

Foreign Investment Guide of Xuchang

(2024 Edition)

Xuchang Municipal Bureau of Commerce

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1.An introduction to Xuchang

1.1 A Brief Introduction

First and foremost, with numerous active economic bodies in the market, Xuchang is a lively city for development. It governs six counties (cities and districts) and three functional zones with a total population of 5 million, and covers an area of 4,979 square kilometers. With manufacturing accounting for as high as over 90% of the industry, it ranks among the Top 100 Manufacturing Cities in China. All counties (cities and districts) under its jurisdiction have been rated among the top 100 in terms of economic strength in the Central Region. There are 463,000 actual market entities in the city, of which 11 enterprises have been successfully listed on the main boards at home and abroad. One 100 billion-level industrial cluster of intelligent power equipment industry and several over 10 billion-level industrial clusters of secondary metal and product as well as silicon-carbon alloy material have been nurtured.

As a city dedicated to innovation, Xuchang has become the third most innovative city in terms of comprehensive innovation capacity in Henan Province by following the path of innovation-driven high-quality development. There are 4 national and 11 provincial-level champion enterprises (products) respectively, 148 "specialized, refined, unique and new" small and medium-sized enterprises at or above the provincial level,

12240 "cloud based" enterprises, 473 high-tech enterprises, and 1361 technology-based small and medium-sized enterprises evaluated in the database.

Xuchang is a city with rich historical and cultural heritage. It was where the capital of the Eastern Han Dynasty was located thousands of years ago. Historically it was called Xudi, the State of Xu in the Western Zhou Dynasty and Xuxian County in the Qin Dynasty. It is also known as the "Capital of the Wei Dynasty", "City of Flowers", "City of Jun Porcelain", "City of Medicine" and "City of Tobacco" as well as the city of Three Kingdoms culture, the city of wintersweet culture, and the city of tobacco culture in China.

Last but not the least, Xuchang is a model city in terms of ecology. It has been rated as the National Civilization City, the National City of Cleanliness and the National Livable City for many consecutive years. There is a vast expanse of a million mu of flowers, trees and forests and 110 kilometers of river and lake water system. In the urban built-up areas, the green space rate is 39.09%, the green coverage rate is 44.16%. The per capita green area of the park is 16.4 square meters. The water environment, atmospheric environment and other environmental indicators in the urban area come among the top in Henan Province.

1.2 Advantages of Xuchang

1.2.1 Transportation and location advantages

As the "center of the Central Plains", Xuchang is adjacent to the Zhengzhou Airport Economy Zone, 50 kilometers away from the Zhengzhou Xinzheng International Airport, and 80 kilometers away from the provincial capital Zhengzhou. Beijing-Hong Kong-Macao Expressway, Xuchang-Guangzhou Expressway, Zhengzhou-Luanchuan Expressway and Yancheng-Luoyang Expressway converge at Xuchang. National Highway No. 107, Beijing-Guangzhou Railway and Beijing-Guangzhou High-Speed Railway pass through Xuchang from north to south, and the National Highway No. 311 and Sanmenxia-Yangkou Port pass through it from east to west. Xuchang has five railway stations for the Beijing-Guangzhou High-Speed Railway, Zhengzhou-Chongqing High-speed Railway and Zhengzhou-Hefei High-speed Railway, namely Xuchangdong station, Xuchangbei station, Yuzhoudong station, Changgebei station and Yanlingnan station, which have been put into use. Zhengzhou-Xuchang City Railway that connects to Zhengzhou metro network and the comprehensive transportation transfer center of the Zhengzhou Xinzheng International Airport has been put into operation. The rapid transportation system integrating expressway, high-speed railway and aviation has initially taken shape, making it one of the most convenient areas for modern logistics in China.

1.2.2 Advantages in supporting industries

In terms of supporting industries, we adhered to the industrial chain layout and cluster development, improved the chain integrity of leading industries and assisted leading enterprises in matching local industries. Xuchang is an important production base for electric equipment and auto parts in China, the largest elevator production base in central and western China, largest recycling base of renewable resources north of the Yangtze River, and the world's largest production base of synthetic diamond and hair products. Focusing on the goal of promoting high-quality development of the manufacturing industry, the *Action Plan for the Cultivation of the Advanced Manufacturing Industry Cluster in Xuchang (2022-2025)* was formulated. The chain leader system and alliance president system were established for key industrial chains of municipal advanced manufacturing clusters.

In terms of the supporting infrastructure, the Smart Island of Entrepreneurship and Innovation, Weidu Smart Island, Zhongyuan AI Computing Center, Xuchang Bonded Logistics Center (Type B) and other platforms have been established, assisting enterprises in developing and expanding, reducing costs and increasing efficiency.

In terms of supporting living facilities, a circle of life service accessible within 15 minutes has been built for elderly care service, intelligent reading, leisure and fitness to help accelerate the development

of education and medical services, and provide high-level and high-quality public services.

In terms of regional development, Xuchang was identified as the only national urban-rural integration development pilot city in Henan Province in 2019. In 2022, the CPC Henan Provincial Committee and the Henan Provincial Government issued the document *On Supporting Building a High-quality Pilot Zone for Common Prosperity in Xuchang*, becoming the unique "gold-lettered signboard" of Xuchang in Henan Province. As such, Xuchang became a pioneer of the whole province and began to explore the development path and accumulate experience for its counterparts.

1.2.3 advantages of the government Service

The government of Xuchang has always stressed that the government should take care of “all the business beyond the businesses” to leave the enterprises to focus on its own business, which reflects the government’s determination to create a good environment for enterprises to focus on their production, management and development.

The whole process of company starting can be completed within half a working day with zero cost. For the convenience of enterprises, 2,087 municipal government service items can be approved online upon receiving the application, and 2,115 can be completed immediately at the office site. the whole process for starting a company can be completed

within half a working day with zero cost. The municipal business environment complaint platform has been launched and put into operation, building a "1+6+N" credit information platform system, collecting over 900 million pieces of credit information, and providing a total of 584000 credit verifications.

Over 90% of civil and commercial cases were randomly allocated, and business-related cases were filed on the same day. Xuchang insists on providing the best business environment under the rule of law. The lawsuit was immediately handled after submitted and over 90% of civil and commercial cases were randomly allocated. A professional rapid adjudication and trial team has been set up. As such, the trial of commercial disputes was completed within 30 days on average. The newly collected cases of business-related sales contract were filed on the same day, and the court session was held within one week to complete the case within 45 days on average.

A new credit-based regulatory mechanism has been established and improved. As a place giving birth to the well-known "Three Kingdoms" culture in Chinese history, Xuchang has a time-honoured integrity culture represented by Guan Yu, a symbol of loyalty passed down from generation to generation. As inheritance, Xuchang combines integrity quality, that has been carried forward for thousands of years, with the credit culture of building a modern city, vigorously advocates the spirit of

contract, and leads the development of an honest society with an honest government.

1.3 Investment Fields

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, Xuchang will take innovation as its core, expand 6 strategic emerging industries of the new generation of information technology, novel materials, energy conservation and environmental protection, biomedicine, intelligent equipment, intelligent networked-vehicles and new energy vehicles, strengthen 3 dominant industries of equipment manufacturing, tobacco and food, and hair products, and improve 3 traditional industries of building materials, chemicals and light textile, to build a "6-3-3" modern industrial system with its own characteristics, thereby leading industrial upgrading and high-quality economic and social development.

New information technology industry. We will expand the industrial chain of 5G, semiconductor materials and devices, novel displays and intelligent terminals, and smart sensors, accelerate the cultivation of industrial chains such as integrated circuits, photoelectric communications, and automotive electronics, and actively deploy the new generation of artificial intelligence (brain-like intelligence). By 2025, the industrial scale will reach 150 billion yuan, making Xuchang an important new highland for the development of electronic information industry in the whole province.

