-2626897
Website: <http://xcda.xuancheng.gov.cn/>

Bureau of Commerce of Fuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 2 Xingda Road, Mawei District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 350015
Tel.: 0591-63150501
Fax: 0591-63150360

Xiamen Haicang Taiwanese Investment Zone

Address: 16 F, Block E, Xiamen Center, 567 Haicang Avenue, Haicang District, Xiamen, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 361026
Tel.: 0592-6887780
Fax: 0592-6887773
Website: <http://www.haicang.gov.cn/>

Planning and Finance Division of Fuqing Rongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 36 Xihuan North Road, Shizhu Sub-district, Fuqing, Fuzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 350301
Tel.: 0591-85377825, 0591-85360966
Fax: 0591-85377811

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

Address: 342 Zeyuan Road, Baishi Street, Xipu Town, Dongshan County, Zhangzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 363400
Tel.: 0596-5885867
Fax: 0596-5885790

Economic Development Bureau of Zhangzhou Investment Promotion Bureau Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Investment Promotion Building, Zhaoshang Avenue, Longhai, Zhangzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 363105
Tel.: 0596-6851192
Fax: 0596-6856222
Website: <http://cmzd.zhangzhou.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Service Center of Quanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 402, Management Committee Building, 3 Zhengtai Road, Quanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Quanzhou, Fujian Province
Postal Code: 362000
Tel.: 0595-22351128
Fax: 0595-22351228
Website: <http://www.qzkgf.gov.cn/>

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

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Quanzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone

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

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

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

Bureau of Commerce of Dongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Nanchang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: (568 Fenglin West Avenue, Changbei Economic and Technological Development Zone, Nanchang) Management Committee of Nanchang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 330013
Tel.: 0791-83823978
Fax: 0791-83823978
Website: <http://ncjk.nc.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Jiujiang National E&T Development Zone

Address: 2 F, Comprehensive Service Building, Jiujiang National E&T Development Zone, 188 Jiurui Avenue, Jiujiang, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 332000
Tel.: 0792-8333016
Fax: 0792-8333036
Website: <http://jkq.jiujiang.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Ganzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 69 Huajian South Road, Ganzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 341000
Tel.: 0797-8371030
Fax: 0797-8378089
Website: <http://www.gzkfz.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Service Bureau of Jinggangshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 236 Shenzhen Avenue, Ji'an County, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 343100
Tel.: 0796-8403618
Fax: 0796-8403618
Website: <http://jkq.jian.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Shangrao Economic and Technical Development Zone

Address: Dengfeng Building, Fenghuang West Avenue, Shangrao, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 334199
Tel.: 0793-8462912, 0793-8462528
Fax: 0793-8462529
Website: <http://www.srkfz.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Pingxiang National Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: Trade Mansion, 2 Yuhu East Road, Pingxiang, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 337000
Tel.: 0799-6761716
Fax: 0799-6761716
Website: <http://www.pxedz.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Nanchang Xiaolan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1168 Fushan Avenue, Nanchang Xiaolan Economic and Technological Development Zone, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 330052
Tel.: 0791-85988951, 0791-85989088
Fax: 0791-85988952
Website: www.jxxl.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Service Bureau of Yichun Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Chunfeng Road, Yichun Economic & Technological Development Zone, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 336000
Tel.: 0795-3668086
Website: jkq.yichun.gov.cn

Investment Promotion and Enterprise Service Bureau of Longnan Economic-Technological Development Area

Address: Room 1520, Administrative Center, Longnan, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 341700
Tel.: 0797-3573909
Fax: 0797-3529598
Website: <http://lnjkq.ganzhou.gov.cn/>