Novel material industry. We will expand and strengthen three advanced materials: high-end crystalline silicon materials, high-end carbon materials and aerogel materials. By 2025, the industrial scale will reach 200 billion yuan. The new highlights and advantages of Xuchang's novel material industry will be created.

Energy conservation and environmental protection industry. Xuchang will strengthen the industry chain of energy conservation and environmental protection equipment, and focus on the development of high-efficiency energy-saving equipment, advanced environmental protection equipment and materials, and resource recycling equipment. The industrial chain of renewable and comprehensive utilization of resources will be promoted focusing on the development of renewable stainless steel, aluminum, copper, magnesium and refined processed products, building this city an important domestic development highland of the renewable metal industry. We will also speed up the development of the photovoltaic and wind power industry chain, and further strengthen the new energy industry chain such as polysilicon, quartz crucible, photovoltaic auxiliary materials, monocrystalline silicon chips, solar cell modules and photovoltaic products. Last but not the least, we will further strengthen the wind power equipment industry and lay out the future industrial chain of hydrogen energy and energy storage. By 2025, the industrial scale will reach 200 billion yuan, with the industrial clusters

with the characteristics of energy conservation, environmental protection and strong competitiveness nationwide beginning to take shape.

Biomedicine industry. Xuchang will focus on key areas such as biotechnology medicine, chemical medicine, traditional Chinese medicine, medical devices and health services, building itself into a national "Chinese medicine city", a national health tourism demonstration base of traditional Chinese medicine, an important domestic research and development and production base for biotechnological drugs, and an international production reserve and export base for medical protective articles. By 2025, the industrial scale will reach 50 billion yuan, becoming the new pillar of Xuchang's economy.

Intelligent equipment industry. Xuchang will focus on key fields such as intelligent key basic parts, CNC machine tools, industrial robots, intelligent electric equipment and intelligent outfit, and develop intelligent manufacturing equipment with integration, informatization, greening and complete sets as the core. By 2025, the industrial scale will reach 50 billion yuan, with the characteristic equipment manufacturing base with influence in China emerging.

Intelligent networked-vehicles and new energy vehicle industry. Xuchang will focus on industries of the whole vehicle, intelligent networked-vehicles, power batteries, and battery charging and replacement, accelerate the development of key components such as

vehicle terminals, vehicle chips, lithium batteries, and lightweight materials, enhance the industrial supporting advantages, and improve the production capacity and sales rate of electric automobiles. By 2025, the industrial scale will reach 50 billion yuan, with the industrial base of new energy and networked vehicles with distinctive advantages coming out.

Traditional industry. Xuchang will strengthen cooperation in the fields of building materials, chemicals and light textile. This city will focus on the development of prefabricated buildings, cement, ceramics and green wall materials, and cultivate and build a batch of comprehensive production bases for green building materials. Moreover, it will focus on the development of coal chemical industry and fine chemical industry, vigorously improve the level of technical equipment, and accelerate the transformation to high-end and refined chemical industry. Last but not least, it will focus on the development of textile and clothing, printing and packaging, furniture plates and Jun porcelain, and promote the transformation and development to fashion, branding and intelligence in the light textile industry.

Dominant industries. Xuchang will further strengthen cooperation in equipment manufacturing, tobacco, food and hair products. A batch of enterprises with leading position in the industrial chain will be nurtured within the "14th Five-Year Plan" period.

1.4 Characteristics of Countie

This city governs six counties (cities and districts) and three functional zones.

The City of Yuzhou: It covers an area of 1,469 square kilometers and has a population of 1.30 million. This city is a national comprehensive pilot city for new urbanization, a national pilot city for development and reform, a national pilot city for deepening the reform of county infrastructure investment and financing system, and a key county (city) for county economic development in Henan Province. It has been rated as one of the top 100 counties with comprehensive strength in China, one of the top 100 counties with the most investment potential, one of the top 100 counties with new urbanization quality and one of the top 100 counties in China's industry for many years.

The City of Changge: With a total area of 650 square kilometers and a permanent population of 710,000, the City of Changge is the largest artificial diamond base in the world, the largest bee product base in China, and the largest building and sanitary ceramics production base in China. This city has been listed as one of the "Top 100 Counties in China" in terms of comprehensive strength, green development, investment potential, scientific and technological innovation, business environment and industry.

Yanling County: it covers an area of 866 square kilometers and has a

permanent population of 730,000. It is a state-level ecological demonstration area, a state-level intelligent health care demonstration county, a state-level forest health base pilot county, a state-level garden county, and a state-level wetland park pilot county. Its leading industries are medicine and health, plate processing, equipment manufacturing, flowers and seedlings, and eco-tourism.

Xiangcheng County: With a population of 900,000, Xiangcheng County covers an area of 920 square kilometers. Its important platforms include Advanced Manufacturing Development Zone, Carbon-based Novel Materials Industry Park, Intelligent Equipment Industry Park, Fine Chemical Industry Park, Energy Storage Battery Industry Park, and Innovation and Entrepreneurship Industry Park.

The Weidu District: it is the central urban area of Xuchang. It covers an area of 89.4 square kilometers and has a population of 400,000. Its leading industries are high-end equipment manufacturing, energy-saving and environment-friendly novel materials, and digital economy. Its important platforms include High-tech Industrial Park, High-end Equipment Industrial Park, Circular Economy Industrial Park, Vein Technology Industrial Park, and Huairou Industrial Park.

the Jian'an District: With a total population of 770,000, the Jian'an District covers an area of 1,002 square kilometers. It is an important processing and export base for hair products, a production base for

automobile transmission shafts, and a production and distribution center for artificial dried bean curd sticks. Its leading industries cover chair products, auto parts and equipment manufacturing, electronic information, and biomedicine.

The Urban and Rural Integration Demonstration Area: it covers an area of 186 square kilometers, has a total population of 100,000, and is an important manufacturing base for power transmission and transformation equipment in China and an innovative industrial cluster for intelligent power equipment manufacturing (state-level innovative industrial cluster pilot area). Well-known enterprises: XJ Group, Xuchang KETOP Testing Research Institute Co., Ltd. and Xuchang Intelligent Relay Co., Ltd.

The Economic and Technological Development Zone: it covers an area of 59.5 square kilometers, has a total population of 100,000, and is the largest elevator production base in central and western China. Leading industries: elevator manufacturing, intelligent equipment, and biomedicine. Well-known enterprises: XJ Schindler and Jinyao Ruida (Xuchang) Biology Technology Co., Ltd.

The Dongcheng District: it is a place where the CPC Xuchang Municipal Committee and the Xuchang Municipal Government are located. It covers an area of 93 square kilometers and has a total population of 350,000. modern service industry play the key role in industry. Its Important platforms include Digital Economy Industrial Park

and E-commerce Industrial Park.

1.5 Investment Environment

The Xuchang City Investment Group Co., Ltd. is the largest comprehensive state-owned investment company in Xuchang with the credit rating of AAA, and is the first city-level state-owned company in Henan Province (except Zhengzhou) obtaining the AAA credit rating. This company adheres to the transformation from an investment and financing platform to "industry+capital" one. It has 43 joint-stock company and holding companies, including Huanghe Group, Huanghe Technology Group Information Industry Development Co., Ltd., Henan Huanghe Whirlwind Co., Ltd. and Hanwon.

With a registered capital of 5 billion yuan, the Xuchang Urban Investment Development Group Co., Ltd. follows the development orientation of "urban investment and construction operator", focuses on urban infrastructure investment, development and operation, and is committed to building itself into a core urban investment company with a leading position in terms of infrastructure construction, development and operation in Xuchang.

2.An Introduction to the Chinese Legal System

2.1The Chinese Legal System

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 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.

2.2 The Legal System for Foreign Investment

2.2.1 overview

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 Foreignowned Enterprises, and the Law of the people's Republic of China on ChineseForeign Contractual Joint Ventures (collectively referred to as the "Three Laws on Foreign Investment"), laying a legal foundation for China to attract foreign investment. In 2020, the *Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China* and its Implementing Regulations came into effect, 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.

2.2.2 Foreign Market Access

China is implementing an administration system of “pre-establishment national treatment plus negative list” for foreign investment in accordance with the Foreign Investment Law. “pre-establishment national treatment” refers to foreign investors and investments are treated no less favorably than domestic investors and investments during the pre-establishment stage. The “Negative List” refers to the special entry administration 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 in the negative list for foreign investment access shall be managed in accordance with the principle of treating domestic and foreign investment equally.

The Special Administrative Measures for Foreign Investment Access (Negative List) (2024 Edition) were released on September 8, 2024 and will come into effect on November 1, 2024. Compared with the 2021 version, the negative list was further reduced to 29 items. The main changes included the deletion of two items, namely, “the printing of

publications must be controlled by the Chinese side", and "the prohibition of investment in the application of processing technologies such as steaming, frying, baking, and calcining of Chinese herbal pieces and the production of traditional Chinese patent medicines and simple preparations confidential prescription products".The restrictions on foreign investment access in the manufacturing sector were "cleared". For areas outside the negative list, management shall be carried out in accordance with the principle of consistency between domestic and foreign investment, and foreign-invested enterprises shall be given national treatment.

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 (2022 Edition). In this list, the State Council clearly lists the industries, fields, businesses, etc. that are forbidden or restricted foreign investment or operation in China. Governments at all levels have adopted corresponding lawbased administrative measures. The items in list are divided into two categories: prohibited and licensed matter. For prohibited areas, market entities are not allowed to enter, administrative organs are not allowed to approve and ratify the relevant matter, and relevant procedures are not allowed. For areas with access under a license, market entities must apply in accordance with qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and

licensing requirements. Administrative organs are to make decisions on whether to grant access or not (in accordance with the law and regulations), or market entities shall gain access in accordance with the access conditions and methods stipulated by governments. For industries, fields, and businesses not included in the negative list of market access, all kinds of market entities shall be granted entry on an equal footing and in accordance with law. If project approval and filing are required, they shall be carried out in accordance with relevant national regulations and laws.

2.2.3 Investment Promotion

■ Catalogue of Industries for Encouraging Foreign Investment

China implements policies to encourage and guide foreign investment. Qualified foreign investment in fields specified in the Catalogue of Industries for Encouraging Foreign Investment are eligible for the following support policies:(1) A free tariff policy will be provided for self-use equipment imported within the total investment of encouraged foreign investment projects, except for the equipment listed in the Catalogue of Major Technological Equipment and Products Not Exempt from Import Duty and the Catalogue of Goods Not Exempt from Import Duty for Foreign Investment Projects; (2) Qualified foreign-invested enterprises investing in the encouraged industries in the western regions and Hainan Province are eligible for a lower enterprise

income tax rate of 15% (3) Encouraged foreign investment industrial projects that utilize land efficiently are given priority in land supply. When determining the minimum price for land transfer, the price can be set at no less than 70% of the national minimum price standard for industrial land corresponding to the local land grade.

On October 26, 2022, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce issued the Catalogue of Industries for Encouraging Foreign Investment (2022 Edition) (hereinafter referred to as the "Catalogue"), which came into force on January 1, 2023. The Catalogue consists of two parts: (1) National Catalogue of Industries for Encouraging Foreign Investment; (2) Catalogue of Industries with Advantages for Foreign Investment in the Central and Western Regions. The national catalogue highlights the high quality development of the manufacturing industry and promotion of technology iteration and upgrading at a faster pace, on the basis of adding new items and optimizing the structure. The catalogue for the central and western regions adds new items, expands the existing items, and further improves the regional layout of foreign investment, on the basis of adjusting measures to local conditions and taking into account local resources and industrial conditions. The Catalogue (2022 Edition) has 1,474 items, among which 239 are new and 167 are modified from that in the previous catalogue released in 2020. Specifically, the national catalogue

encompasses 519 items, among which 39 are new and 85 are modified; the catalogue for the central and western regions includes 955 items, among which 200 are new and 82 are modified.

On December 20, 2024, the website of the National Development and Reform Commission released a notice soliciting opinions on the "Catalogue of Industries Encouraging Foreign Investment" (draft for public solicitation of opinions). In order to implement the Foreign Investment Law and its implementing regulations, and to encourage and guide foreign investors to invest in specific industries, fields, and regions according to the needs of national economic and social development, this catalog is formulated. This catalog consists of two parts: one is the National Catalogue of Industries Encouraged for Foreign Investment, and the other is the Catalogue of Advantageous Industries for Foreign Investment in the Central and Western Regions. If the listed industries are clearly classified as restricted, eliminated, prohibited, or other types of industries by the "Guiding Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment" and other relevant national industry catalogs, their encouraged attributes will naturally be exempted.

■ Spurring Foreign Investment Quality and Quantity by Focusing on the Manufacturing Industry

On October 13, 2022, six ministries including the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce

jointly issued the Policies and Measures on Spurring Foreign Investment Quality and Quantity by Focusing on the Manufacturing Industry, proposing 15 policies and measures in three aspects to further intensify efforts to attract investment to the manufacturing industry, focus on solving prominent problems faced by foreign-invested enterprises, comprehensively strengthen foreign investment promotion and services, and boost the high-quality development with foreign capital utilization.

■ Encouraging Foreign Investment in Establishing R&D Centers

On January 11, 2023, the General Office of the State Council forwarded the Measures on Further Encouraging Foreign Investment in Establishing R&D Centers (hereinafter referred to as the "Measures") issued by the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Science and Technology, pointing out that foreign-invested R&D centers are an important part of China's scientific and technological innovation system. To accelerate the implementation of the innovation-driven development strategy and expand international scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation, it is necessary to increase the support for foreign investment in establishing R&D centers in China to conduct scientific and technological research and innovation activities, and better utilize their positive roles in serving the creation of a new development pattern and promoting the high-quality development. The Measures proposes a total of 16 policies and measures in four aspects.

■ Supporting Overseas Institutions Investing in Domestic Technology Companies

In April 2024, ten ministries including the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, People's Bank of China, State Taxation Administration, National Financial Regulatory Administration, China Securities Regulatory Commission, and State Administration of Foreign Exchange jointly issued Policy Measures in Further Support of Overseas Institutional Investment in Domestic Technology Companies (hereinafter referred to as "Measures"), proposing 16 specific measures from four aspects focusing on the business characteristics of overseas institutions and the development needs of domestic technology enterprises.

■ Leveling the Playing Field

Foreign-invested enterprises and domestic enterprises are entitled to equally enjoy policies supporting enterprise development provided by the state, including but not limited to government funding, land supply, tax and fee reductions, licensing and permits, standard setting, project applications, and human resources.

■ Facilitating Easier Access for Foreigners to China

The 2023 Central Economic Work Conference explicitly called for "removing barriers to make it easy for foreigners to do business, study

and travel in China". All relevant departments have actively taken various measures to continuously strengthen service guarantees.

The National Immigration Administration has issued a notice to fully relax and optimize the transit visa free policy starting from December 17th. Foreigners who pass through Zhengzhou Xinzheng International Airport Port in Henan Province and meet the conditions for visa free transit stay in China for 240 hours (10 days).

2.2.4 Investment Protection

■ Expropriation and Compensation

According to the Foreign Investment Law: The State does not expropriate any investment made by foreign investors. In special cases where expropriation is necessary for the public interest, the State may expropriate or requisition the 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.

■ Technical Cooperation

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.

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.