Bureau of Commerce of Ruijin Economic-Technological Development Area

Address: Northeastern Junction of Chuangye Avenue and Hongjing Road, Ruijin, Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province
Postal Code: 342500
Tel.: 0797-2509919
Fax: 0797-2509919
Website: <http://rjlkq.ganzhou.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Department of Qingdao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Room 0851, 369 Changjiang Middle Road, Huangdao District, Qingdao, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 266500
Tel.: 0532-86988725
Fax: 0532-86988725
Website: <http://qda.qingdao.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Agency of Yantai Economic & Technological Development Area

Address: 1 Changjiang Road, Yantai Economic & Technological Development Area, Yantai, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 264006
Tel.: 0535-6377777
Fax: 0535-6396666
Website: <http://www.investsource.org.cn/>

Bureau of Commerce of Weihai Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Department of Dongying Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Economic Development Bureau of Rizhao Economic-Technological Development Area

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

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

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Zouping Economic & Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Linyi Economic & Technological Development Area

Address: 1 Yihe Road, National Linyi Economic & Technological Development Area, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 276023
Tel.: 0539-6018552
Fax: 0539-8785011
Website: www.leda.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department of Zhaoyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Jinhui Road, Zhaoyuan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 265400
Tel.: 0535-8155762
Fax: 0535-8131716
Website: www.zykfqsh.com

Economic Development Department of Dezhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Center of Mingshui Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 107 Xinghe Road, Zhangqiu District, Jinan, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 250200
Tel.: 0531-83328866, 83316986
Fax: 0531-83328866
Website: <http://www.jnzq.gov.cn/>

Two-way Investment Service Center of Jiaozhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Changjiang Road, Jiaozhou, Qingdao, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 266322
Tel.: 0532-85279887
Fax: 0532-85279887
Website: <http://xinjiaozhou.com.cn/jzkgf/>

Investment Promotion Center of Liaocheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 107 Dongchang East Road, Liaocheng, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 252000
Tel.: 0635-8513297
Fax: 0635-8513645
Website: lckfq.gon.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of Binzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: China Overseas Building, 667 Bohai 18th Road, Binzhou, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 256600
Tel.: 0543-3122717
Fax: 0543-3186361
Website: <http://www.bzkgf.gov.cn>

Bureau of Commerce of Weihai International Port Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Jiangsu East Road, Lingang District, Weihai, Shandong Province
Postal Code: 264200
Tel.: 0631-5581990
Fax: 0631-5581971
Website: <http://www.wip.gov.cn/index.html>

National Zhengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Luohe Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Bureau of Commerce (Investment Promotion Bureau) of Hebi National Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 193 Qibin Avenue, Hebi, Henan Province
Postal Code: 458030
Tel.: 0392-3311296
Fax: 0392-3321753
Website: <http://kfq.hebi.gov.cn/>

Bureau of Commerce of Kaifeng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Management Committee of Kaifeng Economic and Technological Development Zone, 159 Jiying Street, Kaifeng, Henan Province
Postal Code: 475004
Tel.: 0371-23929226
Fax: 0371-23919226
Website: <http://www.kfxq.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Xuchang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Management Committee of National Xuchang Economic and Technological Development Zone, 1969 Ruixiang Road, Xuchang, Henan Province
Postal Code: 461000
Tel.: 0374-8586888
Fax: 0374-8585639
Website: <http://gjxcjkq.xuchang.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Luoyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Science Building, 1 Kaiyuan Avenue, Luoyang, Henan Province
Postal Code: 471000
Tel.: 0379-60232108
Fax: 0379-67566917
Website: www.hnlykf.gov.cn

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

Address: 1 Xinchang North Road, Xinxiang, Henan Province
Postal Code: 453006
Tel.: 0373-3686138
Fax: 0373-3686138
Website: <http://www.xxjkq.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Hongqiqu Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Puyang Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: Management Committee of National Puyang Economic & Technological Development Zone, 440 Zhongyuan Middle Road, Puyang, Henan Province
Postal Code: 457000
Tel.: 0393-6685029
Fax: 0393-4616457
Website: <http://www.pyjkq.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Service Center of Wuhan Economic & Technological Development Zone (Hannan)