■ Building Trustworthy Local Governments

Local people's governments at all levels and their departments shall strictly keep policy commitments made to foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises and perform all contracts entered into in accordance with laws("policy commitments" refer to written commitments made by local people's governments at all levels and relevant departments within their statutory authority regarding the supporting policies, preferential treatment or conveniences that foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises can enjoy in their respective regions).

■ Complain 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.

2.2.5 Investment Management

■ Foreign Investment Project Management

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

■ National Security Review

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

2.3 Enterprise Registration

2.3.1 Investment Subject

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

2.3.2 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 are the cases of foreign investment stipulated in the Foreign Investment Law.

2.3.3 Organizational Structures of Foreign-invested Enterprises

Foreign-invested enterprises in China mainly have two organizational forms: companies and partnerships.

■ company

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.

■ 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.

2.4 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.

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.

2.5 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.

2.5.1 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. 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, yet with a proportion of no more than 10%.

2.5.2 Working Hours

On the whole, China adopts 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 upon approval; 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.

2.5.3 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. National statutory holidays and days of rest should not be deducted from the days of annual leaves. Moreover, workers also enjoy marriage leave, bereavement leave, and parental leave in accordance with the law.

2.5.4 Social Insurance and Housing Provident Fund

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.

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

Foreign-invested enterprises and their on-the-job employees shall contribute to the housing provident fund in accordance with the Regulations on the Management of Housing Provident Fund.

2.5.5 Rescission and Termination of Labor Contracts, and Economic Compensation

If the employer and the employee reach an agreement through consultation, their labor contract may be terminated. In absence of such an agreement, the laborer is entitled to unilaterally terminate the labor contract under the following conditions/circumstances: when notifying the employer in writing 30 days in advance; when notifying the employer three days in advance during the probation period; due to some fault of the employer (e.g. failing to pay the employee remuneration on time

and/or in full, failing to pay social insurance premiums for the employee in accordance with 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 is proved to have failed to meet the conditions of employment during the probation period, due to some major fault of the laborer, if the laborer is laid off due to economic reasons of the employer, etc.

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

2.5.6 Work Permit

Foreign-invested enterprises employing foreigners shall complete relevant procedures for them such as work permits in accordance with the law. Since 2017, China has introduced a unified work permit system for

foreigners in China. According to the principle of “encouraging high-end talents, controlling the number of general workers, and restricting the number of low-end workers”, foreigners commitment", acceptance of application first without certain materials, and green channels. Foreigners working in China shall apply for relevant visa and residence permits with the Notification of Foreigner's Work Permit in the People's Republic of China and the Work Permit for Foreigners.

The Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security are responsible for formulating and organizing the implementation of policies on work permits for foreigners in China. The acceptance and approval of the permit shall be handled by the local administration department for foreigner related matters through the unified system (<https://fuwu.most.gov.cn/lhgzweb/>).

2.6 Tax Administration

2.6.1 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.

■ Tax categories

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

Income taxes: enterprise income tax, individual income tax

Turnover taxes: value-added tax, consumption tax, tariff

Property taxes and act taxes: house property tax, deed tax, vehicle and vessel tax, stamp tax, city and town land use tax, land value increment tax, tonnage tax, resource tax, urban maintenance and construction tax, vehicle purchase tax, farmland conversion tax, tobacco tax, environmental protection tax.

2.6.2 Preferential Enterprise Income Tax

China implements preferential enterprise income tax policies for key supported and encouraged industries and projects. Income derived from agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery projects, public infrastructure projects, environmental protection projects, energy conservation projects and water saving projects may enjoy tax exemption or reduction treatments; high tech enterprises are taxed at the reduced rate of 15%; enterprises in industries encouraged in the western region are taxed at the reduced rate of 15%; extra tax deductions are given on research and development costs; small, low-profit enterprises may receive

preferential tax treatment.

2.6.3 Tax Policies on Stabilizing Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment

To fully leverage taxation in stabilizing foreign trade and foreign investment, the State Taxation Administration has revised and updated prevailing tax policies and collection management measures and compiled a new edition of the Tax Policy Guidelines on Stabilizing Foreign Investment and Foreign Trade, released on January 15, 2024, aiming at helping taxpayers better understand and adopt policies and creating a good taxation environment for the development of foreign trade and foreign investment.

The latest Guidelines consists of 51 policies for stabilizing foreign trade and foreign investment. Of the 51 policies, 19 are related to stabilizing foreign trade, including policies on goods and service exports, value-added tax policies on cross-border taxable activities, policies for new forms of foreign trade, and policies facilitating export tax rebates and exemptions, and 32 are for stabilizing foreign investment, such as tax policies encouraging foreign investment.

2.6.4 Import Tax Policies Supporting Scientific and Technological Innovation

According to the Notice by the Ministry of Finance, the General Administration of Customs and the State Taxation Administration on

Import Tax Policies Supporting Scientific and Technological Innovation during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period (Cai Guan Shui [2021] No. 23), tariffs, value-added taxes and consumption taxes are exempted from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2025 for articles which are imported by scientific research institutions, technological development institutions, and educational institutions for scientific research, technological development and teaching purposes, and which are unable to be produced in China or whose domestic counterpart fails to meet the performance criteria. Foreign-invested R&D centers that meet the conditions are eligible for this policy.

2.6.5 Transferring Price

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

the three above-mentioned documents (including the amount of related transactions), it shall prepare the relevant documents and observe regulations on the object of exemption, the preparation deadline, and the submission deadline.

2.6.6 Tax Conventions

China is actively establishing an international tax governance system aligned with China's new openingup landscape. Domestically, China upgrades its international tax system and tax collection system; internationally, China engages in in-depth global tax cooperation. As of the end of May 2022, China's agreements on the prevention of double taxation had covered 112 countries and regions (including the tax arrangements between the Chinese Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, and tax treaties between the Chinese Mainland and Taiwan). In addition, China has signed three multilateral tax conventions and 10 tax information exchange agreements. The agreements on prevention of double taxation have played a positive role in the prevention of double taxation for cross-border taxpayers from both contracting parities, while enhancing tax certainty, strengthening economic cooperation, promoting bilateral capital, technology, and personnel exchanges, and ramping up tax cooperation.

2.7 Intellectual Property Protection

China has a sound legal system for the protection of intellectual

property rights, providing a wide range of relief and channels of enforcement. China is also a contracting party to most international intellectual property conventions.

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

China has adopted a system of intellectual property protection covering both administrative and judicial channels.

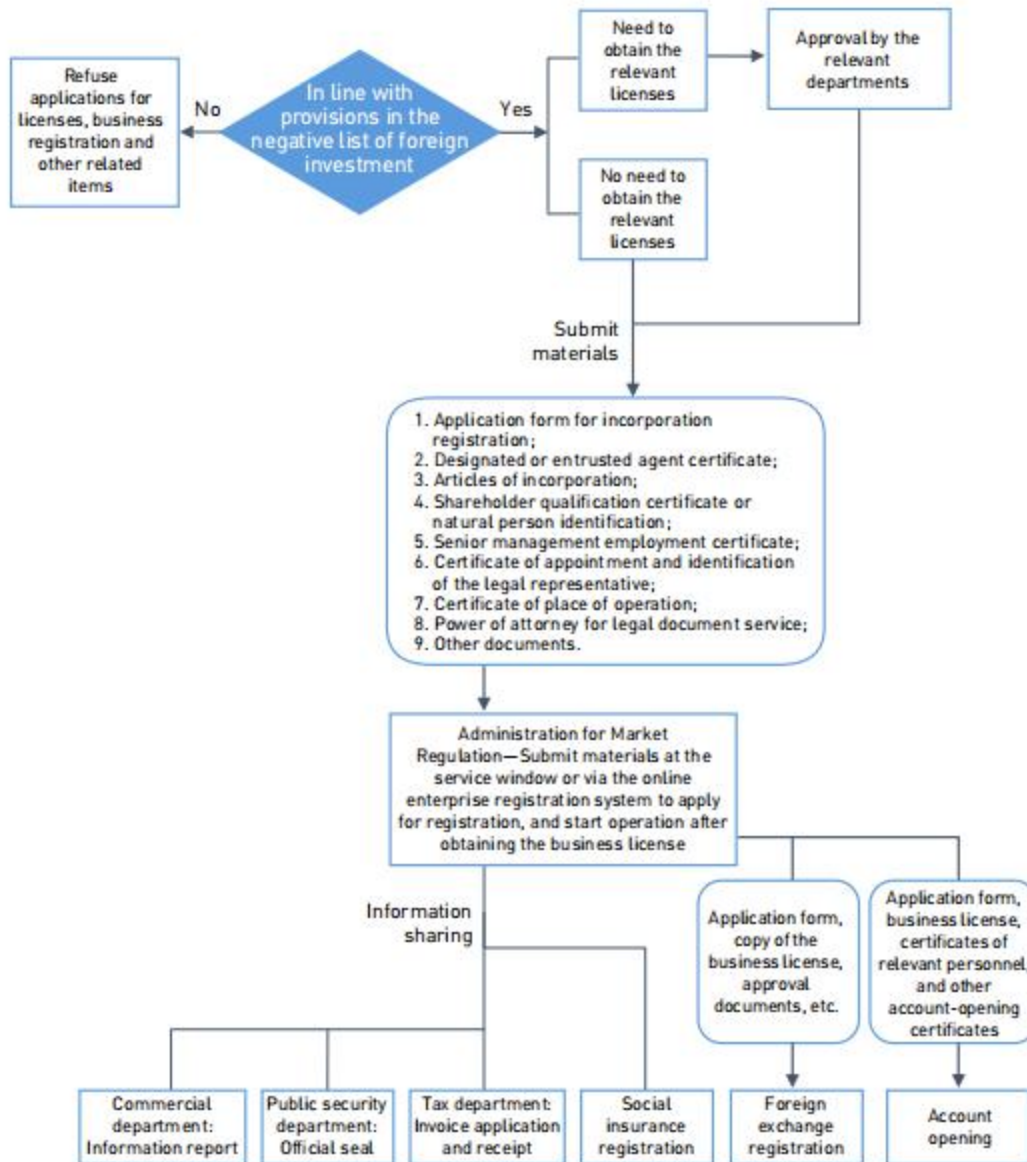
2.8 Dispute Resolution

The primary ways to resolve disputes include litigation, arbitration, mediation and reconciliation. Administrative disputes with administrative organs can be settled through administrative reconsideration and administrative litigation. Mediation is recommended in the process of litigation, reconsideration and arbitration. China's court system consists of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China, local people's courts at various levels (including superior people's courts, intermediate people's courts, and basic people's courts), and specialized people's courts (military courts, maritime courts, intellectual property courts, financial courts, etc).