Address: 88 Dongfeng Avenue, Wuhan Economic & Technological Development Zone (Hannan),
Wuhan, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 430056
Tel.: 027-84891934
Fax: 027-84891934
Website: <http://www.whkf.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Huangshi Economic & Technological Development Area

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

Economic Service Bureau of Xiangyang Economic and Technological Development Zone (Dongjin New District)

Address: Dawanqu Industrial Park, Dongjin Town, Xiangyang, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 441106
Tel.: 0710-3352852
Fax: 0710-3352852
Website: <http://djxq.xiangyang.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Wuhan Airport Economic Development Zone (Dongxihu District)

Address: Taishang Building, Jinghe Street, Dongxihu District, Wuhan
Postal Code: 430040
Tel.: 027-83370495
Fax: 027-83892079

Investment Promotion Bureau of Jingzhou Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: Building 12, 58 Chihu Road, Shashi District, Jingzhou, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 434000
Tel.: 0716-8333668
Website: www.jing-zhou.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Economic and Technological Development Zone in Gedian, China

Address: 1 Guangchang West Road, National Economic and Technological Development Zone in
Gedian, China, Ezhou
Postal Code: 436070
Tel.: 027-53080036
Fax: 027-53080000
Website: <http://gdkfq.ezhou.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Shiyan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 88 Bailang Middle Road, Shiyan, Hubei Province
Postal Code: 442000
Tel.: 0719-8255878
Fax: 0719-8255878
Website: <http://www.sygxq.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Changsha Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 2 Sanyi Road, Xingsha Town, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410100
Tel.: 0731-84020185
Fax: 0731-84020060
Website: <http://www.cetz.gov.cn>

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Yueyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 9 Yueyang Avenue, Yueyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Yueyang, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 414000
Tel.: 0730-8727306
Fax: 0730-8720989
Website: <http://www.yykfq.gov.cn>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Changde National Economic and Technical Development Zone

Address: 369 Deshan Avenue, Changde, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 415001
Tel.: 0736-7323808
Fax: 0736-7316263
Website: <http://cdjkq.changde.gov.cn>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Ningxiang National Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Chuangye Building, west of Jinzhou Bridge, Jinzhou Avenue, Ningxiang County, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410600
Tel.: 0731-88981777
Fax: 0731-88981509
Website: <http://nxdz.changsha.gov.cn>

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Xiangtan Jiuhua Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Jiuhua Building, 98 Liancheng Avenue, Yuhu District, Xiangtan, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 411202
Tel.: 0731-52379351
Fax: 0731-57511456
Website: <http://xtjkq.xiangtan.gov.cn>

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Liuyang National Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Loudi National Economic & Technical Development Zone

Address: 577 Xinxing North Road, Loudi, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 417009
Tel.: 0738-8652888
Fax: 0738-8651122
Website: <http://www.ldkf.gov.cn>

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of National Wangcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Tongxin Road, Baishazhou Sub-district, Wangcheng District, Changsha, Hunan Province
Postal Code: 410200
Tel.: 0731-89812019
Fax: 0731-88079191
Website: <http://wedz.changsha.gov.cn>

Investment Promotion Working Team of Zhanjiang Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: North Building 6, Bureau of Finance of Zhanjiang Economic & Technological Development Zone, 34 Renmin Avenue Middle, Zhanjiang
Postal Code: 524022
Tel.: 0759-3616019
Fax: 0759-3616019
Website: <http://www.zetdz.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development District

Address: Building E, 1 Xiangxue 3rd Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou
Postal Code: 510530
Tel.: 021-82118734; 021-82113273 (Investment promotion)
Fax: 021-82113337
Website: <http://www.hp.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Service Center of Nansha Economic and Technological Development Zone (Nansha Development Zone)