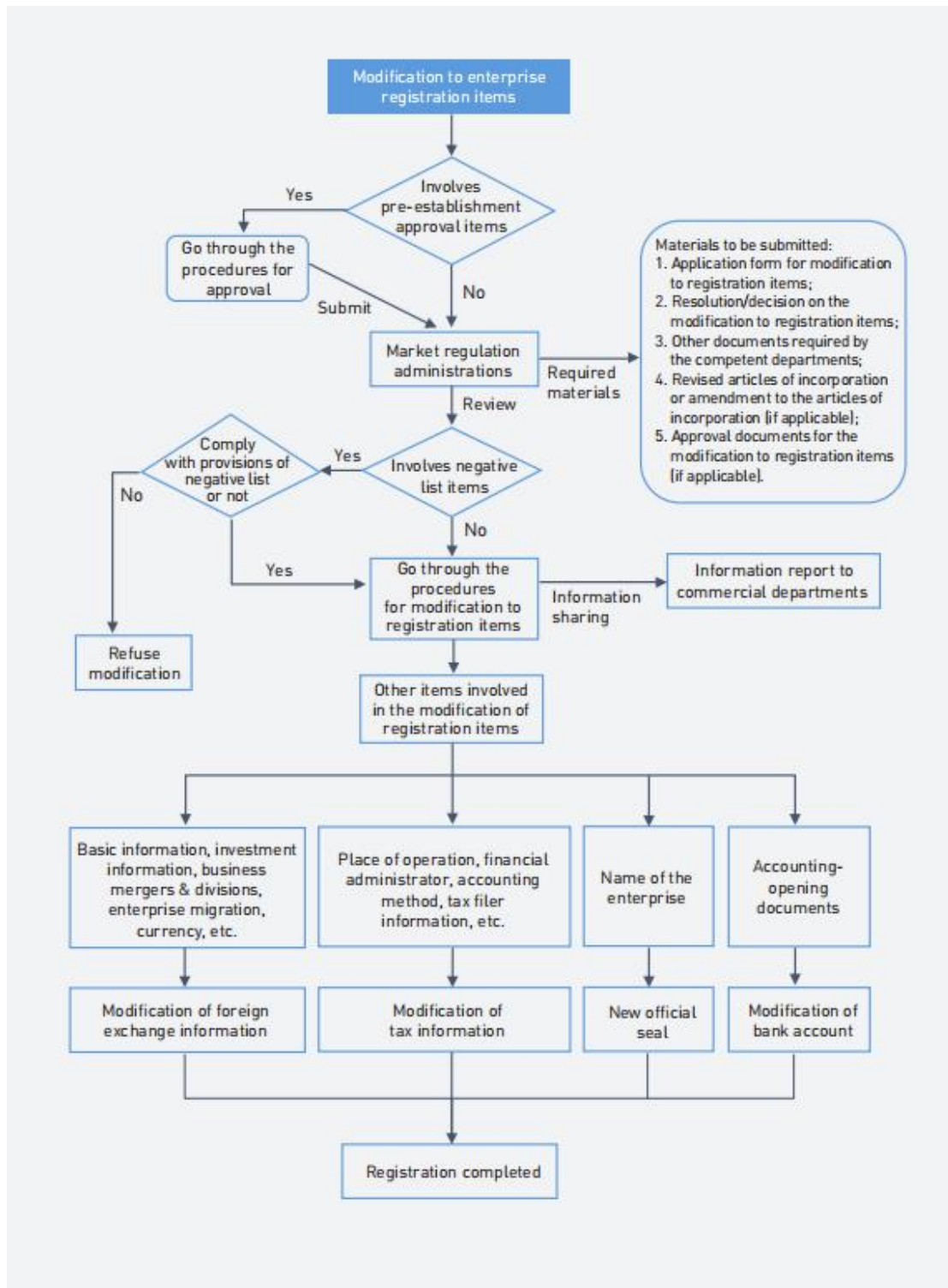
3.Procedures for Foreign Investment

3.1 enterprise incorporation/modification

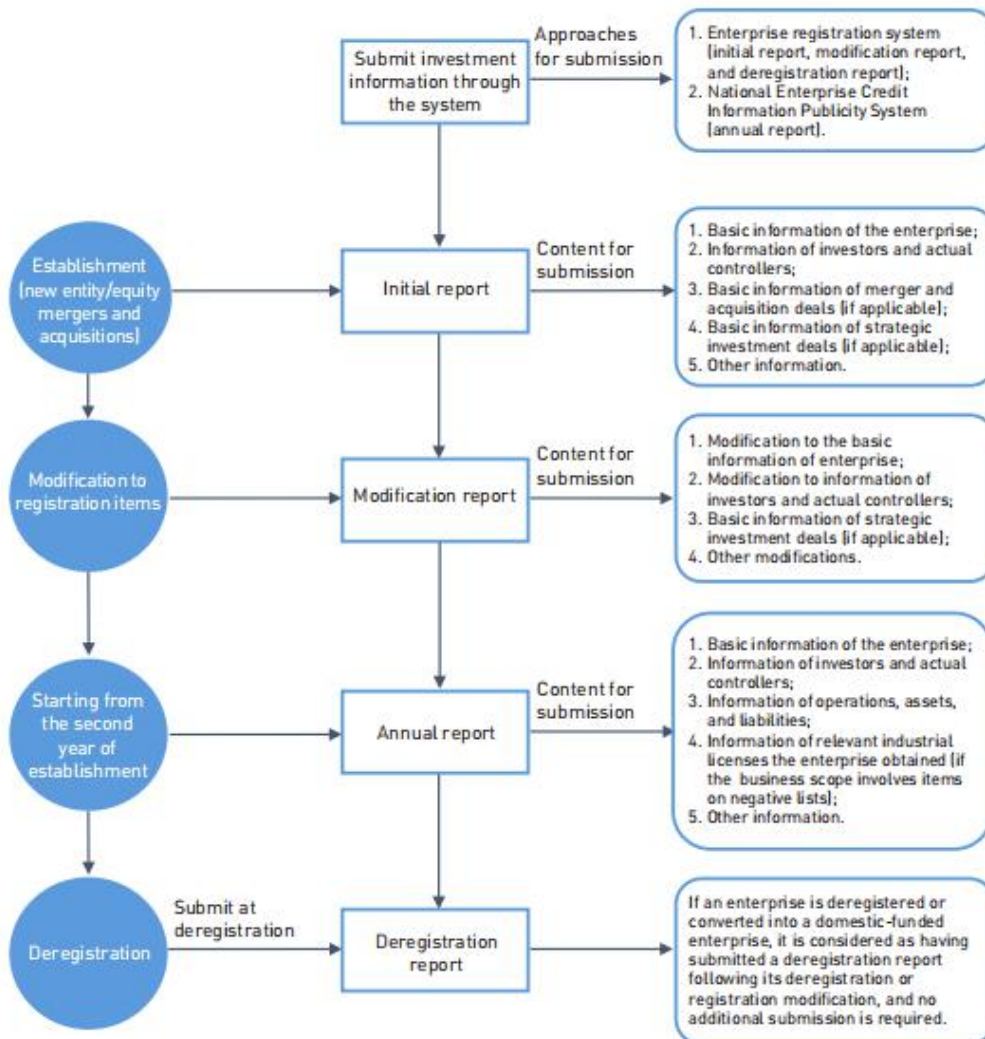
3.1.1 enterprise incorporation



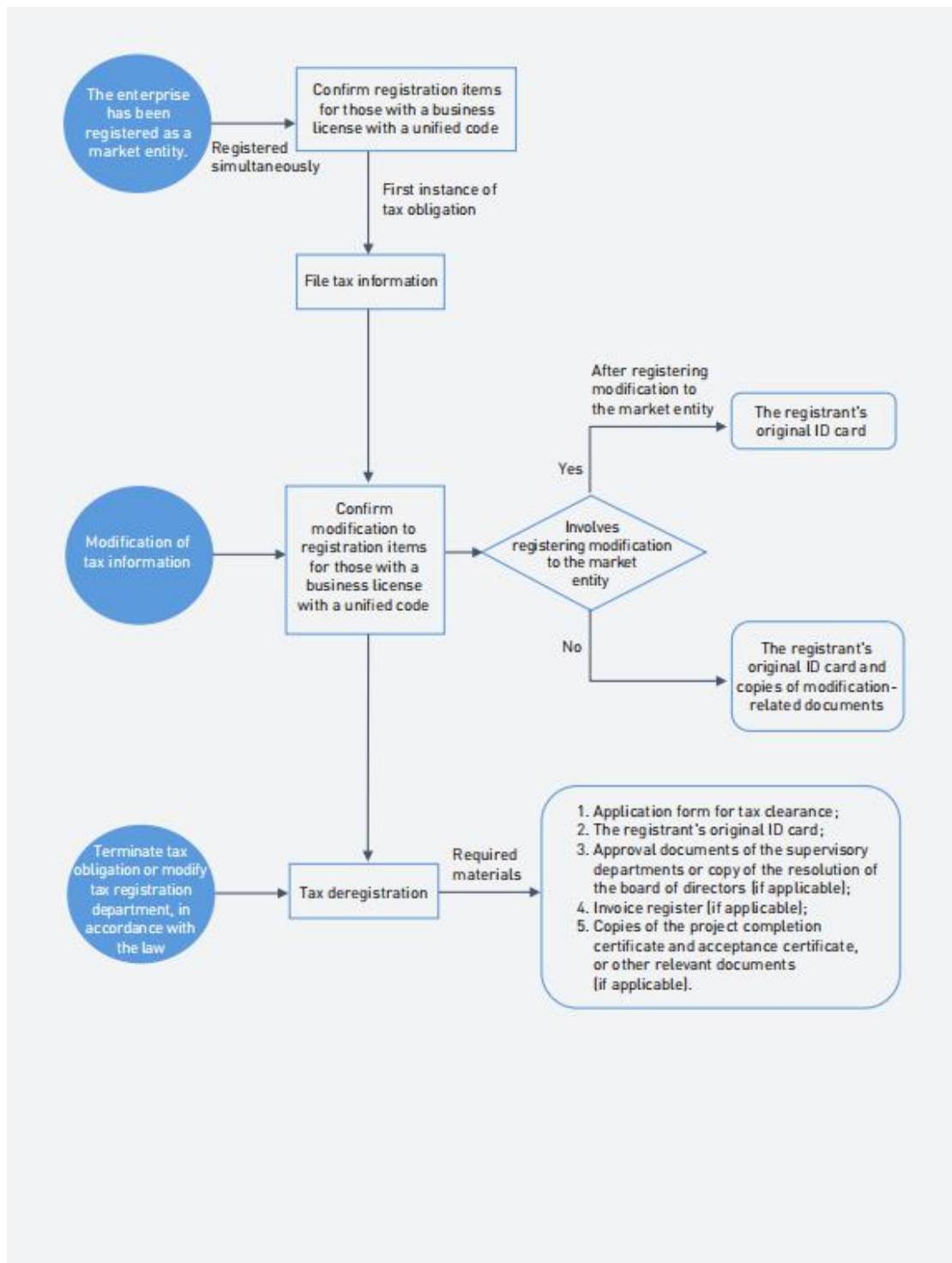
3.1.2 enterprise modification



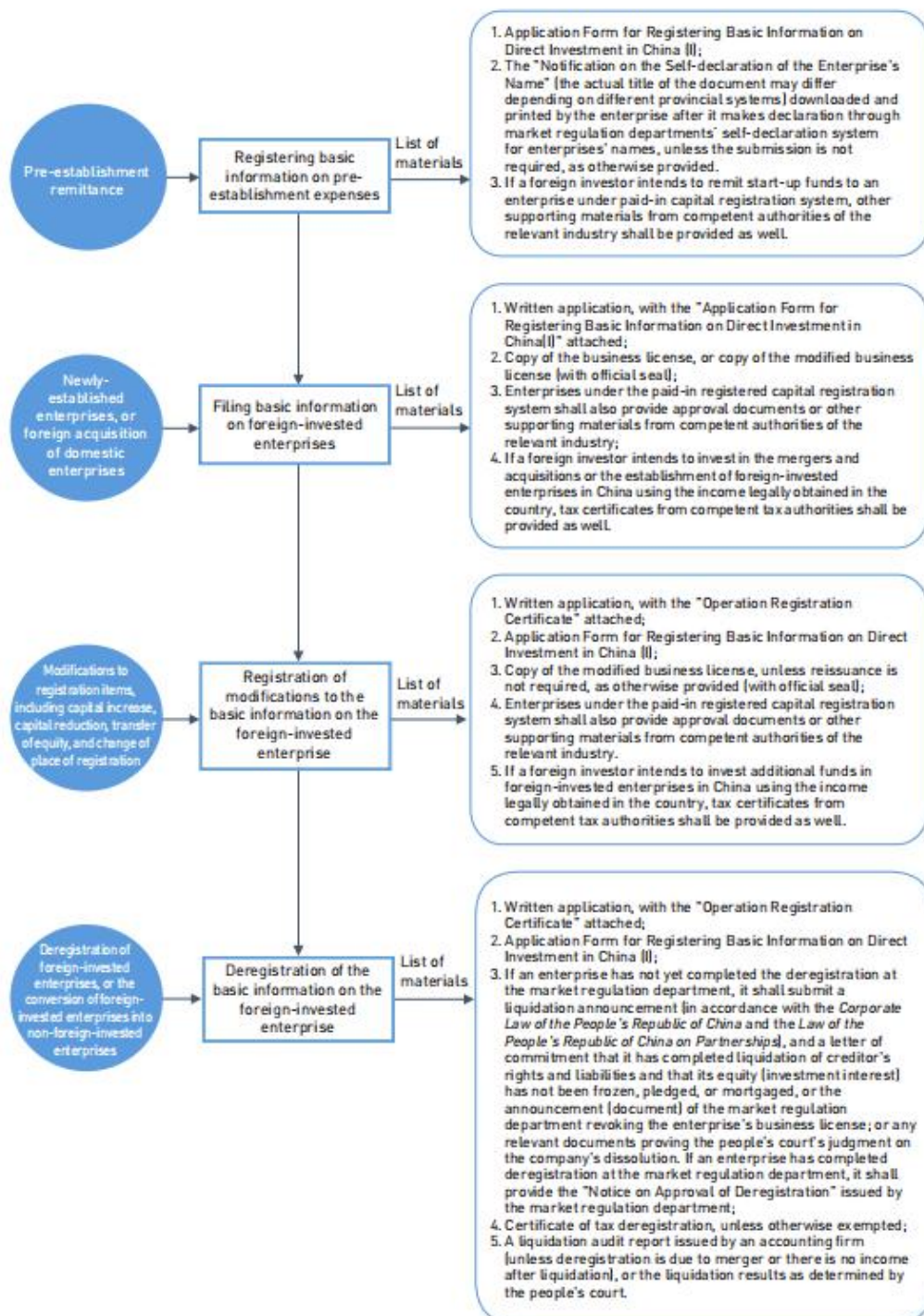
3.1.3 Enterprise Information Report



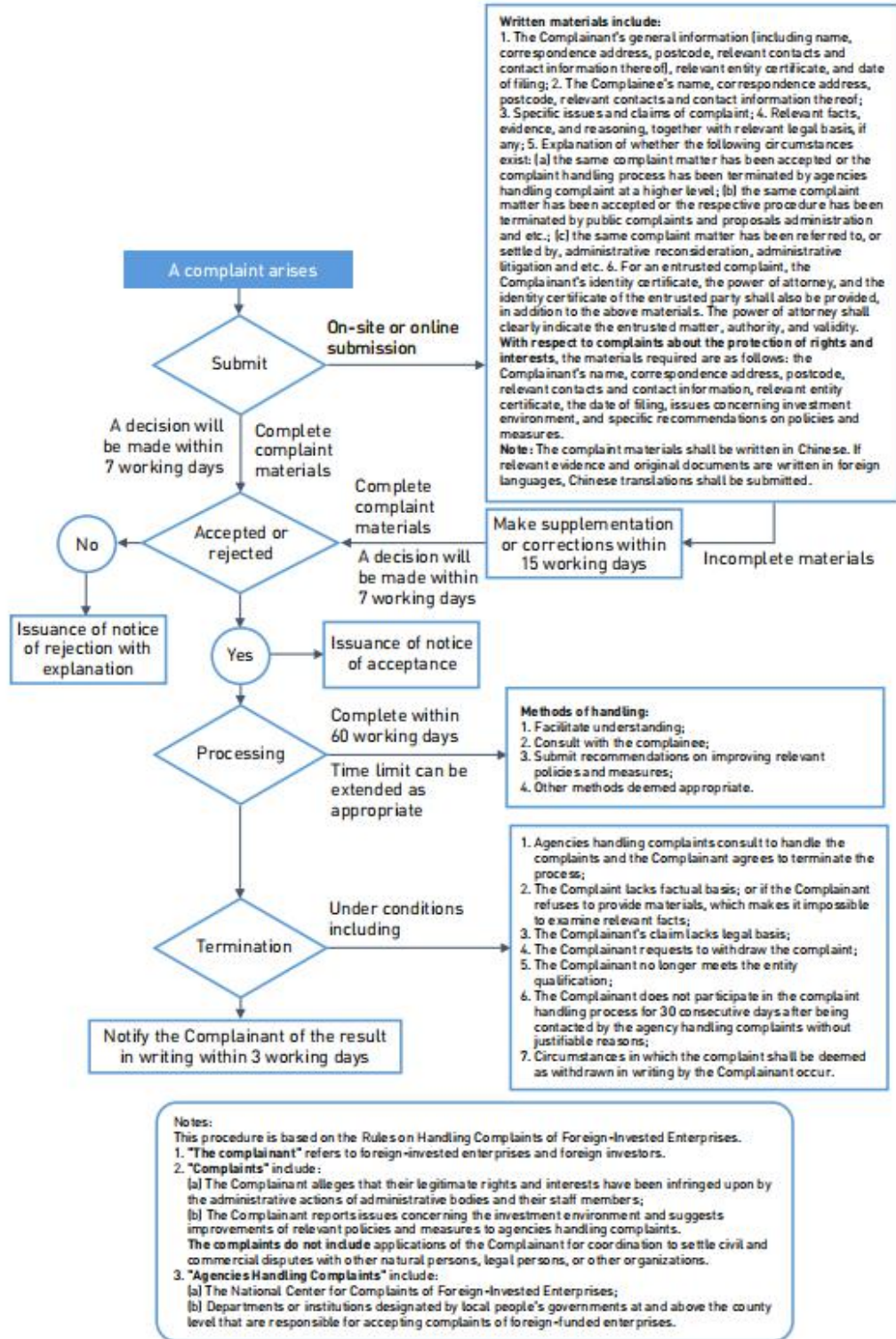
3.2 Taxation



3.3 Foreign Exchange



3.4 Complaint Management for Foreign-invested Enterprises



4. Working and Living in China as Business Expatriates

4.1 Notes

4.1.1 Entering China as Business Expatriates

Those who intend to enter China as business expatriates shall apply for visas at the embassies and consulates of the People's Republic of China in foreign countries and other missions overseas commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Those who want to enter China due to emergencies and have no time to apply for a visa at the embassies and consulates of the People's Republic of China in foreign countries may apply for a port visa to the visa-issuing authority of the intended port of entry. In case of visa extension, change and reissuance and stay/residence permit affairs during your stay in China, foreigners can apply to the exit and entry administration authority of local public security organs.

4.1.2 Residence Registration Needs to be Completed after Entry into China as Soon as Possible

For foreigners staying in a hotel, residence registration can be handled by the hotel. Foreigners, who stay elsewhere, need to register residence at the local police station within 24 hours after arrival.

4.1.3 Matters Requiring Special Attention

During work and life in China, it is necessary to pay attention to the validity period of visas, residence permits, and work permits.

4.1.4 How to Get Help in Case of Emergencies

In case of personal assault or property crimes, please call 110.

In case of fire, please call 119.

In case of first aid, please call 120.

In case of passport loss, please report it to the local police station immediately.

When foreign business expatriates encounter difficulties in applying for visas, you can call the 24-hour hotline of the 12367 service platform established by China's National Immigration Administration(NIA)to learn about relevant policies, or log in to the website of China Consular Affairs, the websites of China's embassies and consulates abroad, the official website of the NIA and the websites of the exit and entry administration authority of local public security organs to inquire about the application for temporary business entry visas.