Address: 4F, Building E, Fenghuang Avenue, Nansha District, Guangzhou
Postal Code: 511400
Tel.: 4008816123
Fax: 020-84986699
Website: <http://ftz.gzns.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Huizhou Daya Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Huizhou Daya Bay High-tech Park
Postal Code: 516083
Tel.: 0752-5562139, 0752-5562189
Fax: 0752-5562301
Website: <http://www.dayawan.gov.cn/qzsj/>

Investment Promotion Center of Zengcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 2 Xiangshan Avenue, Ningxi Street, Zengcheng District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 511340
Tel.: 020-32893281
Fax: 020-32893282

Modern Industry Development Bureau Under the Management Committee of National Zhuhai Economic & Technological Development Area

Address: Room 1201, Gaolangang Building, Nanshui Town, Zhuhai, Guangdong Province
Postal Code: 519050
Tel.: 0756-7268538
Fax: 0756-7268789
Website: www.zhdz.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Nanning Economic & Technological Development Area

Address: 230 Xingguang Avenue, Jiangnan District, Nanning
Postal Code: 530031
Tel.: 0771-4518883
Fax: 0771-4518883
Website: <http://jkq.nanning.gov.cn>

Investment Promotion Service Center of the Qinzhou Port Area of China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Yangpu Economic Development Zone (YEDZ)

Address: Room 1601, 16F, Yangpu Tower, YEDZ, Hainan Province
Postal Code: 578101
Tel.: 0898-28826502
Fax: 0898-28812697
Website: www.yic-china.com

Investment Promotion Bureau of Chongqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Jiangqiao Road, Tongjiang Avenue, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 401336
Tel.: 023-62457762
Fax: 023-62900253
Website: <http://jkq.cq.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Wanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 588 Airport Road, Wanzhou District, Chongqing
Postal Code: 404000
Tel.: 023-58133017
Fax: 023-58327416
Website: <http://www.wz.gov.cn/jkq/wzjkq/>

Economic and Trade Cooperation Bureau Under the Management Committee of Changshou Economic and Technological Development Area

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

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

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Deyang National Economic Technological Development Area

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

Economic Cooperation Bureau of Suining Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Economic Cooperation Bureau of Mianyang Economic and Technological Development Area

Address: 39 Sanjiang Avenue, Mianyang Economic and Technological Development Area
Postal Code: 621000
Tel.: 0816-8130123
Fax: 0816-8130110
Website: <http://jkq.my.gov.cn/>

Economic Cooperation Bureau of Guangyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 5 Mingde Road, Xiaxiba Sub-district, Guangyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone
Postal Code: 628000
Tel.: 0839-3501050
Fax: 0839-3507176
Website: <http://jkq.cngy.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Yibin Lingang Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: 9 Shaping Road, Guoxing Avenue, Baishawan Sub-district, Yibin Lingang Economic & Technological Development Zone
Postal Code: 644600
Tel.: 0831-2108902
Fax: 0831-5108812
Website: <http://www.yblg.gov.cn/>

Economic Cooperation Bureau of Neijiang National Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 488 Hanchen Road, Shizhong District, Neijiang
Postal Code: 641000
Tel.: 15196719902
Fax: 0832-2265156
Website: <http://kfq.neijiang.gov.cn/>

Guiyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Department of Zunyi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Zunyi V Valley, Huichuan Avenue, Huichuan District, Zunyi, Guizhou Province
Postal Code: 563000
Tel.: 0851-28680247
Fax: 0851-28680247
Website: http://www.zyhc.gov.cn/zwgk/bmxxgk/qtzcjj/jbqk_39536/

Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of State Level Kunming Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Qujing Economic and Technological Development Area

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

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

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

Economic Development Bureau of Songming Yanglin Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Department of Dali Economic & Technological Development Zone

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

Economic Development Bureau of Lhasa Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 Gesang Road, Chengguan District, Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 850000
Tel.: 0891-6516849
Fax: 0891-6516838