4.2 Daily Life Services

4.2.1 SIM Card

Foreigners can bring your passports or Foreign Permanent Resident ID Cards to the service offices of telecom operators such as China Telecom, China Mobile,China Unicom, and China Broadnet, to apply for a SIM card and activate mobile communication services in China.

4.2.2 Bank Card

Foreigners can bring valid ID documents stipulated by laws and

administrative regulations, such as passports or Foreign Permanent Resident ID Cards, to the outlets of commercial banks to apply for a bank card.

4.2.3 Mobile Payment

(I) Foreigners can download and install WeChat or Alipay APPs and follow the instructions to input foreign or Chinese mobile phone numbers for account registration.

(II) Foreigners can bind the APP with international bank cards with the Mastercard, Visa, American Express, JCB, Diners Club, and Discover logos or Chinese bank cards with the logo of UnionPay.

(III) Foreigners can scan the collection QR code or show the payment QR code when making payments.

4.2.4 Exchange of Foreign Currencies

(I) Overseas visitors to China can exchange foreign currencies for RMB cash in advance in relevant countries or regions before bringing it into China (each visitor is allowed to take up to RMB20,000 in cash in or out of the country).

(II) Overseas visitors to China can exchange foreign currencies for RMB cash at outlets of commercial banks, money changers, and self-service currency exchange machines at international airports, land ports, ports, and other entry ports, or withdraw RMB cash using overseas

bank cards at ATMs.

4.2.5 Transportation

(I) Train

Foreign travelers can use the following valid identification documents when purchasing tickets or paying for the extended trip at the railway station's ticket office and ticket agents, or on trains: Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card; passport; foreigner's exit-entry permit; seafarer's certificate; receipt of acceptance of a visa application issued by the exit and entry administration authority of the public security organs of China; passport loss report certificate; temporary international travel document issued by embassies and consulates in China (with valid visas or stay certificates issued by the exit and entry administration authority of the public security organs of China attached). Foreign travelers can use your Foreign Permanent Resident ID Cards and passports to purchase tickets through the 12306 website, 12306 APP, or booking hotline. Foreign travelers can also use your Foreign Permanent Resident ID Cards to purchase tickets at the self-service machines.

For details of relevant rules, please visit the 12306 website or APP, or call China Railway customer service hotline (12306) for consultation.

12306 website: <https://www.12306.cn/en/index.html>

(II) Airplane

Foreign travelers can book tickets online on the airline's official APP and WeChat mini program, or other ticketing platforms.

(III) Metro

A total of 54 cities in China have metro lines. Foreign travelers can buy single-journey tickets at the ticket office or self-service ticketing machine of the metro station. Frequent travelers can buy metro passes at the ticket office of the metro station with your passports. You can make payments for tickets or passes in cash or by WeChat or Alipay.

(IV) Bus

Foreign travelers can pay in cash or by bus cards or the Alipay APP to take the bus.

(V) Online ride-hailing services

Foreign travelers can use Alipay, WeChat or Didi-Greater China APP to book online ride-hailing services.

(VI) Car leasing services

Foreign travelers can rent cars at international airports and downtown service outlets. You can also use car leasing APPs or search for "mini programs for car leasing" on Alipay or WeChat. Once registered, you can make a reservation for car leasing.

4.2.6 Accommodation

Foreign travelers can make hotel reservations online through the Trip.com APP or via telephone or other means.

4.3 Services for Stay and Residence in China

4.3.1 Visa Extension

For foreigners entering China with a visa, if the original reason for entry has not yet been terminated or if for other legitimate reasons that require you to stay beyond the expiration date specified in the visa without the need to change the type of visa, you may apply for extending the visa.

4.3.2 Residence Permit

Foreigners who, after entering China, need to reside within the territory of the country due to reasons other than diplomatic or official matters shall apply for a residence permit and its extension, change or re-issuance at the exit and entry administration authority of China's public security organs to complete relevant formalities. For a foreigner who is a high-level talent or urgently-needed professional, or is under 16 years old or over 60 years old, or with disabilities due to illness or other reasons, the inviting entity/individual, families or relatives of the applicant or a specialized service agency may file the application on behalf of the applicant.

For the application materials and requirements, the basic process and

method of handling and visa extension, the time limit and other specific details about residence permit application, foreigners can visit the official website of China's National Immigration Administration and refer to the Service Guide on Issuance of Residence Permit for Foreigners under "Services". The requirements for the photos for travel documents can be found in the Guidelines for Travel Documents Photographs in the "Services" section. Additionally, you can find the office address and contact information of local exit-entry reception halls in "Office Enquiries" under "Services". You can also dial 12367 for further information.

Website of the National Immigration Administration:

<https://www.nia.gov.cn>

4.4 Relevant Services for Work in China

4.4.1 Work Permit

The method and place of handling: online applications submitted by the employers; local service centers for foreigners working in China.

4.4.2 Social Insurance

Foreigners who work in China shall access social security in accordance with the relevant provisions of 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.

Places for handling social insurance: Government service halls or the service halls of bureaus of human resources and social security in the locality where the applicants work.

Website of the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security:
<http://www.mohrss.gov.cn>

4.4.3 Payment of Individual Income Tax

■ Residents and non-residents

An individual who is domiciled in China, or an individual who is not domiciled in China but has resided in China for an aggregate of 183 days or more within a tax year, shall be regarded as a resident individual. Income received by a resident individual from within China or overseas shall be subject to individual income tax pursuant to the provisions of the Individual Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China.

An individual who is not domiciled in China and does not reside in China, or an individual who is not domiciled in China but has resided in China for less than an aggregate of 183 days within a tax year, shall be regarded as a nonresident individual. Income received by a non-resident individual from within China shall be subject to individual income tax pursuant to the provisions of the Individual Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China.

■ Annual reconciliation for comprehensive income

Foreign nationals, who are tax residents of China and obtain comprehensive incomes from salary and wages, remuneration for personal services, author's remuneration and royalties in a tax year, shall fill in the Annual Individual Income Tax Return for Self-Filing and associated forms within the period from March 1 to June 30 of the following year, and do the annual tax reconciliation with the tax authority.

Settlement channels :Local government service halls or tax authorities' taxpayer service halls, Individual Income Tax APP, and the Natural Person E-Tax Platform. Foreign nationals need to visit the local taxpayer service halls to apply for a registration code before the first-time use of the Individual Income Tax APP or the Natural Person E-Tax Platform. Taxpayers can seek assistance from taxpayer service halls. Foreign nationals who are nonresident individuals are not required to deal with the annual reconciliation.

Website of the Natural Person E-Tax Platform:

<https://etax.chinatax.gov.cn>

■ **Enjoying preferential treatment**

under tax treaties China has signed agreements on avoidance of double taxation with 114 countries (regions). Foreign nationals who are eligible for tax reductions or exemptions may judge by themselves the conditions for enjoying such treatment. You can choose to enjoy the

treatment upon self-filing or through withholding agents, and relevant documentation shall be retained for future inquiries. For details of the agreements, please refer to the tax treaty section on the website of the State

Taxation Administration. Website of the tax treaty section:

https://www.chinatax.gov.cn/chinatax/n810341/n810770/common_list_ssty.html

Appendix I

Contact Details

Xuchang Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: F7, Building A, Entrepreneurship Service Center, Longxing Road, Xuchang City, Henan province, China.

Tel: 0374—2913600

Fax: 0374—2913688

Website: <http://swj.xuchang.gov.cn/>

Section:

Name: Section of Foreign Investment Administration

Address: F7-701, Building A, Entrepreneurship Service Center, Longxing Road, Xuchang City, Henan province, China.

Tel: 0374—2913600

E-mail: xcwzk@163.com

Service Window:

Address: No.333, F3, Xuchang citizens' home, Zhulin Road, Xuchang

Tel: 0374—2968085