Investment Promotion Service Bureau of Xi'an Economic & Technological Development Zone

Address: Administrative Committee of Xi'an Economic & Technological Development Zone, 166 Mingguang Road, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province
Postal Code: 710018
Tel.: 029-86519171
Fax: 029-86521102
Website: <http://xetdz.xa.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau I & II of Xi'an Yanliang National Aviation Hi-tech Industrial Base

Address: Aviation Technology Building, 7 Lantian Road, Yanliang District, Xi'an
Postal Code: 710089
Tel.: Investment Promotion Bureau I: 029-86857221; 13572163210;
Investment Promotion Bureau II: 029-86857208; 13891865110
Fax: 029-86855309
Website: <http://caib.xa.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Commission of the Management Committee of Shaanxi National Aerospace Economic Technology Development Zone

Address: 369 Hangtian Middle Road, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province
Postal Code: 710100
Tel.: 029-85688758
Fax: 029-85688765
Website: <http://xcaib.xa.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Service Bureau of Hanzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1 North Section of Tianhan Avenue, Hanzhong
Postal Code: 723000
Tel.: 0916-2861831
Fax: 0916-2861831
Website: <http://hzdz.hanzhong.gov.cn/>

Economic Development Bureau of Yulin Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Qingshui Industrial Park, Dabaodang Town, Shenmu, Yulin, Shaanxi Province
Postal Code: 719319
Tel.: 0912-8493880
Fax: 0912-8493880
Website: <http://ysia.yl.gov.cn/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address: 18 Wei'er Road, Chengbei District, Xining, Qinghai Province
Postal Code: 810000
Tel.: 0971-5316402
Fax: 971-5318232
Website: xnjkq.qinghai.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau Under the Management Committee of Golmud Industrial Park (Kunlun Economic and Technological Development Zone)

Address: 6 Tuanjiehu Road, Golmud
Postal Code: 816099
Tel.: 0979-8428250
Fax: 0979-8420829

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

Address: 108 Ning'an East Alley, Jinfeng District, Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 750001
Tel.: 0951-5062890
Fax: 0951-5062845
Website: <http://www.ycda.gov.cn/>

Investment Promotion Bureau of Shizuishan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 3 Xinghui Road, Huinong District, Shizuishan
Postal Code: 753200
Tel.: 0952-3096930
Fax: 0952-3687929

Investment Promotion Service Bureau of Urumqi Economic and Technological Development Zone (Toutunhe District)

Address: Weitai Building, 1 Weitai South Road, Urumqi
Postal Code: 830000
Tel.: 0991-3756183

Investment Service Center of Shihezi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 21 Shibei 8th Road, Shihezi, Xinjiang
Postal Code: 832014
Tel.: 0993-2611695, 0993-2656357
Fax: 0993-2611868
Website: kfqzwfw.shz.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of National Korla Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 1866 Kaifa Avenue, National Korla Economic and Technological Development Zone, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 841000
Tel.: 0996-2119711, 0996-2119076
Fax: 0996-2119361
Website: www.kelkfq.cn

Investment Promotion Bureau of Kuitun-Dushanzi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 17 Kashgar East Road, Kuitun, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 833200
Tel.: 0992-3275010, 0992-3232139
Fax: 0992-3240209, 0992-3260228

Investment Promotion Center of Alaer Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: Alaer Economic and Technological Development Zone, east of Talimu Avenue, Alaer, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 843300
Tel.: 0997-4661188
Fax: 0997-4618056

Investment Promotion Bureau of Wujiaqu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address: 3092 Renmin North Road, Wujiaqu, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postal Code: 831300
Tel.: 0994-5828777
Fax: 0994-5829279

Economic Development Bureau of National Xinjiang Zhundong Economic- Technological Development Park

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

Investment Promotion Service Center of Urumqi Ganquanpu Economic Development Zone

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

Investment Promotion Bureau of Kuqa Economic and Technological Development Zone

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